Daily Appeal.

EVENING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GA.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1864.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The movement of BANKS in West Louisiana was a complete change of the enemy's previous plans in the Gulf Department, and altogether it has been the most important military enterprise ever attempted west of the Mississippi, and employed the largest army ever assembled in that section, besides the fleet.

By way of explanation of the situation west of the Mississippi, we find a well digested statement in the Richmond *Examiner*. BANKS' design of an extensive campaign in Western Louisiana was abandoned, and the bulk of his army and fleet was sent back to New Orleans. As has been stated, the columns under General Franklin crossed from New Orleans to Brashear City about the 1st of March, and thence took up the line of march along the Bayou Teche. The forces under Gen. A. J. Smith, from the department of Tennessee, comprising the brigades under Generals F. K. SMITH, THOMAS and ELLET, embarked at Vicksburg on the 10th of March, and proceeded down to the mouth of Red river, where they found an immense fleet of gunboats ready for the ascent. The twenty transports, preceded by the twenty gunboats, started from the Mississippi on the 10th. As to the naval force of the expedition, a Northern paper states that a more formidable fleet was never under a single command than that now on the Western rivers under Admiral PORTER.

This imposing expedition proceeded up the Red river without serious opposition, and succeeded in capturing Fort De Russey and Alexandria. The great battle of the 20th ultimo was fought near Shreveport, on the borders of three States—Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. It was evidently in the enemy's programme to capture Shreveport, and to make it the base of future operations against Texas, the idea of penetrating that State from the Rio Grande having been apparently abandoned.

We are yet without any precise information of the results of the engagement near Shreveport, where the enemy has, at least for the present, acknowledged a defeat. The situation is one which involves great consequences, and, we think, is but little appreciated on account of ignorance of the interests involved. If the Yankees can be compelled to evacuate the country along the Teche and Lafourche, it will relieve Western Louisiana and give an opportunity to PRICE to recover all that he has lost in retreating before STEELE. The fate of half of Louisiana and a large portion of Arkansas are involved in the present critical situation, and if this expedition of the enemy is really brought to grief, it will be, beyond all comparison, the gravest disaster he has yet met with west of the Mississippi river.

☞ A telegraph line between Selma and Rome, Ga., is being constructed.

☞ We are indebted to Lieut. McCracken, of the forces in North Mississippi, for a large bundle of Northern papers.

A LENGTHY FURLOUGH.—A Dalton letter to the Rome *Courier* says: "Large numbers of recruits are still joining the army; a member of a Georgia regiment in Stovall's brigade recently brought in sixteen, and received a six hundred and forty days' furlough therefor—forty days for each recruit."

THE BANKS ROUTE.—The *Mississippian* of the 221 says: "A gentleman who reached Brookhaven on the 20th from the trans-Mississippi, telegraphs a friend at Meridian that Banks' defeat terminated in a disastrous rout, only squared by the famous Bull Run rout of July, 1861. The fight began on the 11th and ended on the 14th."

FIRE.—The steam saw mill of S. H. Houston & Co., at Oakleyville, Ala., was totally destroyed by fire on the 17th inst. The *Mississippian* says the loss is considerable, not only to the proprietors but to the country, as Messrs. Houston & Co., have contracts for sawing all the lumber used at the arsenal in Demopolis. The mill will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

NORTHWESTERN GEORGIA.—The Rome *Courier* of Saturday says: "We learn that a considerable number of Federal soldiers were in Lafayette last Tuesday—also a few in Summerville last Wednesday. They are reported to be in force in the cove. It is said that they have removed the obstructions from Blue Bird gap. This was probably the object of the force in the cove. While in Summerville, the Federals, who were some three or four hundred strong, arrested Dr C. A. Wheeler and carried him to Alpine, where, he refusing to give them his money, they whipped him until he was compelled to deliver it to save his life."

YANKEE BRUTALITY.—The Charlotte *Democrat* has been placed in possession of information in regard to the cold-blooded murder by Yankees of Samuel Armour, formerly a citizen of that county, but recently a resident of Tennessee. Mr. Armour belonged to Gen. Forrest's command, and was at home on furlough when a party of Yankee soldiers visited his house and captured him. After carrying him to their camp a prisoner, some fifty present accused him of being a bushwhacker, whereupon the Yankee officer, without a court-martial or trial, ordered six men to take him out and shoot him. The men took Armour off a short distance and told him that he might have a chance of saving his life by running; and as he started to run the brutal villians shot him dead.

THE DESIGNS OF THE ENEMY.—The *Rebel* thinks it will not do to overlook the possible designs of the enemy, and says: They have, in Tennessee and North Georgia, an army nearly, if not fully, equal to the army of the Potomac, both in number and discipline, which possesses, in the impregnable fortifications of Chattanooga, upon which to fall back in case of disaster, a very important advantage over the army of the Potomac; and it is by no means certain that the idea of an advance upon this line at an early day has been abandoned. The state of preparation of the army in our front, the removal of the great body of the troops from Knoxville and Cleveland to Chattanooga, and the facility with which reinforcements can be thrown from Tennessee and Kentucky, warn us that we need not be surprised, at any time, to hear that an earnest attempt is being made to break our lines at Dalton, and that a grand battle is going on.

THE FRUIT CROP IN THE SOUTH.—We are glad to believe, says the Charleston *Mercury*, from the numerous assurances which we have received, that the injury to the early fruit by the recent cold weather is far from being as serious as has been generally supposed. We hear, like wise, from many quarters, that the first bloom in the peach orchards, which was killed by the frost, has been succeeded by a second, which looks well and gives promise of an abundant crop.

THE YANKEE TRICK.

It would seem the impression is beginning to prevail at Richmond, that all the grand statements of the Yankee press, as to what GRANT expected to do in Virginia, was a mere flourish, or an attempt to hoodwink somebody. We shall be satisfied if the game has not gone on so far, that mishaps will not befal us, and continue to entertain the belief that the great effort of the summer will be made in this direction.

The *Enquirer* of the 21st says: We have reason to be positively certain that General GRANT's army has not been enlarged by any reinforcements; and that the corps which have been called from the west have gone to join BURNSIDE at Annapolis. This important fact probably gives the key to the enemy's campaign in Virginia, and makes it not unlikely that GRANT is playing the game of a false front, and moving the bulk of his forces nearer Washington. This latter is conjecture; but we think that there is no doubt of the general and important fact which prompts it, that the reinforcements from the west have gone to BURNSIDE and not to GRANT, and that the latter is destining battle.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

A special dispatch to the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, dated Dalton, April 23d, states that a party just through the Yankee lines reports that all the troops had left Huntsville and Knoxville but a small garrison. Two divisions and a train of four hundred wagons had arrived at Cleveland from Knoxville. The force at Cleveland under HOWARD was twenty-five thousand. The enemy was throwing up strong works at Athens, Charleston and Cleveland. Two-thirds of the army refuse to re-enlist. The time of one-third of the army expires in May. The enemy are concentrating troops from all other points to Virginia and Tennessee, leaving only small garrisons. The Yankees say they will be ready to advance on Atlanta within the next twenty days.

Seven hundred Wisconsin cavalry made a raid yesterday on Boiling Springs, fourteen miles northeast of Dalton, capturing fourteen of our men and two officers.

THE TRAITORS' CONVENTION AT KNOXVILLE.

This assemblage was in session at Knoxville on the 14th. DAN. TREWHITT made a two hours speech in favor of a convention of the people, and emancipation in Tennessee. JOHN BAXTON is reported having "made an artful and sophisticated plan for pardoning all rebels;" BROWNLOW, as having "made one of the ablest speeches of his life, proving that governments had always used negro soldiers, and in favor of a convention and freedom;" Gen SPEARS "founded three hours to the annoyance of everybody;" L. C. HOUK "delivered an elaborate argument against the morality of slavery;" and Col. TEMPLE "delivered a middle ground speech. Such is the report to the Nashville *Union* of the 15th.

A second dispatch says:

Warm times in the Convention to-day. Gen. Spears attacked Hood of the Chattanooga *Gazette*, and charged him with having edited the *Rebel*. Hood retorted, and the charge was hooted down; it being too absurb. The General came off second best, in the fight between the Radicals and Copperheads. No result yet, and the discussion is exciting.

THIRD DISPATCH.—The Convention is still in session. Brownlow made, this evening, the greatest speech of his life on unconditional and immediate emancipation. Governor Johnson is present. The excitement is intense.

☞ In Montgomery, they now make living examples of negro thieves by placing them in stocks in front of the jail, where they may be seen by all who pass. We suggest they be "planted" the same way in this city.

☞ The Rome *Courier*, reports the wheat and oats in that section as looking tolerably well, and that the fruit is not all killed. The ground is yet cold and wet, and some farmers who planted corn in March, are now replanting, the seed having rotted in the ground.

A FRAUD.—As there are parties now engaged in buying up treasury notes of denominations over five dollars, and sending them across the Mississippi, so as to defraud the Government of the one-third which the law exacts for not funding them on the 1st of April, the Richmond *Enquirer* calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury to take some measure to stop the fraud upon the Government. Better wait for action by Congress; the Secretary has no authority to act in the premises at present.

THAT TOBACCO—A BACKOUT.—The *Enquirer* states that the French tobacco in Richmond consists of between seven and eight thousand hogsheads, of fine quality, and worth several millions of dollars. It will freight seven or eight ships. The quiet manner in which the Yankee Government backed down from its refusal to permit this tobacco to pass the blockade, shows the stamina of Yankee pluck before the express demands of France, and testifies with equal force to the cave-in-policy of that same nation upon any emergency wherever the opposing power has pluck enough itself to pursue its demands with even decent persistency.

☞ On the 21st inst. the following gentlemen were elected directors of the Mobile and Ohio railroad for the ensuing year:

Milton Brown, of Tennessee; W. R. Cunningham, of Mississippi; Eli Abbott, of Mississippi; Abraham Murdoch, of Mississippi; Dudley Moore, of Mississippi; C. E. Rushing, of Mississippi; Prefer Hamilton, of Mobile; C. P. Gage, of Mobile; W. J. Ledyard, of Mobile; W. B. Hamilton, of Mobile; N. Hurleston Brown, of Mobile; John Reid, jr., of Mobile, H. S. Smith, of Mobile.

RAID IN ARKANSAS, NEAR MEMPHIS.—A special to the Cincinnati *Gazette* from Memphis, mentions the following as having occurred:

Last week 12 plunderers, under Col. Clark, a Missourian, formerly with his men in the rebel army, attacked the house of Dr. Jomer and Mr. Thorn in Cache river bottom, some miles back of Hopeful, and took all the family supplies. Two remained behind and waylaid Mr. Thorn, who had shooted himself, and demanded his greenbacks. He drew a revolver and commenced firing, and continued until both were killed. One called himself Captain Clark, the other's name was not known. The main body returned and finding them dead, buried them, then fired Thorn's house, which was burned to the ground. He escaped and is now in the city. He tells me that the rebel force under General McCrae and Colonel Mager are in the neighborhood, and hanging all of Clark's command that they can catch.

LATE NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

Tunnel railroads under the streets of New York having been determined upon, it is now proposed to use stationary engines, with end less wire cables, to haul the cars. The plan is to place an engine on one or both ends of the line, as may be required by the length, having sufficient power to haul a wire cable running the whole length of the line and back, and also all the cars at the same time.

Nearly a whole company of the 3d West Virginia (Federal) cavalry was captured at Winfield, on the Kanawha, a few days ago.

The Maine Legislature have defined "the Lord's day" to extend legally from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday.

The number of locomotives taken by the United States Government, at the Portland company's works, was six.

Mr. Powers, of St. Louis, examined before the Blair liquor investigating committee, to-day, testified that Blair's order for liquor had been changed since he fled it, increasing the amount eight times. So it seems one Yankee will commit the crime of forgery to prove another a rascal.

It was rumored in Washington, recently, that Lincoln, failing to get any other general to take it, has offered the command of California to Gen. Fremont.

Julian, the notorious Abolitionist of the old school, has been renominated for Congress in the 5th Indiana district.

Mr. Pendleton's bill introduced in Congress, for bringing Cabinet members on the floor, secured a majority of the committee, including several influential Administration leaders in its favor.

The mechanics in government employ at Washington are preparing for a general strike on the 1st of May, unless they can obtain three dollars a day. The government is willing to pay the same wages as private establishments.

Two hundred and forty-one Confederate prisoners from La Crescent, Arkansas and Texas, arrived in New Orleans from Alexandria, on the 28th ult., in charge of Capt. Bush, of the 65th Illinois.

On the 6th inst, Major-General Sherman issued an order directing all veteran regiments to return promptly at the expiration of their furloughs, to the field. Those belonging to the army of Ohio and Cumberland were to rendezvous at Nashville; those of the army of the Tennessee at Cairo. Commanding officers of the regiments were to be held to strict accountability for each day's absence beyond the stated time. Those who indulge the idea that the Federals are not, and have not been for some time, concentrating an enormous army in Middle Tennessee, will admit their mistake some day—perhaps when it is too late.

The late burning of the Masonic hall in Boston involved an irreparable loss in the destruction of the archives, portraits, valuable relics and regalia belonging to the Masonic order. Hardly anything was saved. The insurance on the building was about $61,000.

The bill allowing the New Jersey soldiers to vote, was defeated by a strictly party vote, the democrats opposing it.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, has been on a visit to New Orleans.

The Vermont Abolition State Committee have memorialized the National Committee to postpone the time for holding the Baltimore Convention.

A letter from Provost Marshal General Fry to the Senate shows that Kansas has put into the field 11,635 white troops, 3072 Indians, and 1440 negroes.

Robert L. McDonald, of St. Louis, a well-known lawyer has been arrested on a charge of disloyalty, and paroled under bond of ten thousand dollars, as the state of his health would not permit his imprisonment.

The New York Herald states that the New York Tribune's daily circulation has fallen off one half, and only numbers from 22,000, and that its weekly has been reduced 100,000.

A proposition has been submitted in the Northern Congress providing for the retirement of supreme and district court judges when they attain the age of seventy, if they do desire, upon liberal salaries graduated according to the length of their terms of service.

In the House of Representatives a bill has been reported authorizing the construction of two bridges across the Ohio, to enable the railroads of Indiana and Illinois to connect with railroads on the opposite banks of the river, in Kentucky. The railroad companies are ready to build the bridges without cost to the Government.

Texas News.

We call from a file of the Houston "Telegraph" the following items of news:

On the 24th ultimo, the Yankees again visited Lamar. A skirmish took place, Captain Fontaine's local defense company, sent to the Missouri for reinforcements and engaged them. Three prisoners were captured from the Yankees.

We have seldom, known, says the "Telegraph" of March 30, so backward a spring as the present, and the prospect of good crops is anything but flattering. The Texas climate and Texas soil never fails in the end of some thing tolerable, and we feel no apprehension of anything like a failure.

A band of sleepy Mexicans in Yankee uniforms were surprised and attacked by Major Mat Nolan, with fifty men, on the 12th ult., at Rancho Alegro, three miles from El Paisano, killing seven of them and capturing nearly all their arms and accoutrements. Most of them escaped, jumping on their horses without saddles or bridles—on a lame horse, we infer, from the doubt, a band of hireling robbers of the Lincoln stripe.

We have conversed, says the "Telegraph," with a gentleman recently from California, who has given us some information concerning the old Texas hero, Col. Jack Hays. He is now at Guymas, Mexico, engaged in silver mining operations. He wonders why the Texans have been with us in our struggle for independence, but that pecuniary obligations, involving his personal honor, retains him. He is, however, in warm sympathy with the Rebel, and hopes and wishes for the success of the authorities of California, as a dangerous secessionist. He makes no secret of his intention of returning to Texas as soon as possible, and having part in the great war. We trust it may be soon, that he will return to be heard cheering on his countrymen in their heroic resistance to the infamous invader.

There is only one regiment on Mustang island, the 20th Iowa. Capt. Upton expressed three men belonging to the regiment near Lamar the other day. On St. Joseph's there are sixty cavalry patrolling the island. On Matagorda island there is a like number of cavalry and three regiments of infantry.

The Retirement of the Enemy from the Blackwater Region.

From the Richmond Dispatch, 20th]

It is stated upon authority deemed reliable that the force of the enemy which was at Suffolk and in the Blackwater region last week have nearly all retired to Fortress Monroe. During their visit to that section they committed the usual depredations which attend their raids, and carried off and destroyed a considerable amount of property.

While at Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, they entered the residence of Mr. Frederick Gowper, and stole the library of his brother, Lt. C. D. Gowper, who is in the Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth's service. They also carried off from this place about one hundred negroes.

On Thursday morning a fight occurred on the farm of Mr. Wrenn, near Burwell's bay between a force of the Yankees numbering some three or four hundred, who had landed at the latter point, and a few Confederates who had been gathered together by Maj. Milligan, of the regular army, and Capt. Cannon of the army. In this engagement we had one man wounded and one (Capt. Chas. Sprull) taken prisoner. The enemy had five or six killed and from fifteen to twenty wounded. A Yankee officer was killed in attempting to cross Pagan creek in a barge, with a view of communicating with Gen. Graham. Whilst in Smithfield Graham complained very much of the "bushwhackers" which he said were infesting that section, and expressed much regret at the death of the officer who was killed in the barge.

Well informed persons from that region express the opinion that Burnside's expedition has not left Annapolis, and that the expedition of last week was only to ascertain what Confederate force was in that locality. The force at Smithfield consisted of the 24th Massachusetts, a Michigan and a Wisconsin regiment, and a New Jersey battery. The 24th Massachusetts was on duty not long since at Charleston.

The Fight at Plymouth, N. C.

The Goldsboro' *State Journal*, of the 22d inst., gives the following particulars of the recent victory at Plymouth, N. C., by our land forces, under Gen. Hoke, and our gunboat fleet, under Capt. John Taylor Wood:

A train which left Tarboro' yesterday, arrived here the same evening, bringing us the gladsome news that Plymouth, with its garrison of twenty five hundred men, had been captured, and two of the enemy's gunboats sent to the bottom. Our loss is put down at ten killed and fifty killed and wounded. Among the noble and lamented patriots who fell we have only learned the name of the gallant Col. Mercer, of the 31st Georgia. The lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment is also reported killed.

The number of prisoners captured will fully reach 2,500. The number of the Yankee slain and wounded we have not received yet. It is known, however, that one of the two gunboats sunk had on board one hundred and twenty men, only seven of whom escaped death. Our loss is correctly stated at about two hundred and fifty killed and wounded, most of them we are happy to add, but slightly wounded in the legs or arms. These losses on our side were chiefly sustained in a reprise our troops received in a charge upon the town. Immediately afterwards a second charge was made with complete success—Ransom's brigade distinguishing itself in an especial manner.

Our forces captured thirty pieces of artillery, mostly heavy guns, and an immense amount of ordnance and commissary stores.

SICKLES ON A MISSION.—Major-General Sickles, accompanied by his personal staff, left Washington last week for Cincinnati. He is charged with special orders from the President, under which he will make a complete tour of the territory reclaimed from the rebels, with a view of observing the temper and disposition of the people towards the United States Government, investigating the practical workings of the policies adopted in dealing with them, expounding to them the purposes of the Administration and endeavoring to reconcile them to the Government. The general will also make such suggestions to the President from time to time for modification or change of policy as may occur to him from his observations. At Cincinnati a guard from Admiral Foster's fleet will be placed at the disposal of the general, by which he will be conveyed to the principal points in the Southwest. He will return via the seacoast, calling at all points in Federal occupation, for which purpose an armed naval vessel will be assigned him by Admiral Farragut.—*Northern Paper.*

☞ On the 23d of February a disastrous fire destroyed four hundred thousand dollars' worth of property in Valparaiso.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.

DALTON, GA., April 24, 1864.

EDITORS APPEAL: We are at last blessed with settled pleasant weather. The roads no longer swallow up mules and wagons in bottomless pools of mud; old Sol dispenses his genial glances, with lavish profuseness upon the just and the unjust; the fragrance of opening buds and aroma of wild flowers is wafted on every sighing breeze; the hill tops and valleys glow with unfolding beauties, and the mild scepter of spring receives universal homage.

Day by day the impression becomes more current that we are on the eve of events big with results of importance. Great activity prevails in every department. Every officer and man is in his place, and all apparently doing their whole duty. This gives life and efficiency to the service, where every one feels his individual responsibility, and discharges his duties from conscientious motives with alacrity. This is the glory of the Southern army, the secret of its strength, which will lead hither to the historic pen for ages to come. European and Yankee armies are governed each like an automaton, destitute alike in the aggregate of true valor and of fixed principles; actuated only of animal impulses, they are the supple tools of tyrants.

A late order requires the shinery to be knocked from one side of the houses, which is construed to mean that we must become accustomed to the light breath of heaven, and that we may sleep without houses under the star bedecked roof. May God grant that the impending strife in which all expect to participate, sooner or later will be fruitful of glorious victory, which would be hailed as the harbinger of Northern dissensions and early peace along our bloody border.

The papers say that the government is so obliging with cities as to exchange new issue for the old. Now the soldiers consider themselves as worthy of favors as any other class, and are really anxious to be paid in the new issue. Those who had as much as one hundred dollars in the old issue funded it, while those who had less spent it all to keep from losing the depreciation, and the result is, that the army, generally speaking, is literally bankrupt.

The Louisville Journal of the 19th instant, is received. It confirms previous accounts of Gen. Forrest's operations in West Tennessee, and deals largely in threats of retaliation for the slaughter at Fort Pillow. Probably the next time General Forrest sends a flag of truce to a Federal commander, the remembrance of Fort Pillow will induce him to receive it in accordance with the usages of civilized nations.

It may interest some of your readers to hear how the soldiers while away their leisure hours when they happen to have any. One class known as "sporting characters," or "tiger" fighters, entertain themselves and each other with cock fighting, poker, etc. It is not uncommon for one man to stake five hundred dollars on a single bet. A thoroughbred game cock is worth from fifty to two hundred dollars. This class of men is small but not limited by any means to private soldiers.

Another class and the most numerous, engages in athletic games, such as leap frog, town ball, etc. These are a jolly set of fellows, and make the hills ring with peals of merriment.

The third class, and the smallest which I will mention, might be denominated literary gentlemen—scions of genius who devote their leisure to mental games, chess, draffs, etc; also, to such works of poetry, fiction, history, or standard essays as they can procure in camp. Many a copy of Byron, Les Miserables, Pressott and Tupper are passed around camp until the original owner loses sight of them entirely.

An amusing instance of polite rivalry occurred the other day. Capt. H——, a staff officer, had remarked that when he saluted a certain general, that he always raised his hat in return. The captain resolved to be equal with him. Accordingly the next time they approached each other, both being on horseback, Captain H politely raised his hat in the most approved military style; but imagine his surprise when the general, with knightly dignity, took off his hat and rode unconscious until they had passed ten or twelve paces. The captain admitted that he had encountered invincible politeness. There can be no impropriety in adding, that this was Lieut.-Gen. Hood.

HARVEY.

DALTON, GA., April 25, 1863.

EDITORS APPEAL:—There has been little or no change at the front for some days.

The enemy's pickets and ours are about a mile apart on the Cleveland road, but further apart at other points of the line. The movements of the enemy are covered with the utmost vigilance, and indicate a move of importance, which may be either to advance on us in force or to create a diversion in favor of Grant's on to Richmond, while he reinforces from the army of the Cumberland.

Our army is admirable mobilized; all heavy baggage sent to the rear long since. Teams generally are in fine condition. We will thus be able to move rapidly in any direction which the fortunes of the campaign may direct.

The country may rest assured that the smallest minutiæ and details of the army are not overlooked, and with our present commander, surprises and retreats by the light of burning commissary stores will, in the future, be unknown.

The following incident illustrates the attention which general officers pay to the wants of the common soldier: A lately appointed major-general, while riding around his picket lines, had his notice attracted by the comical appearance of one of the pickets, whose pants only reached to his knees, leaving his drawers to complete the connection with his socks.

"What went with the remainder of your pants?" demanded the general.

"I scorched my pants badly by the fire, last night," he replied; "and tore them off to make them square."

"I fear you are a careless soldier; but, when you return to camp, go to your quartermaster and tell him that I said to give you a pair of pants; and if he has none, then go to Major Tyree, the brigade quartermaster, who will supply you," said the general, and rode on, leaving the picket a happier, and no doubt a better soldier.

The following extracts are gleaned from Northern papers: "A Vicksburg correspondent says: On account of the low water in the river, the swamps in the rear of the plantations are dry, and guerrillas have full access to the river banks. In consequence of this many who had leased plantations have been compelled to give them up, and abandon their cotton-raising dreams."

"The ranks of the army of the Potomac are being overhauled in search of seamen, to whom, when found, liberal inducements are offered to enter the navy. There are now ready for sea, at New York, seventeen vessels of the navy, for which crews are wanting. There are, also, two at Philadelphia, and five at Boston."

A skirmish occurred on the 22d at the front. Five of the enemy are reported killed, and nineteen prisoners were captured.

HARVEY.

Federal Losses in the War.

DALTON, April 22, 1864.

EDITORS APPEAL: The following figures, taken from the Philadelphia North American, and which data proper claims to have compiled from official reports, will be interesting to the public, as showing the dreadful cost at which our enemies are waging a war of subjugation against us:

United States losses in dead of disease, killed, wounded and prisoners, in three years, are as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1861	4,724	9,291	9,144	23,700
1862	20,870	68,072	46,034	136,386
1863	15,263	55,981	33,281	102,625
Total	40,946	132,745	89,259	

Total killed, wounded and prisoners, in three years 262,720

Total died of disease 200,000

Total Federal loss 462,720

If, to the number killed in battle 40,946

We add the deaths from disease 200,000

We have an aggregate loss of 287,495

When shall the god of that fearful fanaticism, Abolitionism, be satiated with slaughter? H.

The Capture of Fort Pillow.

The following official dispatch with reference to the capture of Fort Pillow, sixty miles above Memphis, was received at the Adjutant's office on the 19th instant:

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., April 19.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. Forrest, dated Jackson Tennessee, April 15th:

"I attacked Fort Pillow on the morning of the 19th inst., with a part of Buck and McCulloch's brigades, numbering ——, under Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers. After a short fight we drove the enemy, seven hundred strong, into the fort, under cover of their gunboats, and demanded a surrender, which was declined by Maj. L. W. Booth, commanding U. S. forces. I occurred the fort, and after a loss of thirty minutes captured the entire garrison, killing five hundred and taking one hundred prisoners, and a large amount of quartermaster stores. The officers in the fort were killed, including Major Booth. I sustained a loss of twenty killed and sixty wounded. Amongst the wounded is the gallant Lieut. Col. Wm. M. Reid, whilst leading the 5th Mississippi. Over one hundred citizens, who had fled to the fort from conscription, ran into the river and were drowned. The Confederate flag now floats over the fort.

(Signed) "N. B. FORREST,
Major General."

☞ It is ascertained that the yield of gold in Australia for the last year, will show a decrease of $700,000. The amount as stated for 1863, was really about $5,845,784, and of this, a writer in Victoria says, $1,300,000 went from the Australian banks.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

[Special Correspondence Memphis Appeal.]

RICHMOND, April 20, 1864.

The removal of the department clerks from the seat of Government to different points in the South is the topic most discussed here at this moment. The ladies who sign the treasury notes have been ordered to Columbia, South Carolina, upon very short notice, so short as to involve serious hardship in many cases in the breaking up of families, upsetting domestic arrangements for the year, etc. The clerks of the first and second auditor's bureaus have been ordered to Montgomery, Alabama. The why and wherefore of this move give much concernment to our citizens. Does the Government fear the Yankees will get Richmond after all? Or if so extreme a measure is not to be taken, are the non-combatants generally to be sent away, and are the authorities merely getting the clerks off into comfortable quarters as a preparatory step to the exodus? There is a rumor in circulation that the order for the removal of women and children has already been signed by that inexorable personage Gen. Bragg and lies among other awful documents in his mysterious portfolio. There is great reason to apprehend that the departure of the clerks will create unnecessary alarm, even panic, elsewhere than in Richmond, though it most probably is no part of a general sweeping plan of thinning out our population. The treasury notes that are to be signed by the ladies are engraved and printed in Columbia, and the public convenience will be greatly promoted by having the signers where they can affix their names to the notes directly as they come from the press, while the business of auditing accounts can be carried on quite as well in Montgomery as in Richmond. These considerations and the dearth of provisions at the capital, which is more seriously felt every day, and not any hidden purpose of abandoning Richmond to the Yankees or even of sending off the women and children, probably determined the Government to transfer the employees of the treasury to Columbia and Montgomery. This should be generally known lest timid people should suppose that Richmond was not to be defended or that our leaders were not sanguine of their ability to hold it.

If any credence is to be given to the many reports that have been flying about for the last two or three days the theater of operations will not be nearer to Richmond than it was a year ago. It was positively asserted yesterday that Grant was falling back, and that Gen. Lee had crossed the Rapidan with the main body of his army in pursuit. Whether this be so or not, (and I do not credit it), it is confidently believed that, without a recurrence of the rains, a battle will be fought in Culpeper or Fauquier before the 5th of May, that is within the next two weeks. The reported landing of Burnside near Suffolk last Thursday turned out to be nothing more than a marauding expedition of three or four regiments of New England soldiers, whites and negroes, who robbed all the houses on the Blackwater and then went back again to Fortress Monroe. Burnside is still at Annapolis, and his great expedition, wherever it may land, will not perplex the plans of Gen. Lee in the least. The southside and the Peninsula will be taken care of without interfering with the army whose glorious privileges it shall be, with the blessing of Almighty God, to drive back Gen. Grant in confusion to Washington.

The Yankees themselves are more frightened than ever. Chase is in New York trying to keep down gold, which will madly run up the financial barometer in spite of him, portending the fearful storm that cannot be long delayed. The New Yorkers are drinking and dancing unconscious of the destruction that awaits them or else defying the fates. The "Herald" says there is but one remedy, and that is in Grant's whipping Lee, and the case is desperate indeed when it comes to that. In the House of Representatives you cannot have failed to observe that the motion to censure (not expel) Long carried only by ten majority—ayes 80, nays 70—so that we have seventy men who are favorably disposed for peace on the basis of recognition in the lower house of the Yankee Congress. If instead of Grant's whipping Lee, it should happen that Lee whips Grant, gold will be 220 in Wall street, and there will be a clear majority in Congress for recognizing the independence of the Confederate States.

An Italian, named Lugo, was arrested on Saturday last, making his way across the lines, and brought back to Richmond. He is now safely lodged in Castle Thunder. If it be true, as alleged in the local column of our daily papers, that he had in his pockets drawings of Charleston harbor and James river, showing the position of the torpedoes, he will most probably be hanged as he richly deserves to be. But I hear that these papers on examination are not of the character stated. He had or claimed to have a new torpedo which he wished the Government to buy, and the papers taken on his person are said to be on paper drawings of this invention. He could hardly have been fool enough to carry such dangerous documents as these described, far more dangerous than packages of fulminating powder, in his pocket. Time will show. If real y a spy, he was a most dangerous one, a smooth, shy, well dressed, well behaved young man of thirty or thereabouts.

The weather is clear but cold. Frost has been seen two or three mornings in succession.

DIXIE.

From the North.

The New York *Herald*, of Friday, the 15th inst, has been received at Richmond. The war news is meager and generally unimportant. Gen. Grant is still making rapid preparations for an advance on Richmond, and the rebellion is to be crushed out in short order. But notwithstanding the boasts of the *Herald* there is a marked feeling of uneasiness displayed in the tone of its editorial. In New York, on the 14th, gold rose to 189, but fell in the afternoon to 174. Thus rapid fluctuations, says the *Herald*, are startling and ominous, and if Grant is defeated in the coming campaign, the country will be deluged in misfortune. We extract the following items from the *Herald*:

The Gold Excitement.

The excitement in the gold market yesterday seemed to be perfectly uncontrollable, at one time the premium was run up to 189, but fell subsequently to 174. The radical advance in gold during the morning excited the markets, and all commodities were held much higher, but the subsequent decline unsettled the markets and rendered everything nominal. Flour advanced 10 @25c., wheat 3@5c. whisky and corn 2@3c., pork 61.

In an editorial on the will excitement on the gold question which is now prevailing in New York, the "Herald" says:

There were some rather startling fluctuations in the prices of gold at exchange place yesterday. Ten minutes to 10 o'clock in the morning the gold dollar started at 1 8-16 in paper; three minutes later 1 [illegible] and twenty minutes later it had run up to 1 89. This was twelve minutes past 10 o'clock; but sixteen minutes after gold had run down to 1 82. Time within an hour our paper money had suffered a depreciation of nearly nine per cent, and recovered six of it; and at the close of the day the price ran down to 1 74. Yesterday it indeed gold gambling run mad. There is no cause for these violent fluctuations. They are the haphazard ventures of the faro backs. But the community may well cry out to these gold speculators, as the Queen of Sheba did to the spies who were palting them with stones, "This may be sport to you, but it is death to us." We presume that the Wall street cold operators yesterday were aware of the presence of Mr. Secretary Chase in town, and indulged in their fantastic tricks just to show that they could hang their fingers at him. Where are we to look for relief? Congress might help us, but Congress seems to be past all hope. We look, therefore to Gen. Grant and his gallant armies for a rescue. With his success we shall have better times; but should the Washington directory or the accidents of war entangle him so as to bring upon him misfortune instead of success, why then we may look for the deluge.

Prohibition of Speculation in Gold.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, tried, just as the House was about to adjourn, to get in a bill to prevent speculation in gold, but the opposition members objected to it, and insisted on adjourning without transacting any further business.

The Case of Mr. Long.

In the House, the case of Mr. Long, of Ohio, was discussed throughout the entire session. Mr. Colfax withdrew his resolution to expel Mr. Long, and accepted Mr. Brooks's resolution of censure. The debate was very spirited, and the galleries were crowded with spectators. Finally the resolution censuring Mr. Long for declaring himself in favor of the recognition of the rebel Confederacy was adopted by a vote of eighty against seventy.

A Presidential Convention to be held at Cleveland, Ohio

A dispatch from the "Herald's" correspondent, from Washington, states that the arrangements had been definitely made for the meeting of a popular convention, including delegations of the republicans dissatisfied with the prve nt Administration, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, about the 20th of May next. It is proposed to nominate then and there a candidate for the presidency. The peculiar advocates of the renomination of Mr. Lincoln are much more alarmed at this movement than at the prospect of either financial or military disasters.

Military Operations—Two Hundred Prisoners Captured by the Rebels Near Alexandria, Louisiana.

The *Herald* has the following remarks on military operations in its "situation" article:

Gen Grant was in close consultation with the President yesterday morning. He will probably leave for the army to-day. The 3d division of the 24 corps, commanded by Gen. Birney was reviewed yesterday by Gen. Hancock, and presented a splendid appearance. Gen. Meade was present, and complimented the division and its commander.

It was reported, but on vague authority, that the rebels had been driven recently in the Shenandoah valley.

Our news from North Carolina is to the effect that Gen. Morgan is about to make a bold expedition to some quarter.

By the arrival of the Creole from New Orleans we have interesting intelligence from the gulf. Rumors were rife on the eve that the rebel rams Missouri and Shreveport were blown up by their crews on the 26th ult, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Union forces. This fact is stated by the Natchez "Courier" of the 1st inst. It was said that while a body of Union troops, numbering two hundred, were at breakfast near Alexandria, they were surrounded and captured by Gen. Dick Taylor.

It is reported that a brilliant fight recently took place at Pensacola between the 12th and 14th cavalry, and the 15th Alabama cavalry, (t) in which the rebels were almost annihilated in a hand-to-hand encounter with sabres.

Another demand for the surrender of Pedneah, Ky., was made by the enemy yesterday, and again refused by Capt. Hills, who seems determined to fight it out.

Our correspondents in East Tennessee send us the information that the main force of Longstreet's army had fallen back into Virginia as early as the first week in April; but an independent body of his troops, about 2,000 strong, had wheeled by Warm Springs, apparently with the intention of joining Joe Johnson's forces in Northwestern Georgia.

Matters at Knoxville.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

The Fortifications, etc.

The fortifications around this city are slowly assuming, under the skillful conduct of Capt. G. E. McAllister, that massiveness and solidity which will defy time and the rebels alike. Fort Saunders, especially, is admirable. A walk around the outside of it is good, but a view of the inside is better. No one, who will make a leisurely inspection of this magnificent fort, and of the others which are linked with it, giving to the city, will allow himself to lose a night's rest, through fear of captures, even though the rebel cannon should be thundering a lullaby. "Lila," and "Rose," and "Rose," and "Rose" and "Hattie," and the rest of the peace making sisterhood, looking completely out of the port-holes, as if they were seeking some one upon whom to bestow their charms, but the memories of the rebels are good, and they come not.

It has been found necessary to the efficiency of the force that a great quantity of timber should be cut away around them, to the great disfigurement of the suburban scenery, which is assumed to be only fine. In burning a brush-heap which had accumulated near Fort Saunders, two or three weeks since, an old rebel unexploded shell, which had lain there since the siege, suddenly blew up, to the immense dismay of those who were conveniently ranged about "no warm." Fortunately nobody was damaged, as was amply testified by the distances they accomplished in an exceedingly brief space of time.

Later from Europe—The Rebel Rams Building in France.

The steamship Asia, from Queenstown on the 3d of April, reached Halifax on the 14th, on her voyage to Boston. The news is generally unimportant.

It is said that Maximilian's difficulties with the Emperor of Austria were arranged, and that