Daily Appeal.

EVENING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1864.

AN EARLY BATTLE INEVITABLE.

Such seems to be the opinion of every body, South as well as North, of army correspondents of all political shades, and of the hangers on of all the camps, Federal and Confederate, in Virginia and North Georgia. The letter writers of the Northern journals repeat the story furnished by "our own" correspondents, that an early battle is inevitable, and we have at last no reason to expect otherwise, notwithstanding the prediction of those gatherers of trifles have so often failed of realization.

There is no longer any excuse for a delay. Both governments have been engaged six months in preparing for active operations this spring, and especially for something decisive on both the lines in Virginia and North Georgia. The weather has settled—the roads are good—the men "eager for the fray," and as the country is expectant also, hostile movements must commence soon. It is impossible for such vast armies to remain in each other's front, so pacific, much longer, and as it is generally conceded but little advantage can be gained by manoeuvering, by either party, the last resort of foes so situated must follow, and that speedily.

All our own accounts are hopeful. We do not hear a doubt expressed by any one from the fronts, and it is pleasing to learn that the same cheerful spirit pervades our camps. The wish is general that the trial of strength shall not be postponed; and, we may add, the opinion is beginning to obtain that every day's delay is working against us, if any disadvantage accrues to either party from postponement. The Federals are using the time, it is thought, in bringing forward their new recruits, but fortunately these are not feared by the veterans who will oppose them. In the mean time, our own ranks have been rapidly filled up by the return of absentees, so that the disproportion of numbers is not as great as it was at one time feared it would be.

In the shocks that are expected, there will be thousands of our brave defenders again thrown upon the public to be cared for. The struggles will be fierce ones, and the casualties necessarily numerous. It is important, therefore, that our people should be ready to minister to the necessitous. The committees should be at work; their supplies of imperishable hospital stores should be at once accumulated, leaving only such as are perishable to be gathered when needed. In times past following the occurrence of hotly-contested battles, much good was accomplished by the hastily improvised supplies furnished by relief societies, ambulance organizations, etc; but much more might have been done had earlier arrangements been made. Now that deadly conflicts are certain, nothing in the way indicated can be prematurely done. By working now, the efficiency of such services will be increased. Will not the old committees, who are experienced, continue their labors? Will not the people respond to any reasonable call that it is now made upon them? We hope to see this hint acted upon by all, at once, as no one can tell at what moment charitable services will be highly acceptable, and their bestowal become a matter of duty.

ATLANTA MARKET.—The butchers in market this morning were selling beef at $4 to $5 per pound—a considerable decline. Small bunches of radishes and onions, containing about one dozen each, sold for $2 per bunch. There is a very general decline in all articles.

MECHANICS.—Every skillful artisan, whatever branch of the mechanical profession they may pursue, can render more available service to their country in the workshop than in the field. The Lincoln Government understands this fully, and are offering extra inducements to secure mechanics. Look at the deplorable condition of our railroads and other interests requiring the aid of the mechanic. The sturdy sons of toil should be well paid for their labor, and every inducement offered them. Many who, after working hard all day, on visiting their families, find them wanting many of the necessaries of life, because their wages are insufficient to procure them, often declare that they prefer going into the army than to laboring under such circumstances. We trust the this worthy class in the Confederate States may meet with more liberal encouragement.

A MISTAKEN POLICY.—It has been a common occurrence in this State for some time past, to discharge persons confined upon criminal charges upon their joining the army. This is unjust to the brave men who are battling in the cause of justice and right. What! make the thief, the murderer, the vile seducer and perjured bigamist a comrade of those who are baring their breast to the storms of war, to protect their property from destruction, their fields from the ravages of the desolating invader, the aged sires and matrons of the land from the assassin knife of a brutal horde, and their wives and little ones from the perfidious touch of a polluted and animal foe! No, Heaven forbid. A good soldier scorns such an alliance, and no man guilty of such crimes can ever make a true soldier. The clemency to such men is misplaced, for they never reform. The true soldier "gallant in strife and noble in his ire" pants to "shine untarnished on the roll of fame."

THE CHOCTAWS.—The Northern papers are claiming that this tribe is taking the necessary steps to resume their former relations to the Federal Government. The claim is based upon a letter from Fort Smith to the Leavenworth (Kansas) *Conservative*, in which it is stated a convention was recently held at Schullyville, or New Hope, in the Choctaw Nation. Dr. E. B. Perkins was elected delegate to represent them at Washington. Thomas Edwards and G. W. Boyde were nominated as provisional governor and secretary of State, and subject to a vote of the Nation. It is admitted the convention numbered but thirty or forty delegates, and only represented but about one-third of the Nation, but this is offset by the statement that "letters were received from prominent Indians who have been in the Confederate service. Among others was one from Capt. Jack McCurtain, who has now returned with his men, and is engaged in putting in a crop. As soon as protection can be assured, there is no doubt that nearly the entire Choctaw Nation will avail themselves of the amnesty. They are said to have had two thousand soldiers in the rebel service."

☞ In general orders No. 42, issued by Adjt Gen. Cooper, it is declared that soldiers over the age of forty-five years will be discharged from service in the army of the expiration of their present term of enlistment. Those under eighteen years will also be discharged in like manner when the enlistment expires, unless they are at that time liable to conscription.

☞ Major-Gen. S. Jones, who is to succeed Major-Gen. Gilmer, was in Charleston, a few days ago.

FORREST AT JACKSON, TENN.—HIS PURPOSES.

By the arrival of a gentleman from Jackson, Tenn., the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 10th had information that General FORREST had established his headquarters at the former place, at the residence of Mr. BENJAMIN LONG, and had declared his intention of holding West Tennessee, and not permitting a Union man to remain in that part of the country, as he had said they should all give in their allegiance to the Confederacy, or leave for the North. That the people are true to the South the *Bulletin* virtually admits by saying: "FORREST and his officers were living in clover, being continually invited to attend feasts got up for them by the secession brethren and erring sisters of the surrounding country. They wanted for nothing, living freely on supplies which, they boasted, were obtained, in a large degree, from Memphis."

Gen. FORREST asked the *Bulletin's* informant various questions about individuals of his acquaintance in Memphis, and showed that he was not without the means of becoming acquainted with what is going on in the city. Major STRANGE continued to fill the part of adjutant, as was attested by his signature to a parole.

The *Bulletin* adds: "The expressed intention of FORREST to hold West Tennessee is not without its interest to our citizens. While he does so, the supplies that have been allowed to reach the country from this place will be necessarily stopped, and attempts to smuggle will lead to trouble. This state of things shows the wisdom of the measures that have been taken for the defense of Memphis, and demonstrates the importance of rendering them efficient. Every man who wishes well to the city should shoulder his musket.

THE BATTLE OF PLYMOUTH.

The particulars that have been received of this affair continue meager. At Richmond but little more is known than here, but a few items have been gathered by the city journals.

The engagement commenced on Sunday the 17th, about 4 o'clock in the evening, and desultory fighting ensued, until Wednesday, when we drove the enemy out of his intrenchments. The enemy was strongly intrenched and our troops carried several lines of breastworks. The commander of the Yankee force, who was captured by Gen. HOKE, was Brig.-Gen. RUSSELL. Two flags of trace were sent in by Gen. HOKE, demanding a surrender, both of which were peremptorily declined. After the place was carried, Gen. RUSSELL was asked why he did not comply with the demand to surrender and save an unnecessary effusion of blood. He replied that his instructions were to hold the place and not surrender it. After the refusal of the second demand, the order to advance was given, and the enemy threw down their arms and yielded to the impetuous bravery of our men.

The number of prisoners captured was 400 negroes and 2,500 whites.

The *Examiner* of the 23d says: "Without exceeding the very proper restraints on all references at this time to military movements, we may say that we may look for further very important results from the campaign in North Carolina. The Confederate reoccupation of the eastern portion of this State and the seacoast, which is indented with numerous bays and inlets, will give us other and easy egresses through the blockade, and, in this respect alone, will be an important movement. It is known that a reconnoissance in the direction of New bern has already been made. From parties engaged in it, it is reported that all the Yankee force there is a cavalry regiment, (the 12th New York), a brigade of infantry, and some companies of negro troops." We may look for the early capture of another important position now held by the enemy.

☞ A number of the Fort Pillow prisoners arrived at Selma on Saturday last.

☞ In Augusta, on Monday, Judge Hook, of the superior court, sentenced two boys, sixteen years of age, to the penitentiary for two years, who had been convicted of larceny from the house, and W. S. Platt, charged with the same offense, for four years in the penitentiary.

☞ The 2,500 Yankee prisoners captured by Gen. Hoke's forces at Plymouth, left Wilmington on the 25th and passed through Charleston on the 26th, on their way to the prison depot at Americus, Ga.

☞ The Montgomery *Advertiser* notices the death of Dr. John L. Tindall, Sr., at Aberdeen, Miss., on the 16th inst., in the 81st year of his age. He was a native of Columbia county, Ga., but removed in 1805 to the frontier of Kentucky. In 1816 he became a resident of Tuscaloosa, Ala., which was his home for a period of twenty-one years. He was a member of the convention in 1819, which adopted the first State constitution, and several times represented Tuscaloosa county in the Legislature. In 1828 he was chosen for the important position of president of the State bank, which he held till 1836, when he resigned, and the following year removed to Aberdeen.

A NEW SUGAR RESOURCE.—The Honolulu *Advertiser*, of January 21, contains an article in regard to existing and forming sugar plantations at the Sandwich islands, drawing the conclusion that sugar "promises to be the prominent staple of the island, and invites all the fostering care which the Hawaiian Government and people can bestow." One plantation last year produced four hundred tuns from two hundred acres. One plantation extends to ten thousand acres, of which seven hundred are already in cane. The exports of sugar jumped from three million pounds in 1862, to be above five million in 1863.

☞ The Tunnel Hill correspondent of the Columbus *Sun* says that the charge for which private Jas. Lindley, of company E, 53d Alabama regiment, was executed, was for "coming to a knowledge of an intended mutiny, and failing to report without delay thereof to his commanding officer." It appears that he was prominent, if not the leader of an organization in the army known as a "peace league," devised by Federal emissaries, and certainly calculated to do much evil. He was a man of some speaking ability, and entertained hundreds of the thousands who were present, and crowded around the gallows, in an address of ten minutes duration, in which he protested his innocence, so far at least as wicked intentions were concerned, and the findings of the court martial, attributing his connection with a "peace party," to an ignorance of the criminality of such a course.

SICK OF FREEDOM.—The Rome *Courier* mentions the return of a runaway negro, the property of J. J. Cohen, to that place, after an absence of three months in the Federal lines. He reports that he spent most of his time during his absence at Stevenson and Bridgeport; that all runaway negroes were urged to volunteer in the Federal army, and were told that if they did not do so before the 1st of May, they would then be conscripted. He preferred his former place and condition to the ranks of the Abolition army, and so "vamoosed the rancho." He is tired of the kind of freedom abolitionism would give him. He also reports that the Federals get most of their information in regard to matters this side of the line through negroes and white women—more or less of the latter he saw going to headquarters every day. He says it puts a nigger to his best to pass the Yankee lines coming this way.

GEN. JOHNSON'S ARMY.

Latest from the Front.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

DALTON, GA., April 26, 1864.

Morning Light

Have you ever been a soldier? You know then what it is to awaken on a balmy morning in spring, after a long winter of mud, and rain, and snow, and ice, to drink in the sweet breath of the blossoms, and to revel amid the changing hues of dawn. This is such a one. It is hardly dawn as yet, and the "seven sleepers" of our leg-office, which sits like a castle on the crown of a noble hill, are yet asleep. They lie within, wrapped snugly in variegated blankets, "bottle-green and saffron," dreaming, perhaps, of home, peace and slumber. Let them alone. The birds are singing over them, and the morning star is just fading before the yellow rays of the sun, that is splitting the mist wit thits arrows of gold, and rolling the shadows off among the Dalton ridges. Rub-a-dub-dub! There's the reveille; and there, too, is the bugle of the light horse, over the branch. Now it is fairly day. I am writing on the head of a canteen, with a bit of charcoal.

Domestic Affairs.

The interior affairs of the army are profoundly encouraging. There was a review of Wheeler's cavalry on yesterday. The result was satisfactory in the extreme. Several generals of infantry were present, and pronounced it one of the finest spectacles of the winter. The command was arrayed in full force, its ranks compact and its numbers large. The drill was perfect. Compliments were showered upon General Wheeler by his comrades. In this connection, I have no doubt that he is the best regular officer of cavalry in the service. Not a raider or partisan, but an experienced and useful disciplinarian, moulding his men into material for regular outpost duty with the main army; picketing the front, protecting the flanks, charging in general battle, and performing all the duties of the heavy, dragoon branch of the cavalry service. Gen. Wheeler is not a Forrest, nor a Morgan; neither are Forrest and Morgan a Wheeler. Each of them has his characteristic. The infantry drills are constantly going on over the parade ground. Cheery faces, active limbs, and bounding hearts appear there every hour in the day.

The Enemy.

The Yankees were reported to be falling back last night. I do not know, nor does anybody else, precisely how this may be; but I presume the recent disasters to their arms must lead to this result. Their advance guard has certainly withdrawn to Cleveland. Dan McCook, with a little corps, lies to our left. Some one was saying in presence of Col. Hill, provost marshal-general, that Gen. Johnston might send over and bag that redoubtable. "Well," says Hill, "I hope he'll let McCook alone, for he is a lazy, idle, drinking fellow, and don't bother my scouts, and I want him to stay where he is." Thomas is said to be at Ringgold. The enemy is estimated at fifty thousand, all told, since the departure of their cavalry, which—or rather the greater part of it—has gone into West Tennessee, to look after Forrest. They will be like the fellow that went to hunt the bear, I expect, who turned back when he heard him roaring, alleging that "he hadn't lost no bear, and d—d if he meant to trouble himself to find one." The news from the trans-Mississippi is creating profound excitement in the Yankee army. It is as favorable as we could desire. In East Tennessee the Union leaders are preparing to emigrate. The late convention was a perfect farce and failure. Andy Johnson has gone back to Nashville, weary and disgusted. Rousseau is suggested as the man to bag Forrest. I conversed yesterday with an officer just from West Tennessee, and he says that region is up in arms, and that Forrest will have 20,000 men in a few weeks. Grierson is certainly killed, according to both Northern and Southern reports. Forrest issued a humorous proclamation on relieving the Mississippians from any "allegiance" owed to that party.

Across the Lines.

A batch of late Yankee papers lies before me. They are full of perplexity, gloom and anger. The defeat in Louisiana; the defeat at Plymouth; the defeats in lower Kentucky and West Tennessee confuse the Northern mind with alternate spasms of fear and wrath. Lincoln swears he will retaliate "the first time he catches anybody asleep." A committee of investigation is ordered down to Fort Pillow. Out of its report good presidential capital is hoped to be gleaned, but even this slender expectation is being assailed by loquacious observers of Chicago and Cincinnati who declare through the Times and the Enquirer that "Lincoln, and not Forrest is responsible for the bloody massacre." As may be inferred the clamor against, Messrs. Long and Harris, the erring members of the House of Rep. resentatives, increases in volume as the popular temper takes on more steam. The abuse heaped upon these luckless legislators is prodigious from the great bellows of the New York press to the squeaking whistles that pipe music to the Dutch in the far West. The miscegenators are disturbed. All their plans seem to be going under before the advance of rebel arms. "Put down Forrest first of all," says Prentice, "for he is a revolution within himself." Indeed he is; for the three Kentucky regiments which he disbanded "over the left," have come together again very mysteriously, each man of them with a record. "Southern Kentucky is on fire," says the Journal. Serious fears are entertained for the safety of Memphis; and as for New Orleans, Kirby Smith holds it in the hollow of his hand. The valley of the Mississippi is ours again to all intents and purposes, and in a few weeks we may reasonably hope to assume the old circle of the Tennessee river, with an advance along the Cumberland and Kentucky line.

WAVERLY.

LETTER FROM TUNNEL HILL.

CAMP 1ST REGT. KENTUCKY CAVALRY, TUNNEL HILL, April 23, 1864.

EDITORS APPEAL: Two months ago we were ordered to the rear to recruit our horses for the coming campaign. We established our camp in Talladega county, Ala., and although some of our brigade did not leave a very favorable impression on the citizens of that county, I can say this much for ourselves, that no regiment was ever treated with more kindness than ours. These people have never felt the cruel ravages of this war, yet they are devoted to the interest of our army, and their hospitality is unsurpassed by any people of the South; and we, refugees from a down-trodden State, will ever remember their cleverness and pray that the invader may never desolate their soil, but that they may go on preaching and practising patriotism in its purity.

We arrived here just a week ago, and found everything on the "qui vive." Last Monday an officer of this regiment was sent in charge of a flag of truce to convey Mrs. Sharpe, wife of the late Col. Sharpe, of General Buckner's staff, to the Yankee lines. The boys met some of their old friends, in particular Young Davidson, of Louisville, who is now major of the 10th Kentucky cavalry. Quite a number from different regiments crowded around to see us. They all seemed to be very much depressed and said nothing could induce them to reenlist. They seemed to look forward to the coming events in Virginia with a greater degree of interest than we, and were exceedingly anxious as to the where abouts of General Hardee. The privates would ask directly if he was in this army or in Virginia. Quite a number of privates were sent around to make these enquiries. Major Davidson would ask indirectly—for instance, he would ask "how many old army officers have you with you now in this army?" The Yankee papers acknowledge Gen. Forrest's victories. But not a word could you get relative to Banks. All pretended ignorance. We learn from scouts, prisoners and otherwise, that the Yankee army has orders to cook twenty days rations. So a movement of some kind may be expected shortly.

Last night a detail of fifty men were sent from our regiment, under charge of Lieut. Joe Vincent of company B, to relieve some Yankee pickets that were doing duty at Nickajack gap. Lieut. Vincent moved by a circuitous route to their rear, halted his command at the end of a lane, dismounted, built a high fence across the lane, and placed his men in ambush behind this fence. Col. Ross charged the pickets in front, and here they came pell-mell, helter-skelter, right down on the ambush. Lieut. Vincent killed ten of them dead in the lane and captured forty three others. Nearly all of them were wounded in some way, and none went back to tell the story. Take this all in all, it is rather a brilliant affair.

Colonel Woodward, of the 2d Kentucky, has just returned to his regiment. He has been with Gen. Forrest on his last raid.

This army never was in better spirits and you may depend on it the Yankees will find no Missionary ridge if they advance this time. More anon.

GENTILLUS.

EXPLOSION AT COLUMBUS.—We learn from the *Enquirer* that the heads of the large steam-boiler in the new portion of the Naval iron works, at Columbus, Ga., blew out on Monday afternoon, badly scalding one white man and a negro—the latter so severely that his recovery is very doubtful. Aside from the damage to the boiler, neither the machinery nor the building received any material injury.

RECOVERING.—The *Rebel* reports that Brig.-Gen R. C. Tyler, who has been so long confined to his bed in the Gilmer hospital, from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Missionary ridge, is rapidly recovering. His old command will rejoice to hear this welcome news, and to see him once more at their head.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

Special Correspondence Memphis Appeal.]

RICHMOND, April 23, 1864.

At last, at last the spring! This is the first day of 1864 in which it has been comfortable without fires within doors, and without an overcoat in the open air. The temperature is absolutely delicious, but a high wind which prevails fills the atmosphere with dust to blind one. What, with the warm sun and the high wind, the roads are fast becoming dry and firm. Two or three days ago, the report from the army was that no thing could be done for a fortnight in consequence of the mud. A friend wrote from camp that the mire was three inches deep inside his tent and three feet outside, and a colonel with his regiment of picket, at one of the fords of the Rapidan, had to detail men to get their comrades out of the bog with fence rails; but the last forty-eight hours time has doubtless stiffened the loblolly to something of the consistency of brickmaker's clay, and a week more of such weather will render the highways passable.

We await the issue of the impending battle with the deepest interest and solicitude, because it is believed that the defeat of Grant will virtually terminate the war. The enemy may not, indeed, propose immediate negotiations for peace should the battle go against them, but the effect of such a disaster to them will be the sudden rise of gold to 250 in New York and the immense enlargement of the peace party everywhere, on the floor of Congress, and in all classes of the community, among men of all shades of opinion. The financial convulsion which must sooner or later shake society to its center at the North will be hastened by Confederate victories, and many will think that by recognizing the independence of the South they may avert that convulsion altogether.

Delusive thought! they have sown to the wind and they must reap the whirlwind. But undeniably the longer peace is delayed, the greater the mountain of debt they build up, the more appalling will be the ruin when the crash shall come, and the overthrow of Grant should it be vouchsafed us by heaven, (as we confidently trust it will) will be seized upon by the conservative men, by the timid men, by the sensible men of the North as affording them the golden opportunity of bringing the war to a close. This was what the Herald meant when it said some weeks ago that if the advance on Richmond failed this summer, the North had better give up the contest. The Herald is a capital weathercock and veers with unerring instinct in the blowing of the popular current. Let the battle of the Rapidan which is about to be fought turn out another Bull Run, another Chickahominy, another Wilderness, and the Herald will come out for peace the week after it is over.

The Burnside expedition yet remains at Annapolis, though we shall probably hear of it at some point on our coast in three or four days. The steamers which ascended the Rappahannock this week, and went down again, were probably sent to reconnoitre for a landing, and ascertain, so far as they could, where the torpedoes were laid down. It is supposed Burnside will push his column across from Urbanna or Tappahannock, while the south side is left for Butler, or perhaps "Baldy" Smith who is now with Butler in Norfolk. Gen. Lee cares very little for their movements. While these two columns are threatening Richmond on flank and rear, nothing is more possible than that Gen. Lee shall destroy Grant's army and march into Washington.

The only danger that menaces our arms in the coming conflict is that our troops may be over confident, seeing how thoroughly the Yankees have been whipped in all directions during the last six weeks—in Florida, in Louisiana, in Kentucky and Tennessee, and more recently in North Carolina. The enemy will meet assuredly make a better fight here than they did at Olustee, at Shreveport, at Fort Pillow, or at Plymouth. Let us not suppose that because Providence has favored us with an auspicious opening of the spring campaign, we are invincible, and need not to put forth our whole strength to secure the great victory on which everything depends.

The work at Plymouth was well done. The half has not yet been told us of the results. The success of the Confederate steamer Albemarle was, perhaps, the most brilliant part of the whole affair. It sunk the two Yankee gunboats that lay off Plymouth by its Brooke gun alone, without having to employ its ram at all. Out of two hundred and eighty men on board the two boats, not more than thirty-five escaped. The captures were magnificent. One brigadier-general, two thousand six hundred prisoners, two millions of pounds of bacon, twenty-six pieces of ordnance, a first-class steam transport, one thousand tons anthracite coal. Such were some of the fruits of the success, besides which it opens to us a vast country for supplies, just at the time when the North Carolina fisheries are most valuable. Nor shall our success probably stop with Plymouth. The whole North Carolina coast will be cleaned of the Yankees if operations now in progress shall not wholly fail of their design. Commander John Taylor Wood, who participated in the affair at Plymouth, has arrived in town, as well as many of the wounded men, who were brought hither for proper hospital treatment.

An interesting correspondence has taken place between Hon. James M. Mason, formerly Confederate commissioner at London, and his excellency Governor Smith, of Virginia, on the subject of the statue of Stonewall Jackson, executed in England, by order of many admirers of our lamented hero, for the capitol in this city. Mr. Mason writes that the statue is ready for shipment at any moment, and asks if a suitable place will be provided for its reception. Gov. Smith gratefully acknowledges the tribute to the memory of one of Virginia's noblest sons, and promises that the statue shall be worthily enshrined here and sacredly kept as a pledge of foreign appreciation of Southern greatness. The statue will most probably not be shipped until after the war.

The order for the removal of the male clerks of the Treasury Department to Montgomery has been countermanded, and they are to remain in this city. The ladies have not as yet taken their departure and there is some doubt whether they will go at all. Meanwhile the ridiculous rumor has gone abroad that the city is to be given up and that another line of defense will be adopted.

The eminent Pierre Soule has just returned to this city after some weeks absence.

DIXIE.

☞ The ladies of Columbus, Ga., realized over $9,000 profits from a recent benevolent fair.

☞ The tobacco ration has been fixed under the late act of Congress at three-fourths of a pound monthly, and Adjutant-Gen. Cooper has issued orders to the commissary department accordingly.

☞ Mr. W. T. Cole, of Newnan, has manufactured an artificial leg, after the Palmer pattern, which the editor of the *Literary Companion* pronounces superior to any that he has ever seen, for lightness and durability.

☞ The Virginia correspondent of the Columbus *Enquirer* states that he learns "the Confederate Government is purchasing all the Yankee greenbacks it can get hold of, paying one dollar in specie for two dollars of Lincoln's promises to pay." The story is improbable.

RICHMOND.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 23d, contradicts a report that the Government was about to be removed from that city, and says: "It has been for some days whispered about the streets, and like every other story, however monstrous or ridiculous, has found some believers, who readily accounted for the supposed contemplated movement by concluding that Richmond was to be given up to the enemy, Gen. Lee being about (to use the Yankee claptrap) to be "maneuvered out of Virginia." The report is easily traceable to the fact that it was proposed to remove one of the bureaux of the Treasury Department to Columbia, but even this removal has, we learn, been re-considered. Except that we know that many well meaning people believe it, we should not think it worth the while gravely to contradict any reports concerning an evacuation of Richmond. In our darkest hour its surrender was not considered as possible by Government until after our army should have been beaten and routed. But now, of all times during the war, such a thing is further from their imaginations."

☞ The Montgomery *Advertiser* says that the soldiers of that city, who have been placed in the various military hospitals, find a warm and reliable friend in Rev. Dr. Buck, a venerable soldier of the cross, who at the instance of the Baptist army board, now officiates as a city missionary among them. This aged veteran is now seventy-six years of age, his long hair and beard are just as white as the driven snow, but age has left him as vigorous, apparently, as ever in the discharge of his important ministerial duties, which he performs most faithfully. Dr. Buck has for the last fifty years been an ordained preacher of the Baptist denomination, and is a native of the State of Virginia.

The Fall of New Orleans—Additional Developments.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 30, 1864.

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer:

GENTLEMEN: In your issues of the 25th and 26th instants I observe communications signed "W," calculated to do great injustice not only to myself, which is of secondary importance, but to the brave and loyal people of New Orleans. The writer asserts that Gen. Lovell has made the "calumnious declaration that his abandonment of New Orleans was made at the urgent solicitation of the people and the authorities of the city." In this assertion he is altogether in error. Gen. Lovell has never made any such declaration. There is no such reason given, either in my official report, in my letters to the adjutant-general, or my evidence before the court of inquiry. These documents are all on file in the War Department, and I presume that access can be had to them on proper application.

In my written report on file (there are several omissions in the printed copy,) the following reasons are assigned for the evacuation of the city: "I adopted this course (i. e., withdrew the troops,) recognizing the perfect absurdity of confronting more than a hundred guns afloat, of the largest calibre, well manned and served, and looking down upon the city, with less than three thousand militia, mostly armed with indifferent shotguns. It would, in my judgment, have been a wanton and criminal waste of the blood of women and children, without the most remote possibility of any good result, as the enemy had only to anchor one of his ships at Kenner to command the Jackson railroad, and he could have reduced the city to ashes at his leisure, without our being able to make any resistance whatever; or, without firing a shot, he could have starved the city into a surrender in less than three weeks, as there was not now more than eighteen days' food on hand for the population, from which my troops were almost entirely drawn."

Further on it is stated that this course which I had already given as the result of "my own judgment," was "in compliance with the openly expressed opinion of all the prominent citizens around me, that it would be an useless waste of blood, without being productive of any beneficial results to the cause for the troops to remain." In my testimony, given under oath before the court of inquiry, the reasons for the evacuation (which are entirely of a military nature) are fully stated, and in them no allusion whatever is made to the people of New Orleans. It is added, "I spoke to the mayor, several members of the city council and many prominent citizens on the subject, and while none seemed unwilling to undergo any danger, if by so doing they could arrive at favorable results; yet all, without exception, under the circumstances, approved of and advised the withdrawal of the troops."

The evident intention, both in the report and in the testimony, was to convey the idea that the city was evacuated for certain controlling military reasons, which alone are assigned, that this step was taken by the concurrence and approval of the principal citizens I saw, and the authorities—all recognizing that any attempt at further resistance under the circumstances, would have been a further sacrifice of life and property. Such, at least, was my intention, and if there is any ambiguity in the wording of my report, which I cannot discover, I now relterate that intention most fully and unequivocally.

That portion of the report which relates to the interviews, etc, relative to my return to the city after the evacuation, is entirely another matter and has no bearing upon it. The question then was, not whether the city should be evacuated, for that had been already done, but whether I should return with the troops, and in connection with the other citizens, undertake a desperate enterprise. I had understood that a portion of the authorities and some citizens, who had expressed their approval of my course in evacuating the city, were in favor of this enterprise, and that if the troops were present they would undertake it. I, therefore, returned to New Orleans and offered to assist in the enterprise, although my advice was against it. I found no person of authority or influence in favor of it, they being generally of the same opinion as on the day of evacuation, and they discountenanced it. I was willing to undertake the matter, (although advising against it,) principally because my troops were almost entirely composed of citizens of New Orleans, enrolled for local defense, and if they were determined to expose themselves, their families and property in such a desperate resistance, I was resolved, as their leader, not to abandon them. It is distinctly stated in my report that "such a step would be entirely indefensible in a military point of view," and that the "only palliation for such an act would be that it would give unmistakable evidence to the world that our people were in deadly earnest;" but it is still an open question whether the moral effect of such a step would not have a tendency to save life in the end, by giving our enemies a bloody foretaste of the task before them.

In contradiction to W.'s assertion, I unhesitatingly express the opinion, that the people of New Orleans, as a whole, both before and during the evacuation, behaved as a brave, loyal and devoted people should. They freely offered pecuniary aid and personal services, and I received and expended a large amount of funds placed at my disposal by the citizens, besides availing myself of the services of many members of the safety committee and others, who rendered valuable assistance. They were true to themselves throughout, and I take pleasure in bearing testimony to their steady patriotism and unflinching devotion to the cause. They did all in their power to avert their unfortunate fate, and I am satisfied that if those things which were necessary for their defense could have been purchased in the Confederacy, any amount would have been cheerfully raised and appropriated. New Orleans was evacuated for good and sufficient military reasons, which have the written approval of Generals Lee, Beauregard, and other distinguished military commanders, as well as of the tribunal of general officers selected to pronounce an opinion in the premises; and the assertion made by W., that the reason assigned by me for that evacuation was "the urgent solicitations of the people and authorities of New Orleans," is utterly without foundation, and is calculated to work injustice to the very people whom he seems desirous of defending from "calumny."

I may be excused for adding, in reply, that my prophecy that "Butler's expedition was a harmless menace, so far as New Orleans is concerned," was fulfilled to the letter. When New Orleans was evacuated, under the guns of the Federal fleet, Butler and his forces were exactly where they had been for the past six months, encamped on the sand islands of Lake Borgne. Neither Butler, with his superhuman impudence nor any of his most ardent admirers, has claimed for him any part of the "glorious success" of the capture of New Orleans.

After the city had been taken in the only way possible, viz: by the river, Gen. Butler was sent for to *garrison it*, and to do the dirty work of an Abolition Administration; and he did it, much to their satisfaction and his own pecuniary profit. He never had the men or means at his command to make any serious attack upon the city, and, so far as his expedition was concerned, it remained a "harmless menace," until after the city had fallen before a very different expedition; and, but for the passage of the forts by the fleet, would have remained so to this day.

The personalities in W.'s communications I pass over in silence, as unworthy of my notice, if not of his utterance. My principal object has been to do full justice to a brave and devoted people, and to prevent any expressions of mine from being perverted, either by malignity or stupidity, into a calumnious aspersion upon citizens, whose loyalty and devotion I have witnessed, and whose kindness and good feeling to myself and family, both before and since the fall of New Orleans, I have often experienced.

If W. will examine my correspondence with the War Department, as published by Congress, he will find that he is in error in asserting that the "withdrawal of all the troops from New Orleans," which took place in February, 1862, was by my "advice or suggestion." A reference to documents Nos. 64 and 67 of that pamphlet will satisfy him that this statement is in exact opposition to the facts of the case.

If injustice has been done to the citizens of New Orleans in any popular histories, I feel very sure that the authors will acquit me of all knowledge of or connection with it. I never saw the history alluded to by W., or knew that such a work was in course of publication until I read it in print. The proper method to correct an injustice in such an instance is to furnish the author with such facts and official documents as will enable him to give a true and faithful historical version of the case. Indulgence in personal vituperation, apart from its want of dignity, is not the best method to "vindicate the truth of history."

As an offset to W.'s views of my shortcomings while in command at New Orleans, I will take the liberty of citing the opinion of Judge Walker, of the New Orleans *Delta*, written by himself, in my presence, four days after the evacuation of the city. His opinion is entitled to quite as much weight as that of W. He says: "We cannot, however, allow the occasion to pass without reiterating the opinion we have already had occasion to express in these columns, that General Lovell, since he has been in command of this post, has made the most of the resources placed at his control for the defence of the city, State and department."

With respect gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M. LOVELL, Maj. Gen'l, etc.

Letter from Richmond.

Correspondence Charleston Mercury.]

RICHMOND, April 20.—Chase's plan to bring down gold from 189 to 171 is believed to have been this—to place $100,000 in gold in the hands of his agents, with directions to sell in lots of $1000 at 170. Brokers and others would take the alarm. But this is a very flimsey dodge, which would soon be detected. The $300,000 said to have been borrowed in England would not grease the wheels of the Yankee Government for half a day. The truth is, the whole North is interested in preventing a financial panic, and would unite in bringing down gold as a matter of self-protection. But the deluge of greenbacks continues, and no Washington or Wall street Canuta can say to gold: "Thus far and no farther."

I am told that as many as 1,200 clerks, male and female, will leave this city for Columbia. Many will resign rather than break up friendly relations which they have formed here. It is a mooted question whether living will be cheaper in Columbia than in Richmond; the price of board there being higher than many of the lady clerks have to pay here in private families, where they have found an asylum. Doubtless, the Government looked carefully into the matter before the movement was decided on.

The Italian spy, Lugo, came here without money or credentials of any sort, but with a plan for forcing recognition. Mr. Mallory, it is said, lent a credulous ear to his tales, supplied him generously with funds, and in return for all this simple minded kindness, he purloined Mr. Mallory's maps and charts. He ought to be hung forthwith, but until we can hear something definite in regard to the fate of another spy, to-wit: McClure, the embalmer—we are permitted to doubt whether Lugo will meet his deserts.

HERMES.

Spicy—What a Boston Girl Wants.

The editress of the Boston *Olive Branch* having received a communication from Nashville, Tennessee, inquiring whether some female printers could be obtained there to go to Nashville, replied as follows:

"Every girl in Boston, who is old enough to work in a printing office, has a lover, whom she would be just as likely to trade off for a Tennessee article as she would to swap him for a grizzly bear. The idea of a Boston girl, who goes to operas, patronizes Julien's concerts, waltzes once a week, eats ice cream, rides in the omnibus, wears satin slippers, and sometimes kisses the editor, going to Tennessee, except she goes as the wife of one of your first citizens, (editors excepted,) is truly ridiculous. Would not a girl in a nice silk dress, pantalettes, and shiny gaiter boots look well trudging through the mud and mire of Nashville, to an old roost of a printing office, the walls of which are covered with posters offering rewards for runaway niggers, while in one corner of the room two old darkies are jerking away at a Ramage press, and in the other the editor squirting tobacco juice all over the floor? Wouldn't she be in a nice fix when the editor and some great brute of a fellow, whom he had offended, got to play at the game of shooting their revolvers across the office at each other's head? Who would make the fire when the devil had run off or the editor was drunk? Who would go home with her dark nights? Who would take her out to ride on Sunday afternoons, and go to church with her on Sunday? No, sir—a Boston girl would not go to Tennessee for love or money; she can get enough of both nearer home."

The Coming Campaign.

From the Chicago Tribune.]

Whether the ball will open on the war-worn field of Virginia or in the west, is what must be waited for to be determined. There are tokens, perhaps made purposely to mislead, which indicate a rebel defensive position before Chattanooga, and a massing of their forces within the defenses of Richmond for a crushing flow northward. Of this class of indication must be considered the recent order of the rebel General Johnston, requiring the people to evacuate all the territory in Georgia north of the Coosa river, and come within the rebel lines. This can be construed most easily as an intention to make the Coosa a line of defense, while the rebel army is busy on the extreme right of their line. Our dispatches say that, according to data in the War Department, there are two hundred thousand more soldiers—effective ones—in our armies at this time than there was a year ago. This important fact would of course be sufficient to quiet our minds, if the rebel armies had not increased in a still greater proportion.

The Federal and the rebel forces may now nearly be equal in number, with a probable superiority on the part of the rebels, yet we should have a greater force than they, because they have incomparably better facilities for rapidity of concentration than we have. They move on shorter lines. They can transfer an army from the Rappahannock to the Coosa by direct and nearly air line rail communication.

They must be prepared against at both points, and provision inadequate to repel their full force at any point, may invite disaster. We look to see the battles of this campaign more severe and hotly contested than any known before in this war. It will be a collision of veterans. If past successes, and our present bright promise of success, fire our troops to fiercer fighting, desperation will temporarily do no less for our foe. We shall this year, possibly real ze for the first time what we have never yet reached; a decisive battle.

ACTIVITY AT NASHVILLE.—B. F. Taylor, writing to the Chicago *Journal* from Nashville says: "This city pulsates like a heart, *with regiments moving to the front*. Depots are congested trains show blue like full veins, sidewalks are azure, hotels cerulean but not heavenly. Such is the movement of troops that the railroad is unequal to the work of transportation, and regiments are daily setting forth on foot from Nashville to Chattanooga." Will somebody make a note of this? The same writer adds:

You see, linked in the same train, cars labelled "Memphis," "Charleston," "New Orleans," "Indianapolis," "Galena and Chicago," "Michigan Southern"—a perfect pentacost of railroads. If everything in Nashville is blue outside, at least it must be lined with green. Great "greenbacks" whizz away on every h