THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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The Memphis Appeal.

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

T. M. ACTON,
Agent for the Army of Tennessee, AND AGENT FOR The Memphis Daily Appeal.
Carriers, Brigade and Regimental News Agents, to be supplied at best rates with Daily Papers at Dalton to twenty cents—also daily papers at the counter at twenty five cents.
A large edition of the APPEAL received every day.

PHILANDER P. PEASE,
Wholesale GROCER and COMMISSION MERCHANT,
ALSO—Dealer in Cotton, Rope, Sheeting, Shirting, Yarns and Domestics, Virginia and North Carolina Tobacco, Winship's Iron Front Store, Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georg'a.
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HATS! HATS!
J. M. HOLBROOK offers for sale, at wholesale or retail, a large lot of home made WOOL HATS. Also, will give in exchange one Hat for two pounds of clean washed Wool.
Wool carded into Rolls to order—and will pay the highest cash price for Wool.
J. M. HOLBROOK, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. ap22 1m

EXTRACT.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, Dalton, Ga., April 15th, 1864.
Special Orders No. 102.
X. At the request of the Chief Quartermaster, Major J. BLUE MOORE, Assistant Chief Quartermaster, is especially charged with the collection, shipment and supply of forage for the Army of Tennessee. All officers and agents now upon the above duty by order from these Headquarters will report to Major Moore.
By command of Gen. JOHNSTON.
KINLOCH FALCONER, Major J. BLUE MOORE, A. A. General.
Asst. Chief Quartermaster, Army of Tennessee. ap19 30d

BATTLE HOUSE!
THE proprietors of this well known and popular House
Return their thanks to the citizens of Mobile and the traveling public for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended and hope, by strict attention to the wants of the people, to merit and receive a continuance of the same.
We would say in this notice, to correct some misrepresentation that has gone abroad, that our charge is FIFTEEN DOLLARS PER DAY, and in no case has more been charged.
FAMILIES desirous of procuring apartments can do so by addressing the undersigned.
NABRING, DUVALL & CO., Proprietors, Mobile, Ala. ap16 1m

"ARROW TIE."
Hoop Iron Bands--Patented--Substitute for Rope in Baling Cotton!
Cuts less—is put on faster—holds the bale twenty to twenty five per cent. smaller than rope and will not rot. Adjusted to any size of bales as quickly as rope. Painted and put up in the most convenient package for transportation, the relative bulk being much less than that of rope.
A supply always on hand, for which orders for any quantity will be promptly filled, and further information given on application to
C. H. THORBURN, Wilmington, N. C., or W. T. CAMPBELL, St. George's, Bermuda.
Price in Bermuda 6 cts per lb. ap18 3m

PRICE WILLIAMS,
General Commission Merchant and Commercial Agent,
NO. 21 ST. FRANCIS STREET, Mobile, Alabama.
References:
Messrs. Walsh, Smith & Co., Mobile, Ala.
Messrs. Gunter & Co., Montgomery, Ala.
J. W. Evans, Esq., Atlanta, Ga.
Messrs. J. A. Ansley & Co., Augusta, Ga.
Messrs. Kent, Payne & Co., Richmond, Va.
John P. Tanner, of the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va. ap27 3m

HARRIS, NALLE & CO.,
(Successors to Harris, Jones & Co.,)
General Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Etc.,
Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. ap20 3m

BELL, MOORE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND wholesale dealers in all kinds of PRODUCE. Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
Strict attention paid to consignments of every description and remittances promptly made. Orders respectfully solicited and carefully filled. ap2 3m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the style and firm of Mitchell & Woodson, For the purpose of carrying on a COMMISSION BUSINESS at the old stand of A. W. Mitchell, Hunter street, near the corner of Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Strict attention will be given to all consignments. A. W. MITCHELL, J. P. WOODSON. ap1 3m

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.
JOHN H. KING & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, near Norcross' corner, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., will attend personally and promptly to all orders and consignments entrusted to their care. mh16 2m

BOGERT & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers,
Corner of Parliament and Bay streets,
C. BOGERT, of New Orleans. Nassau, N. P.
Orders and consignments solicited. ph6 1m

$100 REWARD!
RAN AWAY from the subscribers at Cahaba, on the night of the 28th ultimo, the BOY, MATT. Aged about twenty years, with very little or no beard, and copper cover, has a small scar on his left cheek, caused from a recent boil. He speaks quickly when taken, and is very intelligent. The boy is up and to have left Cahaba with one Williams, and to have left Selma on the Southern Republic on her up trip of Wednesday, 20th inst.
I will give the above reward for the delivery of said negro, or if lodged in any jail where we can get him.
BERRIEN, FLOWERS & MOORE, Cahaba, Dallas County, Ala. ap18 2m

Found,
A FEW weeks ago, a LADY'S BRESAST PIN. The owner can get it by calling at this office by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

Daily Appeal.
MORNING EDITION.
ATLANTA, GA.
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1864.

ADDITIONAL GOOD NEWS.

We are enabled to give this morning the press dispatches that failed to reach us Saturday night, from which it will be seen that on Friday, at all points in Virginia, victory continued to perch upon our banners. On the Rapidan and Rappahannock line every attempt of the enemy has been thwarted, and his losses have been very heavy.

The movement on the South Side of the James was a formidable one, the purpose of which was to cut the railroad communication between Richmond and the South. We have been aware, for several days, that Gen. BEAUREGARD was watching the preparations of the enemy in this direction, and it seems he has done so to some purpose. The scheme against the railroad, and perhaps against the city itself from the south side, was successfully frustrated, and the foe driven back to the shelter of their gunboats at the point of landing.

The movement against the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, is an important one, and has very materially disturbed one of the enemy's main channels of communication with the West.

The reports from west of the river continue encouraging. Our generals in that department have been doing good work, and the results of their exertions are that the Federal forces have been driven from every field, discomfited, their armies shattered and cut to pieces—BANKS is penned up, at the mercy of SMITH and TAYLOR, at Alexandria, and STEELE, if he has not surrendered to Gen. PRICE, has been routed disastrously, with a heavy loss of men, supplies, transportation, and has made his escape to Little Rock. This is all that is claimed for him, by his friends. Surely we have reason to rejoice over the brilliant results that have been achieved by our forces in the West, during the last month of activity.

From Dalton we have nothing later than the dispatch from our special correspondent, received about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Passengers who arrived in the 4 o'clock, P. M. train, report that a Federal force was in the vicinity of Resaca when the train passed. As this point is eighteen miles this side of Dalton, we presume it was considered unsafe to send reports.

A LITTLE TOO CONFIDENT.

But a few days since the New York *Herald* made the assertion, in all apparent candor, that GRANT fully estimated the importance of the campaign in Virginia; that he appreciated the prestige of Gen. LEE, and the fact that his army "within the last thirty days has been swelled from forty-five thousand to ninety thousand men, and these nearly all veterans;" that Mr. DAVIS had "resolved to stake his Confederacy upon the defense of Richmond," and that "his struggle to maintain it will be the most desperate and sanguinary of the war." GRANT believing all this, and knowing our strength and energy, the profession is made by the journal named "that he has made his dispositions for a successful conflict with the largest army that DAVIS can muster in V[illegible]inia without absolutely abandoning his base [illegible] supplies in Georgia. We feel an easy confidence, therefore, in the final result of this Virginia campaign, a confidence which we could not entertain while the army of the Potomac was subject to the manipulations of the old blundering Washington directory—with that unqualified and unquestioning confidence which is left by the public at large in the success of Gen. GRANT, we await the issue of the grand impending struggle."

We cannot help wondering how the *Herald* will be pleased with the result of its hero's first effort. If the "man on horseback" was so well posted as to LEE's strength, and the magnitude of the work it would be necessary to accomplish to overthrow our continuously victorious leader, of course, having the power to do so, his own preparations were on a scale supposed to be large enough; and now, having tried his hand, having met "LEE and his veteran army" at his own time, and been worsted after a struggle running through three days, what can the *Herald* say, and how great must be the disappointment of the Yankee nation, at the first results of the so confidently anticipated overwhelming on to Richmond! Will not BENNET abandon his last idol, and Yankeedom will ring with howls of rage and disappointment! We think so, and shall expect to have reports of both at an early day.

While our people by no means think the campaign in Virginia is ended, or that the reverses he has met with will cause the Federal general to cease his efforts, and while they continue to watch the progress of events with the deepest solicitude, a hopefulness is felt throughout the Confederacy, greater than has existed for months. A confidence is felt in the military wisdom of our Virginia leader, and the bravery of our Virginia army, that is much more to be desired than a spirit of boasting such as our enemies indulge in. We are waiting and watching, with every significance in our favor; our foes are boasting beforehand, with every probability, at present, that their dreams will not be realized. Our chances in the end are best, and our feelings at present certainly the most agreeable. But what reasons have our enemy to be hopeful, and how can they longer indulge in the delusion that a single man, whom they have worshipped without measure, can save their sinking cause!

☞ Col. A. S. Marks, commandant of the post, at LaGrange, Ga., has been appointed judge of the military court in Gen. Forrest's department, with the rank of colonel of cavalry.

☞ The card factory at Selma, Ala., is running four machines, which turn off from twenty to fifty pairs per day. The proprietor will soon commence manufacturing wire from common bar iron. The cards will at $8 per pair.

☞ The passenger train on the Southern railroad on yesterday commenced running through to Randon. The passenger train leaves Meridian at 6.30 A. M. As soon as a turntable can be erected at Pearl river, the trains will go down to the eastern bank of that steam. This we understand will be done this week.

☞ Under the superintendence of Major Charles Merriwether, of the Confederate States telegraphic corps, the new military telegraph line—to connect Selma, Ala., with Rome, Ga.,—is progressing rapidly. The wire is now up as far as Plantersville. An instrument will be put on as soon as Randolph, Bibb county, Ala., is reached.

☞ Prices are still rapidly declining at Montgomery, Ala.

☞ Walter C. Wright, Esq., of Columbus, died very suddenly in that city, on the 6th.

☞ Col. R. W. Folsom, of the 14th Georgia, was killed on the 6th inst., on the Rapidan.

☞ John T. Johnson, adjutant of the 31st Georgia regiment, was killed in the recent fight between Lee and Grant.

☞ Mrs. Mary A. Gillespie, wife of A. J. Gillespie, auditor public accounts of Mississippi, died at Aberdeen, Miss., on the 3d inst.

☞ Sugar sold at auction in Columbus, Ga., on Saturday, at $4 25 per pound, and country jeans at $6 50 to $8 50 per yard.

☞ The Louisville *Journal*, of April 27th, admits that "Banks is no account" and says he was lamentably beaten by Kirby Smith.

☞ The permission granted the 1st Mississippi infantry regiment to report temporarily to Brig.-Gen. Chalmers, has been revoked by Lieut.-Gen. Polk, as the Port Hudson prisoners have been officially declared exchanged.

☞ The *Rebel's* Dalton correspondent says the Yankee spy, (of one of the Michigan regiments,) lately captured in Confederate uniform, will "go up" shortly; also two or three others who have had an unmindful eye to the health of their necks.

THE DIFFERENCE.—One of the officers recently captured by Forrest, made the following remark to Capt. Henderson, as the latter reports to the Montgomery *Advertiser*: "The most astounding thing that has arrested my attention since I have been in captivity is the unmurmuring spirit of your soldiers. They are living upon short rations of bread and meat, and yet I never heard a complaint escape their lips. They never mention their pay as a matter of importance, and seem entirely devoted to a principle. On the other hand, our troops have every luxury that men could desire, every comfort which the nation can supply, and yet are filled with discontent. They are ever clamoring for their pay as though it were the sole object. I candidly acknowledge that the contrast strikes me with dismay."

THE FEDERAL PRISONERS AT CAMP SUMTER.—A correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, who lately visited this point, says:

I found twelve thousand prisoners in confinement at Andersonville, all of them abusing their Government for ignoring their captivity. Many of them understand the selfish motives underlying the policy of the United States, and are bitter in their denunciations of Lincoln and Stanton. About five hundred at Andersonville were anxious to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States. A large acquaintance with the views and character of several thousand prisoners recently captured, gives me a hopeful view of our prospects. The Yankees, to a very large extent, are demoralized, while our army is daily improving in numbers and spirit. The star of liberty brightens as it breaks through the lettering clouds and mounts the zenith.

BUTLER RAZZED.—The New York *Herald* has the following paragraph which shows that Butler has been razzed down to the level of a sort of shyster general, for cross examining Confederates suspected of having cash:

General Grant, it appears in a short visit to Fortress Monroe, found out the true vocation for Gen. Butler, and has accordingly set him to the civil and uncivil duties of chief of police and military magistrate of the Peninsular Department. In this role he is unsurpassed, and in defining the laws of loyalty, chapter and verse, to cunning secessionists, intractable rebels in crinoline, negro claimants and other injured admirers of Jeff. Davis, Gen. Butler will be in all his glory. His luxuriates in the skinning of a doubtful character who stakes his case upon the chances of slipping through the loopholes of the law, and, as a strict constructionist he plays with a Southern expounder as a cat plays with a mouse.

SANTA ANNA AGAIN.—Angel Lopez de Santa Anna, the son of the exiled ex-President of Mexico, has addressed a long letter to the Havana papers, which concludes by saying that the object of the communication is to prove, as clearly as daylight, that his father, the most excellent general of division, Don Lucas Lopez de Santa Anna, neither did nor could fail to act agreeably to his pledge given on board the English steamer Conway; that the manifest had been printed in the office of the Orizaba *Indicador* without his knowledge; that if the general left his home in San Thomas, it is because such was his will, and because by so doing he complied with the repeated invitations of a great many of his countrymen and of some members of the Regency; that the "natural consequences" of the unpleasant occurrence at Vera Cruz will be a more personal matter between him and Gen. Bazaine, chief in command of the French forces in Mexico, and had no relation with other persons or things; that his feelings and personal aspirations are the same as heretofore; that he will cause to be sent to the Emperor of France his complaint for the manner he has been dealt with, and claim the justice he thinks is due him; and finally, that he will lay before the throne of the Emperor of Mexico that offense to the most loyal of his subjects.

Confederate Affairs in Europe.

The House of Lords delivered judgment in the Alabama case. Six legal Lords were present. The Lord Chancellor first gave his judgment.

He argued that under the provisions of an act known as the "Queen's Remembrancer Act," there was no authority to make such rules as the Barons of Exchequer had made. He therefore moved that the appeal of the Crown be dismissed, with costs. Lords St. Leonards, Chelmsforce and Kingsdowne concurred, while Lords Cranworth and Wensleydale were in favor of the hearing of the appeal by the Exchequer chamber. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

The London *Times* remarks that the final decision has been pronounced on a technicality, subtle and narrow beyond even the ordinary narrowness of law. For the present the victory remains with the defendants. But it is impossible to suppose that the Government will acquiesce in the law, as laid down by the two Senior Judges of the Exchequer, or fail to bring any new offender to account, even if it should render necessary another struggle in the courts of law.

The London *Times* adds: If the foreign enlistment act be insufficient to repress enterprises endangering the peace of the country, surely it is better to apply to the Legislature than treat that, in some future case, a resort to a bill of exceptions will carry the main question to a tribunal, which may reverse the judgment already given.

The *Setchman* understands that the case of the Pampero has been settled, the owners consenting to a verdict for the Crown and the nominal forfeiture of the vessel. They are, however, to retain possession of the vessel, trade with her, make alterations on her, but not sell her for two years, except with the consent of the Crown.

The *Morning Post*, in its city article, says the Confederate loan is about to be placed on a new basis. A combined French and English undertaking, in which the Confederate Government has an active interest, is in active formation, having for its object to organize a regular system of blockade running from the various Confederate ports for the export of cotton.

The capital is £500,000 sterling. Shares are to be allotted only to the holders of Confederate bonds. The company's steamers are to take out cargoes to supply the wants of the Confederate Government. It is estimated that the whole of the bonds of the Confederate loan may be exchanged for cotton and produce exported from Southern ports within twelve months.

The promoters of the company are said to be gentlemen of capital, and long versed in blockade running. The fastest steamers are to be employed. But in order to reduce the risk a very large cargo will not be intrusted to any one vessel.

FROM THE FRONT.

The Fighting Begun—Full Report of Sunday's Operations.

SUNDAY NIGHT, 10 o'clock.

Well, the ball has opened. The real fighting has begun. Contrary to the expectation of everybody, the enemy advanced up Mill Creek gap this afternoon, about 4 o'clock, and a sharp skirmish followed until dark. At times the fire of musketry was very heavy, while the cannonading was regular for two hours. The force of the enemy appearing at the mouth of the gap, on the other side of one of our artificial lakes, was ten to twenty thousand. Our videttes fell back after some sharp practice, and the Yankees, having planted a battery on a little ridge, began to shell our works. We replied at intervals. Meanwhile, a battle was begun far away to our left, which lasted late into the night. At this hour—10 o'clock—I am unable to learn the particulars, beyond the fact that the enemy made a dash upon Dug gap. They were met and—a courier has just told me—repulsed with slaughter. At daylight the conflict will be renewed. Germans are as confident as on drill, and everything wears a cheerful face. The approaching dawn is hailed with eager hope by all. I go to my blanket with a light heart and no fear. We shall win a noble victory before the setting of another sun.

WAVERLY.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS GOVAN'S BRIGADE, Dalton, May 7, 1864.

EDITORS APPEAL: No little excitement exists here, in consequence of the repeated demonstrations of the enemy in our front. Their movements yesterday were very significant indeed. There was a great stir among them up to four o'clock yesterday, when everything becoming quiet, it was ascertained they had formed in line of battle four miles beyond Tunnel Hill. Up to five o'clock yesterday evening nothing additional had been obtained. They still remained in statu quo, leaving everybody to guess what their real object was. About nine o'clock last night orders came to have the pickets doubled three miles east of Dalton, on the Spring Place road, as an attack was looked for in that direction, but up to the present moment, there is no sign of an advance in any quarter.

There is much speculation as to the future, by the army, but to tell you the truth, Messrs. Editors, there are none of us that know anything more about it than the "man in the moon." And as for Gen. Johnston's intentions, we know no more what they are than we do of Gen. Thomas'. We are, in reality, an ignorant set up here, but if we judge from some of our correspondents, we "know it all." It is true, that while Bragg was in command, we occasionally got an insight into the future, but we cannot expect so much now. "Old Joe" prefers keeping his own secrets, as one of his staff can testify, who having asked the general a question that did not concern him, was answered rather bluntly by the old hero, "Sir, if my left hand knew what my right hand was doing, *I'd cut it off.*"

I see the enemy have failed to dislodge Forrest in West Tennessee and Kentucky yet, notwithstanding their boasts, and the fact that reinforcements have been sent them from Chattanooga. Forrest is too much for them. He is the hardest nut they have cracked at yet. By the way, speaking of this gallant officer, I have heard an interesting account of the capture of Fort Donelson, in which he figured prominently, and which, if true, entitles him to great credit for his daring enterprise and determination. My author is a prominent member of Congress, who was one of the investigating committee on the Fort Donelson disaster. Although I would by no means give his name, yet I do not hesitate to give these unpublished particulars, as they are bound to leak out some day or other.

On Saturday night before the surrender, a council of war was called. Pillow, Floyd, Buckner and a number of brigadiers composed this body. There was much confusion and an exciting debate for a while. Some thought it necessary to surrender, and some didn't. It was midnight and no definite understanding was come to. Gen. Floyd seeing this, dismissed the council, requesting Pillow and Buckner to remain. The three sat down gloomily by the fire, to ponder over the sad aspect of affairs. A long silence ensued. At last Floyd said:

"Well, gentlemen, it remains with us to decide this matter, and we must do it at once. It is now midnight, and if we retreat, we haven't got a moment to lose."

"I say retreat," said Pillow.

"I say surrender! We have shed enough blood already to no purpose," said Buckner.

"Well, gentlemen," said Floyd, "I see you are still divided, and as I have the casting vote, I will settle the matter at once. I favor a surrender myself, provided the duty does not devolve upon me. I can't surrender because the United States Government have indicted me for treason, and the probability is that if they were to get me they would hang me. So you see the thing is impossible. I transfer the command to you, Gen. Pillow."

"Well, general," said Pillow, "I'm in the same fix as yourself. The Yankees have got me indicted for shipping guns and munitions of war to the Confederate Government. So you see I can't surrender, either; they would hang me as quick as they would you, and if you are excusable, I guess I am too. So I transfer my right of command to you, Gen. Buckner."

Gen. Buckner bowed, but said nothing. At that moment a noise was heard without. The door opened and a courier announced an officer who desired admittance. He was ordered to show him in, and the next moment Col. Forrest, all splashed with mud and water, with high-topped boots and an old slouched hat, made his appearance. He walked to the fireplace and seated himself without saying a word. After a few moments, Floyd said: "Well, colonel, have you anything important to communicate that you come here this late hour, or has your curiosity led you to pay us this visit in order to find out what we had decided upon?" "Both," replied Forrest, drily, then rising from his chair he said: "But is it possible, gentlemen, as I have already heard whispered this night, that you intend to surrender?" "Yes," was the reply, "we have just arrived at that conclusion."

"Sorry, sorry," said Forrest, "there is no occasion for it, gentlemen; the whole army can easily escape without the loss of a man; not an hour ago I crossed the river on my horse where it was not waist deep. I crossed it feeling on horseback, and waded it coming back. It is free from Yankee pickets, also, and there is no danger to be feared."

"Yes, but colonel, said Gen. Floyd, "my scouts have reconnoitered the entire river, and an officer who arrived not half an hour ago, told me that he had tested the river everywhere and no spot had he found that was fordable.

"I don't care, general, if he did," said Forrest, "he told you a d—d lie, as I am ready to swear that I waded the river not half an hour ago, as my wet clothes will testify. And now, gentlemen, as it is getting late, it is high time you should be acting. Will you take my advice and make your escape."

"No," was the reply, "it is too late."

"I have one request to make," said Forrest, "I have a fine regiment of cavalry here, and I want permission to take it out. Grant me this much and I'm off."

Gen. Buckner nodded his head, when Forrest bolted out of the house, took his command, crossed the river at the aforesaid place and made his escape without the loss of a man. More anon.

ARKANSAS.

Confederate Sick at Knoxville, Tenn.

A lady, just from Knoxville, furnishes the Augusta *Constitutionalist* with the following valuable information. List of Confederate sick at Knoxville on the 11th of April:

S W Overton, co A, Phillips' legion, doing well; A C Adair, co D, Cobb's legion, very feeble; W G Parks, co F, 38 Ga cavalry, died; G W Smith, co [illegible], 17th Miss, doing well; T A Nixon, co C, 17th Miss, nurse; E B Fouri, co B, 13th Miss, well; T J Overton, co A, Phillips' legion, nurse; Joseph Oliver, co H, 7th Ga, doing well; L S Duffy, co G, 7th Ga, doing well; Sergt G W Hollimah, co K, 59th Ga, doing well; Rob't Juick, co K, 51st Ga, nurse; F Parks, co H, 53d Ga, sick; D L Kennedy, co F, 51st Ga, chro dia, feeble; T J White, co D, Phillips' legion, doing well; Lieut W L Wilson, co M, 45th Ala, well; A J Coosby, co I, 50th Ga; Sergt M C Block, co B, 11th Tenn, doing well; S Sawyer, co H, 51st Ga, doing well; Lieut W Carothers, co K, 34 Ga cavalry, improving slowly; Corpl I G Wright, co K, 5th Tenn, doing well; J T Wheeler, co D, 4th Ala cavalry, nurse; Orderly S H Moor, co C, 12th battalion Tenn cavalry, doing well; T S Haynes, co F, 51st Ga, dieb; Lieut W W Oliver, co C, 51st Ga, doing well; P N Winninger, co F, 16th Tenn, doing well; Thomas Reid, co C, 60th Ala, doing well.

Convalescents sent North to prison, from Knoxville, on the 5th of April:

E G Whately, co D, 3d Ga cavalry; E Vesury, co F, 451 Ala; Capt J E S Russell, co G, 11th Texas; J H Brock, co F, 50th Ga; Anderson Allen, co C, 12th Tenn; I J Pringle, co B, 15th Miss; A E Cupp, co K, 7th Ga; Lieut S H Hogl, co K, 7th Ga, C E Little, co 1 51st Ga.

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE AT BUFFALO.—At a meeting of the commissioners of the International Bridge company, held at Buffalo recently for a bridge between that place and Canada, over the Niagara river, over $300,000 were subscribed. The estimated cost of the bridge is only $1,000,000. The speedy construction is looked upon as certain.

☞ "Mother," said a Spartan boy, going to battle, "my sword is too short." "Add a step to it," was the heroic reply of the mother.

ANTI-LINCOLN MEETING IN NEW YORK.

Bold Array of Toasts and Speeches.

The birth day of Thomas Jefferson was celebrated in New York last week by a supper among the admirers of the deceased, who have banded themselves into a society known as the "Anti Abolition Society." The object of the association, as its name indicates, is direct hostility and opposition to the present Administration, accompanied by a resolve to do everything in its power to elect a Democrat President for the next term.

After the usual display of fine dishes, delicate and savory to the palates of the epicures, the chairman announced that the Hon. John McKeon could not attend, but read a letter explaining the reason of his non-attendance.

The following is a list of the regular toasts of the evening in the order in which they came:

1. The memory of Thomas Jefferson—Standing, in silence.

2. The Constitution of the United States—Interpreted by the resolutions of 1798 and '99; sustained by the States Rights Democracy for sixty years; overthrown by Abolitionism since 1860.

3. The supremacy of the civil power over the military. Let us hope that the repeated violation of this principle with impunity by Abraham Lincoln and his minions has been but a temporary ascendancy of brute force over freedom of opinion among a people who were born free.

4. The Dred Scott decision—The annunciation of the great truth that this is a white man's Government. Posted be the arm that tries to destroy it.

5. The nominee of the Chicago convention—May he be a Democrat; a man who will faithfully represent and sustain the great American principle of self government in opposition to the European coercive principle of despotism.

6. The Presidential contest of 1864—A fair vote or a fair fight.

7. New Jersey—The star that never sets. She never broke the bargains of the Constitution, which broken on one side, were said by Webster to be broken on all sides.

8. New York—Overrun, conquered and subjugated by New Englandism. Let us redeem her.

9. Our Government as it should be—Not a Government such as we now have, making the rich richer, and the poor poorer, but one which would extend equal protection, equal rights and equal laws to both rich and poor.

10. Forts Lafayette, Warren and McHenry—The shame of America.

11. The peace clergy.

12. The peace party, sentiment; but be was prevailed by a majority of fourteen members, on a full vote.

My informant left the city of Montgomery, where he had been secreted at the house of a friend, on the 7th; and was in the vicinity of the place during the whole of Sherman's raid. He avers that when our troops reached Meridian, the people began to exhibit a boldness which frightened the rebels more than the advance of our army; and no sooner had Sherman turned to the West, than many of them—too old or feeble to be conscripted—were thrust into prisons.

He alleges that the number of troops in the State of Alabama, exclusive of militia, exceed 20,000; and of these 5,000 are kept at Mobile, 10,000 directly under Polk, and the remainder are employed upon provost duty in different towns. There are no fortifications at Montgomery, and but few troops—perhaps 600. At the time of the Sherman raid, these were all withdrawn, except two companies of cavalry and two of infantry; but they have since returned.

He says that if Sherman had 25,000 men, he could have advanced to Montgomery without resistance; and half a dozen regiments of cavalry could have opened and kept up communication with Mobile by the river. He regrets the failure of the South expedition, as he feels certain that had it been a success, our foes would have occupied the State capital; and I think—indeed I may say I know—he is right.

Had our advance occupied Montgomery, he states, the Union members of the Legislature would have assembled, deposed the governor, taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and ordered an election in counties to fill vacancies; and set the machinery of government to work at once.

Gov. Watts was a secession democratic-loco, over Shorter, a fire-eater, by a large majority; but he was no sooner installed into office than he cut-Herod-of Herod, and became the fiercest of the pro-secessionists.

Interesting from Europe.

Maximilian's Formal Acceptance of the Mexican Throne—His Appointments—Reception of Garibaldi—The Japanese Embassy on Its Way to Europe.

The following news, gleaned from the latest English files, is interesting:

MAXIMILIAN EMPEROR.

The Paris *Memorial Diplomatique* gives a long account of the reception of the Mexican deputation at Miramar. On the 10th instant Maximilian formally accepted the crown.

As soon as the Archduke had uttered the last word of his acceptance, the deputation and all the Mexicans present at the ceremony shouted their new sovereign by crying out three times, "God save the Emperor Maximilian I." "God save the Empress Charlotte." At the same instant, salutes of artillery, fired from the bastions of the castle, announced to the public the accession of the Archduke Maximilian to the throne of Mexico, and were immediately followed by other salutes from the port and town of Trieste.

GARIBALDI IN LONDON—HIS RECEPTION.

The English papers have full details of the reception of Garibaldi by the working men of London, on the 12th inst:

The general's journey from the Isle of Wight was one continued ovation.

At Southampton the enthusiasm of the crowd was perfectly frantic, and the fronts of the houses were all astir with the handkerchiefs that were waved from balconies and windows. At the railway station, which was decorated with evergreens, flags, flowers and laurels, the wholesale handshaking recommenced, and was carried to such length that the general had to be dragged through the entrance, when the doors were closed upon his persecutors. But there were many more inside, and these, having the general snugly trapped and all to themselves, put him deliberately through the torture of shaking hands with every one of them, till his arms must have been numbed and his fingers squeezed almost to a pulp.

The arrival at London was received with great enthusiasm.

The London *Star* says;

The reception of Garibaldi was enthusiastic. It was not applause—it was devotion. The display of enthusiasm was utterly overwhelming. As the wild hurrahs seemed about to die away they were revived and prolonged, as with the determination to make a vehement, unmistakable protest against the injustice of slander, persecution and neglect. Garibaldi's emotion at this moment was more manifest than at any other moment.

His answer to the working mens' address, delivered as before with pregnant voice and action, was in these few words:

"I like to see the working men particularly I am very grateful, and will not forget, in all my life, this welcome of that class I have the honor to belong to. They like to call me the brother of the working man of every part of the world."

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, describing the occasion, says:

* * * At last an inarticulate roar, which swelled every instant, and the sight of the Italian colors, followed by an open carriage, in which, by aid of an opera glass, we could distinguish the well known dress and face, and round which the press surged, and thronged, and leaped, and shouted, told us that Garibaldi was coming at last. But who shall describe that passage of his from Bridge street to Charing Cross? All the manifestations of popular enthusiasm I have seen seem faint in the comparison. It was delirious. The mere effect of waiving white handkerchiefs was something I had never seen before. Certainly, great [illegible] was the enthusiasm which waited on the progress of the Princess of Wales through London, it was nothing to this.

Every now and then the carriage was compelled to stop—and then the crowd seemed as if they would take possession of it and its contents, they so pressed upon it and hung on the wheels, the sides, and every point of hand-hold. And all around the noise of that huge multitude went up, not distinct rounds of cheering, but in an endless volley firing of shouts and greetings that blended into a hoarse roar, like the continuing music of the sea.

Garibaldi seemed moved and curious. His recognition of the greeting was by an often repeated waving motion of the right arm, and an occasional lifting of his black wide-a-wake, but no bowing. * * *

At length the general was allowed to enter Stafford house, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Sutherland. Red cloth had been laid down from the door to the entrance of the grand staircase, at which point the Duchess of Sutherland advanced and cordially welcomed the illustrious guest as he entered the house. The Duchess (Dowager) of Sutherland also welcomed the general, and, after a most respectful interchange of compliments, the Duke of Sutherland conducted Gen. Garibaldi to his apartments, there to seek rest and privacy.

THE NEW JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Japanese embassy arrived at Hong Kong on the last day of February. It consists of three ministers, six first class officers, ten second class officers, and sixteen servants—in all thirty-[illegible]. It is the intention of the embassy, who are accompanied by Mr. Blakeman, of the French legation, to visit Paris, London, and the various capitals of countries which have treaties with Japan, for the purpose of explaining the present state of affairs, and likewise to endeavor to arrive at some arrangement about foreigners quitting Yokohama. The entire expenses of the embassy are borne by the Tycoon's Government.

ITEMS.

The London *Star* says that Lord Palmerston has offered the place vacated by Mr. Stansfield to Mr. Baxter, M. P., of Montrose.

A Parliamentary return shows that the number of rifles and muskets exported from Liverpool to Federal ports in 1861, was fifteen thousand one hundred and forty-eight—while in 1862, it amounted to one hundred and ninety-six thousand and fifty-three.

The new Mexican loan of eight millions sterling at sixty-three was to be opened on the 15 instant.

The bombardment of Duppel and Sonderburg continues, but it is rather feeble. The allies have extended their trenches and traced another parallel.

The Danish representatives to the Conference have arrived in London. There was nothing else to induce a meeting of the Conference. A committee of the German Diet had recommended the Diet to send a representative.

There was renewed activity among the Polish insurgents, who continued bravely to struggle for their liberty and independence.

Mutiny of Negro Troops.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

FORT ESPERANZA, Texas, April 2.—We had an exciting time here day before yesterday with the colored troops garrisoning the forts, who consider themselves on a footing and equality with the white soldiers. A few days since, in an altercation between a negro and one of the latter, the former told him that they (the negro troops) were as good as the white ones. "What is that you say?" asked the soldier. "A nigger as good as a white man, hey? I'll show you whether he is or not." And, suiting the action to the words, he would have seized his musket and shot the negro on the spot had not those around prevented him from doing so. On the 31st ult. Much one of this same colored regiment—1st battalion, 14th Rhode Island heavy artillery—was in one of their officers' tents for the purpose of receiving orders; but, as they did not altogether suit him he demurred and began to grumble. The officer ordered him out of the tent; but, the negro still remaining, the former advanced towards him and pushed him, with the intention of facilitating his progress to the door. In an instant the negro seized a revolver which lay upon the table; but the next moment he lay upon the ground, with a bullet in his brain; for before he could raise his hand to shoot or strike the officer, the latter drew another pistol from his side and shot him in the head. The negro was not dead at last accounts though his recovery is considered impossible. And now the whole battalion swore vengeance, and but for prompt action would have broken out into open mutiny. They went about in squads, with savage looks, many refusing to do further duty, while others were furious, swaggering, swearing, and threatening.

In the meantime the 16th Ohio was ordered up, and a battery of artillery was stationed in direct range of their camp, with order to open upon them at the slightest show of violence. The 16th Ohio took possession of the fort and the prisoners therein, the whole colorhd battalion having previously received orders to assemble outside without arms. They were then furnished with one day's rations and marched down the coast four miles in a cold norther. Charges and sentences passed by court-martial, and approved by the general commanding, were then read to them at the guard mounting, and the whole affair probably ends by the sentencing of twelve or fourteen to hard labor, with ball and chain, for one year. The morning that this difficulty occurred they stole and secreted three barrels of whisky while unloading the transport Clinton of her freight, and several refused to obey the direct orders of their officers.

And now I will give you the history of this battalion of the 14th Rhode Island heavy artillery.

They are all free negroes, and were recruited with the understanding that they should receive the same pay and equipments as the white troops. This was done for the purpose of persuading as many negroes as possible to enlist, and thus avoid the draft as much as possible. They were petted in Rhode Island and petted in camp, and the consequence was that they held up their heads, and made a fine appearance at dress parade, and gave promise of making good soldiers. But, alas, they were poorly officered, and the case I have related is the only one in which prompt punishment was given of mutinous conduct of disobedience of orders. It was no unusual sight to see an officer attempting to quiet the quarrelsome negro by taking him on one side and talking mildly to him, instead of ordering him under arrest. And now to sum up all, these free negroes have refused to receive their pay, and declare that they are not in the service, because the paymaster will not pay them more than the amount paid by Congress, and the same as the white soldiers. Their officers told them that the State of Rhode Island would make up the amount as agreed. This they pledged their honors upon. So the paymasters returned to this city without paying them off.

The Crisis in the North.

After asking, "have we a Congress?" the Springfield *Republican* says:

Things begin to look squally. A Government dollar is worth but fifty-five and a half cents; speculation