THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. ATLANTA, G[illegible] WEDNESDAY MORNING [illegible] JUNE 18, 1864. VOL. XV, NO. 137

The Memphis Appeal.

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McCLANAHAN & DILL,

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

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All advertisements will be charged three dollars per square for the first insertion—and two dollars and a half for each subsequent insertion.

Local notices will be charged at the rate of fifty cts. per line.

Obituary notices, and all other articles not of general public interest, charged as other advertisements.

RAGS WANTED.

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

A Table

Showing the Value of the Old Issue of Confederate Money when Discounted for the New Issue of Confederate Money, at the Rate of Three Dollars in Old Issue for Two Dollars in New Issue, from $5 to $500:

Old Issue. Dol.	Val. new Issue. Dol.	Old Issue. Dol.	Val. new Issue. Dol.	Old Issue. Dol.	Val. new Issue. Dol.	Old Issue. Dol.	Val. new Issue. Dol.	Old Issue. Dol.	Val. new Issue. Dol.
5	3 33	80	53 33	155	103 33	500	333 33		
10	6 66	85	56 66	160	106 66	555	336 66		
15	10 00	90	60 00	165	110 00	600	400 00		
20	13 33	95	63 33	170	113 33	615	403 33		
25	16 66	100	66 66	175	116 66	650	433 33		
30	20 00	105	70 00	180	120 00	700	466 66		
35	23 33	110	73 33	185	123 33	750	500 00		
40	26 66	115	76 66	190	126 66	400	266 66		
45	30 00	120	80 00	195	130 00	450	300 00		
50	33 33	125	83 33	200	133 33	500	333 33		
55	36 66	130	86 66	205	136 66	550	366 66		
60	40 00	135	90 00	210	140 00	600	400 00		
65	43 33	140	93 33	215	143 33	650	433 33		
70	46 66	145	96 66	220	146 66	700	466 66		
75	50 00	150	100 00	225	150 00	750	500 00		

$500 REWARD!

RAN AWAY from the wagon train of the Etowah Manufacturing and Mining company, encamped near Macon, Georgia, on the 13th inst., TWO NEGRO BOYS, to wit: JOHN SOALES, five feet ten inches high, dark mulatto, large white teeth and short upper lip, weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds, and is twenty three years old.

ANTHONY SOALES, five feet six inches high, full round face, very black, speaks broken, weighs about one hundred and seventy five pounds, twenty-eight years old.

It is supposed they are trying to make their way to Mississippi, where they formerly lived, or else they may attempt to reach the enemy's lines in the direction of Etowah, where they have been more recently employed. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and delivery at the office of the company in Macon, or one half the amount for either of them.

WM. A. ROBINSON,
jul11 1w Resident Director.

NOTICE.

Etowah Manufacturing and Mining Company.

THE Etowah Manufacturing and Mining Company, of Etowah, Georgia, have opened an office temporarily in the building formerly occupied by the agency of the Bank of Savannah, at Macon, Georgia, for the purpose of closing up their old business.

All persons indebted to said company, or having claims against it, are requested to call and settle as early as practicable.

S. H. TOBEY,
jul10 1w Secretary and Treasurer.

WAR TAX!

TAX ON PROFITS.

ALL persons that are subject to pay said TAX, are requested to do so by the 25th of June.

Return of Profits

Made by buying and selling between the first day of January, 1863, and first day of January, 1864, spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns, wool, cotton or mixed cloth, hats, wagons, harness, lead, iron, steel or nails, money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property or effects of any kind, to be assessed and collected forthwith, under the "Act to levy additional taxes for the common defense and support of the Government," approved February 17th, 1864, the tax upon which is ten per cent. in addition to the tax on such profits as income under the provisions of the Act of April 24th, 1863.

J. M. WILLIS,
Tax Collector,
77th District, State of Georgia.

Office on Alabama street. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M. jul12 2w

NOTICE.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL R. R. COMPANY, Grenada, Miss., May 11th, 1864.

STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that this Company will pay the Confederate State tax on its entire capital. They will, therefore, make no return to assessors in their several localities of stock held by them respectively.

A. J. McCONNICO,
my26 1m Secretary.

CHAS. H. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor,
Atlanta.....Ga.,

ASSOCIATED with Col. J. W. H. UNDERWOOD. Office over Edwardy's store, on Whitehall street. My friends and correspondents will please address me as this place, care of A. W. Jones.

jul1 1m* C. H. SMITH.

THE FLORENCE HOTEL,
Selma, Ala.

PROPRIETORS—
J. C. SAINT, of Memphis, Tennessee.
DR. R. J. MCKINNEY, of Bowling Green Ky.
my20 1m

DAVID L. CAMPBELL,
(Formerly Campbell & Bennett)
General Commission Merchant,
No. 53 North Water Street,
ja8 3m Mobile, Ala.

$500 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery in any safe jail so that I can get the following Negroes:

TENNESSEE, dark copper color, twenty-six years old, weighs two hundred pounds, is five feet ten inches high, and is a very fine looking fellow.

HOATON, black, twenty-five years old, five feet seven inches high, weighs one hundred and fifty pounds, and was raised in the low country.

PHILIP, black, twenty-four years old, five feet eight inches high, weighs one hundred and eighty pounds, and speaks very slow.

SARPER, black, five feet six inches high, weighs one hundred and forty pounds, round shoulders, thick lips, large mouth, is only twenty years old.

TOM, black, five feet nine inches high, weighs one hundred and seventy five pounds, twenty-seven years old, stutters very bad, and when excited he can scarcely speak.

The three last named are brothers and were raised in Hancock county.

ALFRED BAKER,
my8 3m Augusta, Ga.

BELL, MOORE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND wholesale dealers in all kinds of PRODUCE, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Direct attention paid to consignments of every description and remitting the proceeds promptly. Orders respectfully solicited and carefully filled. apl26

"ARROW TIE."

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

Costs less—is put on faster—holds the bale tightly—is twenty five per cent. smaller than rope and will not rot. Adapted to any size of bales as quickly as rope. Painted and put up in the most convenient packages 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

Price in Bermuda 6 cts. per lb. } C. R. THORBURN, Wilmington, N. C., or W. T. SAMPSELL, St. George's, Bermuda.
ap19 2m

Daily Appeal.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1864.

FROM THE FRONT.

The enemy have been shifting for the past two days from one position to another. First the left, and then the right. Yesterday morning a column moved on our extreme left, but little uneasiness was felt, as CLEBURNE was there. Gen. JOHNSTON has made the necessary disposition to meet them. A general engagement is not looked for as imminent.

MEETING OF TENNESSEEANS.—A meeting of Tennesseans will be held at 8 o'clock this morning, in the office of Major J. I. Cumming, to make arrangements for attending the funeral of Col. Andrew Ewing.

GEN. RUGGLES.—We were pleased to see the veteran Gen. Ruggles in our city yesterday. A more gallant or devoted man cannot be found in the Confederacy, as his services in Mississippi and Louisiana fully attest. His belief in the "final perseverance" and glorious success of the South remains undiminished, notwithstanding the huge efforts made by Grant and Sherman to accomplish our ruin.

OUTRAGEOUS.—The Richmond *Whig* states that the soldiers are being grossly swindled in their tobacco rations. The tobacco is absolutely rotten. Of course some one is reaping a rich harvest by this outrageous imposition upon our soldiers.

☞ Col. George Deas, assistant adjutant-general, who was a distinguished officer in the Mexican war, and has since rendered great service to our Government, at Richmond, has been ordered to the Mississippi department.

☞ At the annual election of the Planters' salt manufacturing company, at LaGrange, Hon. B. H. Bigham was elected president, and W. P. Beasley, N. L. Atkinson, H. H. Cary, Thos. A. Grace, Asbury F. Johnston, Richard T. Marks, Henry R. Harris, James M. Chambers, Wm. M. K. Watts, B. H. Wright and A. E. Cox, directors.

MILITARY CHANGES.—The Richmond *Examiner* states that Major-Gen. Robert Ransom, of North Carolina, has been relieved of the command of the department of Richmond, and appointed to the chief command of all the cavalry forces in Virginia. It will be recollected that Gen. Jones, who filled this position, was killed in the fight about a week ago with the enemy at Stannton. Gen. Ransom will proceed at once to his new command, and will be accompanied by most of his present staff. Brig.-Gen. W. M. Gardner, of Georgia, has been ordered to Richmond to assume command of the post, vice Winder, transferred to Georgia.

☞ The Columbus *Sun* states that a letter has been received from Dr. Jesse Boring, from Richmond, Texas, in which he reports himself to be in good health. Dr. Boring has held the position of chief surgeon in the Confederate army in Texas since the commencement of the war, until just before his letter was written. He speaks cheeringly of our prospect out there, and says provisions are plentiful. He states that great revivals are in progress in Texas, especially in the army.

The Western Virginia Expeditions.

A general order, issued from the headquarters department of Western Virginia, by Major-Gen. Hunter, just on the eve of his recent march, contains a couple of paragraphs that it would be well enough for our authorities to make a special note of. We copy:

For the expedition on hand the clothes that soldiers have on their backs, with one pair of extra shoes and socks, are amply sufficient. Everything else in the shape of clothing will be packed to-day and sent to the rear. In each knapsack there must be one hundred rounds of ammunition, carefully packed; four pounds of hard bread, to last eight days; ten rations of coffee, sugar and salt, and one pair of shoes and socks, but nothing else. [This would seem to indicate quick work.]

Brigade and all other commanders will be held strictly responsible that their commands are amply supplied on the march. Cattle, sheep and hogs, and, if necessary, horses and mules, must be taken and slaughtered. These supplies will be seized (stolen) under the direction of officers duly authorized, and upon a system which will hereafter be regulated.

The commanding general expects of every officer and soldier of the army in the field an earnest and unwavering support. He relies with confidence upon an ever kind Providence for a glorious result. The lieutenant-general commanding the armies of the United States, who is now vigorously pressing back the enemy upon their last stronghold, expects much from the army of the Shenandoah, and he must not be disappointed.

Story of a Deserter from Grant's Army.

A deserter from Grant's army came into our lines on the 13th. He belonged to Burnside's corps. He tells a sad story. He says Grant's army is utterly demoralized, and the men sick and dying like sheep. The men have been on short rations, and have had not a bit of salt meat—their food for weeks being nothing but hard tack and fresh beef, without change. The consequence is that a large number have become sick, and the mortality is represented by him as fearful. He says that no attention is paid to the men, and that they are allowed to die and die like dogs. The whole army he represents as dissatisfied with Grant, and in a state of great dissatisfaction and discontent. He states that the men will not fight, and that they are ready to desert whenever an opportunity occurs, and that the only way Grant holds them in subordination is by the most rigorous and extreme measures.

This deserter declares in the most solemn manner, that the alleged demoralization of Grant's army is literally true; that there is no doubt of it; that it really and absolutely exists. The reasons given by him for it are these: that the whole army is jaded and dispirited from the long forced marches down from Spottsylvania; that the men have been on short rations; that great sickness prevails throughout the ranks; that the men have lost all confidence in Grant; that they believe he "fights them too hard;" that no attention is paid the sick and wounded; and that very few of them have any hope of ever taking Richmond.

He tells also that Grant's army has suffered terribly in the late battles. He says that the 56th Massachusetts regiment, which numbered 850 at the battle of the Wilderness, cannot muster now 250 men, all told. Other regiments have suffered just as heavily, and the way Grant has sacrificed his men, and the desperation with which he fights them, has made him very unpopular, and has engendered a spirit of demoralization that is fast creeping through his whole army.

Such is the story of this deserter, and it is told with an earnestness and simplicity that give it the mark of truth.—*Rich. Examiner.*

☞ Epsom salts are being manufactured at Murrell's inlet, S. C.

☞ Brig.-Gen. Matt Ransom has been promoted to the rank of major-general, and Col. J. S. Preston confirmed as brigadier general.

FROM THE [illegible]

Special Correspondence of the [illegible]

IN FR[illegible] colors

F[illegible]

During the past night [illegible] which shifting their troops from [illegible] on the left, and then on [illegible] and a ded down that the rig[illegible] were cordingly they extend[illegible] in p[illegible]ntlet fell to work ditching, [illegible] and this morning their [illegible] yesterday only waving [illegible] ground Of course this move[illegible] few, who movement on our p[illegible] wounded place, will be fough[illegible] ground for larger portion of it. [illegible] rays of the

Prisoners in front c[illegible] those who Cheatham's line yes[illegible] themselves fighting unless John[illegible] and complish all they we[illegible]ority in a bringing on a fight. [illegible] about the Sherman has thus fa[illegible] batteries being attack him in his [illegible] main point of one, has been rep[illegible] do not believe the [illegible] heard upon the in attempting to c[illegible] men would have t[illegible] jority of Gen. thousand yards, ex[illegible] batteries being tested by strong[illegible] at a lively rate, [illegible] off.

The view [illegible] unchanged, and there spirited, [illegible] morning day since we covered[illegible] from. terise, fire[illegible] arm, and the troops in what off[illegible] to every species of armed judging from the fury rays of old firing some one must h[illegible] of jumping hurt. A heavy fire was h[illegible] which then gradually died away, and nought could be heard save a dropping fire of musketry from the sharpshooters, the sound of which resembled very much a party of whodchoppers.

About a division of the enemy were seen, about 11 o'clock, moving in the direction of our extreme left, but, as Cleburne was there, no uneasiness was felt, and up to this hour nothing has been heard from the movement.

The mountain was crowded with ladies and gentlemen this morning, who enjoyed very much the splendid scene spread out before them.

A report, which comes clad in the guise of truth, is current here, to the effect that Rosecrans has arrived at Chattanooga, with some 5000 reinforcements for Sherman.

Weather cloudy and threatening rain.

SPECIAL.

Northern Items.

Lincoln, when verbally informed of his renomination, replied, "I know no reason to doubt that I shall accept the nomination tendered, and yet, perhaps, I should not declare definitely before reading and considering what is called the platform."

The New York *Herald* attacks Lincoln with great bitterness, and calls for Grant, McClellan, Sherman, Hancock, Thomas, or some other to oppose him with.

Two steamers left Washington on the 8th inst. for Grant's relief with several regiments of one hundred days' men, including the 143d Ohio.

A mass meeting was held in Baltimore Wednesday night to "ratify" the Yankee nominations. It was held in Monument square. The mayor presided, and Messrs. Maynard and Brownlow, of Tennessee; Gaddis, of Ohio; ex-Mayor Swan, and others, were the speakers. Resolutions were adopted cordially indorsing and ratifying the nomination of President, and commending the same to the loyal voters throughout the country.

Why Grant Did Not Get the Nomination.

The New York *Herald* has a very bitter article on the *Times*, of that city, for defeating Grant in the Baltimore convention, which the help of Confederate bullets. It says:

On Friday last an action occurred before Richmond, of which Gen. Grant gave the following efficient account:

"We assaulted at half-past four, driving the enemy within his intrenchments at all points, but without gaining any decisive advantage. Our troops now occupy a position close to the enemy—some places within fifty yards—and are remaining. Our loss was not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy to have lost heavily. We captured over three hundred prisoners, mostly from Breckinridge."

Our own reports, and those of all the other papers, including the first of the reports published by the *Times*, give fuller details of this action, but do not differ in regard to the main features. On Tuesday morning, however, the *Times* came out with a long account of the battle, printed in the largest type, and covering over a page of the paper. This report purported to be written by a literary man, who claims to be considered a philologist, but who has no practical knowledge of military affairs. It reviews Grant's campaign—declares that Friday's battle was the most important of all, and argues that Gen. Grant was very badly beaten and the rebels undoubtedly successful. Upon this report the *World* buses a copperhead article, attacking the Union cause, and it will unquestionably be used by secession agitators abroad likewise to help the cause of the rebels.

Our readers will remember that the Baltimore convention assembled on the very morning that the *Times* published this report, and we have no doubt that it was written at the suggestion of Chevalier Raymond to injure Gen. Grant and assist Mr. Lincoln in that convention. The *Times* has shown itself so utterly unscrupulous in its advocacy of Old Abe that this theory is unlubtedly correct. If the *Times'* report be true, then Gen. Grant's report must be false. To suggest this, and to make out that Grant was a beaten general, was the object of the *Times'* article. We have no words adequate to express our reprobation of such dishonest and malicious political maneuvering as this. For a paper professing to be loyal, it is simply abominable. The report is calculated to aid and comfort the rebels as well as the shoddy politicians, for whose benefit it was written. We ask a candid comparison between General Grant's report and the *Times'* article, and after making the comparison no man can resist the conviction that the *Times* has prostituted its columns to the basest of slanders upon our greatest general, for the purpose of influencing the Baltimore convention against him, and that it presumes to impeach both his generalship and his truthfulness. We know of no more flagrant instance of the degeneracy of the party press, and no more appropriate means to assist the *Times'* candidate for the presidency.

ANECDOTE.—A correspondent of the La Grange *Reporter*, relates the following:

In the summer of 1862, the writer was in West Point, awaiting the arrival of his regiment. He entered into conversation with a young officer—a stranger—who informed him he belonged to the 6th Alabama regiment, commanded by Col. Gordon. Said we, "Did you ever hear the colonel speak?" "Yes," said he, "but I wish never to hear him again." Surprised at the reply, we asked, "Why not?" He said, "Sir, on one occasion, during a battle in Virginia, just before ordering a charge, Col. Gordon addressed the regiment in such a manner that we were wild with enthusiasm, and felt like we could charge hell itself. And," he added, "as I don't desire to charge that place, I do not wish to hear Col. Gordon speak again."

MEAT.—It has been said that a large proportion of the cases of summer sickness is attributable to the excessive indulgence by our people in the use of meats, and we concur in the belief. There is a plenty of other food which could be obtained which would answer the same purpose as meats, and which can be bought much cheaper. We regard the present excessive indulgence in meats by our people, as a mere habit, which they should try and rid themselves of, and especially is it important, when the prices of that article rule so high as they do just now.—*Exchange.*

If applied to Atlanta the above would be decidedly ironical.

☞ Col. Brockman, of the 13th South Carolina regiment, died recently from wounds, at Richmond, and Major George Blocker, of Brig.-Gen. M. C. Battle's staff.

THE BRITISH COTTON TRADE.

Commodore M. F. Maury, C. S. Navy:

DEAR SIR: The enclosed tables, compiled chiefly from the board of trade returns, show the course of the British cotton trade for the last six years. The period begins at the cessation of the commercial panic of 1857, when over production commenced, and ends with the close of last year. This furnishing, at a glance, the history of the cotton imports, exports, manufactures, and rates for home consumption for the three seasons anterior, and the three seasons subsequent to the secession of the Southern States from the Federal Union; and likewise exhibiting the increase in the stocks of cotton, and cotton goods during the first division, and the decrease during the second division of the time.

The largest importations of raw cotton took place in 1860, when 1,390,938,720 pounds were imported, at a cost of $35,758,889; and the smallest receipts were in 1862, when 523,973,296 pounds came to hand, valued at $21,[illegible]000,043. The quantity in 1863 was 669,583,264 pounds, worth $36,277,953. The exportations of raw cotton in 1860, were 220,488,640 pounds; for 1861, 298,287,968 pounds; for 1862, 214,714,528 pounds; and for 1863, 241,570,992 pounds—the rate of increase in comparison with importations being very great. The yarn producing properties or net weight of the cotton, after spinning, that remained in the United Kingdom for manufacturing purposes was, in 1860, 949,439,595 pounds; and in 1863, only 285,421,515 pounds, proving the fact of the extra loss in working the inferior sorts and accounting for the additional amount of cotton required to make a yard of goods, in 1863, over what was needed in 1860. Though the cost of the imports of raw cotton was so much greater in 1863 than in 1860, the value of the exports was likewise augmented—making the net cost for that material in 1860, [illegible] 037. It has been [illegible] stocks of cotton were [illegible] longing to [illegible] employing, exhaust the [illegible] ashes Richmond, or whether [illegible] common consumption of life, Grant can outlast Lee. If Richmond possesses strength enough to continue to attack or be has attacked, it is clear that in the end it will arrive, in some plight or other, before the defenses of Richmond, and if he can still maintain the same rate of expenditure, will some day enter the city. He, himself writes Secretary Stanton: "I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer," and he has shown by his conduct that we may take him at his word. If, however, his cool, resolute and skilful adversary, should be strong enough to continue up to the walls of the capital, the tactics which he has hitherto employed, and if he can make Grant pay at the current rate for every mile of ground, it may be a question whether the resources or endurance of the Federals themselves will prove as inexhaustible as the obstinacy of their generals. At present we can only see that this dreadful game has been played by both parties through twelve days of battle and carnage, without surrender on either side. We have heard what Grant has been doing and he himself does full justice, in his curt, but truthful dispatch, to the unconquerable hardiness of his adversary. It is the rudest and most savage issue of war—who can stand the most killing? It is more than ever difficult to predict the result of a contest of endurance, but the advantages of ground, position and intelligence, are with the Confederates, and Washington has more than once been in greater danger of capture than we believe Richmond to be now.

What the Whigs and the Government Men Think of the Yankee Triumphs.

From the London Post, (Cabinet Organ) May 28.]

If the North really considers the battles in Virginia a victory, it can only be because they have been so accustomed to be disgracefully beaten in that quarter by General Lee, that they look upon anything short of utter and disastrous defeat as a triumph. Upon the same principle, it is to be presumed that should Grant be ultimately driven back and routed, they will not take it much at heart, having become so hardened to failure, that they regard it as the normal and natural order of things. Anything short of repulse and the narrowest possible escape from complete destruction for the grand army of the Potomac, in its "on to Richmond" explois, will indeed be agreeable surprise for the Federalists, since at great a surprise as the uncontested capture of Richmond would be for the South. It would be a novelty in its way, perfectly original and unique. The latest telegrams from the North, which we print to-day, tend to show that if the Federals succeed in fighting a drawn battle, which, for them, is virtually equivalent to a defeat, they may think themselves fortunate. Both the flank and the direct attempts to reach Richmond, have thus far signally failed. The pretended retreat of General Lee, and his "pursuit" by Grant, previously asserted by the Federals, and now expressly contradicted by them.

It is a great mistake to estimate the merits of a cause by the ability and perseverance with which it is conducted. The Thug will track his unconscious victim for days and weeks, or even months, through solitude and hunger, and a thousand difficulties to strangle him at last, not for gain, not for the smallest fraction of any tangible good to be got for himself by it, but simply to fulfil what he considers his duty in the sanguinary divinity he worships. So in the Northern armies there is, no doubt, besides mercenaries, many a grim fanatic, laboring under the delusion that he is fighting the "battles of the Lord," in a crusade against slavery, many a political enthusiast, who is ready with the best and most disinterested intentions, to offer up six millions of Southerners on the bloody shrine of "the Union as it was." But, after all, the truth is, the North do not fight as well as the South.

From the London Herald, (Derby organ.) May 27, 1864.]

If the American quarrel is to be decided by the ordeal of battle, it can hardly be said to be in a fair way of receiving any distinct solution at present. Though some fifty thousand men at least have been killed and wounded in a week, mail after mail which brings us news from the battle-fields in Virginia represents the result of this fighting as still indecisive. The circumstances are such as to amount to a very precise balance of advantages on either side—enough, indeed, to make us doubtful as to the issue of events. On the one side the power of almost overwhelming numbers, with a ferocious energy which has not been paralleled in the former history of the war—on the other side the perfection of scientific strategy, with an equal determination to conquer or die. As in the battle between Greeks and Trojans, where the Father of the gods considered it such a perfect match that he urged upon his fellow-banqueters the propriety of not interfering on either side, so as to spoil the game, this great match between the Federal and the Confederate seems so even that the very expression of sympathy for either, from the far-off spectators of the combat, has something of unfairness in it. We will do Gen. Grant the justice to say that he has made the most direct, and perhaps the most skillful attack that has yet been leveled at the Southern capital. It must be confessed, however, that all previous attacks have been miserable failures, and it is not improbable that this may turn out to be the completest failure of all, for the very reason that it has approached nearest to a success.

On the morning of May 12, the Federals found the rebels enemy had disappeared from their front, and the latest accounts leave them following, slowly and painfully, through thick mud that offers a very serious impediment to the transport of artillery. Time will show the object of the Southern general in making this movement. He may wish to prevent his right flank from being turned by a movement along the Fredericksburg railroad. He may find the position of Richmond more favorable to the Federal artillery and too far from his supplies. The advance of Butler along James river may have made him anxious about the safety of Richmond. He may wish to draw the Federal army into the heart of a difficult country, some ten miles farther south of its base of operations, that he may be the better enabled to surround it and complete its destruction. The position of Grant is now perilous in an extreme degree. He has gone so far that he has no opportunity for escape in case of danger. There is, to all appearance, but one alternative left to him—he must either drive Lee from his front or be himself annihilated.

Grant Must Go Forward.

From the London Telegraph, May 27.]

As long, indeed as Grant moves onward, so long will New York believe in him. But suppose he calls a halt—suppose that his crippled forces are held for more than a few days in check before some other rifle pits and breastworks stronger than those of Spottsylvania? To measure the probable reaction, we must remember that an almost bloodless victory was hoped for, and that the same journal which records these sanguinary struggles, very recently expressed its opinion that the campaign would result "in the rebel evacuation of the city, and Lee's retreat into North Carolina, without a battle, in order to save his army." That dream, at any rate, has been dispelled; and on the first indication of evil fortune, New York, suddenly recovering from an excitement that is almost madness, has to confess that twenty miles of Virginia soil may have been dearly won at the price of one thousand men for every mile.

The Feeling in Manchester.

From the Manchester Examiner, May 23.]

* * * * A survey of these difficulties will enable us to understand the considerations which General Lee must take into account in determining the tactics of the campaign. A retreat to Richmond would simplify the situation, and seem to afford him so many advantages—if that is the word to use where everything is disadvantageous—that we shall not be surprised to hear of his marching thither at once. He is menaced with an avalanche of disaster, and if he should avert it from crushing him it will be next to a miracle of energy and skill. In coolness, in fertility of resources, in promptness of decision, and, above all in unflinching resolution, Grant has immeasurably distanced his predecessors. The Federal soldiers have fought as they never fought before on the soil of Virginia, than which, perhaps, no tribute to their prowess could be higher. It is simple truth to say, that the Confederates have astonished the world by their heroism. It has been a revelation of Southern character which their antecedents led but few to anticipate, and which, even from those who most severely condemn the cause for which they have taken up arms, must command all the respect which the highest military qualities can inspire.

Opinion in Liverpool.

From the Liverpool Mercury, May 26.]

* * * * Gen. Grant will have to follow them, dragging all his supplies over broken roads and through swollen streams. All the circumstances of these desperate battles gives one a huge respect for the bravery both of the Federal and Confederate armies; but all the generalship appears to be on the side of the Confederates. Gen. Lee seems to have the power of compelling Gen. Grant to fight him in the positions most favorable for a defensive and most unfavorable for an invading army. It is doubtful wether the Federals have been able to use their splendid artillery in any of the recent battles, while the Confederates have been able to make much use of their.

COLUMBUS PRICES.—At a recent auction sale in Columbus the following prices were obtained: Salt, 50 cents; sugar, $4 50 to $5; whisky, $36 to $43 per gallon; cane syrup, $16 per gallon; smoking tobacco, $2 50; sheeting, $3 per yard; brown drilling, $2 75; ladies' morocco boots, $35 per pair; cows and calves, $295 to $350; a cottage bedstead, $85; Mason's blacking, $6 50 to $11 per box; glass syringes, $108 per dozen; a fine razor, $13.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association.

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

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

THREE MILES WEST OF MARIETTA, June 17.—The enemy made an attack at 2 P. M., in three lines of battle, on our extreme right, near Lost mountain, and were received with terrific volleys of artillery and musketry. They were driven back, and our forces occupy the ground from which they have been driven.

Full accounts of the fight have not yet been received.

The enemy cannonaded our works in the centre of our lines furiously.

Both lines remain substantially the same as yesterday.

The enemy continue fortifying. They attempted to shell the signal corps on Kennesaw, but could not reach the top of the mountain.

Col. Scott's Operations in Louisiana.

CLINTON, LA., June 17.—On Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., at daylight, Col. John L. Scott's batteries attacked and drove off the gunboats 53 and Bragg, at Como landing and Ratcliff's ferry. The engagement lasted four hours, when the gunboat Lafayette came up and Col. Scott withdrew.

Last night the engagement was renewed, and the gunboat Bragg towed off with thirty shots in her.

There is considerable moving of Yankee transports up and down the river between Port Hudson and New Orleans.

Movements of Marmaduke.

MERIDIAN, June 17.—The latest reports from the Mississippi river are that Marmaduke has gone toward Little Rock.

Raids of Smith's Yankee Corps.

The Federal General A. J. Smith landed his troops below Marmaduke, and was about to flank him, when the latter withdrew, taking all his boats and stores. Marmaduke had injured a great many Yankee vessels on that river.

Sunstroke at Vicksburg.

The sunstroke is prevailing to an alarming extent in the Yankee camps at Vicksburg, and is spreading among the citizens.

Gold in Vicksburg.

Gold in Vicksburg is two hundred and seven.

Letters from the Secretary of War and Provost Marshal.

The following correspondence on the subject of the draft was laid before the Yankee Congress on the 8th inst. It will be seen that the repeal of the three hundred dollar exemption clause is recommended:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Congress a letter and memorandum from the Secretary of War, with my concurrence in the recommendation made.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, June 7.

SIR: I beg leave to submit to you a report made by the provost marshal general, showing the result of the draft now going on to fill the deficiencies in the quotas of certain States, and recommending a repeal of the clause in the enrolment act, commonly known as the three hundred dollar clause. The recommendation of the provost marshal general is approved by this department, and I trust that it will be recommended by you to Congress.

The recent successes that have attended our arms lead to the hope that by maintaining our military strength, and giving it such increase as experience of the mode of operations may require, an early termination of the war may be obtained. But to accomplish this it is absolutely necessary that efficient means be taken with vigor and promptness to keep the army up to its strength, and supply deficiencies occasioned by losses in the field.

To that end recent must be had to a draft; but ample experience has now shown that the pecuniary exemption from service frustrates the object of the enrolment law by furnishing money instead of men.

An additional reason for repealing the exemption clause is that it is contemplated to make the draft for comparatively a short term. The burthen of military service will, therefore, be lightened, but its certainty of furnishing troops in an absolute essential to success.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Letter from the Provost Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Provost Marshal-General's Office, Washington, June 6.—To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: In accordance with the amended enrollment act, approved February 24, 1864, and your orders on the subject, I am now conducting a draft in various sub-districts for the respective deficiencies on quotas of troops heretofore assigned. The results of the draft, so far as shown by the reports to this date, are worthy of attention. They are briefly as follows:

Number of drafted men examined	14,741
Number exempted for physical disability	4,674
Number exempted for other causes	2,962
Total number exempted	7,616
Number paid commutation money	5,050
Number who have furnished substitutes	1,416
Number held for personal service	1,259
This fact includes some who may yet pay commutation money.	
Total number exempted	7,725

These reports come from sub-districts in eight different States.

I invite your attention to the small proportion of soldiers being obtained under the existing law. I see no reason to believe that the army can be materially strengthened by draft so long as the three hundred dollar clause is in force, nor do I think it safe to assume that the commutation paid by a drafted man will enable the Government to procure a volunteer or substitute in his place.

I do not think that large bounties by the United States should be again resorted to for raising troops.

I recommend that the three hundred dollar clause, as it is known, be repealed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

The Herald's correspondent says that the recommendation of the President that the exemption clause of the enrollment act be repealed, was very favorably received, and discussed at considerable length by the Senate. Little doubt is entertained of its adoption at an early date.

From Grant's Army—Stanton to Dix.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 8, 12 M.—To Major-Gen. DIX: A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated yesterday, at three minutes past 5 P. M., reports that all has been very quiet today. No casualties are reported.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM SHERMAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 8, 12 M.—To Major-Gen. DIX: A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated at Ackworth yesterday evening, 6½ P. M., says:

I have been to Altoona pass, and find it very admirable for our purpose. It is the gate through the last or most eastern spur of the Alleganies. It now becomes as useful to us as it was to the enemy, being easily defended from either direction. The roads hence from Ackworth into Georgia are large and good, and the country more open.

Details of the position of our troops and contemplated movements are given, but are not needed for public information.

The dispatch further states that "the enemy is not in our immediate front; but his signals are seen at Lost mountain and Kenesaw."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Siege of Charleston.

Three Hundred and Forty-Third Day.

The bombardment of the city has been kept up since our last report without intermission. During Tuesday night forty shots were fired, among them several time fuse shells. Twenty-six shots were fired during Wednesday up to 6 o'clock in the evening. Time fuse shells were again fired. The only casualty we learn was that of an old negro woman, who was struck and severely wounded by some flying pieces of brick.

The enemy's battery at Light-house inlet opened for about an hour on Secessionville Wednesday afternoon.

Battery Gregg also kept up an occasional shot at the Sullivan island and James island batteries. The enemy were very busy in hauling sand to both Gregg and Wagner from the lower end of the island. In the forenoon a working party of Yankees were engaged with a derrick mounting a new gun on Wagner. A large sidewheel transport, laden with troops, came out of Stono during Wednesday forenoon and sailed North. If is now positively ascertained that Foster has assumed command.

We have no change of consequence in the fleet to report. The bombardment continued without abatement at the hour of closing our report.—*Courier.*

☞ Capt. Harry McDougal, an old Mississippi steamboatman, was thrown from a buggy in New Orleans recently, and killed.

manufacturing country. He[illegible] ed by her dependencies, rivals [illegible] India. Indeed so valuable [illegible] of exquisitely fine cotton cl[illegible] eans for currency. Yet, n[illegible] claim for Mexico the pe[illegible] ton.

The quantity of co[illegible] of all classes in the [illegible] the 1st of January, 18[illegible] the stocks were less [illegible] any previous year [illegible] yarns and goods [illegible] is midou till [illegible] not been fully com[illegible] gured as a fair [illegible] Kingdom, for 186[illegible]

The home consu[illegible] weight of yarn [illegible] ton.....

The exportation [illegible] the same as la[illegible]

The exportation [illegible] same at last yea[illegible]

The quantity of [illegible] kinds in warehou[illegible] January, was [illegible] in spinners hand[illegible] in yarns and goo[illegible] in the hands [illegible] from the st[illegible] taken.....

Importations [illegible] cream shee[illegible] April over [illegible]

Deliveries [illegible] With stocks [illegible] cotton [illegible]

[illegible] with presents [illegible] their backs (position—The Nominees for President, etc. [illegible] their feet. Off [illegible] haverstraw, met in Baltimore on the 7th, and one with a p[illegible] eye, nominated Abe Lincoln and [illegible] might have c[illegible] ents of gray, ages of Tennessee, for the President, [illegible] with a closely finished. The Herald occupies several [illegible] the proceedings of the convention [illegible] two th[illegible] characterized by some disorder, but the [illegible] rations were, generally, conducted with decorum:

Delano, of Ohio—I move