THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. ATLANTA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1864. VOL. XV, NO. 140

The Memphis Appeal.

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Terms of Subscription.

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

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Ord. 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 Net 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.	Cts.	New Issue	Dol.	Cts.	Old Issue	Dol.	Cts.	New Issue	Dol.	Cts.	Old Issue	Dol.	Cts.	New Issue	Dol.	Cts.	Old Issue	Dol.	Cts.	New Issue	Dol.	Cts.
5	3	33	60	36	36	65	43	33	125	83	33	185	123	33	245	163	33
6	4	00	70	46	66	70	46	66	130	86	66	190	126	66	250	166	66
10	6	66	80	53	33	75	50	00	135	90	00	195	130	00	300	200	00
15	10	00	90	60	00	80	53	33	140	93	33	200	133	33	350	233	33
20	13	33	95	63	33	85	56	66	145	96	66	205	136	66	400	266	66
25	16	66	100	66	66	90	60	00	150	100	00	210	140	00	450	300	00
30	20	00	105	70	00	95	63	33	155	103	33	215	143	33	500	333	33
35	23	33	110	73	33	100	66	66	160	106	66	220	146	66	600	400	00
40	26	66	115	76	66	105	70	00	165	110	00	225	150	00	700	466	66
45	30	00	120	80	00	110	73	33	170	113	33	230	153	33	750	500	00

THEODORE LHUILIER,

From Geneva, Switzerland,

IS requested to make his address and whereabouts known to IZAAZ SCOTT, Macon, Georgia. jn14 1m

Carpet Bag Lost or Stolen

TAKEN from the Georgia Railroad train between Augusta and Greensboro', a BLACK LEATHER CARPET BAG, marked, on brass plate, "Bishop Polk, N. O." A suitable reward will be given for its recovery if brought to this office, or delivered to the REV. C. T. QUINTARD, Atlanta. jn18 1w

$50 REWARD!

RAN AWAY from the undersigned, on Thursday, June 9th, my NEGRO GIRL, MARY ANN, dark mulatto, has a scar on her right foot above the toes and slow spoken when spoken to. She formerly belonged to Mr. Winship, and is supposed to be in the city. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or for any information so that I can get her.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, Atlanta, Ga. jn17 1w

LEROY BREWER...T. DUGGAN...H. L. HOPTER

L. BREWER & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

Nos. 9 and 11 St. Louis Street, Mobile, Ala. jn6-3m

F. ARAM.....D. R. PURVIANCE

ARAM & PURVIANCE,

(Successors to F. L. Johnson & Co.)

General Commission Merchants,

Selma, Alabama.

☞ Prompt attention to all consignments. jn5 3m

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS COL. 7TH CONG. DIST. GEORGIA, Griffin, June 7th, 1864.

THE attention of enrolling officers and the public is called to the following paragraphs of Circular No 3, Headquarters Conscript Service, Georgia.

* * * * * * *

IV. The most active and continuous efforts of enrolling officers will be directed to perfecting a thorough military registration of all white males, resident or liens within their respective districts, who are between the ages of seventeen and fifty years. The "register" should embrace all men not already in service, no matter what may be their physical condition or claims to exemption, and should satisfactorily exhibit, under the head of "remark," the status of each.

V. It is the duty of all persons within the ages designated to report for enrollment. Enrolling officers will not, however, wait upon voluntary reporting, but will make diligent inquiry as to persons, and enroll information such as they may be satisfied are liable to enrollment. Persons may be enrolled wherever found.

* * * * * * *

It is of the utmost importance that this registration should be completed as early as possible. Prompt action is enjoined upon sub-enrolling officers, and citizens are requested to report to the enrolling officers for enrollment.

B. H. NEWTON, Lieutenant and Enrolling Officer, 7th District Georgia. jn9 10t

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. McDONNICO, Secretary. m19 1m

DAVID L. CAMPBELL,

(Formerly Campbell & Bennett.)

General Commission Merchant,

No. 53 North Water Street, Mobile, Ala. je8 3m

$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, five feet ten inches high, and is a very fine looking fellow.

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

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

BARPLE, black, five feet six inches high, weighs one hundred and forty pounds, round shoulders, thick lips, large mouth, 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, m19 2m Augusta, Ga.

RAGS WANTED!

CLEAN COTTON RAGS will find a ready sale at this office at the market price. Apply at the APPEAL PRINTING HOUSE. 1857

BELL, MOORE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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

Joseph attention paid to consignments of every description and remittances promptly made. Orders respectfully solicited and carefully filled. ap22 3m

"ARROW" TIE,

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

Cotton—is put on farther—shuts the bale twenty to 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

O. E. THORBURN, Washington, D. C., or W. T. CAMPBELL, St. George's, Bermuda

—Price in Bermuda { Sovereign lb. } jn18 3m

Daily Appeal.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1864.

THE FRONT.

The letter of "Special," concerning affairs at the front, will be found exceedingly interesting. The enemy are apparently endeavoring to get back to the Dallas route. Gen. JOHNSTON has made such a disposition of his forces as the exigency demands. We could give the position of our army, but will not do so for prudential reasons. Suffice it to say that Gen. JOHNSTON was never more hopeful, or his army of veterans in finer spirits.

☞ The prisoners captured by Lewis' brigade, alluded to in the letter of "Special" in another column, arrived here last night.

"WE WILL CONQUER OR DIE."—The spirit-stirring lines under the above caption are from the pen of John Black, Esq., the classic and talented local editor of the Enfala (Ala.) *Spirit of the South*. Its musical rythm and harmonious flow will awaken a responsive sentiment of stern defiance in every Southern breast.

☞ Kittrell's Springs, in North Carolina, have been turned over by the proprietors to the Confederate Government for hospital uses.

☞ Capt. R. A. Chambers, A. A. G. of Cantey's brigade, died in Columbus a few days since, from disease contracted in service.

☞ Colin Pearce, an aged and venerable citizen of Canton, Miss., died at Sharon a few days since.

☞ The bridge across the Ocmulgee river, dividing East from Macon proper, was washed away last Sunday night. The pier gave way, although the river was not so high as it has been.

☞ Walthall, of Mississippi, has been made Major-General, and ordered to the command of Canty's division; Canty goes back to his old brigade, formerly commanded by Colonel Murphy.

☞ The Yankees, in their advance through Bedford, Va., burned all the bridges on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. Among others, those across Big and Little Otter rivers, both considerable structures, and Elk creek.

☞ The Raleigh (N. C.) *State Journal* of the 18th learns from a private source that a Yankee force of 2000 or 3000 cavalry are advancing on Weldon. Prompt measures have been adopted to check them.

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE.—The commencement exercises of the Tuskegee Female College will begin Sunday, June 26th, with a sermon by the Rev. W. H. Ellison, D. D., and conclude the following Wednesday with regular commencement day exercises, and a literary address by the Rev. H. N. McTyeire, D. D., of Montgomery.

☞ The *Southern Motive* is to be issued at Winona, Mississippi, soon—tri-weekly. We wish abundant success. There is to be a telegraph office at Winona, and the public of Carroll and Choctaw will be kept punctually posted in whatever of interest may be transpiring.

LIEUT.-GENT EWELL. — Lieut.-Gen. Ewell has been suffering considerably of late with ill-health, which is probably the cause of his being assigned to duty at Richmond. He is succeeded in the command of his corps—the second—by Gen. Early, who has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. Gen. Ewell has acted a truly brilliant part in the field. His successor, Gen. Early, too, has given ample reason for the promotion with which he has been honored.

MOBILE FREE MARKET.—The Mobile *Tribune* says that notwithstanding the hardness of the times, that noble institution, the free market, continues to feed the poor. Mr. John Hurtel, the superintendent, states that there are 617 soldiers' families and 374 of the city poor who receive articles from it twice a week. It issues now, real excellent boiled cornmeal, peas, fresh meat and salt.

☞ The citizens of Marion, Ala., are discussing the question of a telegraph line to that place. By taking the wire from the Junction to Uniontown, and with about fifteen miles additional wire, Marion could be put on the Montgomery and Meridian circuit, by running the line on the wagon road from Marion to Uniontown. A branch fine from the Junction would necessitate the employment of an operator at that point. The other plan suggested would obviate this difficulty, and place Marion on a main circuit, which is of great advantage in dispatching business.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—A correspondent of the *Mississippian*, writing from the camp of Wood's cavalry, says: "There are no military movements on foot that would be proper to note. The maneuvers of the enemy are closely watched and his plans thwarted. The brilliant victory which Forrest has just achieved will relieve the State from another incursion by the enemy for three months at least. A small party of our scouts were surprised and captured recently at Hankerson's ferry, by about thirty of the enemy. The story is that a short time previous the scouts proposed to deliver to a cotton speculator, named Carter, a certain number of bales of cotton on a certain day. Carter having made his appearance at the appointed hour, our boys relieved him of his greenbacks, and sent him on his way rejoicing—'over the left.' On returning to Vicksburg, he reported the bad faith of the five rebels concerned, when an expedition was organized which resulted in their capture. Four of their names are Glass, DeFrause, Wm. Lee Head and Samuel Jett."

MOBILE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—The Mobile *Tribune* says that the following are the rates of articles sold at the Supply Association, which generally is considered lower than the market: Rice, 55c. per pound; sugar, $4 50 per pound; salt, 40c. per pound; candles, $6 per pound; soap, (bar) $2 25 per pound; meal, bolted, $4 50 per bushel; Havana coffee, $14 per pound; white table peas, $5 per bushel; butter, $3 per pound; eggs, $2 per dozen; fresh meat, $1 50 to $1 75. Owing to the trouble and danger of spoiling before reaching them, the managers have stopped getting their supplies of fresh meats from the railroads, and are now making arrangements to have their cattle killed near the city, so that the meat can be served perfectly fresh. Bacon, 6000 pounds just received, good article of sides, hams and shoulders, which they retail at $3 per pound.

LATEST FROM THE

Special Correspondence Memphis Appeal.

IN THE FIELD NEAR MARIETTA, Tuesday Noon, June 21.

The enemy made an unsuccessful attempt last night, left yesterday evening, in which he met with the prompt measures taken to meet him.

At a late hour in the afternoon the position which had been planted upon Lost Mountain, opened very heavily upon our lines, and were soon with fine effect. Five of their batteries were soon completely brought up and placed in position, and a terrific fire was opened on our battery. The elevation, they failed to accomplish, the ground than to give us a beautiful panorama. A few shots just at sunset, and the flash of the wounded could be plainly seen, and the ground for ground, owing to the rays of the sun.

At the same time three deployments were made by a heavy force of the enemy, those who upon a hill near the Burnt Hickory, a thousand being held by Lewis' and Gist's brigades, repulsed and skirmishers. Each assault was met with celerity in a slaughter, but the enemy beat about the fourth assault, and carried the breastworks were immediately reinforced by Cheatham and upon him for the position, which was the main point of Lewis, but Gist's brigade, and fell back to the final position, and fell heavily upon the Lewis in a very perilous position, the vicinity of Gen. aged to extricate his men and their batteries being killed wounded, and carried them at a lively rate, Stewart Ewals, 24 pieces in all, drawn off.

and Capt. Rogers' battery unchanged, and therefore, brought now the engagement day since we among whom was the action.

Lucky, from Leaving the farm, and the troops in by numbers of the to every species of armament of former days. Even the fiery rays of old Ohio, was also as with the facility of jumping officer of the day, with remarkable ease Brigadier Gen. above the mind was almost to carry the position several inches deep.

tempts he was beaten back, and rear who are smiling He then returned to us should invariably be in preparing his sabre reaching their destination our men. He was highly worthless. Scarcely the position, without a large number of upon approaching other have been on the road for walking up such are perfectly rotten and are you dying food is much needed by the army after your victory hard tack and bacon, but it, whereupon transport to-day I notice Generals man, and was wounded at Resaca, but is supposed to be not entirely healed. army will be ready for duty.

SPECIAL.

The [illegible] SCENE OF THE [illegible] OF GEN. POLK.

Correspondence of the Appeal.

HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA BRIGADE, MARIETTA, GA., June 20, 1864.

Having seen several accounts of the death of Lieut.-General Polk, who are still [illegible] exactly correct; and I hasten to give the details, and correct our pickets, burnt Hickory and [illegible] casualty. General Hardee during the morning, during the operations, that our troops prevented a battery can be seen lining the creek to plant a battery upon a hill, and a very firing was very heavy for an hour or two.

SPECIAL.

Miscellaneous Northern Items.

Gen. Grant was born in Clermont county, Ohio, April 28th, 1822, and is, consequently, forty-two years old.

Major-Gen. Buell has been mustered out of the service, having refused to take a command under Gen. Canby.

The colored division of the 9th corps has not been with the army of the Potomac since it left the Wilderness.

The total number of guns on all the harbor defenses of San Francisco will, in a few months, be nearly five hundred.

Major-Gen. Foster has assumed command of the district of Hilton Head.

Gen. Shepley has been placed in command of the department of Eastern Virginia, embracing Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Yorktown and the eastern shore.

The national bank bill has become a law, having been signed by the President.

It is known that the rebels have iron-clads, torpedo rafts and other infernal machines with which to destroy our fleet in James river. Our naval officers are prepared for them.

President Lincoln was invited to attend the Grant meeting in New York, June 4th. He wrote, approving anything that would strengthen Gen. Grant and the armies, hoping that the result of the meeting would be men and guns to support them.

A slave owner flogged his female chattels, and Gen. Wilde had him tied, and permitted the woman to repay the blows with interest. The widow of the late ex-President John Tyler has written to President Lincoln, complaining of the act; she is indignant that a Virginia gentleman should be treated thus.

It is anticipated that the mortality in Washington hospitals will be very great, as a large proportion of the cases are of men so severely wounded that they were left at Fredericksburg until they could be moved on litters. Twenty eight dead were lying in one hospital to-day.

A grandson of Gen. Harrison is a colonel in the Union army, and is serving under General Hooker. His name is Benjamin. It was Benjamin Harrison, his great grandfather, who signed the Declaration.

A Washington correspondent says the official records of the military authorities show that upwards of one hundred and fifty female recruits have been discovered and made to resume the garments of their sex.

The hospitals at Washington are being cleared of the slightly wounded, who will be sent North. The capacity of the hospitals has been, and is being, increased fifty per cent. The number of wounded from the recent battlefields in Virginia sent there is over 30,000.

The new two cents coin is somewhat smaller than the old-fashioned cent. On one side are two crossed arrows, over which is a shield with the date 1864, and the motto, "In God we trust." A wreath nearly surrounds the shield. On the obverse side is a wreath surrounding the inscription, "Two Cents." Outside of the wreath are the words, "United States of America."

THE CROPS.—From present appearances the corn crop in Southwestern Georgia will far surpass that of former years. We took a stroll into the country a few days ago, and everything looked very encouraging. We could almost see the corn grow, and of vegetables our farmers have a superabundance. The wheat crop has been extraordinarily good. Irish potatoes have been in the market for some time, and promise a large yield, and the sweet potato crop also looks well. Our friends in the northern portion of the State will not suffer for bread if the vandals can be driven from their homes. We of "Egypt" will supply all their wants in the eating line if the coast is kept clear.—*Albany (Ga.) Patriot.*

ARRIVAL FROM THE NORTH.—Dr. Kerr, formerly in charge of the Marine hospital in Baltimore harbor, reached Richmond on Tuesday night, traveling in the desolate path of Grant's advance. The country through which he came, the greater part of which he traversed on foot, presented a constant recurring scene of desolation, burned farm houses, barns and fencing, dead horses, and dead Yankees by the score and hundreds. Dr. Kerr affirms that the war spirit at the North is dead, swallowed up in the pending presidential campaign. Maryland has been stripped of every organized force, and hundred day men have taken their places. About fifteen hundred of these were in the Arlington defenses in front of Washington. Grant had got all the men he could get, unless troops were recalled from Sherman. The losses sustained by Grant since he set out on his bloody pilgrimage to Richmond, the "Mecca" of all Yankee desire, were estimated at the North at even higher figures than Confederate accounts have fixed them. Thousands had straggled and deserted on the march, and our informant encountered hundreds on his way through, making their way to the Potomac, which was filled with guard boats picking them up. Dr. Kerr has six brothers in the Confederate service.—*Richmond Examiner.*

MISSISSIPPI FRUIT CROPS.—The Columbus, Miss., correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune* says that the fruit crop is looking better than I expected to see it, and already the peach and apple trees groan beneath their load of rich and luxurious fruit, which will in a few weeks redden and ripen in the sun, to tempt the eye and taste.

THE BRITTISH COTTON TRADE.

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

DEAR SIR: The enclosed table, compiled chiefly from the board of trade returns, shows the course of the British cotton trade for the last six years. The period begins at the cessation of the commercial panic of 1857, whose overprediction commenced, and ends with the close of last year. Thus furnishing, at a glance, the history of the cotton imports, exports, manufactures, and sales 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 1,390,938,752 pounds were imported, at a cost of $135,756,689; and the smallest receipts were in 1858, when 823,073,296 pounds came to hand, valued at $81,100,045. The quantity in 1863 was 869,583,264 pounds, worth $38,377,933. The exportations of raw cotton in 1860, were 220,188,649 pounds; for 1861, 238,287,928 pounds; for 1862, 214,714,528 pounds; and for 1863, 211,270,992 pounds—the rate of increase in comparison with importations being very great. The yarn production 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, $30,368,690, and in 1863, $36,132,037. It has been estimated that the profits on the old stocks of cotton goods, held over in foreign markets, belonging to English merchants, and disposed of in 1863, amounted to $15,000,000, thereby reducing the exchange to about $22,000,000, or $10,000,000 less than in 1860. As the old stocks are now exhausted the means of payment will cease, of course, a greater amount of money will be required to settle for the cotton supplies of 1863; and this, too, without allowing for the advance in prices. The freights on the raw cotton did not average, in 1860, over five eights of a penny per pound; while, in 1863, that charge was about doubled in consequence of the produce having been brought a longer distance in some cases, and in others by more expensive means (steam) of transportation. The rates from the American ports were very high, and the expense of running the blockade was equal to the former entire cost of the article.

Included in the exportations of cotton piece goods were [illegible] yards were shipped along with [illegible] yarn—the value of the [illegible] and small wares, [illegible] hosiery, etc., the figures for 1862 [illegible] year—the total exports [illegible] 1,706,[illegible] yards of piece goods [illegible] pounds of twist and yarn were [illegible] and small wares, at [illegible] Port Hudson, and Hu[illegible] reduction in the [illegible] and be relied on for [illegible] it would have been h[illegible] answer to the [illegible] the other vessels to [illegible] Unfortunately, on the morning of the 9th instant, the pressure of water became so great that it swept away two of the stone barges, which swung in below the dam on one side. Seeing this unfortunate accident, I jumped on to a horse and rode up to where the upper vessels were anchored, and ordered the Lexington to pass the upper falls, if possible, and immediately attempt to go through the dam. I thought I might be able to save the four vessels below, not knowing whether the persons employed on the work would ever have the heart to renew the enterprise.

The Lexington succeeded in getting over the upper falls just in time, the water rapidly falling as she was passing over. She then steered directly for the opening in the dam, through which the water was rushing so furiously that it seemed as if nothing but destruction awaited her. Thousands of beating hearts looked on anxiously for the result. The silence was so great as the Lexington approached the dam that a pin might almost have been heard to fall. She entered the gap with a full head of steam on, pitched down the roaring torrent, made two or three spasmodic rolls, hung for a moment on the rocks below, was then swept into deep water by the current, and rounded in safely into the bank.

Thirty thousand voices rose in one deafening cheer, and universal joy seemed to pervade the face of every man present. Necessity followed next—all her hatches battened down, and every precaution taken against accident. She did not fare as well as the Lexington, her pilot having become frightened as he approached the abyss, and stopped her engine, when I particularly ordered a full head of steam to be carried. The result was that for a moment her hull disappeared from sight, under the water. Every one thought she was lost. She rose, however, swept along over the rocks with the current, and fortunately escaped with one hole in her bottom, which was stopped in the course of an hour. The Hindman and Osage both came through beautifully without touching a thing, and I thought if I was only fortunate enough to get my large vessels as well over the falls, my fleet once more would do good service on the Mississippi.

The accident to the dam, instead of disheartening Col. Bailey, only induced him to renew his exertions after he had seen the success in getting four vessels through. The noble-hearted soldiers, seeing their labor of the last eight days swept away in a moment, cheerfully went to work to repair damages, being confident now that all the gunboats would be finally brought over. The men had been working for eight days and nights up to their necks in water, in the broiling [illegible] and wheeling bricks, and nothing but good humor prevailed among them. On the whole, it was very fortunate the dam was carried away, as the two barges that were swept away from the center swung around against some rocks on the left, and made a fine cushion for the vessels, and prevented them, as it afterwards appeared, from running on certain destruction.

The force of the water and the current being too great to construct a continuous dam of six hundred feet across the river in so short a time, Col. Bailey determined to leave a gap of fifty-five feet in the dam, and build a series of wing dams on the upper falls. This was accomplished in three days' time, and on the 11th instant the Mound City, the Carondelet and the Pittsburg, came over the upper falls, a good deal of labor having been expended in hauling them through, the channel being very crooked and scarcely wide enough for them. Next day the Ozark, Louisville, Chillicothe, and two tugs also succeeded in crossing the upper falls.

Immediately afterward the Mound City, Carondelet and Pittsburg started in succession to pass the dam, all their hatches battened down, and every precaution taken to prevent accident.

The passage of these vessels was a most beautiful sight, only to be realized when seen. They passed over without an accident, except the unshipping of one or two rudders. This was witnessed by all the troops, and the vessels were heartily cheered when they passed over. Next morning, at 10 o'clock, the Louisville, Chillicothe, Ozark, and two tugs, passed over without accident except the loss of a man, who was swept off the deck of one of the tugs. By 3 o'clock that afternoon, the vessels were all coaled, ammunition replaced, and all steamed down the river with the convoy of transports in company. A good deal of difficulty was anticipated in getting over the bars in lower Red river—depth of water reported only five feet, gunboats were drawing six. Providentially, we had a rise from the back-water of the Mississippi—that river being very high at that time—the back-water extending to Alexandria, 150 miles distant, enabling us to pass all the bars and obstructions with safety.

Words are inadequate to express the admiration I feel for the ability of Lieut.-Col. Bailey. This is without doubt the best engineering feat ever performed. Under the best circumstances, a private company would not have completed this work under one year, and to an ordinary mind the whole thing would have appeared an entire impossibility. Leaving out his ability as an engineer—the credit he has conferred upon the country—he has saved the Union a valuable fleet worth nearly two millions of dollars; more, he has deprived the enemy of a triumph which would have emboldened them to carry on this war a year or two longer, for the intended departure of the army was a fixed fact, and there was nothing left for me to do in case that event occurred but to destroy every part of the vessel, so that the rebels could make nothing of them. The highest honors the Government can bestow on Col. Bailey can never repay him for the service he has rendered the country.

To Gen. Banks, personally, I am much indebted for the manner in which he has manifested by her discoveries, rivaled the navy of the manufacturing country. Her coal, and [illegible] manner in which he has [illegible] Indeed so valuable [illegible] enterprise, giving it his whole [illegible] of exquisitely fine cotton cloth. They slept scarcely sleeping while [illegible] on; attending personally to [illegible] claim for Mexico the position [illegible] movements of Col. Bailey were [illegible] instant.

The quantity of cotton [illegible] abandoning the vessels over the falls, [illegible] of all classes in the United [illegible] guns, ammunition, provisions, [illegible] the 1st of January, 1863, [illegible] officers, anchors, and everything that [illegible] the stock were less on the [illegible] craft, taken out of them. [illegible] any previous occasion. [illegible] inform you, amongst the misfortunes [illegible] yarns and goods a diminution [illegible] expedition, of the loss of two small [illegible] is seldom alluded to; and [illegible] boats, the Signal and Covington. [illegible] not been fully considered. [illegible] own from Alexandria to convoy a [illegible] garded as a fair estimate [illegible] boat—the Warner—loaded with [illegible] Kingdom, for 1863: [illegible] one hundred troops on board, [illegible] The home consumption [illegible] that the enemy had any artillery [illegible] weight of present [illegible] now us, or anything more than [illegible] The exportation of [illegible] of guerrillas, armed with musketoons [illegible] The exports at last year [illegible] these vessels were competent to [illegible] same as last year [illegible] However, that the rebels were en[illegible] The quantity of cotton [illegible] our advance force at night, with [illegible] kinds in warehouses on [illegible] some twenty-five pieces of artillery [illegible] January, was [illegible] these they established a series of [illegible] In spinners hands, est [illegible] place called Dunn's bayou, thirty [illegible] In farms and goods [illegible] Alexandria, a very commanding [illegible] in the hands of all [illegible] these batteries were so masked that [illegible] the spinners [illegible] not be seen, even by the closest ob[illegible] tailers [illegible] server. [illegible] Importations at the [illegible] Critics the vessel received of the battle[illegible] crease since the [illegible] illicious fire, which opened on the [illegible] April) over last [illegible] Ere to boat, piercing her boilers, and [illegible] Deficiency [illegible] disabling her; at the same time six [illegible] With stocks of [illegible] opprobrious opened with musketry, killing [illegible] an addition [illegible] surrounding half the soldiers on the vessel [illegible] importations [illegible] drifted into the opposite bank, where [illegible] 1864. To be [illegible] managed to make their escape in the [illegible] at that rate [illegible] though many were killed in attempting [illegible] up when [illegible] Signal and Covington immediately [illegible] through [illegible] and opened their guns on the batteries, [illegible] The [illegible] pushed up, endeavoring to secure the [illegible] navy, [illegible] corner from her perilous position. They had, [illegible] given: [illegible] however, as much as they could do to take care [illegible] themselves, the cross fire of the three batte[illegible] Confederate [illegible] cutting them up in a terrible manner. [illegible] Brazil [illegible] steam pipes were soon cut and their boil[illegible] West Indies [illegible] perforated with shot, notwithstanding which [illegible] East Indies [illegible] fought the batteries for five long hours, the [illegible] Egypt, etc. [illegible] being cut all to pieces and many killed [illegible] wounded on board. Acting Volunteer [illegible] Lieut. George P. Lord, commanding the Covington, having expended all his shot, spiked [illegible] guns, set fire to his vessel, and escaped with [illegible] it was left of his crew on the shore, and his [illegible] vessel blew up. The Signal, Acting Volunteer [illegible] Lieut. Edward Morgan, still fought his gun for [illegible] hour after the destruction of the Covington. He found it impossible to destroy his [illegible] burning, her decks being covered [illegible] wounded, and humanity forbade him sacrificing the lives of the noble fellows who had [illegible] the Stars and Stripes, and [illegible] vided their vessel so gallantly. [illegible] gave permission to all those who wished [illegible] escape to do so; some of them attempted to [illegible] off by climbing up the bank—many were [illegible] killed while doing so by the murderous fire of [illegible] musketry poured in from the opposite side.

The captain remained by the vessel and was captured, if he remained alive; but I have no information regarding him. The rebels took the guns off of her, and placing her across the channel as an obstruction, sunk her.

Gen. Banks, on hearing the news, sent out cavalry to hunt for the unfortunate men, many of whom were picked up and brought into Alexandria. A number escaped down the river and went aboard some light draft gunboats that were coming up at the time to the scene of action, but were driven back by the superior artillery of the enemy.

I feel very much for the poor fellows who fell into the hands of the enemy, as the latter have been very merciless to some of the prisoners they have taken, and committed outrages at which humanity shudders.

The vessels will all return to their stations in a few days, as there is no prospect under present circumstances, of renewing operations in this part of Louisiana, the season having passed for operating with any chance of success.

I am sorry to say that the rebel guerillas are becoming quite troublesome on the Mississippi since I left, all of which will be rectified within the coming week.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Letter from Canton.

From the Meridian Clarion.]

CANTON, MISS., June 10, 1864.—The late Yankee papers in my possession are engrossed with the theme of President-making. The German element of the Black Republican party is strongly opposed to Lincoln, and favorable to Fremont and the Cleveland convention. The *German Monthly* says there are thirty papers in the West that have decided against Old Abe, most of them running up the name of Fremont at the masthead. These two factions fight each the other with great bitterness, both declaring theirs the true party, and the other a knavish clique. "Christians have hung each other, quite persuaded That all the apostles would have done as they did."

John Cochrane's nomination is a bid for the votes of the war Democrats, who, however, are almost a unit in favor of Lincoln.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Times* says General A. J. Hamilton, the traitor, and bogus governor of Texas, has arrived in that city, "and gives a lamentable account of the state of affairs in Texas." The recent withdrawal of a large portion of the Federal forces from that State will place the Unionists in a painful position, and the traitor thinks their condition is already frightful. Hamilton is weeping because the evacuation of the Yankee Lambkins, in Texas, leaves his ship in Othello's condition—minus an occupation.

The notorious Judge divorce case, in Saint Louis, has been decided in favor of Mrs. Judge, the plaintiff, who is decreed $50,000 alimony.

The Territory of Colorado has been granted the privilege of forming a State constitution, preparatory for admittance into the Union.

I have a copy of the first number of Vicksburg *Daily Herald*, of June 1st. The editor is one Betterton, a Northerner, I presume. Under the head of "hymeneal" I notice that several of the "phair recks" have plighted their vows to Yankee soldiers—"for three years or the war," it is hoped. Such is life. There is really nothing in the paper, save an account of the destruction by fire of the ten steamboats at New Orleans, taken from the *True Delta*. The same paper, of the 4th inst., contains nothing of news, save that which I have already communicated to you relative to Gen. Marmaduke's operations.

Brig.-Gen. J. M. Tuttle has been relieved of the command of Natchez, and ordered to report to Gen. Sherman.

Major-Gen. Buell has been mustered out of the service for declining to hold a position under Gen. Canby. The Don doesn't take to the "down-grade" system of Mr. Lincoln, after the manner of Burnside, Hooker, and others. It is certainly not a bad plan, and Gens. Pemberton and Hager have made an exhibition of patriotism most laudable and exemplary.

BONNIVARD.

The Great Feast of Blood.

From the New York Freeman's Journal.]

Gen. Grant has been doing his best to satisfy the appetite for blood evinced by his masters in Washington. Little trust as can be placed in reports that have come North, we can understand that it is certain that tens of thousands have fallen. The "report" is that 12,500 wounded have been forwarded toward Washington, 15,000 crowd the ruined tenements of Fredericksburg, and several thousands too badly wounded to be moved, lie nearer the battlefields. What number has been killed is unknown—will perhaps forever remain so.

The dispatches forwarded by the War Department may be received by those whose memories are so short conveniently as to remember the deceptions originating there, in regard to all former campaigns in Virginia. We publish Gen. Meade's "Address to his Soldiers," issued on Friday last. Only after "eight days and nights, almost without intermission, fighting," had the moment arrived when he felt authorized to use terms of congratulation. The battle of Thursday morning was the first of the eight days in which any substantial advantage over the Confederates could be claimed. In fact the *World*, one of the most ardent of the "war" papers, declares: It cash no longer be denied that the first seven days battles were on the whole adverse to our arms. On no one day could Gen. Grant fairly claim any advantage that gave him or the country an assurance of success.

Secretary Stanton and the corps of newspaper correspondents have been amusing the public with accounts of Lee and the Confederates retreating continually, yet the fighting on the 5th and 9th was represented to be beyond Spottsylvania Court House, and, to-day, Lee is said to be still more strongly intrenching himself in the same region, still on the northeast bank of the Po! From the fierce fight of the 5th and 6th, down to the latest accounts, we see no evidence that Lee has made any other changes of position than a strategist fertile in resources would make for advantage in the game of attack and defense.

On the evening of the 6th, things "looked gloomy" for Grant's army. His right in front of Germania ford, on the Rapidan, had been hammered in. His communications with the Potomac were interrupted. It became a matter of life and death for Grant to re-establish communication with his base of supplies. He massed his forces, and moved, by the flank, not toward Richmond, but east, parallel with the Rapidan, toward Fredericksburg. So soon as Lee perceived his movements, on Saturday, he too moved as nearly parallel as the land permitted. The race was not for Richmond, but, as we understand, for tide-water! Perhaps most of the fighting, last week, was, on Grant's part to reach water communication with Washington, and on Lee's part to prevent him and cut him off. The fierce assault of Hancock (Federal) on A. P. Hill's corps on the morning of the 12th was, perhaps, the final accomplishment of Grant's security in protecting his communications with his new base on the Rappahannock.

The wiry and expert boxer, when pitted against one relying on his superior weight, dashes in and punishes, and then evades replies—thus letting his heavier antagonist help to wear himself out by his exertions. So Lee, with fifty miles of rolling and broken ground behind him, before getting back to the immediate and strongest defense of Richmond, selects his favorable positions, intrenches for the protection of his men, gets the strategic position, and awaits assault. It is Grant's part to attack! Lee is on the defensive. Grant must attack at disadvantage. When, by a ruinous and worthless waste of men and materials, over piles of his own dead and maimed, he may succeed in overcoming the artificial defenses that were against him, Lee

——still

Foils his rude force by steady skill!

He retires to a neighboring and carefully selected vantage ground, with fresh intrenchments, to await a new attack, under equal advantages.

Gen. Meade, in his address to the army, recognizes this situation. He says they have been fighting their foe "in positions naturally strong, and rendered doubly so by intrenchments." It is pardonable in a general to his soldiers, but unsatisfactory to a reasoning man, for the general to add, elsewhere, that "the enemy must have suffered equal, if not greater losses." Strong positions, and intrenched to boot, do not justify the supposition.

If Grant is to be toled along, from one fastness to another, and to have his men slaughtered in front of intrenchments and abattis, every five miles distance from the Rapidan to the Ny, from the Ny to the Po, and now, awaiting them at the Ta, and the Mat, and then at the North Anna, and then at the South Anna, before the real fortifications of