

## The Raleigh Register.

"Ours are the plans of fair and delicate peace,  
Unsway'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.  
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1862.

**THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.**  
The accounts which we publish to-day give reasons for the belief that Richmond is more in danger of an attack from the North than from the Peninsula. The Richmond Examiner of Wednesday has the following article on this subject:

The clouds of war thicken each moment. The enemy are pouring large forces into the Valley of the Rappahannock from several directions. Mc-Morris is reported to have dispatched a body of troops up the Rappahannock from the Bay, to reinforce McDowell's division at Fredericksburg. A citizen of Fauquier, who arrived yesterday, reports a large army as advancing from Warrenton. Gen. Jackson is said to have fallen back from the Valley to Gordonsville before Banks, who follows after him with columns of about thirty thousand men. If Banks McDowell should combine their divisions, which is probably their purpose, Richmond would be threatened from the direction of the Potomac with sixty thousand men.

Our government has ordered heavy reinforcements to meet these approaching columns, and it is very probable that a decisive battle may be fought north of Richmond before that on the Peninsula has transpired. Our best fighting men have pursued the policy of giving the enemy a fight before falling back under the pressure of superior forces. This was the tactics of Jackson at Winchester; and, if he is let alone, will doubtless be his tactics again before falling back behind the line of the Chickahominy.

The effort of the enemy will, doubtless, be to effect a junction of his forces under Banks and McDowell somewhere in the county of Louisa or Caroline. We suppose it will be necessary for General Jackson to withdraw until he can get both of these columns in his front. This done, the instincts of the man will, doubtless, induce him to offer a battle. Our Corinth is on the Chickahominy, and our Shiloh somewhere in advance in Caroline or Louisa. We should not be surprised at hearing of a fierce battle on this advanced theatre, whatever it may be. We sing well for the result of any engagement that may come off in that region of country. The enemy will be far from his water base of operations. He will be compelled to meet us on equal terms in every respect, except his superior numbers, and we can manage pretty heavy odds of these. A soldier accounted in a soldier's satisfactory way for our fighting at last in one of our most important battles. He said we whipped them the best part of the time and as long as we could fight, and we should have whipped them all the time if they had not "out reinforced" until there was no end to them. They got the better of us on the second day at Shiloh simply by this process of "out reinforcing" us, which their proximity to the river enabled them to do. If they could not get us as far as Caroline or Louisa, they will be so far from their water transportation that this favourite plan of "out reinforcing" will be impracticable. Whatever odds they open the battle with thousands only will they hold against us. The men that fight and are whipped one day will have to fight and be whipped the next if they renew the encounter. A whipped army will not rest while a fresh army comes forward to engage our troops, worn and weary with a day of exertion and excitement, on other occasions.

It is not for us to divide the number of our own troops that are concentrating on the lines north of Richmond. Suffice it to say, that we believe them to be ample to withstand and repulse the enemy. There is this further encouraging feature of the campaign in that direction, namely: that both Generals Jackson and Ewell have the reputation of being fighting generals. Earnest and vigorous work on our side all that is wanted. Dispute every mile of the road; soil every foot of territory for blood is the true tactics. The sage policy of the back track may do very well at times, and the virtue of spades and sand-bags may be very great in the proper place; but here is a campaign in open fields where numbers will not be greatly unequal, and where neither side has had time for engineering and art digging. That country, too, offers many battle fields; and, as this war at last must be decided by battles, better that they should be fought promptly and bravely than postponed to more convenient seasons and localities.

Richmond is to fall by the want of valour in troops or conduct in general, it may as well fall this month as the next; and if the enemy is to be driven, beaten and disgraced from our soil, far better that it should be done when they have freshly entered than after they have ruined the country by a long occupation of it. We lose more by delay than they do. Their expenses go on whether their armies are within our territory or hanging upon our borders. We lose thousands of dollars in value every day the marauders remain in our midst.

The strategy of the back track is a very costly one to us. It exhausts the pocket, it crushes the heart of the country. The wear and tear of feeling it entails is fearful. It protracts the work of ruin, it intensifies and prolongs indefinitely the agonies of exile, which is the citizen's living death. Invasion should be the signal of bloody and desperate work, of fierce encounters, and of a blow; not of a cold strategy, and impossible official policy.

Let those who thus charge us with being untrue to our native land, ponder the following, from the 21st chapter of Revelation: "All these shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone; which is the second death."—*Raleigh Standard.*

The above comes with a peculiarly good grace from an individual who, in another column of the same issue, admits, substantially, that for "party purposes," he "lied" about a gentleman whom he now thinks the fittest man in the State to fill the gubernatorial chair. If the Editor of the Raleigh Standard has his "part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone," he will be himself a witness to prove that he deserved his fate.

**ENORMOUS EXPENDITURE.**  
The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says:  
The Secretary of War says that the increased transportation required by the advance in the military territory, has increased the war expenses to five millions per day—more than the printing machine has the power to supply.

Gen. Price having been appointed Major General in the Confederate States service, has resigned the commission of Major General given him by the Governor of Missouri.

## THE EDITOR OF THE RALEIGH STANDARD A SELF-CONVICTED LIBELLER.

The Editor of the Raleigh Standard, in his issue of the 22nd inst., admits, in substance, that he grossly libelled Governor Graham, now his favorite candidate for the office of Governor. Here is what the wretched man says:

Now, we admit that we used every word which the Register has copied from the Standard against Gov. Graham. We did so in the heat of party strife, and for party purposes. If we impeached Gov. Graham's patriotism, or honesty, or fidelity to his State or section, then we did him injustice, and we hereby retract it. If we denied that he possessed superior talents as a statesman, then we were mistaken.

Here is a confession by the Editor of the Standard that he knowingly and wilfully, "for party purposes," made charges against Governor Graham, which were utterly unfounded in truth. These charges were made in 1846, and over and over again, since that time, has the Editor of the Standard assailed the character of Governor G., at one time going so far as to charge him with being an ally of Seward. He has permitted long years to elapse without repairing the injustice which he admits he did Gov. Graham, and only does so now because it suits his present selfish "purposes." In 1846, he deliberately charged Gov. Graham with being a usurper, with having injured his State by his "gross errors and blunders," with being a "Federalist of the blue-light stamp," with taking "sides from principle, with the money power against the people," and with being "in favor of splendid schemes, the result of which must be to tax the laboring classes enormously, for the benefit of the privileged few." But the Editor of the Standard says that if he did these things he was "mistaken." Unfortunately for him, he has not the excuse of a mistake, for in the first place, he admits that he made the charges against Gov. Graham "for party purposes"—yes, "for party purposes," utterly careless of the truth or falsity of his allegations. Who hereafter can place any the slightest confidence in any charge preferred against any man by this self-convicted libeller? But, in the second place, the Editor of the Standard has not the excuse of being ignorant of Gov. Graham's real character, for he was raised in the same town in which Gov. Graham resided, and boasts that the "first dollar" he ever possessed was given to him by Gov. Graham, from which had investment on the part of Gov. G., he (Gov. G.) has reaped an interest of long years of the foulest calumny and abuse. There is another reason to show why the Editor of the Standard was not ignorant of Gov. Graham's true character.—He felt himself to be on such terms of acquaintance with Gov. G. as would warrant him in asking the Governor's aid to enable him to purchase the newspaper office of the Raleigh Star, and on being refused that aid, he instantaneously turned Democrat, and was, for years, the wholesale libeller of Governor Graham, and every Whig whom it was his interest to assail, and if possible, sacrifice.

The charge of the Standard that we are "bitterly hostile" to Gov. G. is as wilfully false as he admits his own charges against that gentleman to have been. We have had, and still have, the highest respect for Gov. Graham, and scarcely anything but a knowledge of the fact that he was the political consort of so vile a calumniator as the Editor of the Standard admits himself to be, could induce us to believe that we had formed an erroneous estimate of his character. We do not blame Gov. Graham for the tender of support which the Standard now makes to him, no more than we would blame the sturdy oak because the "sympathetic ivy" twines itself around it. Governor Graham has no means of preventing the Editor of the Standard from damning him with his praises, although we are very sure that he, in his heart, feels he was more honored when the Editor of that paper loaded him with the foulest abuse, going so far, even, as to charge him with deliberate falsehood.

**FORT JACKSON.**  
As at the last accounts Fort Jackson had held out for more than a week against the most terrific bombardment recorded in history, we hope its fate will not be like that of Island No. 10, which, after holding out for fourteen days, suddenly caved in on the fifteenth. The Yankees attacking Fort Jackson, if they have not along with them a miraculous amount of ammunition, must soon fire away all their powder and balls.

**MEMBERS OF CONGRESS RETURNING HOME.**  
Several members of Congress reached here on Wednesday evening, and tarried a day in the city. They represent that the Government and everybody in Richmond are exceedingly hopeful of the result of the conflict which will take place for the possession of that city.—Gen. H. S. Foote was peculiarly communicative, and gave to a gentleman of this city the details of the plans of our military authorities.

## THE NEWS.

The Knoxville Register, of Sunday, has reliable information from Eastern Kentucky, that General Fremont has left that section with his whole force—some 20,000 men—for Corinth.

The Savannah Republican, of the 22nd, says that the post-bill from Tampa, Fla., received the day before had the following endorsement: "The commander of the blockading fleet, within two miles of this place, has sent a boat here and ordered the town to surrender, or be bombarded. Major Thomas replied: 'Come along, then, and take us; I shall not surrender.'"

A dispatch from Richmond dated the 22nd says that the Yankee gunboats which went up the Rappahannock River last week, passed Urbana on Monday, outward bound, with three captured schooners in tow.

**PROMOTIONS.**—Generals Breckinridge and Hindman have been appointed major-generals. Col. Thomas Jordan, assistant adjutant general to General Beauregard, has been appointed brigadier general, and Captain Jack Morgan, colonel.

The Memphis Appeal publishes a list of the Federal prisoners that have arrived in that city, as far as known. General Prentiss has actually carried off his threat to dine in Memphis, and we presume that his desire to visit the far South will also be gratified by our very polite and indulgent officers. The list is headed by Colonel Madison Miller, of St. Louis, for many years a prominent Black Republican politician in Missouri, and one of the confidential friends of Frank Blair. If there is one thing more than another which demonstrates the completeness of our victory it is the large number of officers captured. The list published in the Appeal embraces one Brig. Gen., four Colonels, three Lieut. Colonels, three Adjutants, thirty seven Captains, fifty eight Lieutenants, one Sergeant Major and one orderly.

The report of the Special Committee on the Fort Donelson affair contains a voluminous mass of evidence and documents, explaining the conduct all the generals engaged, and closing with the following resolution:  
Resolved, That the thanks of Congress and the country are justly due to Generals Floyd, Pillow, Buckner and Buhrd Johnson, their subordinate officers and men, for their gallantry, energy, resolution and persistent bravery in the various sanguinary contests with the overwhelming forces of the enemy at Fort Donelson.

The papers of the enemy contain Commodore Foote's official account of his occupation of Island No. 10, on the 8th instant. From this it appears that General Pope had succeeded in crossing the Mississippi below the Island, whereupon our forces evacuated the Island and the works on the neighboring Tennessee shore. Seventeen of our officers and 363 privates, besides some sick soldiers and employees, were taken by the enemy. Also 70 pieces of cannon and 4 steamers.

**THE FRENCH MINISTER.**—M. Mercier, the French Minister, returned from Richmond to Norfolk on Tuesday last, and after a visit to the Gosport Navy Yard, went aboard the Gassendi. Immediately after his arrival the steamer proceeded to Hampton Roads.

The Petersburg Express says that the sick in the Confederate hospitals in Charlottesville are to be removed to that city at a very early day, and for their reception several of the large tobacco factories have been secured, and are to be fitted up in Petersburg.

**THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.**  
Although the Yankees are forced to admit that they suffered a most disastrous defeat in the first day's fight at Shiloh, they insist upon it that they gained "a brilliant victory on the following day, and more than retrieved their fallen fortunes." Our Southern accounts sufficiently expose the falsity of the assertion. A correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser, who was in the hottest of the battle, writes as follows: "I could not see that either party gained any advantage in the second day's fighting, except that in our retreat in the evening we were compelled to leave behind an immense amount of camp equipage and army stores, which we had captured the previous day. Most of this, however, was burned by the cavalry which remained behind. Altogether we have gained a great victory, and from the bloody field of Shiloh lingering hope will again arise fresh energy, our people be assured of the success as well as the justice of their cause, and the banner of Southern independence will again float in triumph over a brave and patriotic people redeemed from the thralldom of misrule and oppression."

## EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE CONSCRIPTION LAW OF CONGRESS.

The following exemption bill was passed by Congress, and signed by the President just before the adjournment:  
A bill to be entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrolment for service in the armies of the Confederate States."

**SECTION 1.** The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held to be unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; all in the service or employ of the Confederate States; all judicial and executive officers of Confederate or State Governments; the members of both houses of Congress, and of the legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks of the officers of the State and Confederate Governments allowed by law; all engaged in carrying the mails; all ferrymen on post routes; all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service, and in actual service on river and railroad routes of transportation; telegraphic operators, ministers of religion in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces and foundries; all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers; all presidents and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars; superintendents of the public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind; in each apothecary store now established one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist; superintendents and operators in wool and other factories, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, shall be, and are hereby, exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States.

## FOR THE REGISTER.

**To the Editor of the Raleigh Register:**  
The Charleston Mercury, of the 16th inst., having assumed that it is the policy of the Government at Richmond to suppress the notes of the State Banks by an issue of Treasury notes, proceeds to argue the injustice and impolicy of such a course.

The injustice of it, because, he says, it is contrary to an understanding or agreement between the Treasury Department and the Banks, to the effect, that the whole amount of currency used in the Confederacy, the Treasury should supply a certain amount and the Banks the remainder. How this may be, we are not informed, except by the Mercury, and have only to remark, in that case, that the Treasury should adhere strictly to such an agreement, if entered into by it, unless the occurrence of unforeseen, and quite unexpected contingencies, should imperiously demand a departure from it.

But, independently of such agreement, the Mercury (as we understand it) goes on to argue the impolicy of such a course on the part of the Treasury, and asks: "Is it wise, and is it practicable if it is wise? And by way of argument inquires, 'what would be the effect of the refusal by the Banks of Treasury notes on deposit or in payment of their dues?' He answers, 'A sudden and most disastrous depreciation of Treasury notes.' 'A blow,' he says, 'would be struck at the credit of the Government from which it would never recover;' and goes on to show the deleterious consequences, that he supposes, must result from the adoption of such a course by the General Government.

To which, and all similar arguments, we beg leave, very briefly, to reply: That of the wisdom and policy, and the necessity, even, of such a course, on the part of the General Government, the Mercury has, perhaps, furnished, in answer to the very interrogatory he has propounded, (above quoted) the strongest argument that can be urged. What! The credit of the General Government in the power of the Banks! In their power "to strike a blow at its credit from which it (the Government) would never recover!" A power in the Confederacy above and superior to the Government itself! An impium in impio! Then the sooner the Government can get out of that condition the better for it, and all wise means of extricating itself, should, at once, be adopted and carried into active operation.

But, besides this, should not the General Government be the sole parent and guardian of the currency? Is it not the only power in the Confederacy that can limit, restrain and control it? The only power that can regulate it—that can apportion it relatively to the currencies of other countries—the only power that can regulate the value of money, whether of coin or of paper or of both? No State or Banks of any State, certainly, have such a power, and if any of the States or Banks had it, it could not be exerted to any beneficial effect or advantage. Our experience, under the government of the United States ought, forever, to have settled that question. And the terrible consequences of an heretofore unrestrained and licentious currency of the State Banks which we are now, and for the past year, have been suffering, ought, forever, to deter us from subjecting ourselves to their recurrence.

But, "is (asks the Mercury) such a course on the part of the Confederate Treasury practicable if it is wise?" Yes, we reply, completely so, provided the General Government go the length in it that they ought to and must do. "The credit of the Confederate Government (the Mercury goes on to say) rests on the confidence of capitalists in its ability to pay." So it does, unquestionably, and there it must rest. Let Congress then make its Treasury notes a tender in payment of all debts, and there is an end of all the Mercury's difficulties. There is, indeed, no real necessity for legislation to that specific effect, for all lawful money of the Confederacy, necessarily becomes a tender, to settle all doubts, and make the matter plain and indisputable, let its Treasury notes be declared a tender in so many words, and all the evils that so alarm the Mercury will be obviated, and the Confederacy, under a wise and provident administration of its Treasury Department, be put upon much higher, stronger and safer ground, in this respect, than it can in any other way be made to occupy.

Respectfully yours, &c,  
The author of  
**"OUR CURRENCY."**

RALAIGH, April 21, 1862.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Foster, of Alabama, presented a protest against the act entitled "An act to provide for the safe and expeditious transportation of troops and munitions of war by railroad," which, at his request, was entered on the Journal. Mr. Boteler presented the report of the joint committee on the flag and seal, with a resolution for the adoption of the flag heretofore described. After discussion the subject was postponed. Mr. Miles reported a bill to create the office of "General Superintendent of Armories," but no action was taken thereon. Mr. Miles also reported a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Capt. Wilkes, which was passed. A series of resolutions, offered by Mr. Lyons, in respect to the memory of Hon. John Tyler, were adopted unanimously. At the night session the House defeated the exemption bill of the Senate—yeas 21, nays 38.

Most of the time of the Senate yesterday was consumed in secret session business. A committee of three was appointed, to act in conjunction with three of the members of the House, to wait on the President and inform him of the intention of Congress to adjourn at 12 M.

When the hour of 12 arrived it was resolved to prolong the session till two P. M., and afterwards the hour was extended to three P. M., in order to give the President time to approve certain acts hitherto passed.

Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, called up the bill to repeal the tariff, but the Senate did not entertain it.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, called the attention of the Senate to the necessity of electing a President *pro tem*, and nominated R. M. T. Hunter, who was elected, the rule requiring balloting being suspended.

Finally, the Senate adjourned till the second Monday in August next.

The House also spent most of the day with closed doors. A committee of conference was appointed on the proposed House amendment to the Exemption bill—namely, to relieve from the operation of the Conscription act all persons exempted by State law. The House finally receded from its amendment and the bill passed as it came from the Senate.

A bill explanatory of the Conscription act, and a bill for the organization of battalions of sharpshooters were passed.

The House, at 3 o'clock, adjourned till the second Monday in August.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

**A DESERTER SHOT.**—Wm. Bowland, a private in Capt. Fowler's 54th Tennessee volunteers, who deserted and was captured on the Shiloh battlefield of the 6th in the enemy's ranks and clothed subsequently in Federal uniform was in the presence of all the Tennessee regiments.

## FROM THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

TO THE PEOPLE AND PRESS OF THE STATE.

## THE GUNBOAT SUBSCRIPTION.

The people of this State, in common with those of our sister States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, have displayed a desire to build one or more iron-clad gunboats, or other means of defence of that class. Coupled with this desire, a general willingness has been shown to contribute liberally for this purpose.

The fact that the Confederate Government has also entered upon the business of creating a navy, and has directed its attention largely to this class of vessels, neither renders this effort unnecessary, nor does it interpose any insuperable barrier to State or voluntary effort. The slightest reflection will be sufficient to convince all, that the present struggle calls for and will continue to call for the exertion of every energy on the part not only of the governmental authorities, but also of the people of the Confederate States.

The ladies, ever foremost in good works, may be said to have initiated the movement in North Carolina. We trust that they will continue to lend their invaluable aid and countenance to the patriotic effort.

Without claiming for Wilmington any peculiar right to take the lead or assume the control of this matter in any way, we may be permitted to allude to the deeply to be regretted state of facts which necessarily indicates the Cape Fear River as now affording the only available locality in the State, still within the control of the Confederacy, for carrying this project into practical effect. At Wilmington at Fayetteville, or at some intervening point, the work must be done, so far as the ship-building is concerned. The preparation of materials and the construction of machinery can go on at any other available point in the State.

The fact that now the Cape Fear is the only unobstructed outlet to tide water which our State possesses, gives to all measures for the defence of that outlet, a character not merely local, but co-extensive with the State, and its importance is enhanced by its absolute necessity to the supply of salt to meet the requirements of the people.

Being these facts, we feel no hesitation in appealing at once and strongly to the people of the whole State and of every county in the State, to come forward and lend a helping hand to this State work. It is true that the Confederate Government may build vessels in our waters, but these when built, do not, by any means, belong exclusively, or even peculiarly to our harbor, or to our defence. They may, when completed, be ordered off to any point on the whole Confederate coast, and may never return to the waters of North Carolina. We want something different from this. Something made by the people of the State to be used peculiarly for their own defence.

Feeling the necessity of organization for the accomplishment of any work, and more especially of a work of such magnitude, we have engaged the formation of associations and the appointment of committees not only here, but in every town and county and district in the State, for the promotion of the desired object by the collection of funds, and by all other effective and proper means. Recognizing this necessity, the people of Wilmington held a Town Meeting, at which they expressed their sense of the importance of the matter, and invited the co-operation of their fellow citizens in all the counties of the State, but especially in the counties of the Cape Fear section, at the same time placing the matter in the charge of the Safety Committee of the Town, which body has constituted Messrs. O. G. Parsley, A. J. DeRosset, and William A. Wright, a Special Committee on this matter, to solicit and receive subscriptions and to make all necessary arrangements for carrying out the object which the subscribers have given to them. They will no doubt discharge the trust confided to them with energy and fidelity.

May we not earnestly request all who feel an interest in this truly State effort to give tangible proof of this interest by placing themselves in correspondence with the above gentlemen, and by immediately turning over to them their contributions of money and by all other feasible means of co-operation.

In connection with these remarks we reproduce the statement of the Special Committee, already published in yesterday's *Journal*.

The Committee of Safety of the Town of Wilmington, to whom the citizens of Wilmington in public meeting assembled referred all matters connected with the collection of money for one or more iron-clad gun-boats or floating batteries for the defence of the entrance to the Cape Fear River and the Coast of North Carolina, have constituted the undersigned a Special Committee on the subject referred to them.

The means of defence indicated, whether by an iron clad gun-boat, or by an iron clad floating battery, to meet the impending exigency, should be constructed as promptly as may be possible; and it is therefore of vital importance that we should ascertain without delay whether the necessary means can be procured. Contributions for this purpose are earnestly solicited. Should the amount contributed not be sufficient, or should any unforeseen contingency prevent the commencement of this work, the sums tendered will be returned to the respective donors.

Among the resolutions adopted at the public meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, it was

Resolved, That the citizens of the several counties of the State are requested to organize Committees to solicit contributions and otherwise to cooperate with the Committee of Safety in furtherance of the proposed work.

The manifest importance of the contemplated work to the State at large, justifies us in calling on every patriotic citizen of North Carolina to come forward promptly and liberally in aid of its speedy accomplishment.

Communications to either of the undersigned will receive attention.

O. G. PARSLEY,  
A. J. DEROSSET,  
WM. A. WRIGHT.

A subscription book will be opened and contributions at this point received by the undersigned at the Bank of Cape Fear.

WM. A. WRIGHT,  
Wilmington, April 9th, 1862.

The Huntsville (Alabama) Democrat says that a company of Federals, while on a scouting expedition to McMinnville, Tennessee, asked the wife of a Confederate captain (at home on a furlough, he believes,) where her husband was, and on her persistent refusal to tell, they hung her. It is suggested that they probably did not intend to take her life, but merely to extort from her the desired knowledge, and that they let her hang longer than they designed. Admitting this to be true, it does not, in the least, mitigate the deplorable atrocity of the act.

## THE ARMIES ABOUT CORINTH—ALL QUIET—THE PLANS OF THE ENEMY—THE LATE BATTLE, ETC.

The correspondent of the Mobile Register writes that at the date of his letter, the 12th, all was quiet. He says:

Both armies seem to have settled down into a state of quiet. There is more or less skirmishing between the pickets and cavalry, in which the Confederates invariably get the best of it. It has rained almost uninterruptedly since the battle, and the condition of the roads is such as to render them impassable to artillery and baggage trains. It is not probable, therefore, that the enemy will undertake any effective movement of a general character for some days—perhaps not for two weeks.

There is no reason to believe that the enemy will seek to move down into Alabama from Huntsville. His destination is Memphis and New Orleans. He may occupy so much of Alabama as lies north of the Tennessee river, but he will hardly venture to cross the river so far east. That portion of the railroad lying north of the Tennessee river cannot be much, if any less, than one hundred miles long.

A complete muster roll of the Federal expedition up the Tennessee was found on the battlefield. It shows that the enemy had a force of 32,000 men, including the division of General Lewis Wallace at Crump landing, four miles below Pittsburg, and which was not engaged until early Monday morning. There were twenty-one batteries, averaging six pieces to the battery—thus making the number of their guns one hundred and twenty-two. After destroying the division at Crump's landing, and allowing 4,000 for the sick, we have a force of 48,500 men. These men we fought on Sunday. The forces opposed to us on Monday, 25,000 of whom were fresh troops, were still larger. Allow 10,000 for the captured, killed, wounded and disabled on Sunday, there would still remain of the force 38,000 men. Wallace's division of 7,500, and Buell's reinforcements, who came up the river, roughly estimated at 17,500—making together 55,500 men—would swell the Federal army opposed to us on Monday to 63,000.

It would be improper, perhaps, to offer any estimate of the forces engaged on our side. When all the facts shall have come out, however, there will be found additional reason for the pride we so justly feel in Southern arms and Southern prowess. The Confederate forces were entirely from Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky. Georgia was represented by an excellent battery and a fine cavalry company, and gallant little Florida had a regiment on the field.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. BEAUREGARD.—We find in our exchanges the following dispatches from Gen. Beauregard:

CORINTH, April 17.  
To Gen. R. E. Lee, Acting General-in-Chief:  
Reports of commanders show that fourteen pieces of the enemy's artillery have been brought from the field of battle; over twenty-five colors and three thousand prisoners captured. My general report of the battle will be sent in two or three days.

I have applied for an exchange of prisoners with those taken at Madrid Bend.  
G. T. BEAUREGARD.  
The following dispatch, received from Gen. Beauregard, was published by the N. O. Delta:  
CORINTH, April 8.—We had another severe battle yesterday, and have returned to this place, which I can hold easily. The army is in good spirits.  
The Louisiana troops behaved well. I am still untouched.  
G. T. BEAUREGARD.  
The N. O. Picayune, of the 8th inst., contains the following dispatch from the General to his wife:  
BATTLE FIELD, April 7.  
MRS. CAROLINE BEAUREGARD:  
Thanks be to God, we have gained a most complete victory.  
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

## FROM MEMPHIS—CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10 CONFIRMED—FROM CORINTH.

AUGUSTA, GEO., April 21st, 1862.  
The Memphis Appeal, of 11th inst., says that a detachment of Col. Forrest's Cavalry, and a party of Texas Rangers under Major Thos. Harrison three hundred strong, were attacked on Tuesday after the battle of Shiloh by the Federals, and the latter were repulsed. The Federal loss was two hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and forty-eight prisoners. The Confederate loss was ten killed and wounded. Col. Forrest was painfully but not dangerously wounded.

The capture of Island No. 10 by the Federals, was made on Tuesday. The men threw their guns in the river, spiked the cannon and scuttled the floating battery and transports. One thousand men escaped. It is estimated that two thousand were captured.

The Columbus (Ga.) Times has a dispatch from Mobile, April 13, which says that all was quiet at Corinth, and that the enemy were going down the Tennessee river.

THE BATTLE NEAR CORINTH.—We have some interesting advices from the battle-fields of Shiloh and Pittsburg. These accounts assure the fact that in these engagements the enemy was repulsed on every occasion. From what we can gather from the reports of officers engaged in the battle, our loss in both engagements was about five thousand killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy's loss was about twenty-five thousand in killed and wounded. Our forces, in falling back to Corinth, were not pursued. From information we have gathered, we have but little doubt that General BUELL was killed.

There is no doubt that the action near Corinth was one of the most sanguinary in history in proportion to the numbers engaged; and we have reason to believe that official reports will increase the account of our loss. On account of the great distance over which the dead were strewn, the battle-field did not present as horrible a spectacle as the contracted field at Donelson, where the men were killed in masses and an acre of open ground was filled with dead, in many instances, several feet deep.—*Richmond Examiner.*

THE YANKEE BEASTIFLATER.—The editor of the Dalton (Ga.) Times has been shown one of the steel prostiplates worn by some of the Yankees at the battle of Shiloh. There were three bullet holes through this one, and the man who had worn it was dead. The bullet from a Southern rifle had found its way to his cowardly heart, notwithstanding he was clad with steel.