# The State Journal.

JOHN SPELMAN, Editor and Proprietor.

UTHORIZED PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

TERMS:

WEEKLY EDITION, Invariably in Advance.)

### THURSDAY, April 9, 1863,

There is great uncertainty in the minds of our citizens as to the mode of ascertaining the real value of property, under the Revenue act passed by our Legislature at its recent session. The difficulty occurs in construing the term "cash valuation." Some think it was intended to assess property according to a specie valuation, whilst others suppose that the valuation is to be laid in the common currency of the country. The Legislature left the matter to the discretion of the district assessers, subject to the revision of the board of each county at a general meeting .-We know of no authority that can control the action of the assessors, or that can establish authoritatively in what currency the valuation is to be made.

We suppose the Attorney-General, if applied to, would give Lis views upon the subject, but whether he would undertake to give a formal opinion upon a question, whose decision seems to be entrusted to the beard of assessors is more than we can say. Nor are we prepared to say whether he ought to do so or not. It may seem that the Legislature ought to have

fixed some standard of valuation in order to secure a in form taxation throughout the State. We think the Legislature was right in neither fixing a value apon property, nor intimating what currency the the valuation was to be made in.

'On the first point we hope never to see the vexed question of local interest in roduced into the Legislature. The valuation of the property of one section should never be placed in the hands of representatives from a section whose property is different from the first. Party strife and sectional animosity would be engendered and embittered at each session of the Legislature, and every measure for the common good would be thwarted by intertine icalousies.

On the second point, the currency in which properav is to be valued. We think the less legislation upon the currency the better it will be. The regulation of | heaven itself to effect its wicked ends; that the North this cannot be attained, if the Legislature of every State shall commence tinkering with the subject.

ac ording to its cash valuation in the continon currency, because the rule is a simple one and can always Le applied. If the valuation is made according to a the quality of inconvenience or lateden is maintained. her sovereignty, and establish a Southern Confede-It appears to us clearly improper to value property I according to a specie basis, and then receive the pay-· ment of the tax in a currency which is worth in the market only one-third the price of specie. Were we one of the board of assessors, we should contend for the eash value in Confederate money,

There is another question to which our attention has been drawn. We refer to the question of the proper place of listing the property of refugees from the energy's lines; and who is compelled to pay the tax our the raggers hired in the West from castern most who have brought them from home. We un- criment, the powers delegated and the powers recertand there is a law of the past Legislature allowing refugees to list their property in any county in which they have temperarily citied their negroes .-We believe, however, that law leaves upon the owner, and not the hirer, the obligation of paying the tax .-The old law is not disturbed in this respect. The Attorney-General has been applied to upon the sublet of listing refugee negroes. He has promited on to give his opinion upon the matter, and we pre-

we are unable to give more satisfactory replies.

and extortioners, a correspondent of the Bulletin thus mentions some instances of men who have souls .-Let them be remembered.

Yet, among so many speculators and extortioners, we have a few, I take great pleasure in saying, whose usciences have not been so completely annihilated v the "almighty dollars," but who have been actuated by nobler and more exalted designs. Among whom I will mention B. W. Andrew and J. M. Anrow, of Cane Creek, whose hearts are ever open to theely. Those gentlemen are selling corn to the artigs of soldiers at one dollar per bushel, while they refuse to let speculators have it alrany price. Also, I will not forget the generosity of Dr. W. H. Atkin, W. W. G.

Mr. John L. Slown of this county is another of the y then read of in the papers who will not grow rich alling his farm positions at famine prices. He been and is vet reiting flour at \$10 per sack, and These are less than half the tes at which the articles are selling. May his chila's children hear this story feadly told to them hywears home - Solisbury Watchman.

flore is one in religitance of the right spirit :

Land Union County, writes to the Wadesboro' Ar-

affisir, I see it won't do. Our vere existence deat 11 may propose to every planter in Anson, not Wish sie note in Cotton. I rava a farar there and "Gots d not to plant an acrein Cotton."

#### FROM OUR KINSTON CORRESPONDENT.

· lineron, April 6. Idel Tone State shound at :- We have nothing defide this morning from Washington, but from all we can karn, everything at that point is working for end. Gen. Hill has the Yankees completely entrapjed, and in his ow time he will carry out his plans with honor to himself and advantage to the coun-

My last-letter contains substantially, a correct ver-

con of affairs as they now are. I learn that we have sustained a slight loss thus far (but fievertheless serious to those poor fellows the have met the awful calamity) which was caused from our artillery engagement with the enemy's from the amoutation of limbs.

All is quiet this evening along the lines below this nothing, as preparations have been made to meet them

# Weekly State Journal,

Vol. III.

SPEECH OF THOMAS H. SEYHORE,

For the State Journal. Previous to the dissolution of the Union the prospective glory of the United States was a subject which overwhelmed the imagination and awakened the liveliest emotions of patriotism. No people on earth, of ancient or modern times, ever had such a country-so vast, so great, so powerful, so productive, so rapidly increasing; possessing every variety of climate," from Maine to Texas; every plant, every growth, from the great pine of the Aroostook to the delicate jessamine of the Rio del Norte. Within their geographical limits the sources of incalculable wealth; their mountains filled with the riches of every mine; their valleys inviting the labors of the husbandman, and yielding a support as none other under the sun. The waves of the broad Atlautic and the still waters of the Pacific washed their coasts; their ships whitened the ocean, laden with their surplus products, bound for the markets of the world, under the protection of a flag respected by the nations of the earth. With a population of thirty millions, leaving an extent of territory equal to ancient and modern empires yet to be filled, calculating on a population in fifty years of one hundred millions.

The ultimate history of the country, but for the fanaticism of the North, baffles all human conception. In the short period of seventy-four years, from the adoption of their Government, they had extended their frontier to ten thousand, their sea coast to upwards of four thousand, their lake coast more than one thousand miles.

All this and much more not here mentioned had been accomplished within the lifetime of some who were present and witnessed the birth of the nation and beheld its unparallelled growth and power .-What would have been its future, pressed on by the accumulated energies of the sixty years, previous to the separation of the States? As the imagination attempts to draw this picture-the future greatness, power and glory of the United States, had the South continued in the Union, the mind shrinks from the conception and the judgment is at fault in attempting a presentation of an inconceivable reality.

I have not drawn this pen-picture of what the United States might or would have been but for the separation of the South, for the purpose of inducing the reader to regret or condemn the act, far from it; but to satisfy him that the North would overthrow was the cause of the dissolution of the Union-tha What regulations are made should be uniform and the North had aggrieved the South-that the North for the last thirty years had legislated for the advancement of her own interests-that the North was hostile to the institutions of the South-that the North Our own opinion is, that property should be valued | had declared the irrepressible conflict—that the North had obtained the control of the Government, and that the South having lost her equilibrium in the councils of the General Government, was compelled, in defence of her rights, privileges and immunities, all of which depreciated currency, the tax is paid in the same and | had been ignored by the North, to secede and resume

In looking back to the history of governments I

find but few that have not undergone some material,

fundamental change. It would seem that there is a

cycle in governments as well as in the generations of

men. In regard to the United States allowing a few years for getting its machinery in order and putting it in operation and settling conflicting views and interests, we may begin our reckoning during the sixth year of its age. The succeeding thirty years public attention was directed to our foreign relations, to our position among the nations of Europe, our relative ights and duties, our national obligations, the relation which the States occupied to the General Govserved, to the character of our Government, whether was a consolidated or federative system. During het period the Jeffersonian theory and policy on all these subjects was triumphantly established. The prevalence of this theory, harmonizing the prerogatives of the General Government with the reserved rights of the States, resulted in the remarkable " era of goot feeling" which distinguished the closing of the fifth administration. Here ended the first cycle of our Government, equal to an ordinary human ger. eration. The second great cycle, commencing with Fr not to forestall his opinion by any views of our | the administration of J. Q. Adams and closing with that of Mr. Pierce, led to the introduction, consideration and settlement of the financial relations of the To our correspondent who has elicited the above | Federal Government. The policy adopted in regard emarks from us, we can only express our regret that | to all these points-a policy tending to swell the revcone and extend its powers, and to limit the functions of the State governments-grew out of the assump-In speaking of the heartless course of speculators | tien and concentration of power by the Federal Goverament, and the acquiescence in such centralization on the part of the people. Strange to say, this policy was favored by some who had distinguished themselves as leaders in the old Republican party, and who controlled public affairs during the war of 1812. The condition of the country at the close of that war proved to be the mother of many political and financial bantlings, some of which were smothered in their infancy, others grew to an adult age doing much mischief. The dangerous tendency of this policy in absorbing the powers of the States and weakening the safe auards of personal liberty and local independence, soon begat a new classification of parties-Democratic and national Republican—the one opposed to, and the other in favor of this policy-the latter indicaif Golden Valley, who is highly esteemed by all who; ling a greater concern to support the prerogatives of low him both as a physician and a gentlemen. Dr. | the Federal Government than the independence and Aikin's attention is almost exclusively to the sick and | sovereignty of the States. This was evidently an atwoulded soldiers and their families. He pays a high | tempt to resurrect the old Federal party and place it star his m dicines, and with an open and philan- I in the ranks of national republicans, there being no to tid leart be gives them to the soldiers and their | difference between them either in principle or policy. unilies; if they have not other-means than their | At a later period of this cycle of the Government, eleven dellars per month, he charges pothing. These | this combination of parties finding itself still in the men, epolong, will reap a reward for their benevo- minority, assumed the imposing name of Whig. the but the extertioners will be consigned to their | will not undertake to give a history of this period. The struggles between these parties, Democratic and Whig, was unremitted and severe, attended with alternate triumph and defeat, till finally the democratic policy proved triumphant and become the settled policy of the country! The National Bank was abandoned as "an abselcte idea;" the protective tariff system and internal improvement by the General

The third cycle of our government commenced THE RIGHT SPIRIT -D. A. Covington, Esq., of with President Pierce's administration. All the questions which had previously divided the several parties of the country had been settled. The slavery ques-"I and think I would plant some Cottons-but, my tion, though it had before produced much feeling and excitement, was then revived in all its rancor, maligand appen this matter. Unless every exertion is mity and outrage. It could not be fairly adjusted bearean be made, we shall have famine upon | tween the North and the South. The latter Lad already submitted by way of compromise to infringe-ments of her rights; no further concessions could be the long of not to plant any Cotlon. Already the made. The North seeing this, avowed the irrepressand said backing a starvation as a means by which | the conflict, maintaining that the union of the States will see least eas. Let us, then, make an issue could not be preserved whilst some of them were The a upon that, and show them that we are in- slaveholding and the others not. Upon this platform what of them in every respect. It for one, am | Lincoln was elected-what followed is with the reader. Our government only survived two cycles and a few years after its machinery had been put in successful operation. May the Southern Confederacy, composed of States between which there is no conflicting opinions on the subject of slavery, be perpetual.

the tarin of 1846 became the established policy of the

country. Thus ended the second cycle of our gov-

ernmental history.

## FROM OUR KINSTON CORRESPONDENT.

KINSTON, April 8th, 1863. EDITORS STATE JOURNAL: - One Yankee gun-boat I will keep you posted with the transactions down | ran past our batteries at Hill's Point, on the Tar river, on the night of the 6th. She passed in the dark .-We do not think that another will succeed in this

News reached here on yesterday evening that ten, Yankee regiments have landed at Big Swift Creek of route for Washington. If this report be true, their object is to get into the rear of Gen. Hill, in order to gunboats on the river. Some few wounded have raise the siege of Washington by a land attack, as een sent up to Greenville, and one or two have died | their communication by water has been cut off.

But the Swift Creek movement will avail them

should they attempt that route.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1863.

Democratic Candidate for Governor of Connecticut at

Hartford, on Wednesday Evening, March 11th,

GENTLEMEN: I have spoken of the crisis in our affairs. The world has never seen one exactly like it. Our rights have been taken away by arbitrary power. The sword and the bludgeon have been called in to effect these most wicked outrages. What have we to oppose to them? The ballot only; but the ballot is mightier than kings. [Applause.] The poet has well described how it

"As lightly falls
As snow-flakes fell upon the sod, But executes a freeman's will As lightning does the will of God!"

-[Great cheering.] Now, my friends, what is required of us at this juncture of affairs? I address myself indiscriminately to all those who have enlisted under our bannerto those who have enlisted under our banner for the vigorous prosecution of peace [Great applause.]— What is required of us, I say? Perfect freedom of speech, abnegation of self, self possession, steadiness of purpose, and a firm and unalterable resolution to stand by the Constitution and the laws. Well, now, your declarations, my friends, in regard to these great objects of your party organization, as expressed in the proceedings of your convention, have raised a storm about your heads, and it rages at the present time. -I am glad that it is so. I see in the very fury of the gale the means of deliverance. [Applause.] Genlemen, I crossed the Black sea once in a fearful tempest-a tempest that sent the waves chasing after us ike so many fiends; but it was the wild winds that drove away the mist then along the coast, and opened to our view the anchorage of the Bosphorus. If it had not been for the gale, we might have drifted toward the Asiatic coast and been caught between the Symplegades. Now, the rage of man is as the raging sea, and those that fear either will not do to pursue the leviathan under the tropics, or to graple with the hydra of Federal abolitionism. [An-

Gentlemen, the doings of your convention have my hearty approval. They have called out all the bitterness of the opposition. Now, it is lamentable that ter, perhaps, I have sometimes thought in these days there should be so much bitterness at the present day, but I suppose that it cannot very well be helped. If had been stranded on the French, the German, or the you and those associated with you in drafting your | Irish coast, and you plucked from the remorsele s the men in power-if you had compromised with of man-have returned to your native village, the e putriots of the second water, if not of the first. But, from your lips. [Applause.] my friends, it is better as it is. Who noble ends by noble means would obtain should not count the cost of the struggle. Who would win the crown must first wrestle with wild beasts at Ephesus, and I there- | rid of large armies and navies that eat out the subf re rejoice that you have taken your stand in favor | stance of the people, to get rid of stamp acts and conof State rights and constitutional rights, and that you | scription acts, to be rid of provost marshals, and game are determined to maintain these. [Applause.] Do keepers, and bumbaliffs, the instruments of the iron this, and you shall recover your liberties. [Great | rule. [Great applause.] You came hither to get applause.] Fail to do this, and you will be crushed | rid of a vile system of espoinage for which our lanbetween the upper and nether mill stone. Now, gen- | guage has no name, and to get rid of the passport themen, another thing: Since you have come out | system that stops you at every frontier town till your thus boldly, as you should have done, the old talk is passport can be vised and stamped. You came where revived here in this community about loyal and disanother in this community. Now, those who use these words, in scorn or of hatred of you, either do not know the true origin and application of these words, or they are troubled with what is called the "King's Evil." [Laughter.] Sir, what have loyal or disloyal to do with our institutions? They are not indigenous to our soil any more than the Canada thistle or the deadiy upas. When the Americans cast off the British yoke, they banished the words "loyal" and "disloyal" from our political Bible. They are not to you have been misled lately, deceived, beguiled, and be found either in the Constitution of your country or in the "psalm" of "Jefferson and Liberty." But I will tell you where you may find them. In the preclamations of Lord Howe, and Cornwallis, and Clinton, and in their orders which gave the Jerseys and Carolinas to fire and sword; and if you look further, you may possibly find them in the death warrant which consigned the martyr Hale to an ignominious grave. We are not called upon to indulge in any such anguage as this. Devotion to the Constitution of the Union of our country is the sentiment of our heart, and is all that we are called upon to render. As for those other words of "treason" and "traitor" which political hatred is constantly casting in the faces of | you have lost, and recover these inevitable privileges patriotic liberty-loving men, they are of little or no account, excepting when the lying tongue may expose some individual to odium or positive injury. In | are all represented here-1 see in your organization

such a case let the traducers beware. [Great cheer-But, my friends, again, the doings of your convention have raised a clamor in this and other communities, the amount of which is that you are about to inaugurate a civil war in the country. Now, then, we will take care that there shall be no civil war, [applause,] and we will take care that the people have their rights. [Great applause,] Who ever heard of a peace measure provoking war and bloodshed? These men, I fear, are troubled with distempered fancies. They have had so much to do with blood letting, that it seems to have discolored everything about them. If they recall the mission of Wilmeasures, after all, are not so bad. When he came to the banks of the Delaware, it was a wild country. other, knocking out each other's brains. War to them | plause.) was a pastime, and blood the incense of their lives. The story is a touching one. A grave man, animated by the true spirit of philanthropy, went in among the red men and talked to them as a friend. He got them together in council; he breathed into them-Great Spirit, and all at once he held them, as it were, in the hollow of his hand. Involuntarily they laid

after ceased to make war upon each other. ciples and your intentions, have conveyed the idea, or | hold them in subjugation, and empoverish yourselves sought to convey the idea, that if the Democratic | to pay for it. If you devastate the South and turn party could get power-as I have no doubt they are the African loose, you desirey that portion of your about to do, [great cheering]-the laws are to be | country which was once your best home market, and overturned. Ab, it is a libel on the great, and numerous and patriotic party. Their history is that of a law-abiding party, as you, gentlemen, both of you (turning to Mr. Toucey and Mr. Eaton,) very well know. If the old Whig party were in existence, they would tell you so. They will do nothing when in power, either to grieve the living or suily the memory the dead. Let our conservative fellow citizens, men of property, give no heed to rumors and declarations of this sort, but believe that, in the event of any such triumph of the party to which I refer, the laws will be maintained, and that equal and exact justice will be meted out to men of all parties and

sects, and persuasions. - [Great applause.] Another thing. They talk to us of government.-They say you must support the government. Sir, I understand perfectly well what is meant by this cry, "Support the government." It means, if it means anything at all, that we are to support this administration right or wrong; and that I do not intend to do. [Great cheering.] I can see when we can make a distinction between what is called the government and what is done outside of the government. There are several kinds of government. There is that of the Sultan of Turkey, a government of the one man power. He may send his mutes with the bow-string to throttle those whom he fears and hates, of he may tie up his women in sacks and throw them in the Bosphorus. There are other governments where men in power act independent of any law, except the law of their own breath, and a higher law, which is not known to patriots. Then there is the constitutional form of government, under which I was born, which comes, I would wish to die. [Applause.] Now, although the Sultan of Turkey may not do what he shall rebuke the pulpit's thunder-" Blessed are the

form of govenment. Whatever is done in accordance with the constitution of the United States is the government and a portion of our national life, and whatever is done contrary to that constitution is no government at all, such as our fathers established, but a wicked usurpation. [Cheers.] Where are we at the present day? All the most valuable rights of the citizen, those especially that are set forth in the twelve amendments of the constitution, have been swept away by the men in power, and to-day-I lament to be obliged to say it-to-day we are living under a different form of government than that which our fathers founded and sealed with their blood. Our remedy for present abuses is not in revolutionary proccedings but in the exercise of the right of ballot of which I have just spoken.

Now, gentleman, I see around me quite a number of naturalized citizens, and I wish to say a few words to them. The time has come when we may speak plainly to each other. I ask you, my friends, what induced you to this country? ["To escape tyranny."] Do you think me impertinent for asking the question and giving you the answer to it myself? Why did you leave the Rhine and the Rhone and the borders of Lake Geneva? Why did you leave the Neufchatel and Constance? Why did you leave the Elba and the Scheltd and the Hague ? Why did you leave sunny Italy, the scene of civil war for more than a hundred years, and why the vine-clad hills of France ?— Why did you leave Caledonia, "stern and wild," and sweet lakes that nestle in the bosom of hills? Why did you leave Killarny and Kilkenny, and those consecrated places where Curran and Grattan thundered against oppression, and where Emmit laid down his life? [Applause.] Why did you leave the grave of your kindred in the Fatherland, "the God's zere" of Germany, and the churchyard of the United Kingdom? Why did you leave the historic scenes of the Old World, where the Roman, the Northman, and the blue-eyed Goth have been, and where they have left the impress of their moral power, or of brute forcescenes where I have sometimes stood, as it were, entranced, till I seemed to be incorporated with the past, while ages surged by me? Why did you leave the beautiful, the tender, the touching, the sublimewhy did you leave all these for the new world? Betresolutions had glossed over the atrocious doings of | wave-not less cruel and remorseless than the wrath your consciences and found an excupe here and an to take up the burthen of life again; better this than apology there for what has been done, you might have that you should have come here just to taste the passed moster with the men in power, and been voted | sweets of liberty, and all at once have the cup dashed

And now for my answer. You come here to get rid of unjust law, of odious taxes "that take from the mouth of labor the bread which it has earsed" to get specech was free and the press free, where there was loyal, and tests of this kind are applied to one and | trial by jury, where labor was honored, and man, the lord of his little patch of ground, or, it may be, of his acres, could take his children in his arms and thank God that he was born in the land of freedom .-[Great cheering.] This is what you came for. And you came where civil and religious liberty had found an asylum and reared her temples to justice and to the worship of the living God. But, men of foreign lands, you whom I have sometimes welcomed to our shores, I am bound to tell you that in some things cast, as it were, into the horrible pit. In the last year—a year which, for its violation of personal rights and disregard of constitutional obligations should be stricken from the calendar-the men in power, disregarding the rights of the people under the Constitution, have struck down, in a succession of outrage us blows, many of the rights which you had acquired here, and the privileges which you had begun to enjoy, and have tenewed here in o country some of the worst features of the rotten dynasties of European and Asiafic countries. And now, gentlemen, your remedy is in your own hands. United together, and firm in your purpose, you may recover that which

in a constitutional way. Gentlemen of the different clubs-for I suppose you the noble impulse, the patriotic purposes, the holy asperation and heroic resolve which have characterized the true friends of liberty in all ages of the world .-Your late Convention was a remarkable one .-Every town in the State was represented. This is something which has never occurred before. Nor is the explanation a difficult one. Every town has suffered more or less by the war. Every town has seen on the edge of its horizon the shadows of some coming despotism. Every town has given something of the flower of its youth to the cause. Some have returned crippled for life; others have come back to tell the story of how they were treated by those who should have been to them friends and protectors. Every ham Penn they will be apt to conclude that peace | town is loaded with taxes. In all of them there is more or less mourning. Rachel weeping for her children, and refusing to be comfored because they are not, There he found a warlike tribe, who had been butch-ering each other, time out of mind; scalping each pression, for the sake of political abolitionism. (Ap-

Now, gentlemen, a word or two more and I have done. What is the mission of the hour? It is to speak out, and speak plainly, and not only that, but to speak the whole truth; and if you do this, you may say that we have gone far enough in an unprofsomething of the divine principle of charity that was litable and cruel struggle. "It is time to sheath the in him. They listened to him, as one sent by the sword and spare mankind." (Great cheering.) "A!ready have our quarrels filled the world with widows and orphans." But, perhaps, you say to me-some down their arms, they buried the hatchet, and forever of you-we are to gain by this struggle, and therefore it should go on. Gain what? If you conquer But these men that have traduced you, your prin- | the South, you have got to keep an army there to convert it into a desert. Is it liberty that are to gain a Alas, my friends, you have well nigh lest your liberties by permitting the military to override the civil power Depend upon it, in such a contest as this, at the present time, there can be but one end, and that will be despotism for yourselves and children. The only hope is a return to peaceful counsels, the cry should go forth fromone end of the land to the other,

We have had had enough of this death struggle." But what is to be done, they may say, after you get a cessation of hostilities? We cannot, perhaps, penetrate the future and be able to see at this moment what can or should be done. But allay the passions which war engenders, and we shall be at no loss to find a way. God will help us. [Applause.] It is not by force of arms that we are to have another Union, but by force of reason. Rea-on hides herself in these days-a poor, naked, shivering thit g-amid the pelting of the storm. Go to your army, and they will tell you they have had enough of slaughter .-Brave men will tell you this. There has not one battle been fought since the war begun, whether in their favor or against them, that doubts have not arisen in their minds as to the possibility of conquering the South. Some of them remember what Chatham said of the rebellious colonies. They could not forget, either, nor should we forget, that the men on the other side of the "invidious line" are of our own kindred spirit also, and, reflecting on these things, these men of whom I am speaking, who are, many of them, looking to Connecticut and hoping for a democratic triumph here, [applause]-these men began to doubt the morale of the war. Is it for freedom, or is it the I have supported, and under which, when my time work of Cain in a multiplied, vast and fearful form? The pulpit may push it on, but the words of Christ pleases without being called to account for it. there is peace makers, for they shall be called the children of no such inhumanity for a ruler under a republican "God." [Tremendous applause.]

### BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported expressly for the State Journal.]

From Charleston

CHARLESTON, April 5. Important movements are taking place here, but for military reasons no particulars can yet be tele-

From the South.

JACKSON, April 4. Reports from Port Hudson say that Banks has fallen back. One division of his army is at Baton Rouge, the rest down the river.

From the Southwest.

JACKSON, April 4.

The Memphis Appeal has been received. A despatch dated Chicago 27th says: Great consternation existed in Kentucky. An advance is confidently expected on Irxington.

Troops were reaching Cincinnatti freely. Burnside is commanding, but was too sick to take the

An official dispatch to the Appeal, dated Senatobia

Richardson's guerillas fought a regiment at Summerville, killing and wounding eighty.

It is stated that 5,000 troops were shipped at Memphis ostensibly for Vickslurg. After night they

> Confederate Congress. RICHMOND, April 6.

The SENATE was in secret session on the Tax bill. In the House, nothing important occurred. Mr. Swan moved a suspension of the rules to offer a joint resolution looking to the withdrawal of our commissioners from Great Britain. Not two-thirds voting to suspend the rules, the motion was lest.

From Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 6. Everything is quiet to-day. But very few boats | body is confident of our triumph. The Battery promin sight. Nothing new from the Yazoo. A flag of truce was sent down to-day by the enemy. Its mission has not been published.

From Tennessec.

CHATTANGOGA, April 4. Nothing additional from the front this evening .-Skirmishes with the enemy's pickets are of daily occurrence, but a general engagement is not considered | with results unknown. Fort Sumter was the chief

A freight train ran off the track near Cumberland Mountain, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, No lives were lost.

be captured by our cavalry at Triune.

Interesting from the North-The Examiner has Northern dates of the 2d. A

dispatch dated Cairo 1st. says : Sherman's expedition to the upper Yazoo has returned without accomplishing its object. [Just as this

paper predicted .- Eps. 1 A dispatch to Louisville dated Sumerset 1st says: Geo. Gilmer's forces attacked the rebels under Pegram, in a strong position, near Somerset, yesterday, and fought them five or six hours, and whipped them

rebels is unknown. The Philadelphia Ledger says:

It is no longer whispered as a sceret that Burnside has gone to Western Virginia, and that a large portion of his old corps is cre this, west of the Alleghany.

The same paper says, the Administration confidently anticipate news of important successes by the Federal fleet in the rear of Charleston, arrangements having been perfected for the commencement of the attack on the 27th. If the batteries at Stono can be taken, it is believed the Federal troops can be landed and the city reached without assaulting Sumter and

The Republican Unionists have elected their candidate for Governor in Rhode Island by a majority of 2.800. They have a large majority in the Legisla-

The Boston Herald says Burnside, with his command, has been assigned to the department of Kentucky to support Rosencranz, under the idea that a formidable invasion of Kentucký is at hand.

Gold advanced in New York on the 2d to 158% Cotton advanced nearly 20 cents per pound. Sales were effected at 74 cents, with an upward tendency.

> From the Sonthwest. JACKSON, April 6.

New Oriewas reports of the 1st, state that Banks crossed the river with ten thousand men at Donaldronville. He has gone down the bayou Laguemen to reinforce Heitzel. The attack on Techo awaiting.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, April 7. The Senate was in secret session to-day on the tax

The House refused, by a vote of twenty-two yeas to fifty-nine pays, to pass the bill over the President's veto, relative to heavy artillery for sea-coast de-

The Senates amendment to the bill prohibiting flogging in the army was concurred in.

A House bill passed which prohibits the employment of persons liable to military service as clerks in offices of Quarter Masters and Commissaries, and authorizes the detail of disabled soldiers for that pur-From the West.

JACKSON, April 6.

Gen. Chalmers, on Friday, deceived the enemy's pickets within five miles of Memphis, killing two and Fort Pemberton dates of the 5th have been received

The enemy's command embarking last night or this morning are in rapid retreat-we shelled their camps. Our transports made a reconnoisance in force from the left flank, alarming them very much. We fired into their transports and troops, disabling the boat Senatobia. The Appeal of the 6th has a special dispacth, saying the enemy were out in strong force yesterday, but have all gone back.

Expected attack on Vicksburg. JACKSON, April 7. The enemy are retreating up the Tallahatchie to-

wards the Coldwater.

Farragut, with three vessels, just above Port Hudson, signalled the lower fleet. None of those have

Information from Memphis, deemed reliable, states that Vicksburg will be attacked this week.

The Federals are concentrated on the line of Memphis.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion,......\$1.00

Each subsequent insertion,..... (Ten lines or under make a square.)

Contracts will be entered into with yearly, half-yearly and quarterly advertisers, at a reduction from the above rates, in the Dally. No deduction from the regular rates for advertisement

inserted in the Weekly Edition.

The Battle of Charleston Commenced!

ATTACK ON THE FORTS-SUMTER, MOULTRIE, AND MORRIS ISLAND REPLY.

Seven Monitors & : ne Ironsides open the Fight! THE MONITOR KECKUK AND THE MONTAUK SUNK.

THE YANKEES BACK OUT-THE FIGHT

SUSPENDED.

### OUR LOSS ONE MANKILLED! The Forts Uninjured .-- Great Excitement in

Charleston. THE LADIES THRONG THE BATTERIES!

CHARLESTON, April 7.

The attack commenced at 3 o'clock, four iron-clads out of seven engaged. Heavy firing from them and from Forts Sumter, Moultrie and Morris Island.

The Ironsides was hit and run ashore, but got off and was carried out of the engagement. Firing going on at 51 p. m.

SECOND DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, April 7.

At two this afternoon, seven Monitors and the Frigate Ironsides crossed the bar and steamed in towards Sumter. At three they opened fire at the distance of three thousand yards. Sumter, Moultrie, \$ and the batteries at Sullivan's Island and Morris Island replied with spirit.

At half past three the firing became very rapid and almost continuous, and continued till five, when it gradually diminished and is now heard only at long intervals. The fire was concentrated on Fort Sumter. The Keokuk and Ironsides withdrew at half past four o'clock, apparently disabled.

Fort Sumter is uninjured. The enemy's fire killed one man. Intense excitement prevails, but every enade is crowded with soldiers viewing the fight -Our Iron-clads have gone out to take part in the melce. At this hour there is a lull in the firing. THIRD DISPATCH.

There has been no firing since half past five, p. m. It is certain that the Keokuk and Ironsides were badly injured. All the Monitors were frequently hit, aim of all the Iron-clads. Our casualties were one boy killed and five men badly wounded in Sumter, and one gun dismounted and one man wounded in Moultrie. The other batteries not heard from. So Bob Johnson, son of Andy Johnson, is reported to far our success is most gratifying. We expect a renewal of the attack at any moment. Occasional guns

> FOURTH DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, April 8 .- 10 A.M. The enemy has made no renewal of the attack on

are now heard.

An official dispatch has just been received from Sumter, which announces that the Montauk, the most formidable of the mortars, and possessing two turrets, has sunk off Morris' Island.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, April 8, 1-30 P. M. badly. Our loss does not exceed thirty, that of the | To Gen. S. Cooper :

Seven turretted iron-clads and the Ironsides are within the bar-twenty-two blockaders off the bar, The Keokuk is certainly sunk off the beach of Morris' Island. .

No disposition apparent to renew the conflict. G. T. BEAUREGARD. (Signed)

RICHMOND, April 8th.

A private dispatch from Charleston this afternoon The enemy has not come up to time. He appears satisfied for the present! The Charleston ladies seem to think the city safe. I never saw so many before on the battery.

God bless the ladies!

Important from Europe, &c.

RICHMOND, April 7. The Examiner has later Northern dates, bringing

European intelligence to the 221 ult. Fifteen millions pounds sterling of the Confederate loan was taken at a premium of 37 to 41 per cent.

The revolutionists in Poland have met with a disastrous repulse at Farnover, losing four hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

A dispatch from Washington announces preparations to enforce the draft, Two hundred thousand men are called for to fill the ranks of the old regi-

No intelligence from the Connecticut election.

Gold 154. From Port Hudson.

MOBILE, April 8. A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register dated Port Hudson, 6th says: The Hartford landed a force at Bayou Sarah this

morning and destroyed the government stores. It is stated that Farragut has gone to Washington via Memphis on account of his health failing.

From Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, APRIL 6. The enemy is withdrawing troops from the peninsular. Yesterday all the tents were struck. Four large transports loaded with troops have gone up the river, and from all indications, there are others

below following. Advices from Grand Guli state, that heavy musketry firing was heard above New Carthage for two hours on Sunday, and supposed that Harrison's Cavalry attacked the Yankees near Roundancey Bayou.

- SECOND DISPATCH. VICESBURG, April 7. Another transport with troops left the Yankee fleet

The enemy cut the levee and turned the water into the old camping ground on the peninsula,

Nothing from Husbpuckana or the fight of Harrison's cavalry below.

> Sales of Confederate Bonds. RICHMOND, April 7.

teen million loan, brought 137; ditto, registered, 118; bonds of the hundred million loan, redeemable in 1872, brought 106. Georgia seven per cents 150. Attack on Port Hudson.

At auction, to-day, Confederate Coupen Bonds, fif-

PORT HUDSON, April 7. The lower fleet has opened fire, lying out of reach of our batteries. They are firing slowly, without ef-