

The News.

The Patriot of this morning is a real news paper—it is as full of news as an egg is of meat; so full that we have to forego an inclination to indulge in remarks of our own on current topics. Read all it contains, and then digest them; and form your opinions upon the condition of affairs presented.

The Battle of Fort Donelson

Gen. FLOYD's official report of the battle of Fort Donelson has been published. We have no doubt every body desires to see what he has to say on the subject. We have, therefore, concluded to give it a place in our columns to-day.

POWELL'S VALLEY.—The Knoxville Register, of the 19th inst., says, there is little prospect of the cultivation of crops of any kind this year in Powell's Valley, one of the most fertile valleys of East Tennessee. The Union people are fleeing to Kentucky, whilst those who adhere to the Confederate Government, are so harassed by Union cavalry from Kentucky they cannot attend to the labors of the farm.

Senator GRIMES, of Iowa, has announced in the Federal Congress that the destination of Commodore Porter's mortar fleet is New Orleans.

The Empress of the French is going to have a voluptuous bath-room, now nearly completed, at the Elysee. There are eight panels to the doors, each of which is decorated with a figure—Fishing, Hunting, the Bath, the Flowers, the Harvest, the Vintage, Skating and the Birds. Over the doors are painted the following subjects:—Diana surprised by Acteon, Venus on the Sea, Leda in the Bath, and the Toilette of Venus.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND SLAVERY.—A Northern exchange says:

Prince Napoleon, writing to an eminent person in this country, recently, on American affairs, concluded his letter with the expression, "I am, I hope, a free man."—make an ally of slavery.

GOTTSCHALK, the Pianist, is about to visit Cincinnati.

TAYLOR, in his description of Greece, says—"Sardinia is free from all kinds of poisonous and deadly herbs, excepting one herb, which resembles parsley; and which they say causes those who eat it to die laughing. HOME first, and others after him, call laughter, which conceals some noxious design "Sardonic."

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—THE NEW ARTICLE OF WAR.—The New York Times of the 17th says:

The President has approved the new Article of War lately provided by Congress, forbidding all officers or persons in the military service of the United States from employing any of the forces under their respective commands to return fugitive slaves, under penalty of dismissal from the service.

Brig. Gen. COLLIER, Chief of Gen. HALLACK'S Staff and Chief Engineer of the Department of Missouri, has been ordered, worked that his health has given way, and he has been compelled to resign. Brig. Gen. W. K. SIMONS succeeds him.—N. Y. Times.

We should not be surprised if Gen. COLLIER had found it necessary to resign for other causes than that given by the Times. Did not the letter writers charge him with permitting Gen. Folk to occupy his attention with flags of truce, whilst Columbus was being slyly evacuated?

THE FUTURE OF SLAVERY.—The New York Times concludes a long article on this subject as follows:

Slavery, in fact, is doomed, in whatever way the war is carried on. We owe it no good-will. Its life has been odious, and its death will be as grateful to the Nation as was that of the Old Man of the Sea to Simbad. We have no idea that the war will be carried on so as to please everyone, but we have no doubt that in the end everyone will be glad to see that, however carried on, it is to use the words of a clear-headed thinker, "though not an anti-slavery war, yet a war and slavery."

Escape of Orville Ewing.

From the Richmond Enquirer, March 19.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 8, 1862. All is quiet here. Orville Ewing, one of Zollicoffer's aids, has escaped from Somerset. He reports that there are but few regiments of Federals at Barbourville and on Cumberland river.

Thomas and Shoptoff have gone to Columbus. Gen. Kirby Smith arrived here this morn-

What Mr. Yancey Said.

We have on several occasions spoke of Mr. YANCEY'S speech, made in New Orleans on the evening of the 13th inst. There is a great deal of curiosity expressed amongst all classes to know more about it. We, therefore, give the following synopsis, which we find in the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate of the 19th inst.:

Mr. Yancey is decidedly of the opinion that the South has no friends in Europe, and that the North is in a similar condition. He says there is a very strong prejudice in all of Europe against the South in consequence of an erroneous impression which prevails in reference to the institution of slavery. There are many persons in Europe who consider the Southern people semi-civilized, and believe that negroes are raised upon the plan that took it. There is no disposition to interfere in American affairs.

The blockade enables the British holders of the great staple (cotton) to realize an immense advance upon its cost in consequence of the scarcity of the article. These holders are the wealthy few, who have the ear of the government. Another reason for not interfering with the blockade, was the belief that the success of the article, and the remote prospect of obtaining a supply from this country would create such a demand for East India cotton as to increase its culture to a very considerable extent.

Another reason, in Mr. Yancey's opinion, why European powers will not interfere in American affairs, is the hope and belief that a permanent dissolution of the United States will weak a nation of whose prosperity and greatness they had become jealous. They hope to see the war protracted until both divisions are involved in ruinous debt, to hang over them like an incubus for years to come.

He inclines to the opinion that England and France would sooner interfere to prevent a reconstruction of the Union than for any other purpose. And he believes that unless their starving operatives, engaged in the manufacture of cotton fabrics, compel them to interfere, they will stand aloof until they see the South is about to conquer its independence, or fall in the attempt. He has no hope of recognition of the Confederate States by either of these powers until the occurrence of one of these events. In view of these facts, Mr. Yancey is of opinion that we ought well recall our Commissioners from Europe, and await the action of foreign powers—wait until they propose negotiation and recognition.

The Huntsville Advocate of the 18th inst., says:

New Madrid has been evacuated by our forces, with the loss of 20 heavy cannon, ammunition, tents, clothing, supplies, &c. The forces went to Tiptonville and to Island No. 10. Fort Pillow was held for the defence of the Mississippi river. The Federals, under Sigel, and in great force at New Madrid and at other points on the river, and are endeavoring to get between our defenses and Memphis. The enemy has about 45 transports in the Tennessee river; with troops, which they are reported to have landed at Savannah, near Tardy, Ala., threatening the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio Roads. General Bragg commands our forces in that region.

SALARY OF CONFEDERATE CONGRESSMEN.—The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says: Our Confederate Legislators seem determined to take good care of number one. The bill fixing the pay of Senators and Representatives in Congress, provides that each shall receive \$3,000 per annum; and travel expenses at the rate of 20 cents per mile. It is a little better thing to be Congressman and talk "chaffin'" than to be soldier at \$11 per month and fight the Yankees.

FOREST'S cavalry were on their march from Huntsville to Decatur on the 18th inst.

MOVEMENTS ON THE TENNESSEE.—The Memphis Appeal of the 19th inst., says:

Our latest intelligence of the movements of the enemy is that a large force has been landed on the west bank of the Tennessee at Chalk Bluff, twenty-six miles from Corinth. At this point it is said they have thrown up defenses of considerable strength and extent. They have also commenced the construction of a road in the direction of Corinth, seven miles of which have already been completed. Their force now concentrated on the river is variously estimated at from forty to sixty thousand.

Mr. ATKINS explained in the Confederate Congress, a few days ago, that it was the members of Congress from Tennessee, (with one exception, Mr. Swan,) and not the State Legislature, that asked for the removal of Gen. JOHNSON.

The family of Gen. PILLOW have taken up their residence at Oxford, Miss.

Gen. BAUREGARD appeals to the planters for their bells to be cast into cannon.

Major-General LOVELL has proclaimed martial law in New Orleans. PIERRE SOULE, W. FRENCH, HENRY D. OGDEN, and CYRIL DUPONT are Provost Marshals.

The Crescent opposes the proposition to burn New Orleans. It says:

The remarks so freely made about burning the city are entirely out of place. We should like to know what are to become of the tens of thousands of women and children in such an event. Fortunately, these remarks come from those who have nothing at stake, not owners of property; no, perhaps, they have removed their families into the interior, and got all their securities in their breeches pockets, and will await the issue of the war with the appearance of the invaders. There are a good many of these kind of people about our city.

A GOOD SLEEPER.—A Richmond lady says Gen. Buckner must have slept very soundly not to have missed his Pillow the next morning.

Miscellaneous.

A recent fire in Camden, Ark., destroyed property to the amount of \$30,000.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard and La Plaquemine, Louisiana.

Miss Toodles says a friend of hers has invented a machine to renovate old bachelors. Out of a good-sized, fat old bachelor, she can make a decent young man, and have enough left for two small puppies.

The Richmond Dispatch states that the Confederate Government is about to inaugurate a new branch in the military service, viz: infantry companies, in imitation of the Bavarian army, to remain in the rear of the line of battle, to bear off men when wounded.

The Federal General, Lander, recently deceased, and who died from the effects of a wound received at Edwards' Ferry, on the Potomac, left as his widow that accomplished lady who is so well known to theatre-goers as Miss Davenport, the actress.

At the late term of the Confederate States district court, held at Tyler, Tex., a decree was entered for the sequestration of 40,000 acres of land, valued at \$150,000. In Western Texas, the sequestration property amounts to \$30,000,000.

The Federal report of the number of prisoners captured at Roanoke Island is as follows: 2 colonels, 4 lieutenant colonels, 6 majors, 31 captains, 36 first lieutenants, 63 second lieutenants, 3 third lieutenants, 8 musicians, 148 sergeants, 128 corporals, 1088 privates, and 27 servants—total, 2489.

David Roach, of Mississippi, and Chas. Edward Luckie, formerly of America, both merchants, are confined in London for debt. On the 11th January, a quarrel arose between them on the parade of the Southwark prison, and Roach inflicted a severe stab on Luckie's cheek bone.

KILLER.—A man named Arsene Kline, employed in the New Orleans Bee office, was accidentally killed on the 15th, by falling from the second story down to the first. It seems that he was engaged in lifting a press to an upper story by means of a pulley, when some part of the apparatus gave way, and he was precipitated through the hatchway.

Wm. W. Arnold was accidentally killed in Bolivar county, Miss., on the 24th ult. He was felling a tree which was on fire, when a limb from the top of the tree fell, striking him with such force that he survived but a few hours. He was formerly a citizen of Warren county, and was highly respected by all who knew him. His son was among the prisoners surrendered at Fort Donelson.

Gen. J. S. Grant. The Cincinnati Commercial defends Gen. Grant, of whom a Washington despatch recently said—

The War Department has authorized Gen. Halleck to suspend Gen. Grant, unless the latter should ask to be relieved, on account of bad conduct at Donelson and elsewhere.

The Commercial says— We distrust the entire news of the statement and shall give reasons for doing so. The day after the battle of Fort Donelson, Gen. Grant was nominated and confirmed Major-General; at the same time Gen. Halleck complimented him in the highest terms for his management in the field and the success that crowned his operations.

What has since occurred to militate against his generalship in that battle?—Nothing whatever. A few malicious newspaper correspondents—some of whom at last, we know took offense because he was refused permission to use a Grant's despatches, the General assigning as a reason that he had already published them, and published intelligence of military operations calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemy—were fully supplied with Grant's name in connection with their accounts of the siege; and yet regard Gen. Grant as the hero of the occasion. We have the most satisfactory authority for saying that the plan of operations was laid out by Gen. Grant, that he gave instructions to the General of McClernand's division to fall back slowly, if attacked, and so on, not to discourage the men, in order to draw the enemy to great numbers, and as far from their intrenchments as possible, to give a better opportunity for the assault on the intrenchments, which was successfully and brilliantly accomplished by Gen. Smith, who was selected by Gen. Grant because, as he said, he believed that the other best fitted to execute so important an undertaking.

The done, he ordered the advance on the right, which resulted in a covering the ground from which McClernand's division had retired, driving the enemy back to his intrenchments, and deciding the fortunes of the day. We have also information from outside, and the reliability of which we do not question, that Gen. Eddy, the second day of the battle, after the gunboats had been disabled and drawn off, Gen. Eddy dispatched a special messenger to General Grant, requesting an interview with him on board the flag ship. The General complied, the Commodore represented the disabled condition of his fleet, and said it was so crippled that it would require a week to effect repairs, and that the land forces would have to hold the enemy in siege till that time. Gen. Grant replied that his men were without comfortable quarters of life and would necessarily be compelled to live on cold rations; that

they would become exhausted and dispirited, and unable to stand the fatigue of such a lingering investment. Besides, he said, the overflow of the bottom lands above the enemy's intrenchments prevented him from posting the right wing of his forces nearer than three-fourths of a mile to the river, so that it was impossible for him to prevent them from receiving reinforcements or escaping, as they might think advisable, in that direction; that he was furnished with a sufficient force of the very best materials; that he had come to take the fort, and he must move immediately on the works. This decision was carried out with the result known to the world.

The same unscrupulous writers have paraded the fact that Gen. Smith had been ordered to the field by Gen. Halleck, leaving Grant in command at Fort Henry, and inferring therefrom that the latter had fallen into a trap, and that he no longer enjoyed the confidence of the Commander of the Department. Now, we have seen a private letter from Gen. Grant, dated at Fort Henry, March 16th, in which he says he has received orders to immediately assume command of a very important expedition. Neither does he speak of having been superseded, or of having any intention to resign his command. Does this order to take the field indicate a want of confidence in him on the part of Gen. Halleck?

The attempts to excite rivalries and jealousies between commanding officers are exceedingly reprehensible. We have the best reasons for stating that no misunderstandings exist between Gens. Grant, Smith or McClernand; on the contrary, that confidence is mutual, and their relations are of that harmonious and friendly nature that should exist between brave men, exposed to a common danger and animated by a common impulse. It is well known that when Gen. Smith's loyalty was questioned, and the soundness of which we were led to doubt by representations of residents and others at Paducah, and when his nomination was rejected in the Senate upon that very point, Gen. Grant telegraphed to Washington, that he was not only a patriot, but a competent officer, whose abilities could not be spared in the service, and upon this recommendation the Senate reconsidered its action, and confirmed his appointment as Brigadier-General. Between Gens. Grant and McClernand there exist the most intimate relations, and it will take more ingenuity than the news letter writers possess to disturb them, or weaken the confidence of the latter in the former. What the officers under Gen. Grant think of him was shown in the recent presentation of a splendid sword and sash, a full account of which we have already published.

Gen. Grant, though hardly forty years of age, has been in seventeen battles, in three of which he commanded, and we have yet to hear that he disgraced himself in any capacity as a military man, or failed to meet the expectations of those who believe him competent to command an army and lead it to victory. He is now in the field—where, it is not proper to indicate—but many days will not elapse before we shall hear that he has again saved upon the enemy's works, and we confidently expect with the same success that crowned the siege of Fort Donelson.

The Injury to the Minnesota.

Ebenezer Thompson, ship's carpenter of the Minnesota, reports the following injuries received by the vessel:

In obedience to your order of this date, I submit the following report of damages sustained by this ship in hull, spars and boats, in the engagement on the 8th and 9th instant with the Rebel steamers Merrimack, Yorktown and another, name unknown. Port side received one shell on after quarter at the water line, which cut through the planking; one shell between main and mizzen rigging, below air port line, which passed through Chief Engineer's stateroom, crossing and tearing up the deck over the cockpit, and striking the clamp and knee in Carpenter's stateroom, where it exploded, and splitting the beam clamp and knee, and completely demolishing the bulkheads, setting fire to the same and ripping up the deck. One shell passed through hammock netting about of main rigging, striking the spar deck on starboard side, cutting through four planks, then ricocheting, carrying away bulk and axle of gun carriage and wounding waterways. Two shells passed through No. 8 port, carrying away planking, timbers and deck clamps, and splintering several beams and castings. One shell passed through forward part of No. 6 port, carrying away planking timber and upper sill, splintering timbers, and setting fire to the same, which was extinguished by the crew. One shell cut away sheet cable, penetrating planking timber and splintering deck clamps. One shell on starboard side carried away hammock nettings and gangway boards. There are several wounds on port side received from fragments of exploding shell. One shell passed through the mainmast fourteen feet above deck, cutting away one-third of the mast and burning some of the iron bands. One shell struck the spar deck in starboard gangway, cutting it up. One passed from port to starboard gangway, forward of mainmast, where it exploded, wounding two boats.

REPORT OF AMMUNITION USED. Solid shot, ten inches, 75; Solid shot, eleven inches, 150; Shell, ten inches, fifteen seconds, 67; Shell, eleven inches, fifteen seconds, 180; Shell, eight inches, fifteen seconds, 25; Serrate powder, pounds, 557 1/2. CHAS. N. HOBNER, Gunner.

WHAT CAPT. ERICSSON WANTS TO DO.—The following note from Capt. Ericsson appears in the Boston Transcript:

New York, March 11, 1862.

"My Dear Sir: I accept with great pleasure your congratulations, and assure you that every exertion will be made on my part to furnish the nation with war vessels that will enable us to defy Europe. Give me only the requisite moneys, and in a very short time we can say to those powers, now bent on destroying Republican freedom, 'Hear the Gulf with your frail craft or perish!' I have all my life asserted that mechanical science will put an end to the power of England over the seas. The ocean is nature's highway between the nations. It should be free; and surely a nation's laws, when properly applied, will make it so.

Yours very truly, J. ERICSSON. To Esq. Sargent, Esq., Boston.

European News by the Africa.

THE SOUTHERN BLOCKADE.

The Africa has arrived at New York with dates to the 2d instant. We copy the following items respecting the blockade of the Southern ports:

The papers relative to the Southern blockade had at length been presented to both Houses of Parliament. They are quite voluminous. Consul Burch, in a series of letters from Charleston, extending from the 15th of May to the 4th of September, frequently alluded to the inefficiency of the blockade of that port as shown by the facility with which vessels continued to enter and leave the port. Consul Blair, writing from New Orleans, in June and July, reported that the blockade of the Mississippi was strictly enforced. Commander Hickey, of H. M. ship Gladiator, represented, under date of July 22d, that the blockade of the Southern Coast was merely nominal. Commander Lyons, of the Racer, writing in July, represented that Savannah and Charleston were effectually blockaded, but many other harbors and inlets along the coast were perfectly free from blockade. The same officer, on the 19th December, reported some instances of breaking the blockade at Charleston and Wilmington, and inferred therefrom that the blockade, either intentionally or through want of ordinary vigilance, was not effective. Captain Ordry, of the Desperate, reports the result of a visit to Galveston in December. No blockading ships were visible, and he was of opinion that vessels might easily escape from Galveston or St. Louis pass. At other ports which he visited, the blockade was generally as actively maintained. Lists of British vessels seized for violation of the blockade were furnished by Commodore Mitchell, of New York, in October and January last, the last despatch in the "blue book" is from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, dated February 15th, 1862, and is as follows:

"Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the state of the blockade of the ports of Charleston and Wilmington."

"It appears from the reports received from her Majesty's naval officers that although a sufficient blockading force is stationed off these ports, various ships have successfully eluded the blockade; a question might therefore be raised as to whether such a blockade should be considered as effective."

"Her Majesty's Government, however, are of opinion that, assuming that the blockade is duly notified, and also that a number of ships is stationed and remain at the entrance of a port, sufficient to prevent access to it, or to create an evident danger of entering or leaving it, and that these ships do not voluntarily permit ingress or egress, the fact that various ships may have successfully escaped through it (as in the particular instances here referred to) will not of itself prevent the blockade from being an effective one by international law."

"The adequacy of the force to maintain a blockade being always and necessarily a matter of fact and evidence, and one as to which dissenting opinions may be entertained, a neutral State ought to exercise the greatest caution with reference to the disregard of a blockade, and ought not to be obliged to disregard it except when it entertains a conviction, which is shared by neutrals generally having an interest in the matter, that the power of blockade is abused by a State either unable to institute or maintain it, or unwilling from some motive or other, to do so."

Vessels which have Run the Blockade—Letter from Mr. Mason.

The blue book contains long lists of vessels which evaded the blockade at various places, from Mr. Yancey and Mr. Mason. The last of the papers in the return is the following letter from the Confederate Commissioner, Mr. Mason, to Earl Russell, written in London on the 17th ult.:

"My Lord: I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship herewith (by permission) returns of vessels entered and cleared at the blockaded ports of the Confederate States of America at the respective dates to which they refer. Your Lordship will observe that the returns from the ports of Charleston and Savannah are only up to the 31st of October last; from New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, and Lavaca to the dates given in August; and from Wilmington till 10th September. Your Lordship will further observe that in the list from New Orleans a large number were inland by the river Mississippi, and therefore involved in question of a breach of blockade. Wishing to be perfectly frank, it may be proper to remark also that others from some of the ports may have been sent inland, that is to say, through the States and sounds along the coast. I state as an example, from New Orleans to Mobile, where the route for small vessels may or may not have been through the inland sounds. But in regard to the latter, I do not see why the obligations of a blockade do not extend fully to them as by access to the port from the open sea. These estuaries or sounds are accessible by inlets from the sea, and if not guarded, the ports to which they lead may be reached as successfully by sea going vessels of light draught through those channels as by a direct sea route. That the Government of the United States so considered is proved by the fact that the inland sea communication between New Orleans and Mobile, Charleston, and Savannah, and perhaps other places, is claimed to be blockaded by naval forces of that Government. The transcripts herewith were those furnished to me by my Government, to be communicated to your Lordship. Although purporting to be copies of the original returns, they were copies made at the proper department at Richmond from those returns, and are therefore authentic. I ask permission also to include herewith a printed list of vessels entered and cleared at ports in California and at the blockaded ports of the Confederate States. These, for the most part, are enumerated in September; and all for the months of November and December are of course not included in the transcripts of our Government. This paper, sent to you from Havana, was taken from official documents there by a gentleman of intelligence and integrity, well known to me, and worthy of entire reliance. The marginal notes are, of course, unofficial. The fact (assumed) of the arrival of the vessels clear of (at their ports of destination) was matter of notoriety from the almost daily intercourse between Havana and those ports. I have no official returns from my Government for the months of November, December, and January, to be accounted for in the fact that

until very recently it could not be known when I might reach London. But, as your Lordship is doubtless aware, breaches of the blockade at most, if not all these parts by vessels of large as well as of small tonnage, both inward and outward bound, have been during the last three months, and yet are constantly reported. I have, etc. (Signed) J. M. MASON.

What the Thunderer Says.

(From the London Times of March 1.) England ought to keep her sword sharp and her powder dry; but she ought also to remember that wars are fought out in these days by other weapons than sword and powder. We have given up the right of privateering, we have subscribed to the most liberal doctrines with regard to neutrals' goods and enemies' ships; and maritime war, should it overtake England, will find her deprived of many of those weapons which have helped her to come unscathed out of so many desperate conflicts. We have Armstrong guns and iron-plated frigates, but we have given up some of the choicest of those beligerent rights which we have vindicated with blood and with treasure during so many centuries of maritime superiority. The more necessary is there that we should cling firmly to such weapons as are left us, and among them all there is not one that has done and is capable of doing us so much service as the right of blockade.

A blockade may be invalid for want of notice, or because it has been broken—which, proper, according to some reasons, that it is no blockade at all—or because it has been intermitted and never actually resumed. If we pass on from principles to facts the case is equally doubtful. What amount of force constitutes a blockade? What amount of information constitutes a notice? What acts constitute a breach? These are all questions which have been keenly contested and doubtfully resolved. There are few things on which more money has been spent with less result than the attempt to reduce to order and method the law of this most intractable subject.

If England is wise, she will be in no hurry to claim a decision on these points. She is at this moment in the unpleasant position of a neutral, and as a neutral she is exposed to a very severe inconvenience. The blockade of the Southern by the Northern States of America cuts her off from the raw material of her very best manufacture; it deprives her of an excellent customer; it drives her manufacturers to short time, and her operatives to scanty meals and stunted clothing. "Inquire into the blockade," says Lord Derby; "scan it by the strict rules of international law, and if you can find a flaw break through it, as a sailor would a selfish power has spun between you and your prosperity." Happily, England has retired from the sword by for Foreign Affairs a sounder counsel. In a despatch dated 15th of February, and which we published yesterday, Lord Russell expounds the true policy of this country with regard to the blockades. It is a policy which ought to be adopted for the sake of its magnanimity, if it were not for the sake of its wisdom. Although a sufficient blockading force is stationed off the ports of Charleston and Wilmington, various ships have successfully eluded the blockade; but Lord Russell thinks that a sufficient number of blockading vessels should be stationed near the ports to prevent access to them, or to create an evident danger in entering or leaving them, while these ships do not voluntarily permit ingress or egress, the fact that various ships may have escaped will not of itself prevent the blockade from being recognized as effective by international law. A neutral State ought to exercise the greatest caution in its treatment of a de facto and notified blockade, and ought not to disregard it unless a conviction is entertained, shared by neutrals generally, that the power of blockade is abused by a State either unable or unwilling to institute or maintain it.

If we pass from these general considerations, no policy can be clearer than that of leaving North and South to settle their differences without our interference. Whatever interested writers or speakers may assert to the contrary, nothing can be more sure than that we have hitherto observed the most absolute neutrality between the North and the South. Let us preserve to the end, and not give either party the opportunity of saying that the struggle which tore the American continent in two was produced or terminated by our selfish or interested intervention. There are symptoms that the civil war cannot very long be protracted. Let its last embers burn down to the last spark, without being trodden in out by our feet.

CANNONING AND RAIN.—Experience shows that the discharge of heavy artillery is usually followed by rain. The battles of the French armies were succeeded by copious rains that rendered small streams impassable, and at the battle of Solferino, a storm of such fierceness arose that the conflict was suspended. The same result attended the battle of our present war. After General McClellan's four different battles, there were heavy rains on the following days respectively; and Gen. Beauregard, in his recent report of Bull's Run, says that he was prevented following up his victory by the heavy rains of the following days. At Fort Donelson the bombardment of Friday was followed by a rain on Saturday.

ROMESPUN.

The day is fading with the breeze Of the sweet Spring, And yet the sweet South breeze to me No other thought can bring. 'Tis thus the arms that counsel me to be true, As though my tears saw him, clad in his Roman dress. 'Tis thus I think of him as a living soul, Like a bright spirit, and I feel his hand on my forehead, And pray that God would grant him, whatever his fate, To be with me. 'Tis thus I think of him as a living soul, Like a bright spirit, and I feel his hand on my forehead, And pray that God would grant him, whatever his fate, To be with me. 'Tis thus I think of him as a living soul, Like a bright spirit, and I feel his hand on my forehead, And pray that God would grant him, whatever his fate, To be with me.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. BEAR, are invited to attend the funeral of the former, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the deceased, on the Franklin Turnpike, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.