MISCELLANEOUS.

$30 REWARD

WILL be paid for the delivery to me of JAMES SPAIN, private of Company E, 21st Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, who has been absent without leave since the battle of Belmont. Any person who arrests and delivers to me said Spain, will render the service a benefit and also be paid the above reward.

M CONNELL, 1st Lieut. Co. E, 21st Reg.
mh19 1w Commanding company.

$30 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension of private WILLIAM A. CHAMBERLAIN, of my company—Company H, 21st Regiment Tennessee Volunteers. Said Chamberlain has absented himself without leave, since the battle of Belmont, from my command, and the above amount of money will be cheerfully paid for his delivery to me.

N. C. TAYLOR,
mh19 1w Capt. Co. H, T. V.

FOR SALE!

I HAVE a very desirable place, twenty miles below Memphis, on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi river, containing six hundred acres, all deadened, two hundred under fence, one hundred cleared, and fifty or sixty partly cleared which could be put in with very little work. I have also a very comfortable DWELLING, and all necessary outhouses, well and cistern, and an orchard. Said place is entirely protected from overflow. I will leave the above described place for a term of years—sell or trade for Negroes.

It is also a very desirable place for a wood yard, being in high and low water.

H. R. BURGETT.
mh19 1w*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

I WISH to pay my entire indebtedness to WM. L. VANCE, on purchase of 16th, made in 1856. Has he an attorney in this city?

J. W. ROGERS.
mh18 3*

CONFEDERATE MONEY!

A CUSTOMER of ours has city property for sale in lots, worth from $.00 to $20,000. Leave us your names for him.

FARRINGTON, HOWELL & CO.,
mh18 3t* No. 12 Front Row.

LOST OR STRAYED.

TWO COWS—one a large, dark red, mulley cow, Durham breed, white face, both ears marked. The other a small cow, with red and white spots, and one ear marked. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of one or both, or for any information so that I can get them.

T. A. FERGUSON,
mh18 3t* Main street, opposite Marshall's Stable.

FOR SALE!

ONE FIRST RATE IRON SAFE,
One Office Desk,
One Letter Press,
One Fairbanks' Floor Scales,
One Coal Stove.

mh18 1w J. B. JENNINGS & CO.

FARMS AND DWELLING FOR SALE!

I WILL sell for Confederate currency 600 acres of LAND, with 120 acres in cultivation, good houses; or 240 acres, 140 in cultivation, good buildings; or 60 acres, 500 in cultivation, new frame gin house and screw, dwelling house, with six rooms, cabins, stables, cribs, etc.

These lands are well watered, and situated about one hundred miles south of Columbus, Miss., and eight miles from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The soil is very productive and nearly all cleared within the last three years.

My residence, in this city, is also for sale, having eight good rooms, and well improved. Possession given any time during the year. Address

C. W. MALONE,
mh18 3w* Columbus, Miss.

WHO WANTS A BARGAIN?

A SNUG COTTAGE, with outhouses, well, large cistern, eleven acres of garden, fruit trees and strawberry, for sale low for Confederate money. Apply this week at the office of

mh18 3t HUTTON & FRELIGH.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,

A COLORED MAN, to cook—one who thoroughly understands the business. Also three WHITE BOYS, as Waiters, between the ages of fifteen and sixteen years. Apply at 62 Adams street.

mh14 w*

GENERAL ORDER NO. 9.

HEADQUARTERS 2ND GRAND DIVISION—
ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
BETHEL, Tenn., March 16, 1862.

WITH a degree of mortification and humiliation he has never before felt, the Major-General commanding has to denounce acts of pillage, plunder and destruction of the private property of our own citizens by a portion of the troops of this command, which brings disgrace upon our cause. Men capable of such acts may swell our numbers, but will never add strength to our armies. They would do less harm by serving in the ranks of the enemy, and if not, provided to abandon the vicious habits they have unfortunately contracted, had better lay down their arms and retire. Gallant men, not thus demoralized, stand ready to meet them, and will do so with the firm reliance on our cause, rather righteous, which a consciousness of right can alone give. The first step toward achieving success is to deserve it.

Commanders of all grades will be held responsible for the suppression of this great crime. Full compensation will, in all instances, be made from the pay of the offenders, and where the facts in the object, a summary punishment will be inflicted. The General will not hesitate to order the death penalty, where it may be necessary, and will approve its execution by subordinates where milder measures fail.

By command of Major-General Beauregard.

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant General.
mh19 1w

FOR SALE!

A SET OF BRASS HORNS,
With Music and Drums!

CONSISTING of eight Horns, which are almost new, and have been used in a Brass Band. Address Music and Tenor and Base Drums too. Address

J. J. DEW, Sec'y B. O.,
mh13 1w* Huntsville, Ala.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell in the town of Bolivar, Hardeman county, Tenn., on SATURDAY, 12th day of April 1862, for cash, a NEGRO MAN, who says his name is Jacob. Said Negro is sold as a runaway.

This 12th day of March, 1862.

W. W. McCARLY,
mh13 2w* Sheriff

RUN TO MISSISSIPPI!

I WILL sell or exchange for Memphis property, a beautiful RESIDENCE at Senatobia, Miss., about forty miles from the city. It has two acres of beautiful level land, dwelling with six nice rooms, No. 1 cistern, an extra kitchen, good front yard, lot, stables, etc. I will sell it for Confederate money, or exchange it for real estate in Memphis. Apply to Dr. J. P. Scruggs, corner Beal and Hernando streets.

A. F. CANNON.
mh12 1w*

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 378.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST GRAND DIVISION—
ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
HUMBOLDT, Tenn., March 13th, 1862.

THOSE officers or other persons who have received authority to raise companies, battalions or regiments for this division, will report by letter immediately the number of men they have enlisted, the time they have been engaged in this duty, and the prospects of filling up their companies, regiments and battalions, within the next two weeks.

All such persons who fail to make this report within seven days after the publication of this order, will have their permission revoked, and if officers they will be immediately ordered back to their proper commands.

By command of Major-General POLK.

R. A. SNOWDEN,
mh18 1w Assistant Adjutant General.

MILITARY NOTICE!

OFFICE CIVIL GOV. AND PROVST MARSHAL,
HEADQUARTERS, Memphis, Tenn., March 18, 1862.

THE Chamber of Commerce have established the following tariff of prices for hauling Cotton, Sugar and Molasses to either of the three depots which have been designated for the storage of these articles, to wit:

37½ cts per bbl. for Sugar,
25 cts per bbl. for Molasses,
12½ cts per bale for Cotton.

All the licensed drayment of the city are required to report immediately to this office for duty. Those failing to so report will have their drays and mules put in the hands of other men to use.

Any drayman that endeavors to evade this order will be ordered to the guard house.

Owners of drays having any of the above articles to move, will have the preference of using their own drays.

Farmers or wagoners in the country who may send their wagons and teams to Memphis this order will be permitted to do so without having any license.

Further applicant at the Chamber of Commerce will be informed as to the designated points for the storage of the above named articles.

L. D. MCMISICK,
mh18 3t Civil Governor and Provost Marshal.

GUNSMITHS, MACHINISTS, BLACKSMITHS, 200 WANTED!

TWO HUNDRED MACHINISTS, GUNSMITHS and Blacksmiths wanted, to be employed upon

Government Work,

At the Machine Shop of

A. L. Maxwell & Co.

The Best and Highest Wages Will Be Paid.

Apply at the Foundery and Machine Shop, or to

P. M. McCLUNG,
Ordnance Office,
mh18 1w Knoxville, Tenn.

The Memphis Appeal.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

We publish below, as a matter of important and daily interest, a collated statement, under appropriate titles, of all the rules and regulations adopted by the War Department in relation to the re-organization, etc., of our forces in the field:

I.—ORGANIZATION OF TROOPS—ELECTION, APPOINTMENT AND RANK OF OFFICERS.

1. Volunteers tendering themselves directly to the Confederate government for three years or the war may be accepted, either singly or in companies, battalions or regiments, organized by the election of their officers. When the officers have been elected, vacancies are filled by promotion within the same company, battalion or regiment, except in the lowest grade of company officers, which is filled by election.

2. When troops have been raised by the several States for the Confederate service, all appointments thereto, except staff appointments, are made and commissions issued by the State authorities under their own laws. Such troops must be organized, in all other respects, as herein provided, and are considered as in the Confederate service from the date of their transfer, during the term of their enlistment.

3. A regiment is composed by law of ten companies, neither more nor less, which must all be of one arm. A battalion cannot be accepted as such with less than five companies, and is entitled to but one field officer, unless the number of companies exceeds five.

4. A company must consist, if infantry, of at least sixty-four privates; if cavalry, of at least sixty; if artillery (unless otherwise expressly authorized), of at least seventy, in addition to all officers. Companies now in service, whether for twelve months or for the war, may be filled up under the recruiting regulations; but no company shall contain more than 125, rank and file. The muster rolls of companies stand as the evidence of the rank of their officers until commissions are issued.

5. Officers hold rank from the date of the muster or acceptance of their respective commands into the service of the Confederate States, or, when appointed by the President, from the date of their appointment.

The officers of the regimental staff—assistant quartermaster and commissary, surgeon, assistant surgeon, chaplain, and (when not already provided) a lieutenant of the regiment) the adjutant, and the officers of the general staff—are always appointed by the President, through this department. The recommendation of the commanding officer is respected in making these appointments.

A battalion is entitled to no adjutant except from among the lieutenants thereof; and only to one assistant quartermaster or commissary, and to one medical officer.

Except staff appointments, upon the recommendation of the commanding officer upon whose staff the vacancy exists, no appointments are now made from civil life.

II.—TERMS OF ACCEPTANCE—ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

6. No troops, other than twelve months' volunteers, re-enlisting for two years, will be accepted for less than three years or the war, except for local or special service.

7. All troops will be armed and equipped before being ordered into the field; or their arms and equipments will be paid for, if required, upon inspection and valuation by the proper officers.

8. No horses are furnished to cavalry; but 40 cents per day are paid for the use and risk of horses, and those killed in *battle* are paid for.

9. Batteries with equipments complete, including horses, will be furnished to all light artillery companies, in the order of their acceptance, or will be paid for at valuation, if furnished by the companies. Companies may be accepted as heavy artillery, when required to man stationary batteries; but no companies re-enlisting from other arms of the service will be accepted as light artillery unless specially recommended by superior officers.

10. No troops will be accepted for local service, unless required by the officer commanding the district in question, and then only as prescribed by the act of Congress, receiving pay, subsistence, etc., only while in actual service.

Except under this act, no troops will be accepted with any condition as to where they will serve.

III.—ENLISTMENT AND MUSTER INTO SERVICE—PAY, BOUNTY, ETC.

11. Troops thus organized and inspected are mustered into service by officers designed for that purpose, and are considered as in service and entitled to pay and allowances from the date of their muster; or when previously accepted and placed under orders by authority of this department, from the date of such acceptance, which should then be indicated on the muster rolls by the mustering officer.

Where has been sworn into service and accepted upon inspection prior to such organization, their pay and allowances will begin from the date thereof, which should also be noted upon the muster rolls.

After troops have been mustered, the muster rolls should be forwarded at once to the adjutant general, and the mustering officer is authorized to call upon quartermasters and commissaries for their due supplies, transportation, etc., until they are otherwise provided for. No commissions will be issued until the muster rolls are received.

12. Twelve months' men re-enlisting under the regulations for two years or the war may be mustered into service in companies, battalions or regiments, as soon as the organization thereof is agreed upon; and their period of enlistment and the rank of their officers elected will date from such muster. But the reorganization cannot take effect, nor pay begin under such muster, until the period prescribed by the regulations.

New volunteers enlisting for three years or the war may be received into such re-enlisted companies, or may form companies with re-enlisted men which may be mustered during their furlough, such muster and reorganization to take effect as above provided.

13. Volunteers or recruits enlisting for three years or the war will receive a bounty of fifty dollars, payable as soon as they are sworn into service and accepted upon inspection by a medical officer, together with transportation and subsistence from the time and place of enlistment, until inspected and mustered.

Persons authorized to receive enlistments may order the men enlisted to rendezvous at an appointed time and may make requisition for their subsistence there until fully organized; but volunteers enlisted by officers commissioned in advance by the President are not entitled to any allowance until organized into companies.

14. The right to receive recruits for three years or the war, to the number of 125, rank and file, has been extended, by acts of Congress, to companies now in service for twelve months, as well as to re-enlisted companies, and to all companies now in service for the war.

The regulations in regard to recruiting (General Orders, No. 6), and the regulations in regard to re-enlistment (General Orders, No. 1), and all the blank forms necessary for recruiting and mustering into service, may be obtained from the adjutant-general.

IV.—SUPPLIES AND ALLOWANCES.

15. All equipments, transportation, clothing, subsistence, etc., or commutation therefor, are furnished to troops in service by the proper officers, in conformity with regulations, and no person, not expressly commissioned for the purpose, can be authorized to make any purchase or contracts whatsoever for the government.

16. Contributions of clothing, or other stores for soldiers, hospitals, etc., will be transmitted free of charge, if delivered properly addressed to any officer of the quartermaster's department. Agents of States in charge of such articles will be allowed free transportation from their homes to the place of their destination and back.

Commutation is allowed the soldier for clothing, at the rate of twenty-five dollars for six months.

V.—FURLOUGHS, DISCHARGES, RESIGNATIONS, ETC.

17. Applications for furlough must be addressed to commanding officers.

No discharge will be granted except in case of physical disability, certified by a medical officer, unless a substitute be furnished for the war, in conformity with the regulations.

No resignation will be considered unless forwarded by commanding officers, nor accepted unless for satisfactory reasons stated.

18. All communications from persons in the service must be transmitted through the office of the adjutant-general, and all communications from subordinates must be duly forwarded through their commanding officer, or they will not be considered.

NOTE.—All communications from camps should contain, in addition to the specifications of the regiment, the name of the post office to which answer should be addressed.

Major-General Price.

[From the Mobile Tribune.]

When the nomination of Gen. Price as major-general was proposed in the Confederate Congress, it was confirmed by acclamation, without the usual reference.

The promotion of this gentleman is received by the people as it was by the Congress. He is a public pet; and, as far as we can understand, deserves to be. He started in Missouri with a few hundred soldiers, and now has a considerable army, composed of men who love him, and will never ask where they are going when he gives the command to forward march.

And these troops, what are they? Why, ragged, nearly all of them; some of them barefoot—leaving on the earth, as they move along, stains of their patriotic blood. The synonym of patriotism in our early history is the march of Washington across the ice of the Delaware into New Jersey. That army, like the army of Price, was not half shod, half clothed, or much more than half fed; but it had the spirit to forget physical comforts in the resolute determination to beat the enemy.

Price's troops are, or were, in a similarly destitute condition; but they are men who have seen and felt the tender mercies of the miserable fanatics who destroyed all love of the United States among true settlers in Kansas. These men are devoted to their general; and we are well assured that if he had added to his command some twenty or thirty thousand soldiers, it would not be many weeks before he would have control of St. Louis. That gained, the heavy weight of the Lincoln despotism would be lifted from the shoulders of the State of Missouri.

Gen. Price is not a scientifically taught military man. What he knows he has learned from experience; and although he may not be able to drill a squad after the prescription of the learned military authors, he knows how to put his men in the field, inspire them with courage, and bring them safely off when there is too much to fight against. All kinds of traps have been laid for him, but they have all failed. As was the case with Marion, he knows his men and the country which he is acting in; and the enemy can neither beat nor catch him. It may be that, after a while, such officers will be the controlling spirits of the war.

Gen. Price is a man of large frame, and, it is said, about sixty years of age; but he is as active as a youth and is never "put out," as the Yankees say, at a reverse. His forte seems to be a capacity to save his men, when there is no use in risking their lives; and so he holds his ragged, manly troops together, striking fatally when the proper opportunity offers—hanging all the time on the skirts of the enemy to be ready for the opportunity.

He may presently meet with reverses, but they will not, we are sure, be attributed to his vanity, ambition or negligence. All honor to this true, revolutionary soldier!

Manufacture of Saltpeter.

[From the Mobile Register.]

The Richmond *Enquirer* contains a correspondence between Gen. Thos. J. Green, of North Carolina, and President Garland and Prof. Mallett, of the University of Alabama, on the subject of the manufacture of saltpeter. Gen. Green suggests the idea of making it from tobacco, which contains a considerable portion of the salt. Prof. Mallet, in answer to the suggestion, says:

"The presence of nitre in tobacco is well known, and is one principal reason of the plant proving so exhausting to land. The nitre could unquestionably be extracted, and used in the manufacture of gunpowder. In order to extract it, it would only be necessary to chop or grind up the tobacco, steep it for some time in water, (using the same water for several successive portions of tobacco) and boil down the strained (and perhaps clarified) liquid in an iron pot, until the nitre crystallizes on cooling. But I fear that tobacco is altogether too costly a material to be used for making nitre upon a large scale, the quantity yielded by the plant being relatively quite small, (about three-fourths of one per cent of the dry tobacco.)

In view of the objection urged, he advises that recourse should be had in preference to mineral and animal materials, the only objection being that the process requires several months for its completion. Gen. Green, nevertheless, thinks it better to turn the tobacco into nitre than to burn it. He is informed that the crop of the country will make powder sufficient for several campaigns. This is rather indefinite; but, putting the crop at 200,000,000 pounds, it would furnish nitre sufficient for the manufacture of about one thousand tuns of powder. It would hardly seem expedient to attempt the manufacture of saltpeter from vegetable substances, yet several plants besides tobacco are named by Ure as containing it; among which is the sunflower.

Of the mammalia, and mineral substances, Professor Mallett says:

"Refuse animal matter, (or vegetable matter of certain kinds,) containing nitrogen, is mixed with old plaster, (or *carbonate of lime,*) the mixture, formed into banks or mounds, protected from rain, but exposed very freely to the air, and from time to time turned over. After several months the mass is leached with water, potash (wood ashes) added, and the liquid boiled down until the nitrer will crystallize on cooling."

The principal supply of saltpeter is at present obtained from nitrous earths, found in caverns in some countries. Such caverns abound in the limestone regions of the South, and it is well known that the manufacture from this source is already in progress in our own State. Besides the inexhaustible supply that can be obtained from this source, it has the advantage of the materials being already in a state suitable for the final process. But we do not know at what time we may be cut off from this resource, and the example of France in the times of the revolution, and in the subsequent wars of Napoleon, is before us to teach us what we can do from our home resources. Indeed, every man can be a saltpeter manufacturer on a small scale, or at least some person or company in every city can collect the materials and form saltpeter beds. From Ure's "Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines," we copy, with some abridgement, the following account of the French process:

"In France, the greater part of the indigenous saltpeter is obtained by lixiviating the mortar-rubbish of old buildings, especially of those upon the ground floor, and in sunk cellars, which are by law reserved for this purpose. The manufacturer having found materials rich enough to be worth the trouble of working, pounds them coarsely, and puts them in to large casks open at top, and covered with straw at bottom, which are placed in three successive levels. Water is poured into the casks till they are full, and after twelve hours' digestion it is run off by a spiget at bottom. More water is then added, and drawn off after four hours; and this even for a third or fourth time, but these weaker liquors are used for lixiviating fresh rubbish. The liquor from the first is poured into the casks of the second and again of the third level, till the ley indicates ten to twelve degrees of Baume. After evaporating to a gr ater density, ley of wood-ashes is added as long as it forms a precipitate, thus converting the nitrates of lime and magnesia into nitrate of potash. The liquor, after settling, is drawn off and boiled down in a copper pan, the scum being carefully removed. During the concentration muriate of soda forms, and is removed with cullender-shaped ladles. At the density of eighty degrees of Baume, the fire is withdrawn, and the liquor, after settling, drawn off by leaden syphons into iron vessels to crystallize. The crystals, after draining, are redissolved and re-crystallized."

Another process practiced in France, and also in Sweden, where every peasant is obliged to have a nitre bed, is thus described:

"The first measure is, to select a light, friable earth, containing as much old mortar rubbish as possible, pile alternate layers of this and dung, five or six inches thick, in a pyramidal form under an open shed, and keep the heap moist by watering it from time to time. When the whole appears to be decomposed into a kind of mold, it is to be spread under sheds in layers from two to three feet thick, which are to be watered occasionally with urine and the drainings of dunghills keeping the mass always damp, but not so soaked as to be impermeable to air, turning and mixing it with the spade at least once a fortnight, and keeping the sides of the beds partially closed, to exclude the wind. The whole process lasts two years, and during the last six months nothing but clear water must be added, to prevent the formation of other salts than nitre.

"Where dung is less plentiful, a bed of friable earth should be formed in a stable, covered with a layer of litter. After four months the litter is removed, the earth turned over, another of fresh earth eight or nine inches thick added, and a layer of old and fresh litter over all. The same process is repeated after a similar interval, and at the end of a year the whole is transferred to the nitre sheds. The earth thus prepared is lixiviated as above described.

"The annual production of saltpeter in France by the above described process, amounted to 2,000,000 tuns, of which seven-twentieths were furnished by the saltpeter works at Paris."

The Late Movements in Virginia.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

The most important movements that ever occurred on this continent are now going on before our eyes. The brilliant and astonishing success of the Virginia in the waters of Hampton Roads opens a new chapter in naval warfare, and marks a new era in the struggle which the South is engaged in. The grand movement of the army of the Potomac, in withdrawing from its offensive line on the river of that name, and assuming a defensive one on the line of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, places a new complexion on the entire war in Virginia.

The policy of this change of position with reference to the intended attack of the enemy is obvious. The Potomac was the proper base for offensive operations against Maryland and Washington City; but as a line of defense for Richmond, or for general resistance, it is the most dangerous that could be held. The line upon which the army under General Joseph Johnston is now falling back, is in the nature of the arc of a circle, of which Richmond is the center. The enemy is put to the necessity of marching a considerable distance inland before engaging our forces. If defeated in general engagement he can scarcely escape annihilation; for he will then be too far from the Potomac and from Washington City to reach safety by a few hour's flight like that he made at the battle of Manassas. If on the contrary, he should be successful in his encounter with our forces, he could not take advantage of his victory on account of the delay necessary to bring up his supplies from the distant Potomac.

Whoever will take the trouble to examine the map of Virginia will find that our line of defense, as now adopted, stretches from the Rappahannock, by the grand circle, to Cumberland Gap, in the extreme southwestern corner of the State; embracing the Central and the Virginia and Tennessee railroads, the chief cities of Virginia, the valley of the James, with its canal and railroads, within the circumference. It will be seen, too, that this is purely a line of defense; assumed now as a necessity, in view of the great force which we have; by our supine policy for six months, permitted the enemy to marshal and put in position without disturbances, and at his leisure and pleasure.

It is distressing to give up so large a portion of Virginia, even for a season; to the domination of the foe; but the measure has become a strategic necessity, and is now the surest means of defeating the grand projects of the enemy and insuring the success of our cause. The surprise we will receive from the magnificent naval occurrences in Hampton Roads, and from the judicious movements of our army, which has so long been threatening him before Washington, will be very great. Mere delay is ruin to him, and considerable delay in the execution of his programme is now inevitable.

Hams.

[From the Mobile Register.]

The Yankee cruisers off southern coasts will keep a bright look-out for rams hereafter. They have had imparted to them a lively sense of the battering powers of these oak and iron beaks driven by steam. The Manassas and the Virginia have made their marks upon Federal ships' ribs as well as upon the page of naval history. We hear of them in various parts, and as they say our dear friends, who show their love for our society by sticking so closely to our coasts off Fort Morgan and Ship Island, read the Mobile papers daily with their morning breakfasts, we let out no secret when we observe that they are liable to be called on some dark night and receive a Confederate visiting card on the point of a ram's horn.

In such cases they might find the waters of the Mississippi sound not very safe for quiet anchorage and a good night's sleep. We hope our naval authorities will organize some such expeditionary ceremony as this, and not allow strangers to knock so long at the door of our ports without a corresponding return of southern hospitality. The joint ram and gunboat fleets now New Orleans and Mobile ought to be able to do something to add to the rising renown of Confederate naval warfare. Look out, Yankee ships! Of course you won't believe a word we say, but when you are waked up with a tremendous BUTT in your ribs, you cannot say we did not give you warning. Any sailing ship blockading Mobile is at the mercy of Commodore Randolph, on any dark, calm night.

The Quarrel Between O'Donohoe and Sir Robert Peel.

In the summary of news by the City of Washington, published in Friday's *Picayune*, occurs the following:

In the House of Commons, on the 25th, Lord Pamerston said that Sir Robert Peel had used language personally insulting to O'Donohoe. It was understood results out of the House might ensue. That he (Palmerston) was Peel's friend, and the question at issue must be settled in the House, by an apology for the insulting taunt from O'Donohoe. No fight.

The last paragraph of the annexed no doubt explains this matter:

The O'Donohoe, M. P., brought forward his motion relative to the violation of the blockade and the neutrality proclamation of the Queen by British vessels running from the rebel ports to Nassau, N. P., and other western Indian harbors on the 20th ult. He moved for a return of the names of these vessels, their commanders and owners. Mr. Layard, for the government, said he would not then discuss the blockade, as notice had been given referring to a solution of it. He declined to accede to the motion, and refused the information asked for two reasons. The government had not obtained it, and it was not the office of ministers to produce lists of violations of the law.

Sir Robert Peel, Chief Secretary of England, took occasion to illustrate the contented condition and loyal feeling of Ireland to the crown, by stating that during the late agitation toward the war with the United States, Ireland was filled with American emissaries trying to raise up a spirit of disloyalty, and "minikin traitors" tried to imitate the "Cabbage Garden heroes of 1848," but failed signally.

O'Donohoe was prominent among these "minikin traitors."

DISGRACEFUL.—A correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent*, writing from Richmond, says:

Our chief article of commerce now-a-days is a commodity known in the market as "substitutes." The article has risen from $100 to $200, again to $500, and from that to $1000 and $1500. The cheapest kind now offering commands $500 readily. A wretch named Hill has been making enormous sums, as much as from $3000 to $5000 a day, by plundering substitutes, some of whom are the very scum of the earth, while others are poverty-stricken Maryland gentlemen of high social position at home and men of real moral worth. A friend of mine bought a substitute from Hill for $500. He saw Hill give the poor devil $100 and put the remaining $400 in his pocket. As my friend went out the door, he met a gentleman who told him he had just paid $1500 for a substitute.

Of this sum, it is possible the substitute received $200, and Hill the other $1300. To-day he went up main street with at least fifty men at his heels. You may therefore infer that he coins money even more rapidly than the Yankee distiller, Stearns, now in jail with Butts, who used to make $4600 a day by furnishing his vile stuff to southern soldiers. The fact is, this business of buying and selling substitutes, is abominable all around. The men who come here from the country to buy them are run mad until they get them—they are absolutely crazy with fear lest they should fail to obtain them—and seem willing to spend their last dollar in the effort, so insane is their cowardice-inspired anxiety. On the other hand, the exhibition of his person to which the substitute is subjected, is ridiculous and disgusting. He is stripped to the skin, percussed, ausculted, examined from top to toe, like a horse showing off his paces. A lovely business, truly!

Citizens of Rebel States in Federal Courts.

The following interesting case has been decided in the New York supreme court:

THOMAS C. BONNEAU VS. W. B. DINSMORE, ET AL.

The plaintiff sued the defendant on a promissory note. Defendant set up that the plaintiff, being a citizen of South Carolina, and an alien enemy, could not recover. The plaintiff demurred to the answer, on the ground that while the defendant alleged that he (plaintiff) was an alien enemy, he still admitted that he was a citizen of the United States. The judge overruled the demurrer for reasons contained in the following opinion:

Judge Gould—The answer in this case sets up for a defense that the plaintiff is an alien enemy.

Of course, if such is the fact, the defense is sufficient. But the plaintiff claims that in pleading the defense the defendant has stated facts which do not make the plaintiff an alien enemy, but, on the contrary, show that he is a citizen of the United States, and in all respects entitled to sue in our courts. Then the answer says that the plaintiff is a citizen of and now resident in the State of South Carolina, which State is in a state of actual hostility to and in open war with the United States. To which the plaintiff (in argument) replies that these hostilities are those of an insurrection, and the United States claim to be still sovereign over the whole territory, South Carolina included, and that no State court can say that the citizens of South Carolina, though having levied actual war against the general government, are alien enemes. There is a sense in which this reply is technically correct, but it is not the sense in which is, founded the rule which in any case makes the defense spoken of as valid one. An enemy is not allowed to enforce (in our courts) the collection of any claims against our own citizens, because (in words of Chief Justice Ellsworth, in the case of Hamilton against Eaton, before the United States circuit court in North Carolina in 1792)" it would be be dangerous to admi him into the country or to correspond with agents in it; and, also, because a transfer of treasure from the country to his would diminish the ability of the former and increase that of the latter to prosecute the war."

The whole ground of excluding a public enemy from our courts is one exclusively of public policy, and whenever public policy would carry the rule the courts should be bound by it. This reason for the rule applies in full force and in every particular to the case before the court, and the plaintiff is completely within the undoubted spirit of the prohibition which suspends his remedy, while leaving his claim to remain untouched and liable to be revived and recovered after hostilities are ended. Of course this view is based upon the concession (by demurring to the answer) that the facts are correctly stated by the defendant. There is a further ground for holding the plaintiff within the real disability to sue in our courts, which is intended to be asserted by this answer. By act of Congress passed July 15, 1861, the President of the United States was authorized to declare by proclamation, any State or States "in insurrection against the United States," under certain circumstances, and that whenever he so declared, "thereupon all commercial intercourse by and between the same and the citizens thereof, and the citizens of the rest of the United States shall cease, and be unlawful so long as such condition of hostility shall continue." In pursuance of this act, the president, by proclamation, declared the State of South Carolina to be in such a state of hostility, and expressly stated that all commercial intercourse with that State was unlawful. There should be no question that the endeavors to enforce commercial rights—the attempts to collect that avails of prior commercial transactions—come completely within the spirit of this restriction, and that under a proper construction of this act it is unlawful to allow a citizen of that rebellious State (especially one alleged to be himself in hostility to the government) to enforce any such remedy in our courts. The demurrer should be overruled, with costs.

Saltpeter.

The *Farmer's Register* has the following in reference to Mr. Jeremiah Brown's method of making saltpeter, published in Virginia (1763) by order of the trustees, for the improvement of arts and manufactures, and also in England, by order of the society, for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce.

Saltpeter is to be found in tobacco-houses, stables, cow houses, hen and pigeon-houses, and in any covered place where the influence of the sun seldom reaches. A sixty-feet tobacco-house will yield upwards of sixteen hundred weight (1792 lbs.) a year, and so in proportion for larger or smaller houses.

In order to prepare the floors for attracting nitter, all dung and other trash must be removed, and if the floors are not level, they must be made so by laying on mortar, or any other soil not too stiff, which must be lightly trod down with the feet.

The flour being thus prepared, sprinkle strong amber over it, made from tobacco trash, and cover it with wet gound leaves or other tobacco trash for a fortnight; then clean out the trash, and in any cool, dry morning that succeeds, you will find on the floor the nitter, attracted and condensed like hoar frost. Sweep this off lightly, and put it by in some hogsheads or safe place in your house, until you have leisure to go through the following process. This work you must carefully repeat as often as you find the above-mentioned appearance of niter on your floors, by which means you will soon be furnished with a competent quantity to employ a leisure day.

THE PROCESS.—Make a ley from the earth, in the same manner as is usually done for soap, noting that the earth is not to be hard packed on the straw in the bottom of your ley vessel, which would retain the water, to be poured on, too long, and overcharge it with saline particles, to the great interruption of the process. Place the earth hollow in the vessel for the reception of the water; the first put to it must be warmer than new milk from the cow; afterwards add cold water; fix a vessel to receive the ley as soon as you begin to put the water in, as it will not remain long upon the earth, but in a few minutes will begin to drop into the receiver. If it runs foul it must be returned to the earth. As soon as it has dropped a gallon, you may begin to boil in a cast iron pot. Every bushel of earth will receive near eight gallons of water.

Continue to boil it gently, until it is reduced to a thick, oily consistence, shooting into small ley crystals, which you will easily perceive by exposing the suds in a spoon to a cold plate. Then put the liquor out of the pot into wetted wooden trays, and set it by in a cool place for the first growth. If you accidentally boil it too thick, add a little cold water. When your trays have stood with the suds a few hours, you must raise one end to let the ley drain off from the petersalt, which is the first growth, and which (liquor) by boiling a second time, will yield a fresh quantity.

After it (the solid matter) is thus drained and become dry, you may put it into casks or tubs until you have leisure to refine.

The directions which follow, to refine and clarify saltpeter, are omitted, but may be consulted in the entire article published in the *Farmers' Register*, volume 1, page 601. The article concludes thus:

N. B.—The earth from which you have extracted the saltpeter, and all the washings of your vessels, if you lay it by, thinly spread in your house, will turn to profit, as it continues to be peculiarly proper to attract and absorb the niter floating in the air. Add also the earthy matter which settles in the refining. And should be in want of house-room, you may spread it upon the earth, covered in the manner that fodder stocks are. It will produce saltpeter fully as well as a tobacco house, taking care that the north end be always open, and that it is defended from rain.

THE HEROIC BUCHANAN.—The self abnegating heroism of Captain Buchanan, of Maryland, commander of the Virginia in the recent memorable conflict, will be generally appreciated when it is known that his younger and favorite brother was the Purser of the frigate Congress, at which the fire of the Virginia was most pertinaciously directed, and is supposed to have perished on board of her.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

☞ A company of Mississippians, who were taken prisoners on Roanoke Island, but released on parole, pass d through Montgomery, Alabama, a few days since, on their way home. One of the men stated that the Confederate loss on the island, was about fifty killed and wounded, while that of the enemy was nine hundred and ten. He said the paroled prisoners were anxious to be exchanged, in order that they might again enter for the war.

LOCAL MATTERS.

OFFICIAL POST OFFICE JOURNAL.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 20.

FIRE ALARM.—The alarm of fire last evening was false.

☞ A West-Pointer offers his services as instructor in Field Artillery. Apply at this office. 2t*

SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH.—An important order from headquarters to officers and soldiers on furlough will be found in another column.

A PERSONAL APPEAL.—See the notice of Mr. McClure in another column. Parties who have sustained such sacrifices should receive public sympathy.

WANTED.—A young man who has enlisted for the war, is in great need of a pair of blankets. Will not some one furnish them? Apply at the APPEAL composing room.

☞ We direct attention to the advertisement of Cayce & Son, in our advertising columns. They sell, this morning, at 11 o'clock, at the foot of Monroe street, a lot of brass, corn, peas, etc.

STEALING.—Mary Armstong was yesterday put in jail on the charge of stealing a note for a hundred and forty five dollars and a five dollar bank note, the property of Wm. Kobring.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—We invite attention to the card of Mr. Street, offering for sale valuable real estate on Main and Poplar streets, in this city, and lands in Arkansas. He offers an opportunity for a fine speculation.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The Recorder had eight cases before him yesterday. Thos. McIlvoy was fined fifty dollars as a vagrant, and sentenced to sixty days imprisonment. He escaped the latter portion of the penalty by entering the army. Four persons were charged with drunkenness, one was discharged, two were fined eleven dollars each, and one six dollars. A loafer named George Williams was fined eleven dollars as a vagrant.

COUNCIL MEETING.—Council failed to hold a session last evening for want of a quorum. It was intended to receive the report of the committee appointed to wait upon the Provost Marshal. We learn that it was arranged that prisoners taken on charge of violating the military law are to be taken to the guard house, and the Recorder is to act upon such of them as come before him, as the agent of the Provost Marshal, to keep a separate docket for them, and to pay fines inflicted in such cases into the Provost Marshal's office.

STEALING MONEY.—George Coleman, a youth of sixteen or seventeen years of age, was committed to jail for trial yesterday by Recorder Moore for stealing two hundred dollars from R. A. Carleton, while the latter was sleeping in his room. He acknowledged the theft. Officers Klink and Lantrey found in his room a large trunk containing soldiers' clothing and other articles, which, from letters found in the trunk, appear to belong to Orderly Sergeant McGehee, of the 1st Mississippi Valley regiment. The owner can have it by applying at the station house.

LEGISLATION FOR MEMPHIS.—We observe the following, among other bills before the State Legislature, connected with this city: To amend the charter of the city of Memphis, introduced by Mr. Martin; to charter the synagogue Beth el Emitte of Memphis, introduced by Mr. Martin; to establish the Memphis paint manufacturing company, introduced by Mr. Martin; to incorporate the French mutual benefit society of Memphis, introduced by Mr. Martin; to incorporate the Wolf river bridge company, introduced by Mr. Martin; to incorporate the Molders' Union of Memphis, introduced by Mr. Martin; to amend the charter of the Memphis and Germantown turnpike company, introduced by Mr. Edwards; to charter the Memphis coal and mineral company, introduced by Mr. Estes; to incorporate the Home for the Homeless, introduced by Mr. Somerville.

FREE MARKET.—This market is supplying a large number of soldier's families with meat, potatoes, flour, sugar, bacon and other necessaries. Its present expenses are about $1200 a week, and the number of applicants are increasing. We call attention to the fact that while the "Soldier's Families Aid Association" is keeping up the free market; the county has authorized an allowance to soldier's families. Unless some concert of action is agreed upon between the two the same parties will receive sufficient food for their living from the one, and money from the other, and the means of both will be expended disadvantageously. It appears that an understanding might be come to, in which both could work together with good benefit. If the county would appropriate a portion of its funds to the free market, it might give an allowance in money to each proper applicant for the payment of necessary expenses, and the remainder of the allowance might be granted in the form of orders on the free market for provisions, and perhaps other necessaries, such as wood