Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1862.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

The Circulation of the DAILY APPEAL is larger than that of the Daily City Press Combined.

ISLAND TEN.

We understand that dispatches have been received in this city from Trenton, forwarded by parties who had made their escape, giving some of the particulars of the surrender of the Island. The capture was made on Tuesday, our men having first either thrown their guns into the river, or rendered them useless to the enemy by spiking. As we have already stated, our transports and the floating battery were scuttled. About one thousand of our troops escaped—the remainder, estimated at two thousand, were taken prisoners.

STRAGGLERS.

All accounts we have from the battle of Shiloah agree in blaming in the strongest terms the large numbers of our unworthy soldiers who seemed to have on the battle field but two objects: Firstly, to plunder the Federal tents; secondly, to secure their spoils. They cared not to know what had become of their comrades after the victory of Sunday, and cared less yet to participate into another fight, but scattered away in all directions leading to a place of safety. Many will, of necessity, be captured by the Federal cavalry, and for them we have no sympathy. Many have effected their object, and saved themselves and plunder; but let them remember that in their flight they have also acquired an everlasting stain upon their reputation as soldiers and patriots. The country will remember it, and steps will be taken hereafter to interfere with such disgraceful conduct.

THE BATTLE AND ITS RESULTS.

It will be seen by the telegraph dispatches sent to us from Corinth on yesterday, and which we publish in another column, that the battle of Shiloah has not been renewed by either side up to this day, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

The inaction of the Federals after the engagement of last Monday is for us a virtual acknowlment of our victory. We held our ground up to the last hour, and retired at leisure, bringing everything away with us that we chose, to the full extent of our means of transportation, over most wretched roads. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE brought up the rear guard with our cavalry, and wherever the enemy showed himself, trying to annoy our movements, we repulsed them with loss.

That the drama is ended at Corinth, is not likely. But, at any rate, the two first acts permit us to augur well of the end. The Western army, under command of Gen. GRANT, has found out, at a fearful expense, that we have a Confederate army, and BEAUREGARD has conquered for himself the right of being addressed by them as a Confederate commander. After the battle of Shiloah they acknowledge us as equals—after the battle of Corinth, they will acknowledge us as superiors.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

We have to record another brilliant victory for the Confederate arms, which occurred on Tuesday last, and was achieved by a small force of our cavalry, composed of a detachment of Col. FORREST's regiment and a party of Texas Rangers under Maj. THOS. HARRISON. The whole force was about three hundred, and was under command of Col. FORREST.

When our army commenced retiring from Shiloah on Monday evening, Gen. BRECKINRIDGE's brigade, with the cavalry, was ordered to bring up the rear, and prevent the enemy from cutting off any of our trains. On Tuesday afternoon the cavalry mentioned were attacked by a Federal force of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, the latter being in the advance. After receiving the enemy's fire, which killed and wounded ten, Col. FORREST, in a few spirited words, called upon his men to advance upon the enemy, which they did in the most gallant style.

At the first fire the cavalry of the enemy turned and fled, actually breaking the ranks of their own infantry in endeavoring to escape the missiles of the Confederates. The result of this dashing affair was—Federal loss, killed and wounded, two hundred and fifty, and forty-eight prisoners; Confederates, ten killed and wounded.

Col. FORREST immediately reported the affair to Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, who sent out a detachment of two regiments of infantry, FORREST's and MORGAN's cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, to engage the enemy. The latter it was found, however, had retreated to their camps.

In this affair Col. FORREST received a painful, though not dangerous wound. Just as he had brought down the colonel of the Federal cavalry, one of the enemy fired at him with effect. The next instant a bullet from the colonel's pistol revenged the personal injury he had received. The colonel will be with his command again in a few days.

A DOCUMENTARY TROPHY.

The commander of one of the Federal regiments was hurried from his quarters so rapidly on Sunday last, at Shiloah, that his private papers were left behind, and fell into the hands of our boys. The following "General Order" from Gen. SHERMAN, of the Federal army, was picked up by a Confederate officer:

General Orders No. 15.]

HEADQUARTERS, PITTSBURG. March 10, 1862.

The 1st division will occupy the front line of this camp.

I. The 1st brigade will camp on the ridge on the Purdy road, about abreast of the Shiloah chapel.

II. The 2d brigade will camp on the Hamburg road, where the Purdy road comes in, near Col. Stuarts' head quarters.

III. The 3d brigade will camp on the left of the Corinth road, its right near the Shiloah chapel.

IV. The 4th brigade will encamp on the right center, its left resting on Shiloah chapel.

V. Cavalry and artillery need not be in line, but will be stationed as the nature of the ground may admit.

VI. Each brigade must encamp facing west so that when the regiments are on their regimental parade, the brigade will be in line of battle. The interval between the regiments not to exceed twenty-two (22) paces. Convenience of water may be considered, but must not control the position of the camps.

By order of Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN.

J. HAMMOND, Adj't-Gen.

Loss of Mississippians.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded of (Co. B.) the Mississippi Swampers, of Col. Blythe's regiment of Mississippi volunteers, commanded by Capt. R. H. Humphreys:

Killed—Capt. R. H. Humphreys, T. C. Oliphint, E. F. Fitzgerald and Z. M. Holloway.

Wounded—Lieut. R. G. Kelcy, Serg't R. T. Bratton, Serg't. S. H. Hudson, Serg't. J. C. Campbell, Corp. J. C. Barnett, M. L. Dearing, R. Boyle, N. S. Kirby, J. W. Mitter, J. M. Mallily, J. M. Blundle, J. Grutsch, R. H. Brammar, C. Weatherly, J. H. L. Owen, B. A. Dooley, J. N. Niblett, W. G. Johnson, J. Hayes and W. Ford.

☞ Lieut. W. L. Scott, of Burkhead's battery, informs us that our correspondent was mistaken as to the part taken by this favorite city company in the late battle. They were, he says, attached to Gen. Polk's corps, and were in the engagement both days, without losing a single piece. Several of the horses were shot, and a number of the men wounded.

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE DAY.

In the whirl of passing events we scarcely notice the strange things that are daily happening and existing around us. The bonnet that the ladies wear in the streets and at church, excites but little of our attention, but if in 1862 we should happen to see a portrait of a person wearing a bonnet of 1862, how strange it will appear to us—so it will be of the events of eighteen hundred and sixty-two. How those of us who are then living, will be listened to with gaping mouth and staring eye, as we relate events and circumstances of "the war!" The war has affected almost every department of our life, and rudely torn away the whole habits of our past existence. Our dress, food, literature, business, devotions, pursuits, out-of-door conduct, and fireside conversation, are all changed and modified by the influence of the war.

What would the people of the South have said two years ago, to any one who should have predicted that they would get their breakfasts without coffee, and drink the juice of parched rye as a substitute, without a word of complaint or a wry face? Yet, the feat is done. The failure of our usual supplies of barreled meat from the cities of the West, has made a change in the diet of every man and woman in the Confederacy, and a no less striking change in the produce of the plantation. How astonishing it will appear, in a few years, that a time existed when planters raised corn and potatoes, fattened hogs and cultivated garden vegetables, while cotton was by universal consent neglected, and this at a time when cotton was worth in Liverpool twenty-eight cents a pound, yet selling on the plantation at five cents. How odd it will be to remember that certain merchandise was forbidden to be brought into the city, and certain kinds of produce to be taken out; and that in many places in the markets and stores, dealers could sell only at prices dictated to them by a Provost Marshal. While our eating is thus affected, our drinking is no less so—slings, juleps, smashes, and all the paraphernalia of drunkenness, is in a state of suspension, and every groggery in the city is closed. Not only is the coffee gone we drank with our families at home, but the brandy we pledged our friend's health in abroad.

Our dress is affected to an equal extent with our food. The very books, that with plates of glaring colors used to show us how the beaux and ma'ams of New York and Philadelphia wore their hats and bonnets, coats and dresses, are no longer to be found among us. We do not know what the fashions are, and without a grumble don anything we can find in the stores that is to be bought; and the stores, having no means of replenishing their stock with "new goods from the East," our "go to meeting coats" are often more remarkable for their comfort, than for their elegance.

In our business there is a change! at twenty years will make every listener doubt as he hears the story. Days pass by in which neither railroad trains nor steamboats bring a pound of freight. Change four passes without a visitor at the mart of commerce, without a document being placed upon the bulletin board, a sample on the table, or a sale on the register. What is yet more, every store closes at two o'clock in the afternoon, and the city one-half of every day has the quietude of Sunday.

In our reading we have no books "just published," no New York weeklies or monthlies, no European magazines; have not read Dickens last, or commenced Collins' new story; have not seen the last principal "star" on the stage, and do not know who is the reigning prima donna at the opera. Our newspapers have felt the vestial influence as strongly as other things. They never had so much variety as now, since FAUST pulled the press; they are of all sizes and colors, and sometimes contain four pages, and sometimes two. They are short enough for a pocket handkerchief one day, and big enough for a table cloth another. They assume as many hues as Niagara in the sunshine, and are by turns blue, yellow, green, red, purple, grey, and common brown packing paper. At church our prayers have conformed to new events, or if they do not conform there are indications that the war can extend its prerogatives beyond the precincts of the battle field.

Our very medicine has experienced its share of the change; epsom salts have become an expensive luxury, and quinine is a treat "niggers and poo white folks" find beyond their reach. Even our sleeping apartments have been invaded, and blankets are all gone to the soldiers' tents. Politics are dead. A political enemy is a curiosity only read of in books. We have no Whigs, no Democrats, no Know Nothings, no nothing. Our amusements have revolutionized. The winter has passed by without a company having been engaged at the the theater, or a single circus having spread tent. Our people have done their own playing and their own singing, and the most accomplished ladies in town have spent the mornings in sewing coarse shirts or pantaloons for the soldier to wear, and sung in public at night to gain money for the soldiers' equipments.

How far we might extend this list every reader of our remarks knows, but brief as it is, few of the changes the war has brought upon us as it enumerates, it contains the mention of facts that will excite wonder if read twenty years hence.

FIFTEENTH TENNESSEE—KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is as full a list of the casulties in the 15th Tennessee regiment, commanded by Col. CHAS. M. CARROLL, as it has been possible to obtain to the present time. It was handed us by Lieut. LOUIS LEURRIE, to whom it was furnished by Lieut.-Col. TYLER. We are promised a complete list as soon as possible:

Lieut.-Col. R. C. Tyler, wounded.

COMPANY A.—*Killed*—Serg't J. Earles, J. Cantrell.

Wounded—Lieut. Ellis, D. Knight, W. H. Browning, H. Browner.

COMPANY B.—*Wounded*—S. Dalcom, P. Carlan, T. Boles, Ord'ly-Serg't Riley, P. Walsh, M. Melvin, M. Brennon.

COMPANY C.—*Killed*—Lieut. H. O. Johnson, private J. Denning.

Wounded—O. Larkin, P. Hanley, D. Collins, P. Duffy, R. Hayden, J. Kernan, D. Farrell, O. Harrison, J. Patterson, J. Donohoe, F. Foley, F. Glyn, Lieut. Rice.

COMPANY D.—*Killed*—S. Tate, —— Kelley, J. Purcell.

Wounded—Lieut. Little, Lieut. Dwyer, M. Harmon, C. Howard, J. Fitzgerald, J. Jannon.

COMPANY E.—*Killed*—Thos. McCarty, P. W. Tucker, Serg't J. C. Whitson, C. Mosier.

Wounded—J. McFarland, W. J. Harper, Corp'l Tipton, J. Hines, A. L. Hines, A. J. Nugent, W. T. Price, J. D. Moting, J. Hvass, Ord'ly-Serg't Shipman, D. N. Hamilton, S. Herron.

COMPANY G.—*Killed*—Geo. Patterson, W. J. Davis.

COMPANY H.—*Killed*—H. Mackey.

Wounded—Capt. B. W. Marston, B. Garbey, Sergt. Keamy.

Wounded—Lieut. Sanders, P. T. Corder, J. M. Childers, J. C. Kyle, A. H. Morgan, H. Gifford, S. Cox, R. Randell, W. M. Davis, J. Finnegan, R. Miller, Ord. Sergt. Cunningham, A. T. Dillon, S. G. Wheatly.

COMPANY I.—*Killed*—N. Cohn, F. Rahe, A. Phillips, M. Simonson.

Wounded—Lieut. Borst, Lieut. Mahler, Lieut. Fricks, E. Frank, H. Long, Sam. Harmon, S. Heuer, Chas. Waterman, Chas. Moore.

Missing—H. Rubeen, C. Zimmerman.

COMPANY K.—*Killed*—J. Dorsh, A. Tonells.

Wounded—Lieut. Gunkerman, G. Miller, A. Millisman.

The Atlanta correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says that that city is the great hospital section of the southern and western armies—there being 5500 sick soldiers there.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Appeal.]

CORINTH, April 10.—After the battle, General Beauregard sent a flag of truce, asking permission to bury the dead. Gen. Grant refused to allow our detail to enter his lines, saying that he had had the dead of both armies buried.

His reply is respectfully addressed to "Gen Beauregard, Confederate commander, army of the Mississippi."

The Confederate forces still firmly hold their former lines. The Federals send out strong reconnoitering parties daily, which the Confederates constantly chase back, killing and capturing considerable numbers of them.

The enemy is busily engaged in putting his camp in order, and looking after the killed and wounded.

The loss of our army, in killed, is much less than was supposed; that of wounded, greater. The wounds are, however, generally slight, the timber having protected the men.

The number of prisoners taken is in the neighborhood of four thousand, of which over two hundred were officers.

The Confederate forces are in good condition and ready for another fight. A.

THE WOUNDED.

The following is a list of the wounded lying at the two hospitals in the city up to noon today:

OVERTON HOSPITAL.

2d Tennessee.—A. Haley, William Murphy, company B; Dan. Carroll, company G; John Eagan, P. Norton, S. Murphy, company D; H. Sexton, company H; Dennis Lunn, Lt. J. Dugan, John O'Neal, company J; Wm. Powell, Dan. Born, Mike Donohoe, Tom. Discol, Wm Prine, Thos. Britt, Wm Ryan, P. K. Burke, Wm. Rowland, Hugh McTague, John Bennett, company K.

12th Tennessee.—F. M. Pratt, Z Madrid, D. Johnson, company C.

1st Missouri.—T. C. Donovan, company D; William Tracey, company E.

Blythe's Mississippi.—John Gratch, company B.

Col. Martin's Regiment.—Daniel Quin, company G.

4th Tennessee.—Watson Vaughan, company C; J. F. Smith, company E.

5th Tennessee.—W. D. C. Gardner, company I; W. F. Hamilton, company H; J. P. Walker, company G.

2d Confederate.—Geo. L. Penn, lieutenant, company K; Jacob Eastern, W. M. Hill, lieutenant; W. S. Hylton, company F.

154th Tennessee.—Geo. F. Plemmer, company B; W. G. Stafford, company F.

Mr. Vaughan informs us that Wm Spratt and Dan Sullivan of this regiment were killed.

IRVING HOSPITAL.

3d Kentucky.—C. C. McGirty, corporal; J. A. Moore, M. A. Moore, M. W. Brandie, G. D. Bilck, W. B. Early, Mich'l Finn, W. A. Hurd, J. M. Howard, serg'nt, company C.

4th Kentucky.—G. M. Ezell, sergeant, company G.

154th Tennessee.—Joseph Shuford, A. S. Sullivan, company E; Samuel L. Cowan, company H; Wm. Lowe, company G.

2d Tennessee.—Thos. Flacklin, company C; Thos. Dovey, company J.

15th Illinois.—Capt. M. Nash.

2th Tennessee.—E. Kelley, T. F. McCarthy, lieutenant, A. R. Via, company A; J. S. Simmons, J. H. Wells, company E; J. H. Boldick, H. H. Bell, F. R. Lowe, sergeant, sergeant major, W. H. Marshall, company H; Samuel E. Wescott, company G.

2d Arkansas.—F. M. Dill, Hy. Slaughter, sergeant, company F; Joseph Warner, company G.

1st Arkansas.—W. P. Tallison, company G.

6th Arkansas.—G. H. Robinson, company C.

2d Mississippi.—John Kelcely, company J.

26th Alabama.—Wm. Swindle, Hunter's comp'y.

4th Tennessee.—John H. Smith, company A; Geo. C. Webb, company G; Wm. Neal, company E.

1st Missouri.—J. H. Langford, sergeant, company H; M. F. Reardon, company F; Edward Bowman, company B; Thos. Dillon, company D; Jas. Boswell, company G.

"The Situation."

The New York *Herald* of the 3d instant gives the following summary under the above head:

Our news from Strasburg is not very important. A party of rebels, 2000 strong, showed themselves about two miles beyond our pickets on Monday; but, upon a few regiments drawing up in line of battle, the enemy declined to try a fight.

There was a little skirmishing between the pickets of Gen. McClellan's army and those of the enemy on the Rappahannock yesterday, shots being freely exchanged on both sides. It is said that three of our officers—namely, Major Van Stein Housas, Capt. Camp White and Capt. Neusadler—were taken prisoners by the rebels. Thirty wagon loads of forage were secured by a reconnoitering party of our troops on Monday in that vicinity.

We learn by dispatches from Chicago that affairs at Island No. 10 have not experienced any material change for the past day or two. The river at that point is falling at the rate of several inches a day. From observations made it appears that the rebels have erected a large intrenched camp in the bend of the river directly in front of our gunboats. An embankment half a mile long has been thrown up on the shore, behind which guns are mounted in large numbers. They are masked as yet, and it has not been ascertained what artillery they have posted at this point. Several batteries, however, it appears, are plainly visible. Their intrenchments extend from the center of the bend to the upper point of the island. They are constantly busy, both with spades and with guns. Our mortars were fired yesterday and Monday every fifteen minutes. The shells were all thrown upon the island. The rebels made no answer, except an occasional shot at a transport. Occasional firing was heard yesterday in the direction of New Madrid, caused by engagements between the batteries, which are placed on opposite sides of the river below that place.

More stirring news comes from Tennessee. Dispatches from Cairo yesterday announce that Col. Buford had on the day previous made a descent upon Union City, with 27th and 42d Illinois regiments and a part of the 15th Wisconsin, accompanied by a detachment of cavalry and artillery from Hickman, commanded by Col. Hay, and, after a forced march of thirty miles, fell upon the rebel encampment at seven o'clock in the morning, dispersing the entire force stationed there, under the rebel commanders Cloy and King, consisting of both cavalry and infantry. The enemy fled in every direction. Several of them were killed and a number taken prisoners. A large amount of spoils were captured, including 150 wagons filled with commissary any quartermaster's stores. The rebel forces were supposed to number 700 infantry and between 700 and 800 cavalry.

Letters from our army in the Southwest state that the rebel Generals Price and Van Dorn have been summoned in haste by Gen. Beauregard, to Corinth, to assist him in the coming grand battle expected there. It is also stated that the rebel forces in the West are ordered to concentrate in Western Tennessee, with a view to make a desperate resistance in that vicinity.

The first through train of cars over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will arrive at Wheeling this morning, a demonstration in that city is talked of to celebrate the event.

Exchange closed very firm at 112a¾. Money was without change.

The cotton market was firm yesterday, while the sales embraced 300 to 400 bales, on the basis of 27¾ to 28c. for middling uplands.

PRAISEWORTHY.—The Corinth correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, says:

Among the incidents which occurred at the shameful and disgraceful surprise at Union City, is one worth recording. A conductor, or baggage-master, named Harmon, of one of the trains, was in the hospital station when the Yankee officers came in to take possession. It is related that he mixed freely with the officers, declared his sympathy for the Union, and expressed himself for their cause, and slipping off made his way to two locomotives on the track, coupled them together, and putting on steam made his way safe to Trenton, thus saving both engines!

UNPROMISING.—We are sorry to hear from our country friends that the wheat crop is very unpromising at present, and from appearances now, it is feared a short crop will be harvested. This is bad news, especially at this time, as every grain of wheat and corn that can possibly be raised will be required to feed our armies. We hope the fears of our farmers of a short crop will not be realized.—*Lynchburg Republican*.

The Enemy on the Coast.

From the Wilmington Journal, 4th.]

We learned yesterday evening from a gentleman who had made the trial to get to Beaufort, that the enemy are all around, in Bogue Sound, on the Banks, at Carolina and Morehead cities, and at Beaufort. Their object is, of course, to cut off communication with Fort Macon. Col. White, the commandant of that post, has a good garrison, provisions for full ten months, plenty of ammunition, and a stout heart. Fort Macon is not taken yet. Whenever a Yankee boat goes from Morehead City to Beaufort and back again, the colonel gives it a shot.

We regret to learn that even in the beleaguered boat some traitors were to be found, as there was at least one serpent in Eden. Some few men, it is said, from Capt. Poole's company, contrived to desert to the enemy. It is not probable that they can communicate any information likely to be of value to the enemy, as of course the character of the fort, an old government work, is as well known to the enemy as to ourselves, and enough has been said in our own southern papers to let the enemy know the position and caliber of every gun we have got on the coast.

Praying, preaching, and the celebration of the holy sacraments, at least that of the Lord's supper, are matters of military regulation in Newbern. The Lincolnite authorities there undertake to regulate, not only all communications between man and man, but even the language of the humble supplication, with which the creature dares approach the footstool of his Creator.

We cut from the *Progress* the following official appointments for last Sunday:

OFFICIAL.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, 36 Pollock street, March 29, 1862.

The Baptist church on Middle street will be opened for divine service on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 11 A. M., and on each following Sabbath till further orders. The same church will be opened for public worship at 3 P. M. every Sabbath till further orders. Chaplain J. B. Clark, of the 23d Massachusetts regiment, will officiate.

Rev. Horace James, chaplain of the 25th Massachusetts regiment, will conduct divine services in the Presbyterian church, in Middle street, on Sunday, at 11 A. M.

The Episcopal church, in Pollock street, will be opened for divine service on Sunday, 30th inst., at 11 A. M., and on each following Sunday at the same hour until further orders.

At the Methodist Episcopal church, divine service will be held on Sunday, at 11 A. M. A. R. Raven, officiating clergyman.

By order of Brig. Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER,

Military Governor.

DANIEL MESSINGER, A. Q. M.,

165 Provost Marshal.

The following we take from the editorial columns of last Saturday's *Progress*:

The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be celebrated on Sunday (to-morrow) afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Presbyterian church, opposite Gen. Burnside's headquarters. Revs. Messrs. Clark and James, chaplains of the 23d and 25th Massachusetts regiments, will administer the ordinance. All persons who wish to unite in this service are cordially invited to be present.

By a strange concatenation of events, the same that enabled us to get a look at the Newbern Crab, or '*Progress*' Backwards, we are also in possession of the immaculate New York *Evening Post* of the 19th ult., which is very much taken up with the affair at Newbern. After the battle, Burnside issued a congratulatory address to his troops, concluding with the following paragraph:

"The gunboat commanding directs with peculiar pride that, as a well deserved tribute to valor in this the second victory of the expedition, that each regiment engaged shall inscribe on its banner the memorable name of 'Newbern!'"

The leading editorial is headed "Burnside's late battle," and is devoted to a glorification over the Newbern victory and those engaged in it, 10,000 men, we may boast, from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. It says that the combat at Newbern establishes, beyond a doubt, the fighting qualities of the New Englanders, who such is the northern account, were in numbers scarcely equal, if not inferior to those of the enemy, (Confederates,) who fought behind well constructed entrenchments, and near a city, from which they could readily obtain supplies. The *Post* says "Burnside, who had been often under fire, pronounces Newbern the severest fight he was ever in, inclusive, we suppose, of Bull Run, where he stood in the thickest." In fact they magnify and blow over Newbern "amazing." The following little item may give some information to our friend Pennington. We cut it from an account of the capture of the town of Newbern:

A WARLIKE COMPOSITOR.

Visits were paid to the principal buildings and guards stationed over them. The post-office was found deserted, as also the office of the Newbern *Daily Progress*, the only newspaper of title place. A form, all locked up, contained the following paragraph:

THE ENEMY IN SIGHT.—The signals on Neuse river, below our batteries, gave news of the approach of the enemy yesterday afternoon about five o'clock. A boat was immediately dispatched down the river, and on its return we were placed in positive information of the presence of ten steamers and one large transport (schooner) in the river only about twelve miles below Newbern and within a few miles of the lower batteries.

Everything was active and preparations were busy here last night, and a battle is certainly expected to-day, and the day will probably decide the fate of Newbern.

Seeing which a sergeant of one of the regiments, a printer, went to a case, set up and added the following postscript:

SATURDAY, March 15.—Friday did it. We have taken Newbern. The enemy endeavored to burn the town, but were unsuccessful, the inhabitants using the fire engines and other means in their power to extinguish the flames.

YANKEE PRINTER.

Planters of the South, Give Heed.

The Fredericksburg (Va.) *Herald* has the following:

It is stated to us by a gentleman familiar with the country, that there has been no preparation whatever for planting a corn crop from Aquia creek up to Alexandria, some forty miles along the Potomac river, and extending back from five to twenty miles in the country.

The fine river estates, and indeed all that country bears unmistakable evidences of war. Houses deserted, farms bereft of every rood of fencing, stock of all kinds wandering hither and thither, endeavoring to obtain the means of subsistence—now a precarious sort of life, as all forage, including the wheat seeded last fall, is nipped close to the earth.

In this connection we may also say that little corn will be planted in the valley of the Rappahannock. This will be a State disaster, involving a loss of nearly two millions bushels of corn, and if the wheat harvest is abandoned, not less than half a million bushels of wheat.

Many of the large farmers who still have a working force left, are removing them to the interior of the State, or taking their servants farther South, as a means of security.

And these are not the only resources that will be cut off, for there is that country almost literally flowing with "milk and honey," that great productive region known as the Valley of Virginia. It is very certain that the crops in Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, Shenandoah, Rockingham, etc., will be cut off one fall, if not two thirds, because of the unsettled condition of the country, the loss of black labor, and the withdrawal of white labor. The latter was very fully represented in the volunteer regiments, but what was left was absorbed long since by the general call on the militia in that section, who have been in the field there for the last six or nine months.

This sad and lamentable condition of affairs should be an additional incentive to every land owner in States south of Virginia to plant corn, and that too on a magnificent scale. Grow it, not only for yourselves, your neighbors, to support the army, but grow it for the support of those who all their lives past have been producers themselves, but now, by the sad calamity, of a wicked and cruel war are forced into the class of consumers.

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF ARMS.—We learn that the government has intelligence of the arrival of 50,000 stand of arms at a Confederate port. These constantly recurring reports of arrivals of small arms from abroad, even when communicated in dispatches to the government, are, for peculiar reasons, not very reliable, and, in the instance referred to, there is no doubt considerable exaggeration.—*Richmond Examiner*.

THE MISSING BOAT OF THE VANDERBILT. Intelligence has been received that the missing boat of the fast Vanderbilt was picked up by the Federal war steamer Vincent, and that the crew and passengers were all saved. We further learn that a flag of truce would probably visit the vessel to-day to recover the child which became separated from its parents who were in the other boat, and were almost miraculously saved from a watery grave.—*Mobile News, April 7.*

Debate in the British Parliament on the Arrest of the Officers of the Privateer Sumter.

Through our northern papers we have advices from Europe to the 19th of March. The general news is unimportant. The lieutenant of the privateer Sumter and the ex consul of the United States had been arrested at Algiers, and had subsequently been taken aboard of a United States ship to be brought to the United States as prisoners. Their arrest, from the account given below, was brutal and violent, and the prisoners, we are told, were "loaded with irons." The authorities of Morocco protested against the act, but were bullied into acquiescence by the United States consul at Algiers. We give below an interesting debate in the British Parliament on the subject, which relates the circumstances of the case:

THE QUESTION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, March 17th, Mr. D. Griffith asked the under Secretary of State for foreign affairs whether the lieutenant of the Sumter and the ex-consul of the United States at Cadiz, who were arrested on board the Wille de Malaga steamer by the United States consul at Tangiers, were taken down to the barber, and embarked as prisoners on board the United States steamer Ino; whether the Moorish Government did not protest against the proceeding, and only yielded to the threat of the United States consul that he would strike his flag; and whether it was the opinion of her majesty's government that the jurisdiction with which, by the capitulations or treaties, European consuls were invested over their countrymen in Mohamedan countries empowered them to make a judicial cognizance of alleged political offenses committed in any other country; and, if not, whether the British government would take means to protect our faithful ally, the Moorish government, from such infringement of its independence?

Mr. Layard said he owed an apology to his honorable friend and the House for having on a previous occasion misinformed them on this subject. In fact, it was only at the close of last week that he received the information which he was now about to give. He had stated before, that two gentlemen—one the purser of the so-called Confederate States steamer Sumter, and the other a gentleman who was formerly United States consul at Cadiz—were proceeding on a voyage from Cadiz to Lisbon, and according to Mr. Myers' (the purser) statement, hearing that a fellow citizen was ill at Tangiers, they landed to see him, and were returning to embark when they were met by the American consul, accompanied by Moorish guards, arrested on the spot and carried to the consulate. They were then loaded with irons and confined in an improper place. The commander of the Sumter, hearing what had occurred, wrote a letter to the Moorish authorities, and sent it to Mr. Hay, her majesty's consul, requesting him to deliver it, and to make use of his influence on behalf of the prisoners. Mr. Hay delivered the letter, but declined to take any steps in the way of interference. That happened on the 19th.

On the 20th the United States sloop Ino arrived at Tangiers, the captain landed with a number of his crew armed, and proceeded to the consulate. The Moorish government in the meantime had learned that these gentlemen had been arrested upon political accusations alone, and they sent a letter of remonstrance to the consul. The consul declined to surrender the prisoners, and fell back upon an article in the treaty between Morocco and the United States, the 18th article of a general treaty between her Majesty and the Sultan of Morocco stated that, should the British consul-general or any British consul, vice consul or consular agent, have at any time occasion to request from the Moorish government the assistance of soldiers, guards, or armed force, for the purpose of arresting any British subject, the demand should be complied with on payment of certain fees. The last possible article of the treaty between Morocco and the United States, it was said that the consul of the United States should reside at any seaport of the Moorish dominions, and should enjoy all the privileges which the consuls of any other nation enjoyed.

When it became known in Tangiers that those gentlemen were about to be transferred to the sloop Ino, a large assemblage of Europeans and natives took place. They threatened the United States consul, and for some time a serious riot was apprehended. The United States consul sent for Mr. Hay, but he declined to interfere, and at the same time remonstrated with the consul, who fell back on the treaty. Mr. Hay pointed out that the right of affording asylum belonged to the Moorish government, and that the article of the treaty referred to really applied only to criminals, and not to persons charged with offenses. The United States consul declined to receive that interpretation of the treaty, and, on the remonstrance of the Moorish authorities, he threatened not only to lower his flag, but to declare war against Morocco. The authorities were so alarmed by the threat that they felt compelled to give the troops required, and the two gentlemen were marched down under the guard of armed troops and of the seamen of the United States sloop, who were also armed, and put on board the Ino. Her Majesty's Government believed that Mr. Hay took a right view of his duty throughout, and approved his conduct. [Hear, hear.]

In reply to a question put by my honorable friend the other night, I stated that they had been released, but that mistake was owing to a dispatch which had been received at the foreign office from Lord Cowley, announcing that circumstance. Not hearing any such intelligence from other sources, the foreign office applied for information again, and Lord Cowley stated in reply that M. Thouvenel had received a similar dispatch. The war office then telegraphed to her majesty's minister at Madrid, but got an answer that he had got no official intelligence whether they had been released or not. Upon that the war office telegraphed to Sir W. Codrington, the governor of Gibraltar, and it was not until late on Friday night that his answer was received—too late for communication to the honorable gentleman. That answer states that the gentlemen arrested were carried off to the United States. He (Mr. Layard) trusted that the house would acquit him of any intention to deceive them. [Hear, hear.]

The facts required no comment. [Hear, hear.] For the sake of justice, of humanity, of the sight of affording asylum to persons accused of political offenses—a claim preferred by the weakest and recognized by the strongest powers—he might be permitted to express an earnest hope that, when the circumstances came to the knowledge of the President of the United States, he would order the release of the prisoners. [Hear, hear.]

The order of the day was then read for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the motion—"That the present state of international maritime law, as affecting the rights of belligerents and neutrals, is still defined and unsatisfactory, and calls for the early attention of her majesty's government."

Later from the Rio Grande.

From the Houston Telegraph.]

Our friend Mr. Sanburn has arrived from Brownsville, and brings us the following intelligence in a letter. It will be found interesting:

BROWNSVILLE March 13.—An English steamer arrived off the mouth of the Rio Grande yesterday; also a Lincoln propeller. Her captain declared to the English captain that he was in want of water, and he was determined to have it, etc. Upon the receipt of such news Col. Ford ordered, last night at 11 o'clock, Lt. Col Bachell with two companies of infantry, and Capt. Wilkes' light battery to the mouth of the river.

The English steamer belongs to Oetling & Co., of Matamoras. The captain says the seizure of the Labaun caused great excitement at Havana. Also that there will be an English vessel of the line here in a few days, and probably other French and Spanish vessels of war also. The Labaun was at Key West, and it was thought she would be given up

It is reported here that Gen. Tapiabns acknowledged Serna's government, and Gov. Serna has seized all the war material sent from Tampico. I am inclined to place some reliance in this last report. If these reports are true there is no telling how long Matamoras will be quiet.

Judge Devine has just cleared the Confederate court. He gave the Lincolnites the —— About one million dollars worth of property will go in the western section of the State.

Yours truly, AMIGO.

THE STORM.—On Wednesday night there was a severe storm of wind and hail. We learn from the country that considerable damage had been done. Fences were blown down, houses injured, stock killed, etc. In many localities the number of trees felled present a scene resembling the track of a hurricane. The roads are almost impassable. In Marshall, chimneys were blown down, and several houses more or less injured. If this breeze struck old Abe's ships in the gulf, we take it that the most of them have gone to "Davy Jones's locker." If so, so mote it be. *Marshall (Texas) Republican, April 5.*

THE IMPOSSIBILITIES OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

From the London Times, March 18.]

All the intelligence and all the opinions from America bring out into strong relief the existence of very great power and very great spirit on both sides of the conflict. After the Federal reverses of last year we heard of nothing but the unshaken resolution and unwearied energy of the North, which only wanted a little more training and discipline to do all it desired. The recent Confederate reverses have the very same effect in sending us renewed assurance of the Southern determination to continue resistance through all its possible pause, down to the guerrilla warfare of Spain and Mexico, even though, as in the latter case, there should ensue an interminable anarchy.

At this distance it is useless to discuss the expected operations, which before this will have been commenced with more or less effect. It is probably decided by this time whether General McClellan could turn the left of the Confederate forces, and, by reinforcing General Banks and Stone, get to the rear of the enemy and obtain possession of Richmond. A third victory in Tennessee will have secured the western half of that State to the Federal side, of a defeat will have tendered fruitless all the blood shed at Forts Henry and Donelson. The superiority of the North in numbers, in wealth, and in the means of locomotion, makes it probable that they have followed up their victory, and established themselves as thoroughly on the west of the chief seceding States as they have, by means of their fleets, on the east and south. But on the most favorable suppositions for the Federal cause, we have only arrived at the questions, whether we do indeed see the beginning of the end, and what that end is likely to be. We see no anticipation or prophetic vision of that end in any of the communications from either side of the war.

The Federals talk only of present victory, and seem to look no further into the future. The Confederate advocates talk of devastation and depopulation, of burning cities, destroying food, tearing up rails, and reducing the country to a state of nature, of guerrilla warfare and mutual extermination. This is not looking to any end, but rather dwelling upon the horrid process of war, as if the spirit that had been roused found satisfaction more in the means than in the end. These fearful anticipations are probably only too true. The tone on both sides is that of bitter and insulting defiance. North and South rail at one another much as the Homeric combatants did before the fatal interchange of spears. But there is this unhappy difference—the poet manages to dispose of one combatant, and so gives instant and entire effect to the menaces on at least one side of the duel. In this case, the abuse, the threats, the defenses, the determination, threaten to be endless, and from both sides we gather the lamentable truth that, as far as eye can scan the American horizon, there is nothing but war.

But when both sides see no conclusion of war except the exchange of one form of war for another, and a transition from order to disorder, from method to madness, it remains for the bystanders to speculate on the natural developments of the struggle. To show that we are not exaggerating its chaotic tendencies, we need only refer to the very able letter of a correspondent, who undertakes to interpret the southern prospects and sympathies. The amicable separation which some good people talk of he asserts to be neither possible nor desired. The North would not be content with less than all the border States, leaving to the Union only the seven original seceders. But were this their object, they would still have to garrison Virginia with an army out of all proportion to their resources, and, even so, they would feel the Union at an end. They would find it impossible to get on without the trade of the South; and slavery would thus be more recognized than ever, more odious, and more fertile in quarrels. Separation, then, he holds to be the only possible, nor wished for, so long, at least, as the North has any light left in it. But, whatever may be said of the difficulty of conquering the Southern States, there can be no doubt of the North to keep up the war in one fashion or another. What, then, is the alternative to which we are to look, when conquest is impossible, when separation is impossible, when union, in the form we have seen it, is impossible, when success in either side is impossible, when war itself, as it is now carried on, is impossible, when *everything is impossible*, except something that does not come under any of these heads, and that is beyond all present reckoning or reasonable expectation!

What is this