MISCELLANEOUS

THE FAIR GROUNDS!

A LARGE amount of valuable LUMBER, including the Floral Hall and the Amphitheatre, will be sold at public auction on the premises, on SATURDAY May 3rd, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Agricultural Board.

ap27-5t* JNO. POPE, President.

WANTED,

A MAN over thirty-five years old for a substitute under the conscript law. Services can be had cheap. A liberal bounty, besides the bounty allowed by law will be paid. Inquire of S. S. PEARSON,

With Sproul, Dougherty & Stanger.

ap27-3t* 304 Main street.

Valuable City Property FOR SALE!

SITUATED in the best business portion of the city and will be sold low if applied for this week. For further information apply to N. Pentecost, over the Bank of Memphis, or to the undersigned in Beal street over Adams' Bakery.

ap27-4t* A. McGREE.

$30 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the safe delivery of my NEGRO WOMAN, AUNT LIDDY, so that I can obtain possession of her. She is a light mulatto about forty five years of age. She is well known in South Memphis as a mid wife among her race, and I recently belonged to John Martin. She is of medium size and intelligent.

J. BURTLE.

Chelsea.

ap27-5t*

RUNAWAY NEGRO!

$25 REWARD and expenses or Negro paid for the apprehension and delivery of the Negro Boy Charles.

Who left the steamer Julia Rosine on Sunday morning. He is about six feet high, weighs about one hundred and eighty pounds and is about twenty three or twenty five years old. Has quick spoken and intelligent, and is supposed to have gone in the city of Hendersville, in this State. The said Negro is owned by John D. Adams, of Little Rock, Arkansas.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Larry Harnsted, of this city.

ALBERT THOMAS.

ap26-1w Upper steamer Julia Rosine.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER for our plantation, in Crittenden county, Arkansas, six miles below Memphis, on the river. No one need apply without good qualifications and character, and must be sober and industrious. Wages will be liberal. Apply to

E. S. APPERSON.

ap26-1w

FOR RENT OR LEASE,

A SMALL COTTAGE, with three rooms, kitchen, servants' room, cistern, stables, etc., with six acres of land adjoining the city limits of the city. To a good tenant the place will be rented low. None other need apply.

L. D. COBBS, or

ap26-1w CHAS. STOVALL.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENN. RAILROAD!

CHANGE OF TIME!

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, MEMPHIS, April 4th, 1862.

ON and after to-MORROW, the Mail train on this road will leave Memphis daily at 5 P. M., arriving at Grenada at 11 30 P. M. Leave Grenada at 6 o'clock A. M., arriving at Memphis at 12 30 A. M.

An Accommodation train will leave Memphis daily at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving at Grenada at 5 P. M. Returning—leave Grenada at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Memphis at 6:30 P. M.

F. S. RICHARDS,

ap26-1w General Superintendent.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH G. PIGOTT, late of Saint Louis, and now of Gen. Price's army, enlisted under at Memphis, Fort Pillow or Corinth, will please report himself to Jas. Lee, Jr., Esq., corner of Adams and Second streets, Memphis, Tenn., or to Capt. Harry McGrindell, on board the steamer Golden Age, at Memphis, or send the name of his company and regiment to

JOSEPH R. SHANSON,

No. 242 Camp street,

ap26-1w* New Orleans.

$20 REWARD!

THE above reward will be paid to the finder or parties found stealing boards on the vacant lots adjoining the property of G. P. Hale and Negro Morehead, on the New Raleigh road.

J. C. FORD,

ap25-1w 331 Main street.

LADIES' HAIR WANTED!

AT the Paris Manufactory, 331 Main street.

ap25-1w*

ESTATE OF DANIEL HUGHES, DEC'D.

BY the will of Daniel Hughes and his qualification by the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., we the undersigned being executors do notify those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to us, and the creditors thereof will present their claims within the time prescribed by law, this notice being placarded in bar thereof.

WM. PARK,

JNO. CASNOVAN,

ap25-1w Executors.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

FREIGHT AGENT'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS April 25th 1862.

NO Freight will be received at the Station until further notice.

T. W. IRWIN,

ap25-5t Freight Agent.

Gas Bills.

BE it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis:

That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized to draw upon the City Treasurer, on the first of each month, a sufficient sum to pay the gas bill for the previous month, so as to save to the city the discount allowed by the gas company.

[Passed first and second reading by a suspension of the rules.]

Approved April 15th, 1862.

JOHN PARK, Mayor.

Attest—J. B. RICHARDS, City Register.

ap19-20t

ESTATE OF A. B. SHAW.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executrix of the late A. B. Shaw, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of said Shaw, to make payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same to me for payment, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

EULEN J. SHAW,

mh30-1w&w Executrix of said Estate.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1862, no goods will be received for Grenada Station for shipment, over this Road, at the Memphis Shell in advance prepaid.

NILES MORRISON,

Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

F. S. RICHARDS, General Traffic Agent.

ap18-1m Avalanche copy

SALT! SALT!

300 BAGS Coarse Salt for sale by

HUBBELL, DUSTON & CO.,

ap11 127 Main street.

SUGAR!

40 HHDS. choice Sugar for sale low to close consignment by

HUBBELL, DUSTON & CO.,

ap11 Webster Block.

F. W. IRVINE.....JNO. C. STEELE

F. W. IRVINE & CO., Commission Merchants,

No. 76 Camp Street,

ja2-6m* NEW ORLEANS.

TENNESSEE MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED IN 1833.

Capital all paid in	$150,000
Surplus	56,280

JOSEPH VANCE, President.

A. W. BUQUER, Secretary. J. G. LONSDALE, Agent.

oct5-1y No. 2 Jefferson street.

J. G. ATKINS. J. M. CLARK. W. C. WILLIAMS.

ATKINS, CLARK & CO., Cotton and Tobacco Factors, *Real Estate Agents,*

AND General Commission Merchants, No. 60 Front Row, (up stairs,) Memphis, Tennessee.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to hiring Negroes, paying taxes and leasing property—selling Plantations, with and without Negroes; purchasing and forwarding goods, selling Grain, Bacon, and all kinds of Produce.

ja3-1y

TO MERCHANTS AND STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS!

SAMUEL BEDOU, on Water street, next door to the City Ice House, will keep always on hand, a large supply of

TARPAULINS;

for sale or hire. ja3-1y

Daily Appeal.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Further from New Orleans.

We find the following additional particulars of the surrender of New Orleans in the *Mississippian* extra:

The Federal commander presented the mayor's secretary, who visited the Yankee fleet with a flag of truce, to make further demands, but has not yet done so up to this hour (five P. M.)

Our ship McRae came up from the forts under a flag of truce with forty wounded. She communicated with the Federal flag ship. Result unknown.

It is rumored that the Federals mean to let her return. The foreign legion are keeping guard over the city, preserving order. It is rumored that Fort Pike has been evacuated and blown up. This is probable.

In a conference held between one of the Federal officers after the correspondence, the Yankee officer left, declaring he would shoot down the flag on the city hall, if not hauled down, and actually brought a ship in range, but has not fired a shot thus far.

It is reported that the French and English men-of-war are below and enter protest against shelling the city.

It is believed that the Yankee vessels are short of both provisions and ammunition. We are reduced to the verge of starvation here ourselves—city remarkably orderly, but excitement intense and feeling deeply humiliating. Further than this, everything is same as when the vessels first appeared. All awaiting the shelling of the city if the Yankees dare do it.

The following dispatches were received at Richmond yesterday:

Commodore Farragut demands that the Louisiana flag be removed from City Hall. We decline to remove it, but say we have powers to prevent them from doing so. He says if we do not comply he will shoot it down. We have decided not to comply. To-day, from their ships, they fired upon a crowd of men, women and children, on the levee before some one waved a Confederate flag. A United States flag placed on the mint early this morning by a party from the ships was torn down by our people. The excitement here is intense. We can scarcely restrain the people from violence on the Federal officers who came ashore. Of course we must surrender, but it is with honor. We will not pull down our flags or raise theirs.

☞ An official report from Gov. Clark of North Carolina, of our losses at Newbern, shows the following figures: Killed, 64; wounded, 101; missing and prisoners, 413. Total, 578.

☞ The rumor that an Alabama and a Mississippi regiment were captured near Corinth a few days since, is without foundation.

☞ The Louisville *Democrat* of the 18th, says:

Hon. Cave Johnson and Dr. L. A. Cooper, of Tennessee, are now in our city and stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

Have these men proved traitors? If so, our authorities should imprisoner them when Nashville is again brought under our rule, and the vermin that now occupy it driven beyond the Ohio in ignominious flight.

☞ The Paris *Moniteur* announces that, in order to lighten the burdens of the treasury and enter forthwith into the economy promised in the budget, the Emperor has ordered a reduction of 32,000 men in the effective strength of the army. The disbanding of the sixty hundred and first and one hundred and second infantry regiments, and the sale of 2200 horses, are also ordered.

☞ A dispatch dated Boston the 16th instant, which we find in the New York Herald, says: "General Machall and five other captured rebel officers, from Island No. 10, arrived here last night, and after having supper at the Tremont House, were furnished with apartments in Fort Warren."

☞ The Atlanta *Intelligencer* is advised that at the request of the superior rebel, Gen. Lee, better, were commands the Confederate forces at Chattanooga, has detailed a sufficient guard to protect all the bridges of the Georgia State road from that point to Atlanta.

☞ A late number of the New York *Herald* announces that "3800 bales of upland cotton *seeds*" have been received in Washington for "distribution!" This implies the attempt at cultivation, than which few more absurd ones have ever been made.

☞ The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *Observer* says a project is on foot in that county to build an ironclad gunboat for the defense of the river, and expresses an opinion that such a boat can be constructed by the citizens, if they will only take hold of the matter in the proper manner.

CROP PROSPECTS.—The Columbus (Miss.) *Republic* says:

The prospect for a heavy crop of wheat never looked better in Eastern Mississippi and Western Alabama than it does at this time. There has been more than double the ground sown, and our reports from all sections are, that an abundant yield may be looked for from present appearance. Our planters are up with the times, and are preparing to plant the heaviest corn crop that was ever raised in this section. The grain crop, if nothing happens to prevent an average yield, will be equal to a two years' supply.

CAPTURE OF A SECESSION FLAG.—Yesterday morning as Policeman Brown was passing along Bond street, when in front of dwelling No. 122, he observed a young lady, a Miss Cecilia Robinson, waving a small secession flag from the window. This is a contraband article, and the policeman entered the house and took possession of the flag. As he left the premises the young lady assured him that she would proceed immediately to make another.—*Baltimore News Sheet.*

TO MAKE CANDLES.—Take ten pounds of tallow, put it in one pint of milk and two table spoonsfull of soda, and boil it until the milk is all evaporated; then strain the tallow, and put in six drops of aquifortis to the pound of tallow. Make the wick about the size of that used for a star candle—darning cotton makes the best wick. This will make a tallow candle that will burn clear, last long, and will not run.

A LARGE STAMPEDE.—A citizen of Knoxville, who arrived yesterday afternoon from Grainger county, states that at eight o'clock in the morning, near Blain's Cross Roads, he met some eight hundred refugees, on their way to Kentucky. They were chiefly from Knox and Grainger counties—a few from Jefferson. About one hundred of them were armed with guns, the remainder with scythes, pitchforks, clubs, etc. It is to be hoped that our authorities will devise some means of stopping this exodus of our agricultural population. The tory leaders who are encouraging it by the circulation of exaggerated representations to frighten the uninformed, ought to be summarily dealt with.—*Knoxville Register, 17th.*

"THE POT CALLING THE KETTLE BLACK." The New York *Herald* of the 14th inst. thus dolefully remarks:

The London *Times* continues to persevere in a course of wanton and malicious attacks upon this country. It has at length reached the climax of malignity and absurdity in an insidious attempt to sneer at the United States financial affairs. It has adopted for this purpose a vulgar word invented on this side of the Atlantic, and has the effrontery to call our currency by the name of shinplasters. * * * *

The words to which we refer are as follows: "But with an expenditure of two millions of dollars a day, and with nothing but 'shinplasters' for money, the plan of attaching wavering slave owners by compensation must follow the fate of so many other attempts at compromise."

☞ Gen. Winder has issued an order prohibiting the circulation of individual shinplasters in the city of Richmond.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

From the London Times, Feb. 7.]

A comparison between America in August, 1861, and America in February, 1862, will simply show that the citizens of the Great Republic have contrived to spend more money in a shorter time, and to less purpose, than any people who ever lived on the face of the earth. That is literally all that has been done in the States of the Union from the last rising of Parliament up to the present day. The North cannot invade the South; the South can do no more than keep the North at bay. For the mere purpose of this mutual checkmate, a sum of money has been expended of such incredible magnitude that all similar charges appear insignificant in comparison. We only know the costs incurred by one of the two belligerents upon his armaments, but those probably exceed the costs of all the armies and navies of all the States of Europe put together. At any rate, they are about six times as heavy as those of our own estimates, though these have been inflamed to unusual dimensions by the necessities of the period. The actual expenditure of the Federal States upon their land and sea forces is at the rate of £182,000,000 a year. If we are to suppose that the Forces which are a match for these in the field are a match also in cost, we shall arrive at the conclusion that the two sections of the Union must be spending between them nearly £1,000,000 a day.

What has been done for this stupendous outlay would puzzle anybody to discover. The southerners, it is true, have achieved a certain success, but by virtue of their position only. As they have not been subdued, nor compelled to abandon their pretensions to independence, they may claim a species of victory. But their triumphs are due to their situation, and not to their military power. From the tone of their journals, which are written with far greater freedom than those of the North, we infer that the Confederate army is strong in numbers, but indifferently equipped, and less carefully disciplined than that under Gen. McClellan. The relative advantages of the rival forces have not been fairly contrasted by southern critics. The Confederates have the advantage in the individual excellence of their troops, in the military aptitudes of their population, in the numbers of skilled officers, and probably in the more resolute determination of the men. The Federals, on the other hand, are superior in artillery, in supplies, and in materials generally; they have larger resources to back them, and Gen. McClellan, with a clear perception of what was lacking, has labored incessantly to give his army that mechanical power which springs from discipline and drill. His efforts can hardly have been thrown away, but his troops, after all, are but soldiers of six months' standing, so that, in discipline is to be their chief reliance, they can have but little to depend upon. There is probably not a battalion in his army which would be considered in this country as qualified for active service.

These accounts give a sufficient explanation of the military inaction which is at once so easily and so unpopular. Gen. Beauregard is not strong enough to advance against the entrenchments by which Washington is protected, and behind which the Federal troops would have a great advantage. Gen. McClellan does not invade a country impassible for his artillery and baggage, and occupied by a warrior army who has twice taken him at a disadvantage, and who could probably perplex him more than ever by retreating before him without a blow. In these quite distinct the successes of the belligerents are pretty evenly balanced. Against the Federal victory at Somerset the Confederates may claim to set off the news of a victory received at St. Louis; but in no district whatever—neither in the interior nor on the coast—has such an superiority been displayed as would give any prospect of the termination of the war. On the contrary, if we are to draw any conclusions at all from the barren history of the campaign, it is that such party is powerful enough to arrest the progress of the other, but powerless for anything else.

The one great fact established by the events of the last six months is the resolute and complete unanimity of the South. The Confederates were either all of one mind at first, or they have become so under the influence of the contest itself. The Federals have had ample opportunities of testing the temper of the secession and of liberating the sentiment of "loyalty." If it was anywhere kept down by violence, and in the trials they have more found the strongest encouragement. Even the slave population of the South has rejected their advances, and their overtures for lodgments at Hatteras and Port Royal have not been attended with the least profit to their cause. This fact alone ought to be the death of the hopelessness of the war. Nine millions of people, inhabiting a territory of 900,000 square miles and animated by one spirit of resistance, can never be subdued. The united exertions of the North and South become more and more feeble day after day. A Southern journal of great repute argues that the Confederate chiefs ought, on pure principles of policy, to abstain from all intercourse with the Federal States, even after the conclusion of peace, and to treat the Yankees exactly as the Japanese treat Europeans.

It is remarkable that, while the Confederates appear so resolute and so united, the rumors of treason on the Federal side should be a common constant. We never hear that the Unionists get any aid or encouragement from anybody in the opposite camp or any inhabitant of southern territory, whereas we are told by every mail that in the Federal camp, the Federal capital, and even the very offices of the Federal government, there are men who wish well to the president. In more than one of the chief towns of the North there is a half-disguised leaning to the Confederate cause; in fact, the principles of the Unionists have only been maintained in supremacy by espionage and terrorism. There is far more reason to suppose that the South has allies in the North than that the North can find any adherents in the South. The true desire of the North is empire at any price. "One power on this continent, one government, and none alone; let it be Jeff. Davis' or Abe Lincoln's or ——." These terms, in which our special correspondent expresses "democratic views," represent probably the dominant feeling of those who are struggling for Union. But that Union has become an impossibility. The southerners would now refuse to live under the same government with the Yankees on any condition whatever, and there are abolitionists enough in the New England States and pure republicans enough in the Northwest to forbid any convention in the interest of slavery.

While the object of the war is thus unattainable, its cost is absolutely marvellous. Nothing in the familiar examples of trans-Atlantic exaggeration approaches to the dimensions of this reality. The Federal army costs about as much in one month as our army cost in the whole year of 1854, though that was the first year of the Crimean war. The charge of a battalion of infantry, 1,000 strong, in General McClellan's force, all military costs included, would be £200,000, or at their rate of £200 a head. By this reckoning an American volunteer costs within a pound or two of as much as the pay of an English captain, and there are 650,000 of them. These brief statements will enable us to understand how the Federal army is more likely to be the ruin of the North than of the South. It cannot advance, but its expenses are growing on. Nine months of a war without a campaign, and almost without a movement, have brought an opulent and powerful country to the extremities of pecuniary need; nor is there in this respect any prospect of improvement. If the Federal commander should be compelled by pressure from without to advance into the enemy's country, he may, indeed, increase the charges of the war, but he is not likely to quicken the approach of peace. That is the position to which American affairs have now been brought, and in the meantime the industry of the civilized world is paralyzed by the effects of this hopeless struggle.

The Leaders of the "Rebellion."

The Northern papers are fulminating violently against the leaders of the rebellion, since their recent "Union victories," and are free to advocate hanging them. The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 18th instant remarks on this subject:

And what shall we say of the leaders who brought on this war—of the plotting traitors who plunged the country into blood? Shall the rose-water policy be continued? Shall we still handle the rebellion with kid gloves? The blood of the slain, from the ground, cries, No! The widows and orphans cry, No! An outraged country demands that speedy destruction shall be visited upon the heads of the traitors. In vigorous pursuit and destruction, alone, can the national sacrifice be atoned for.

Accident on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

We find the following in the Mobile *Evening News* of the 26th:

By the train which arrived at 12 o'clock last night, we have obtained particulars of the accident which occurred to the up train on Thursday night, about six miles above Enterprise.

The cause of the disaster was that one of the bolts of a fish-bar was broken, which had permitted the inner fish-bar to be bent inward. This caught the flange of the driving wheel, and throw the locomotive (the Enterprise, a heavy engine, weighing 37 tons,) off the rails. It rolled forward about thirty feet and turned over the embankment, at that place, about four feet high. Three box cars, which followed, were completely destroyed, and the two next forced upon the piles of rubbish, being disabled, but not destroyed. The progress of the train was then stopped by the obstructions before it. The train was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour for the purpose of making up time to Okatibbee, the next station.

The train was carrying soldiers (a South Carolina regiment, as we are informed) of whom five—whose names we could not learn—were killed. It is believed that they were asleep at the time. Many were injured, but of their number we have heard no estimate. Mr. Nathan Smith, superintendent of bridge repairs, was on the tender box. His leg was broken and his shoulder fractured, and he died in about an hour, retaining his senses to the last. His body was brought down last night to Oak Grove, where he resided with his family. He was about 33 or 34 years old. The engineer, conductor and fireman were on the engine, the two former were but slightly injured, the latter we believe not at all. It is said to be wonderful, in view of the mass of ruins, how any person in the three forward cars could have escaped death, or at least serious injury.

About thirty feet of the track was torn up, which delayed the down train from 6 A. M. 3 P. M.

From the Valley of Virginia.

The Lynchburg *Republican*, of the 19th inst., says:

We learn from a gentleman who arrived in the city from Staunton yesterday evening, that Gen. Jackson was attacked on Thursday morning in his position at Rude's Hill, seven miles south of Mount Jackson, by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and after a sharp action, was compelled to retreat, under the heavy intelligence was continuing to fall back rapidly towards Staunton, the enemy pursuing him closely. No statement of our loss is given, further than forty of our men were taken prisoners. It was supposed Gen. Jackson would continue his retreat to Rockfish Gap, about seventeen miles from Staunton, and would then attempt to check the further progress of the invaders. General John Jones's movement from Camp Allegheny to the Shenandoah Mountain, places him in a position to effect a junction with General Jackson, which it is thought has been done ere this, and their united forces, it was hoped, would be able to hold the enemy in check until they could be reinforced. Matters grow intensely interesting in the valley, but we hope the gallant Old Stonewall will yet be found a barrier which the Hessians cannot pass.

A Vagary of the New York Herald.

Among other speculations the New York *Herald* seeks to account for the visit of the French minister to Richmond. It alludes to the hostile designs of Napoleon against England, and with characteristic folly adds:

In order to be successful in so great an enterprise Napoleon deems it necessary to be on a friendly footing with the greatest naval power of the world—the United States. Hence the visit of Mercier to Richmond. It has been stated recently that Napoleon had suddenly changed his policy in reference to the American war. That he had accepted the side of the North, and was about to recall his recognition of the belligerent rights of the South. Now, the object of the visit of Mercier is to tell Jeff. Davis and his cabinet that they must submit at once; that if they do not, France will take part with the North and settle the affair very soon. But if the southern leaders will lay down their arms, the Emperor of the French will interpose to save the expense. This reasoning will probably be successful. Napoleon will then say to our government: "So's what I have done for you—I have secured the Union. I will, moreover, abandon Mexico, and all designs upon this continent. You have my permission to appropriate Canada. I want your secret friendship for my conversion in Europe. At least, I desire that you will pledge me that you will maintain a strict neutrality." That, we think, he may safely calculate upon; and then, let England look out. Napoleon is now master of the situation, and he will be able to make the best of it.

Sketch of a Rebel Brig at Liverpool.

[Liverpool (April 5) Correspondence of London News.]

To-day the brig Adelaide, flying the Confederate flag, arrived in the river from Charleston, which port she left on the evening of the 31 ult., having run the blockade without any hindrance from the blockading fleet.

The Adelaide is 273 tons burthen, and commanded by Capt. Swan. During the voyage she experienced very severe weather, all her boats having been carried away. Capt. Swan states that several other vessels besides his had successfully run the blockade with cargoes of cotton and rosin, while many others were preparing to follow, the blockade being far from strict.

The cargo of the Adelaide consists of 609 bales of cotton, eighteen of which are Sea Island, and 442 barrels of rosin. This vessel sailed in company with the Ettewin, bound to Liverpool, the bark Mary Wright, and four schooners, all laden with cotton and rosin. The sloop fleet sunk in the harbor of Charleston was just breaking up, the harbor being covered with floating timber and other debris of the wrecks of the prize fleet.

The Adelaide is consigned to Messrs. Charles Moss & Co. of this town.

A GREATER EXPECTATION.—In the foreign intelligence brought by a late arrival from Liverpool, we find a letter to the London *Times* from India, which, after reporting a considerable advance in British securities in consequence of the peaceful settlement of the Trent affair, says: "The question in India is now interested in, is, how long the war between the North and the South will continue. If for another year, then India's chance of taking America's place in the cotton market will begin to seem probable."

Ergo, as a national conclusion, India desires a continuation of the war; and no doubt many of the same politicians of Great Britain desire it for the same reason. The supplanting of the South as the great cotton supplying region of the world has long been a darling hobby with many of them, and it animates them now in disregarding the sufferings of their people and the wants of the commerce of the world in their obstinate "earlier neutrality" policy. They wish to see both belligerents left exhausted and enfeebled by the war, and the empire of King Cotton transferred to the colonies of the British empire.

NORTHWESTERN ITEMS.—We find the following items in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 19th instant:

There are now lying at the wharf three hundred government wagons, waiting for transportation to the seat of war in the West. A portion of them will leave to-day by the Emma Duncan, and the rest will follow in the Clara Bell.

The steamer Magnolia has been rechartered by Mayor Hatch, and will leave for Pittsburg Landing tonight, at 9 o'clock P. M., with a full complement of physicians and nurses.

The remains of Lieut.-Col. Kyle, of the 71st Ohio, reached this city during Wednesday night by express, and were yesterday forwarded to his late residence at Troy, Ohio.

THE LAST ARRIVAL.—From "prudential considerations" we have spoken indefinitely of the arrivals from New Orleans; in other words, though there was no doubt in the enemy's mind that boats were occasionally slipping past him, it was not deemed advisable to let him know all the particulars, so we took the safe side, and said very little about it. We suppose, however, as she is to all probability the "last of the season," that there can be no harm now in saying that the Waverly, Capt. Newberry, arrived yesterday, about two weeks from New Orleans, with a big load of sugar and molasses.—*Mobile Register, 26.*

☞ It is true that the Republican leaders and the Republican masses would prefer a peaceful separation to the bringing back of the seceded States as slave States.—*Syracuse Journal, Republican.*

The Privates in the Southern Army.

We do not believe that the world has ever seen such material as composes the rank and file of the southern army. Napoleon never had a braver and better set of men. In many respects they are superior even to the veterans of France, for they are animated by higher motives and have made greater sacrifices. They have left comfortable homes, where none of them went know the want of one single thing necessary to human comfort. Unlike the troops of the North, they have not been coaxed into the army to obtain a subsistence. On the contrary, they have entered the army voluntarily, and given up the comfortable subsistence which they were used to at home for the purpose of serving their country. They have lived upon such food and dressed in such clothes as they would not have given to their own negroes; they have slept upon the bare earth, and been exposed to the summer suns and winter snows, for the pure and unselfish love of independence.

They have not been animated by any vulgar love of glory, by any ideas of conquest, nor by lust of spoils and rapine. Many of them are men of property, not a few of wealth, and all accustomed to ease and comfort. They are willing to do anything, to endure anything, undertake anything in defense of their country. All honor to their officers, but these officers have themselves most in honoring their men. We feel no such reverence for any class of men on the face of earth, as for those who are now in the ranks—those noblemen of nature, who are fighting not for fame or gold, but for country, and care not whether their names are ever inscribed upon the records of glory, so that they do their duty. But they will have their reward. Their names are written upon the imperishable scrolls of that tribunal which awards such prizes hereafter as virtue in its humblest estate on earth has no power to bestow.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Object of Heenan's Visit to England.

From the Sporting Life of London, April 5.]

There is every probability of our having another international contest for the championship of the world. The Benicia Boy, we are assured from a letter dated New York, March 19, was to sail in the City of Washington on Saturday, March 22. The object of his visit will be to test the prowess of Jem Mace, the present champion of England, and his right to hold the belt. We have already informed our readers that it was the "Boy's" intention to visit England to enforce the exhibition in May, and we understand he has entered into an engagement with a minstrel company. Heenan is in good health and looks well, and will be accompanied by his brother, who is, if anything, of more gigantic proportions than the Benicia Boy himself.

GEN. PRICE.—Some of the soldiers from Gen. Price's division have been in this city on their way to Virginia. It was interesting to see these men expressing their admiration of their chief. One of them declared that he would rather die under his command than fight under any other. It was a little extraordinary, but evidently earnest.

And yet Gen. Price is as rigid a disciplinarian as any officer in the service. There is not, he could a ragged, half-starved army in the world capable of Missouri in as good a fighting trim as to win every battle where there was not a great disparity of numbers—fighting his men in the hard to do, and eagerly desiring to do—while over they were ordered! This is the secret of success, and it shows that mere military knowledge and experience stand in the complete measure of a soldier's fitness for command.

Beauregard has a great deal of this control of his troops. Napoleon had it, and every good soldier must have it. But where a marshal and a commander of this kind there is an infinite difference. The officer whom his men are afraid of to can handle a brigade with as much effect as one lacking it can a division.—*Mobile Tribune.*

IRISH PATRIOTISM.—When the banner of resistance to despotism was raised in the South, the generous, chivalrous Irishmen flocked to it, gold, offering up their lives in its defense. Not are true patriots—none are more willing to die for martyrdom in freedom's cause than disinherited sons of Erin's fire. While those in the field are doing their duty, in our country those at home are equally patriotic, so far as in their power. We saw an instance of this yesterday, which has led us to these remarks. When the sick and wounded arrived, we saw there was great demand to hand baggage-cars. An Irish drayman being on the landing, tendered his dray for that purpose, and in reply to his inquiry that he would be paid for the service, he quietly replied: "No sir, I'll charge nothing. I am amply compensated by being in Tennessee." Exiled from the land of his nativity by oppression, he is willing to render every possible assistance to a land struggling for that which he land attempted to obtain.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

KEEP MOVING.—The Richmond *Dispatch* on the following paragraph exactly hits the nail on the head:

What we need is a large army concentrated in the interior, and kept in a constant state of activity. The camp life of the last summer destroyed more of our men than would have fallen in a march from the glorious plains of Manassas to the city of Boston! Our brave soldiers would rather perish in the battle than be suffocated in a stagnant pond of inactivity. Let us hope that the next summer will not repeat the folly of the last—large armies swaltered up in disease, and disappearing before the disease of the camp, like fog before the sun.

BLIGHT ON THE WHEAT CROP.—We find by articles from the editors and correspondents in various portions of the State that the blight has made its appearance in the wheat in some sections. We trust that this blight is not general, and that, where it has appeared, the crop may not be materially effected by it. A writer in the Sumpter *Republican* says he is satisfied there will be but little if any wheat raised in that locality, and makes the following suggestions: "I suggest that each farmer plant from two to three acres of good land, in early peas, (the speckled pea is the best), let them be planted the last of May, in drills two and a half or three feet apart; cultivate them well, and in a few weeks they will be matured; upon this crop the farmer can subsist, and thus be able to sell corn to the dependent families. The vines will furnish food for stock. Milch cows and our hogs may be fed in fine order upon the green peas. Having no cotton crop, the hands will have ample time to gather them."—*Augusta Chronicle.*

WHAT TO DO WITH THE SERVANTS.—A traveling correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune* gives an account of an interview with an overseer in Mississippi:

We planted last year, said the overseer of an extensive interest, six hundred acres in cotton, and two hundred in corn. This year we reduce the figure. But what will you do with your negroes—so little cotton? O, plenty to do, that ought to have been done before, but we were too down after cotton, cotton. We shall have time to ditch, and the plantation needs it much, and long has needed it. We shall fix our houses and hedges; we shall move the negro cabins and put them up right, and in order, and with brick chimneys. We shall do a long that we have heretofore left undone.

A HINT TO OUR FARMERS.—Tomatoes should be planted in large quantities for the use of the camps. Those acquainted with the remarkable medicinal properties of this delightful vegetable will most heartily indorse the suggestion. Let our planters and gardeners raise them in such abundance this season that, besides the home demand, sufficient shall be on hand to supply the armies. It is believed that to issue them to the army next summer as a part of the rations will prevent many cases of fever, dysentery, and diarrhea.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Florida, the weakest in number of all the sisterhood of the South and the most exposed in coast lines, is giving a noble and encouraging example. In a late private letter from a citizen of Florida to the editor of the Wilmington *Journal*, it is stated:

"Our guerilla parties occupy nearly every hammock and cross-road in the east, and have already struck terror to the enemy by their bold attacks upon their pickets. Florida, I think, will be able to take care of herself."

THE VIRGINIA AND MONITOR.—After all their boasting over the Monitor, she has been repeatedly dared to combat by the Virginia, and as often has sheltered beneath the guns of Old Point. We predict that she will remain there till the Virginia is out of her way. The whole Yankee navy dare not come out beyond the guns of Fortress Monroe to engage this single vessel.

LOCAL MATTERS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1862.

RECORDER'S COURT.—There were eight cases on this court yesterday, and ten cases on the docket.

NO LIGHTS.—The city ordinances requiring cabs to be provided with lights after dark to have been somewhat lapsed. For disobeying this very moral provision, C. J. Lyman was yesterday fined six dollars.

COMMITTED.—Henry Cooper was committed to jail yesterday by Capt. Jones, on the charge of having received from an intoxicated soldier of Gen. Price's army, sixty-five dollars for safe-keeping, and afterwards refusing to give it up.

FINED AGAIN.—Dudley Finnerty was on Friday last fined fifty dollars for selling liquor contrary to the orders of the Provost Marshal; yesterday he was before Recorder Moore, charged with a repetition of the offense; this time he was fined twenty-five dollars.

AUCTION SALE.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, J. V. Gilbert & Co., corner of Second and Madison streets, will sell at auction a large variety of household and kitchen furniture, shoes and clothing, in great variety, sale positive.

ANCIENT DRUMS.—The order of Ancient Drums, adjunct with volunteer engine, turned out in procession yesterday on the funeral of the scrubbman, a member of the order, who died of wounds received on the field of battle. A considerable number of the members of the order under the army.

FURNITURE AUCTION.—We call attention to the sale of fine renewed furniture this morning at 10 o'clock, on Gen. Green's, in the old Arsenal grounds. We hear of diagonals being in great demand. We would say that renewed furniture ought to be a much better investment.

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!!—Soldiers, merchants, soldiers, professionals, and all others should take "Excelsior" for their motto. They will find the Excelsior eating house, kept by Benghiel, on the south side of Court Square, just the place to get a meal, at all times. Good purchases, prepared by a competent cook, are at all times to be had there.

☞ We take pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement of Capt. M. S. Ward, for a drill master in another column. Capt. Ward has vacated the island of the "Free as Air," and taken up the sword in defence of our country, and we hope he may be as successful in wielding the sword as he has been in using the pen.

☞ The river is stationary with rising water above Nell on the Mississippi and the Ohio. The weather was warm and sultry yesterday.... The Era No. 2 left for New Orleans and the Natchez, Tallequah, and Emma Hill for Arkansas river.... The mail boat Accomplice for White river this evening.

COL. MARTIN.—We were glad to see yesterday in town our gallant young fellow citizen, Col. J. D. Martin, whose military and patient devotion to his duties have attracted commendation from high quarters. The fatigues, privations, and severe labors of the colonel have made serious inroads upon his health, but a little leave will correct his energies.

CHEVALIER CUSTER.—We call the attention of the public to the fact that there are many convalescent patients in our hospitals who, if they had the advantage of a little kind attention in the private houses of our citizens, would soon be well and at their duty. All who can relieve of these young men to their homes will share a blessing to them, particularly help their country, and add to the pleasure of the hospitals.

THE RIVER.—The river is still on a stand. The best people are of opinion that the stand is caused, not from any decrease in the volume of water, but from the ice above the bridge. The St. Louis papers of the 23d state that the river there is very high and rising. The Cincinnati papers of the 24th use the same language with respect to the Ohio. The population and troops are leaving Cairo from fear of a total inundation there. It is thought expected that the present height of the water will be maintained, if not exceeded, for some time to come.

COUNCIL MEETING.—Council met last night in special session, called by the Mayor on the application of three members of the Board. The object of the meeting was to consider what should be done with the jail. Alf Greenlaw proposed that the Board go into secret session. The proposition, we regret to say, was carried in. A resolution was then offered that the jail be condemned, but consideration of Nashville was mentioned, of the reason. Some discussion followed, and Alf Dow offered a resolution to refer the whole matter to the Provost Marshal. The resolution was withdrawn, when, after some further discussion the Board, on the motion of Alf. Kerrnedy, agreed to adjourn without coming to any formal disposal on the subject before it.

POTTER'S PARTISANS.—In our brief notice of the retiring corps on yesterday morning's issue, we did not wish to leave the impression that Capt. Porter was relieving on sycophancy, but that he was judiciously discriminating between the efficient and inefficient. Persons in a distance, making application for membership, may rest assured that where all the members are together they will find more but true gentlemen with whom they will be more than willing to associate. Capt. Horgan retaining from this peculiar and most important service, leaves a vacancy which, we feel assured, Capt. Porter will make every effort to fill. The company, we understand, will be organized at Somerville about the middle of next week. This is a place nearly selected. Hudson settle structure mention a high which he will lend, and or give to the engineer.

MUTUAL COMPLIMENTARY.—To the surprise of every member of his congregation, the Rev. R. E. Porter, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Memphis, in the close of last Sabbath morning's services tendered to them his resignation as pastor. He briefly stated the importance of entering the army and of remaining in it until a durable peace was secured. After pronouncing the benediction he retired, when the congregation from the pulpit into school rooms. After a full expression of opinion by almost every member, it was unanimously resolved not to accept the resignation. The congregation then formally and unanimously expressed their decided approbation of the step he was about to take, saying that rather than have any other pastor they would do without one for the year. Surely such a spirit, as is thus manifested, reflects credit equally upon the pastor and people.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.—Two interes