## MISCELLANEOUS.

### STRAYED.

ON the 21st of April last, one dark chestnut sorrel HORSE, 16 hands high, six years old, mane and tail rather dark, and no white about him save one hind foot. He strayed from Forest Hill Cemetery. I will give $5 reward if delivered to J. T. Moore, Hon Lake, Mississippi.

my4 2t* aKw J. T. MOORE

### JEFF. DAVIS MONEY WANTED!

I HAVE for sale a No. 7 COOKING STOVE in good order; a nice enough Bedstead, containing Feather Bed for to sleep on. Mahogany Bureau, Portable Walnut Wardrobe, Cane Bottom Chairs, Dining Table, Work Tables, small Sewing machine, very cheap for Confederate $20 bills, exchanged for Gold and Silver; sold on a credit, upon ample security. Bed and Bedstead alone, if there are people of refinement—is not I. I will continue to practice physic. Refer to Prof. L. P. Yandell, Dr. G. W. Curry and Dr. A. J. Kimbro.

my1 3eod J. P. DROUGHON.

### SUBSTITUTE WANTED!

A GENTLEMAN from Mississippi wishes a SUBSTITUTE under the new law. Will pay a liberal price. Inquire at J. ARNOLD & CO'S. Under Commercial Hotel.

my6 1w*

### WANTED,

A MAN, over thirty-five years old, as a substitute to a good Tennessee regiment, for one year, under the war. A liberal and satisfactory compensation will be paid. Address through the Post Office.

WILLIAM BLISS

my6 3t

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of GEN. STERLING PRICE, will present them for payment to Smith & McLean.

F. H. MONTANY,
At Smith & McLean's.
Memphis, Tenn.

my3 1w*

### STOLEN!

FROM my plantation, on Wednesday, 30th of April, my FORTY MULES. Five years old, common sight, rather black, and has a stammer in his speech, especially when quickly spoken to. He also has a scar across his forehead, his recall having been broken so that he pulls one ear to keep to the scar. I will pay any person who will deliver the said boy to me in Memphis, Miss., or at my farm eight miles north of Corinth, in Tennessee, one hundred dollars reward. This 1st of May, 1862.

my4 5t* JOHN DOAN.

### WALLACE, HYDE & ROGERSON,

WILL give their personal and prompt attention to the sale of all descriptions of property—Real Estate sales, Negroes, Stocks, Furniture for persons declining housekeeping, Sorrel Horses, Mules, Heavy Carriages, Farm Produce, etc., etc.

Cash advance made on consignments and prompt returns made in cash for all sales as soon as completed.

my3 1w WALLACE, HYDE & ROGERSON

### SUNDRIES.

FOR sale THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at Cooper & Son's auction mart:

25 bbls and half bbls. White Fish.
150 lbs. 44 and 64 Nails.
25 lbs. Gloves.
10 doz. Yeast Powders.
2 gross Spring Clothes Pins.
3 boxes Soda Crackers.
2 bbls. Molasses.
2 Bacon Casks.
20 Empty Whisky Barrels.
3000 5 and 10 sound Rail Spikes.
10 jars "Shake" Preserves.
10 pair Fine Calfskin Boots.

my3 HURSELL, HUSTON & CO.

### SPECIAL ORDER No. 312.

HEADQUARTERS,
Memphis, May 1, 1862.

THE following instructions are published for the information of troops now in this city or in transit:

I. The attention of commanding officers is called to Special Order No. 204, emanating from these headquarters.

The commanding officers of regiments, battalions and detached companies in transit or in camp at this post are required to make written reports to these headquarters.

II. All officers and privates arriving in this city will report to these headquarters their arrival.

III. The attention of officers commanding is called to a strict adherence to the regulations, which allow no soldier to absent himself from his company or camp without a written permit.

IV. The Civil Governor and Provost Marshal will arrest all soldiers found on the streets or in his jurisdiction, unless they have written permits from the officers commanding their companies or detachments, or whose passes, furloughs or leaves of absence are not countersigned by the General commanding Army of the Mississippi, or Major-Gens. Hardee, Bragg, Polk or Breckinridge, and report the same to these headquarters.

V. All persons in the city working mulleros to which they are not entitled, subject themselves by its continuance to severe military punishment.

By order of THOS. H. BOSSER,
my3-1w Colonel Commanding Post.

### $50 REWARD!

ESCAPED from the cars at White's Station, ten miles below Memphis, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, on the night of the 30th inst., a DARK MULATTO WOMAN, named LUCINDA, about twenty-four years of age. She has wavy hair, is good looking, and has a pleasant smile when speaking. She left in company with a mulatto man, named Sam, belonging to Wm. James, Esq., who resides near said station, and in which neighborhood it is supposed she may be concealed. Lucinda may have returned to the city, or may endeavor to make her way to Nashville, whence she was brought in January last.

I will pay $25 for her apprehension or for information leading thereto if within the county of Shelby, or $50 if taken beyond said county.

my6 1w GRAFTON BAKER.

### NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT CITY STEAM SUGAR REFINERY

DOUBLE REFINED
Loaf,
Crushed,
Powdered,
Granulated and
Clarified

Sugars, Molasses and Syrups

Equal to any made in the North.

A. THOMSON & CO.,
fe14 6m* 49 Tchoupitoulas street.

### SOUTHERN LITHOGRAPHIC AND GENERAL MAP PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

ALL branches of the ART neatly executed—such as

*PORTRAITS,*
Views, Checks, Bonds,
Certificate of Stock and Color Printing.

O. LEDERLE,
South side Court Square,
aug 4-tf. Memphis, Tenn.

### JOHN W. LEFTWICH & CO.,

DEALERS IN

*Flour and Produce,*

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

Memphis, Tennessee.

OFFICE and Warehouse on Jefferson street, midway from Memphis and Charleston Depot to the Steamboat Landing. Storage facilities unsurpassed in the city. ja17 6m

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 TAYLOR, President.
A. W. BUTLER, Secretary.
J. G. LOCKHART, Agent.
oct3-1y No. 2 Pickwick Block.

### SOUTHERN SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS

*B. PANTZ & CO.,*

MEMPHIS.....TENNESSEE.

TALLOW, Resin, Sand Grease, Lard Oil, Wood ashes, etc., bought at all times. aug 1-tf

### DR. EDMONDS, Homeopath and Hydropath

Residence north side of Beale street, second door west of the Medical College. Office at B. Dunscomb & Co.'s Drug Store, Main street. Office hours, 9 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 5 P.M.

### H. H. FOLK, *ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

North Side Court Square,
Memphis, Tennessee.

SOLICITS the collections of Claims, and attends to all business entrusted to him with promptness and fidelity. jal3-1y



# Daily Appeal.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]


### The War and the Manufacturing Interests of the South.

We are glad to see evidences so rapidly multiplying of the effect of the war in developing the manufacturing interests of the South. A correspondent of *DeBow's Review* for April gives a gratifying account of the increase of manufactures in the South since the beginning of the war. The following are a portion only of the many referred to, but this gratifying exhibit of enterprise serves as a picture, more or less, of the whole South:

In Lynchburg one envelope factory has been established, one for the manufacture of blacking and one for making lucifer matches. The manufacture of hats and caps is being carried on quite extensively. Several tanneries have been established in the neighborhood.

In Abingdon the salt works are manufacturing about two thousand bushels of salt every twenty-four hours, and are putting up furnaces to increase the amount. Across the Tennessee line, about fifteen miles south, they have several iron furnaces, with a great abundance of the best ore, and a furnace, where they make a large amount of castings and pig iron.

In Staunton and in Madison county boot and shoe factories have been established, which have government contracts for shoes.

There are eight yards in Louisa county, where hides are tanned into leather. The increase of this branch of business will be about double that of former years.

In Fredericksburg furnaces for the manufacture of iron, which had ceased before the war, has been revived.

In Albemarle the cotton and woolen factories, as in other localities, have not increased in consequence of the difficulties in the transportation of wool and cotton. Two sword manufactories have been established. There are various tanneries and saddle and harness-making establishments, and an agricultural machinist. A manufactory of oil cloth will soon be established.

In Portsmouth there is an extensive foundery, originally designed for the building of steam marine or other engines upon a large scale. It was at this establishment that the machinery of the United States steamer Powhatan was built. A revolving pistol has been invented in Portsmouth since the beginning of the war, which is pronounced by judges to be superior to the Colt pistol, and also an invention for rifling cannon, which has been successfully applied in the navy yard. There is also an extensive sash, door and blind factory. The Union car works of Portsmouth, whose regular business has been diminished by the war, are now engaged in building gun-carriages, wagons, wheel-barrows, camp stools, tent poles and pins, saber bayonets and bowie-knives, and other implements of war.

In our neighboring Commonwealth, North Carolina, there has been an equal revival of manufacturing industry. In Wilmington the following articles are noticed, which were formerly received from the North: Ashes, candles, lamp oils, salt (formerly supplied from the West Indies and England) and cutlery. Peanut oil is supplied by mills established since the commencement of the war, and resin oil manufactured to a considerable extent. The manufacture of salt by evaporation or boiling is largely on the increase.

In Charlotte county, in addition to the cotton, woolen and other manufactories formerly existing, an establishment for the manufacture of linseed or flax seed oil, with a capacity to turn out five hundred gallons per day, will be started, and another for the manufacture of cotton seed oil will commence operations in a few weeks. The powder mill will manufacture a thousand pounds per day, with a capacity to double the quantity.

In Greensboro' various establishments have sprung up for the manufacture of guns, pistols, saddles, shoes, barrels, drums, stoves, sewing machines, etc., which promise to be renumerative to those engaged in the enterprise.

In Beaufort the manufacture of salt has been begun on a small scale. The impression is, that it can be made a profitable business at one dollar a bushel, and at much less if the war would continue for a term of years.

In Monroe the domestic jeans and linsey cloth establishments have increased their operations. Pistols and bowie-knives have been manufactured.

In Carrington the entire people, it is said, with unexampled energy, have recurred to the primeval principles and customs of industry, economy and frugality which characterized our ancestors for many years subsequent to the wars of '76 and 1812. The men have embarked industriously in making plows, wagons, shoes, tools, and utensils of wood and iron of every description for domestic purposes; every farmer is putting down his trough or vat for tanning leather. The gun and rifle makers have resumed their wonted art, gone into their shops, forging out barrels, and fixing them up, in readiness for service. In one neighborhood shoe pegs are being made by machinery in quantities sufficient to meet the demands of the South. In fine, the people are determined scrupulously to live independent of the North, as they are evidencing by their handy inventions. The women, too, animated with becoming zeal and resolution to sustain our glorious cause, have put aside their silks, their calicoes, their lead dresses, and covered up their pianos, and have substituted the wheel, the cards, the loom, and are fostering a commendable spirit of emulation in making the largest number of yards, and the neatest patterns of checks and stripes for themselves and their little ones, and the substantial jeans to clothe their husbands, their sons, and their brothers in the army, and then for gratuitous distribution to any needy soldiers. They are, without distinction of circle or property, all united in constant and careful engagement in getting up domestics of every kind to add to their comforts at home and supply our army with blankets, clothing, and neat caps. Defend us with your bayonets, and we will sustain you with our needles, is the watchword with them.

In Rockingham county, cotton yarn, cotton cloth of various kinds, and woolen goods, suited to the necessities of the army, are being manufactured.

In Spartanburg and Laurens, South Carolina, great manufacturing enterprise has been exhibited. In the latter county it is mentioned, in addition to the regular branches of manufacture, the ladies generally are making a great quantity of most excellent cloth of various descriptions for men's wear, children, negroes, and even for themselves, which are now taking the places of fine delaines and silks. The ladies in one battalion in that district recently furnished for the uniforms of one company of volunteers three hundred and fifty yards of very nice jeans, five hundred yards of flannel, and three hundred and fifty pairs of socks, in a very short time, made upon the old-fashioned hand-looms, which are numerous in that county—one in almost every family—and some of the cloth for service is said to be equal, if not superior, to the best broadcloth. In Chester every household is said to have become a manufacturing establishment. This is a picture more or less of the whole South. These facts are most gratifying and encouraging, for unless we learn to manufacture for ourselves we shall never become independent in reality as well as in name of the murderers and fiends who are seeking our destruction.

THE "FRENCH LADY" ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.—Lieutenant Thomas, the "French lady," confined in Fort Lafayette for transferring the steamer St. Nicholas to the custody of the rebels last summer, escaped from Fort Lafayette on Monday night. He had procured a number of tin cans, which he corked tightly and tied about his waist, when he took to the water and swam toward the Long Island shore. He was discovered by the sentinel, and a boat being put into requisition, he was brought back and conveyed to his old quarters. Thomas was at first confined in Fort McHenry, in Baltimore, where he made several efforts to clear out, but not succeeding, finally pretended insanity. At one time his release seemed probable, when he suddenly regained his faculties, and was detained and sent North. The steamer St. Nicholas, which he managed to transfer to the rebel authorities, was committed to the flames in front of Fredericksburg last week by the rebels themselves, fearing that she might fall into the hands of Gen. McDowell's army.—*Northern Paper.*

### FROM COLORADO.

From the Missouri Democrat.]

DENVER CITY, April 17.—Although this is a dull time of the year in this surlesous country, it has been made unusually dull the past few days by a violent snow storm. The weather last fall was fine; winter set in late and was long and cold. Until recently we had but little snow; but during the past three days we have had almost continual snowing. One of our editors says there has fallen about three and a half feet of snow during that time. Most of it has melted. It was about fourteen inches deep this morning and still snowing. It has produced a blockade in the roads, and the people of Denver, like a besieged city, are so shut up that it is difficult to get about. Both the eastern and mountain coaches started out this morning, but had to come back because of the deep drifted snow. This is the greatest snow ever known in this country by our oldest settlers. It has brought on a deep stagnation in business, cut off communion with the States, and corralled us beneath the shade of the white Rocky mountains, giving us a good opportunity to consider our ways.

Prices have gone up enormously; flour this evening is $2.50 per sack; wood is quoted at $12 a cord, hay $40 a ton and best beef 15 cents a pound. If this state of things continues it will be very hard on the poor, and a very large proportion of us belong to that class in this gold country; and if it shall be our lot to stare starvation in the face, it will, I trust, lead us to think more of Him who "gives us our daily bread," and draw us nearer and nearer to Him. Doubtless a little scourging would tend to humble us, lead us to repentance, and redound to "out profit." Our people have been undergoing a gradual moral reform, and anything that will lead us to think of the "Great Giver," will no doubt help it on. We have great reason to be thankful for the "peace and plenty" with which we have been favored the past year. Yet we have not been without our trials. And if we would not let our hearts be troubled in all these trials, let us "Trust in the Lord and do good, and we shall be fed."

FARMING

Many of our people have left the city and gone to the country and opened farms. There is now a great demand for farming utensils. Making plows pays very well just now; sometimes they come a hundred miles for a plow. Plows bring from $30 to $45. The plow maker buys up old boilers and saws and makes plow irons and hoes of them. By irrigating they raise large crops of corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, etc., here.

This heavy snow will be very favorable for vegetation. If we can only succeed in raising enough provisions in this Territory to become self-sustaining, it will be a great advantage to our industrious, persevering pioneers. This is a fine country for grazing. Cattle will keep fat all year round on grass, except such a time as this when the snow is so deep they can't get to it, which, on the plains, is very unusual.

MINING

According to reports, the mineral resources of California are becoming more and more attractive. The prospects for this year look brighter than ever before. The late spring is a drawback to the miners. One small company left Denver for the Salmon river mines recently; another is outfitting in the Gregory region to go. Miners are fond of prospecting and searching for some new thing.

The southern mines are an object of unusual attraction this spring. A new paper has been started there at Laurette recently.

The Overland stage company run a coach there and back once a week, carrying the express and United States mail. They expect to run three times a week as soon as business fairly opens.

### Honors to the Dead.

From the Owensboro (Ky.) Shield, 15th.]

A Confederate soldier, who was wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and who was being conveyed to Louisville as a prisoner, died of his wounds between Evansville and Owensboro, and, after being stripped of all his clothing, was thrown into an old wooden box which was about three inches too short for him, and left on the wharf boat to be buried by our citizens. A meeting was called by the southern citizens of the town, and preparations made for a suitable burial at one o'clock on Thursday. Long before the appointed time, our streets were thronged with people from all sections of the country, who had come to witness the solemn ceremony. At two o'clock the remains were conveyed to the Methodist church, where an impressive and eloquent funeral oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. Nicholson. The number of spectators at the church was variously estimated at from 1000 to 1500. After the exercises at the church were concluded, the procession repaired to the cemetery, where they deposited the remains of the brave but unfortunate soldier, who died while nobly battling in defense of his country and his country's cause.

It may be some consolation to the friends of the deceased to know—though buried among strangers, in a strange land—that he was interred in a manner becoming his cause, and that thousands of sympathizing tears were shed over his grave for the loved ones at home, and many a fervent prayer offered up to God for his safe deliverance to that haven of rest, where strife, dissensions and abolitionism never enter, and where peace and harmony reign forever.

Soldier, rest; thy warfare o'er,
Dream of fighting fields no more,
Sleep the sleep that knows no breaking
Morn of toil nor night or waking.

The name of the soldier was A. Kyle. It was stated that he belonged to company C, 13th regiment Louisiana volunteers. He was of dark complexion, had black hair and eyes, and was well formed. He was six feet three inches high.

### Effects of the War on Yankeedom.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* thus speaks of one of the many disastrous effects of the war on the North. He says:

The real estate agents report a greater demand for small dwelling houses, with rents ranging from two hundred and fifty dollars to four hundred and fifty dollars per annum, than was ever known before at this season, and the consequence is a slight enhancement of the rents of that particular description of property. The fact is, the losses and sacrifices entailed by the war have obliged many of our people to retire to a more primitive style of life, and to study the science of domestic economy more attentively than it was ever studied before. "Brown-stone fronts on the avenue" are ceasing to be tests of respectability and fashion, and, happily, it is no longer considered "vulgar" for one to dwell in a plain, old-fashioned "brick." War, we thus see, is not an unmixed evil. If we are losing in one way, we are gaining in another. If we have suffered in pocket and in trade, we have gained, or are gaining, something in habits of moderation and morality. If the "flesh times," caused by southern travel northward every year at this season, before the war, have temporarily taken their leave, so also have the prodigal habits, the tawdry tastes, and the "fast living," that were the offspring of that species of patronage. Even the fancy, flash, expensive Broadway hotels, which were constructed with especial reference to southern tastes, are in a state of transition from Oriental luxuriousness to almost puritanical plainness.

### Martial Law in Cities.

The people of Macon (Georgia) held a meeting recently, and passed a resolution, requesting the Governor to declare martial law in that city so far as to suspend the sale of spirituous liquors. Hon. F. G. Holt, chairman of the meeting, addressed the Governor on the subject. His excellency replied as follows:

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., April 22, 1862.

Hon. T. G. Holt, Macon:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 14th inst., I am instructed by the Governor to say that he does not consider he has the right to declare martial law to a limited extent over any city or territory of the State for a special purpose. That other the civil or military authorities must govern. Nor does his excellency think that the mere suppression of the liquor traffic would justify a declaration of martial law. The evils growing out of it is great beyond all doubt; but it is believed mere police regulations, if rigidly enforced, would abate much of the evil. To declare and maintain martial law, necessarily involves the employment of a greater or less military force; and since the passage of the Conscript Act, his excellency is left almost impotent as to men or arms. Trusting that an adequate remedy for the evils complained of may be found, I am, sir, very respectfully, etc.,

H. H. WATERS, S. E. Dep.

### From Apalachicola.

The Quincy (Florida) *Dispatch* of the 26th says:

We had the pleasure on Thursday of meeting Lieutenant C. E. L. Allison, Captain Davidson's company, now stationed at Ricco's Bluff, which place he left on Wednesday. He gives us information of their trips to Apalachicola within a recent date. There are some hundred men in the city and three hundred or four hundred women and children, at the mercy of the enemy. The citizens are as loyal as any in the Confederacy, and only remain there from the sheer force of circumstances. The Yankees have made but little demonstration towards the city since the interview reported in a late issue of the *Dispatch*. They came up the river a few miles several days ago and took two schooners or sloops. The blockading fleet consists of an old looking bark, some twelve or fourteen miles from the city. The "Guards" and "Greys" are doing good service. Lieut.-Col. Holland's battalion is recruiting slowly. Some seven or eight deaths have occurred in the battalion since its arrival.

### Northern Taxes.

The northern people have rushed into every kind of expense to carry on the war of subjugation, regardless of the future. They are issuing promises to pay without count, as fast as their presses can print them. The Cincinnati *Times* is authority for saying that by the first of the approaching July their war debt will be one thousand five hundred million of dollars; and that owing to the increased expense of transportation in conducting the invasion into the interior of the South, their Secretary of War asserts that the expense of the war is now five millions of dollars a day.

Now, to keep this tremendous bubble afloat is their ticklish job. We learn from a letter recently received from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, that the screws are being applied there. The Federal assessor, according to this authority, values the land or other property at what suits him, on which the owner has to pay a tax of five per cent. This appears to include everything—land, negroes, stocks, notes, bonds, etc. A negro is valued at $1000, and his owner has to pay a tax of $50 on him, whether he is worth that amount or worth nothing. The land is valued far above the idea of the owner, and a tax assessed accordingly. If he don't like it, it will be sold to pay the tax, and by this means pass into northern hands.

This is probably the process of confiscation after subjugation. Whether so or not, we are unable to say. The war tax don't appear to meet with much favor, even in Delaware, as we learn from the same source that the Federal forces were lately withdrawn from the Eastern Shore to go into Delaware, in order to put down a war tax rebellion in that State. A gentleman on the Eastern Shore, who is not considered wealthy, is assessed with a war tax of $1500—possibly more than one-half of his revenue.

With this prospect staring us in the face, what should the South not do and suffer to avert subjugation?—*Norfolk Day-Book.*

### News from Nassau.

Through the courtesy of a gentleman who has lately arrived, we have been furnished with Nassau files to the 23d inst. The steamer Nashville arrived April 1st, and changed her colors to the British, under the name of Thomas L. Wragg, and sailed again on the 6th, having taken on board the cargo of arms of the British steamship Southward, that arrived from England a few days previously. The steamer Economist, from Charleston, arrived April 6th, with eleven hundred bales of cotton. The British screw steamship Karnack, which has been a regular packet, for some time, between Havana, Nassau and New York, had got ashore on Nassau Bar, and, it is thought, would be wrecked. Capt. Carlin, of the steamer Cecile, rendered his valuable aid on the occasion. The schooner Pride, with a cargo of cotton, from Georgetown, South Carolina, had arrived at Nassau, and sailed again on the 24th instant.

A letter from Bordeaux, dated March 12th, says that a British steamer was in that port, loaded with a cargo worth $1,000,000, part of which was brought from England, and was intended to run the blockade of the southern ports. The schooner Albert, Captain Errickson, cleared from Nassau, for Cardenas, on the 16th instant. The schooner Chase, Captain Habenicht, cleared for Baltimore on the same day, with a cargo of salt. The British screw steamer Minna had arrived at Nassau, from London. The schooner Louisa cleared from Nassau on the 21st instant, with a cargo of mackerel, etc., and the schooner Albert, Captain Stein, on the same day, with salt, coffee, etc. The pilot boat W. Y. Leitch had arrived out. The steamships Ella Warley, Gladiator and Southwick were at Nassau—the two last loading for Liverpool. On the 24th, a report reached Nassau that a large British steamer had been wrecked in the neighborhood.—*Charleston Mercury.*

### Fatal Occurrence.

A party consisting of Major E. Sell, of this city, David Kauffer, passenger, from Augusta, and three of the crew of the schooner Guide, captured last Saturday night by the blockaders off this port, were put ashore on Gibbs' island last Wednesday. They remained on the island until Friday morning, unable to get conveyance to the city, and were first discovered by the pickets of Hatch's battalion. The pickets not aware of any person being on the island, and observing Mr. Kauffer, who was standing on the piazza of the house in which they had entered, fired at him, believing him to be one of the enemy. Mr. Kauffer wore a blue suit similar to the undress uniform of the enemy, and on the appearance of the pickets, attempted to run into the house. This no doubt caused the fatal mistake. A ball shot from an Enfield rifle struck him in the breast, passing clear through him, coming out at the back. He had barely time to get in the front room, when he fell and expired.

Maj. Sell, the supercargo of the schooner Guide, who was in the house, ran out and displayed a white flag. Our pickets then came up and learned from Maj. Sell the circumstances of his capture and release, and his detention on the island since Wednesday. Much regret was expressed for the fatal mistake made, and every assistance tendered to enable the remainder of the party to reach the city. They were conveyed to Sullivan's Island, where the party were furnished with a boat by Col. Keitt, and reached the city about four o'clock Friday afternoon.

An inquest was held on the body of Mr. Kauffer, by Coroner Whiting, at Gen. Ripley's headquarters, and a verdict rendered of "accidental death." Mr. Kauffer's remains will be sent to his relatives in Augusta. The money, papers, and other property of the deceased, remain in the hands of the coroner, subject to the order of the deceased's relatives.

Major Sell reports the capture of the schooner Wave the same night by the blockaders, and two others whose names he did not remember, making four in all.

The blockading fleet off the harbor, while he remained with them, consisted of the steamers James Adger, Augusta, Flambeau, Huron, Susquehanna, (flag ship) Florida, a bark and a sailing vessel off Bull's. The Guide was captured by the Huron, one of the new gunboats ordered by Lincoln's Congress, the Wave by an armed yacht. He does not know how the other two were captured.

The blockaders boasted that the mortars that reduced Fort Pulaski would answer for the reduction of Fort Sumter, and they would try it soon as Savannah fell. About fifteen boats like the Huron, they asserted to be finished, and coming South.—*Charleston Courier.*

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—On the receipt of the news of General A. H. Gladden's wound, at Columbia, South Carolina, Nancy, a slave of his, (who, for faithful conduct to his wife in her last illness; to her infant Mary; and to himself, in an attack of cholera in New Orleans, has received some privileges) set out to join her master at Corinth, with the necessary documents from the headquarters of Gov. Pickens. Hearing at Huntsville information of the place being occupied by the enemy, she, with others, had to come by Mobile, fondly hoping to be permitted again to nurse the wounded soldier and patriot. But, alas! his spirit had fled, and the sad news that reached her here deeply affected her. Being thus far south, and having a son in New Orleans, and learning that Lieut. Gladden, his nephew, was wounded also, she asked permission to pass on to attend him and see her son, which was granted, and she left for New Orleans on Wednesday afternoon. Oh! ye of the North, if your souls could appreciate the relations of master and servant in the South, you would appreciate such affection as this. But you are dead to such sentiment, and must be left to your idol, the almighty dollar—your measure of sentiment, religion, justice and right.—*Mobile Tribune.*

### "Will Beauregard Fight Again?"

The question is asked by the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Pittsburg, who thus answers it:

An escaped prisoner thinks that Beauregard had about ninety thousand men. They were well armed, and from their appearance, the best troops of the southern army. Beauregard has displayed great ability in organizing so powerful an army in so short a period of time as has intervened since their rescue at Fort Donelson. Will he fight again? I think there is no doubt that there will be another hard-fought contest in the vicinity of Corinth, or at Grand Junction, even if Memphis falls. He can, without difficulty, make his army equal to General Halleck's in numbers.

When he retired, instead of being chased to Corinth, the retreat was conducted in good order, and his reserves, which protected the rear, encamped on Monday night only nine miles from Pittsburg. All the accounts which you have had of Buell's chasing them to Corinth are pleasant fictions. The manner in which Beauregard withdrew his army leads us to the belief that he is not going to abandon the contest and allow Gen. Halleck to sweep down through the South unmolested.

I understand that Gen. Halleck expects another contest; but some days must pass before it can be ventured on. The army must be reorganized. But Beauregard will not be likely to be an aggressor the second time. He has had a lesson, and he will be wary how he moves in the future.

### River Defenses.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.]

The unvarying success of the Federal gunboats, in reducing or passing all our river defenses which they have yet assailed, are naturally alarming to all cities on the banks of our navigable streams; and the defensive works heretofore opposed to them having proved unavailing, we think it time that new plans should be tested. Their steel-pointed balls penetrated and breached the thick walls of Fort Pulaski, and their shells drive our men from the protection of open sand defenses. Works of timber of these classes cannot be relied on against ironclad boats, with heavy guns and mortars, that can approach within point-blank range and pour in their shot and shell from cover as nearly impenetrable as the works they are assailing. In broad and deep rivers, like the Tennessee and Mississippi, in which some of their boats can pass our works while the others are lightly engaging them, it may be difficult to find a remedy or checkmate for this advantage.

But we believe that the results of the war have already indicated the kind of battery that can be successfully used for the defense of rivers with narrow channels. It was first tested at Charleston, as an offensive engine of war, in the floating battery and Stevens' iron battery, and it has since been tried in the Manassas at New Orleans and the Merrimac at Norfolk. In all these trials its success has been signal and brilliant. Why cannot stationary batteries, made of sloping railroad iron and presenting a roof from which the enemy's balls must glance without penetrating, be made as effective, when built at the water's edge, near a narrow channel, for the defense of a river, as the floating iron battery was at Charleston? They can, on our narrow streams, be located very near the channel at an advantageous point, and would be proof against both bombs and balls. To oppose mailed gunboats with an assurance of success, the battery would have to be stationed very near a passage which they would have to make, but it would be no secure against the enemy's shot or shell that this position could be taken with security. Only a slight obstruction in the river would be an effectual barrier to the passage of a gunboat under the close fire of a battery like this.

Works of this kind are moreover recommended by their cheapness and the facility with which they can be constructed. We believe that it would be a liberal estimate to say that ten thousand dollars would be sufficient to put a narrow river, thus guarded, in a complete and reliable state of defense; and the railroad iron could with much greater facility be used for this purpose than any other material.

We observe that the people of Montgomery are beginning to contemplate the possibility of Federal gunboats ascending the Alabama river, and to inquire into their means of defense; and perhaps there are cities on other rivers that could wisely turn their earnest, practical attention to the same question. They should move expeditiously, or they may be too late; and, in our opinion, the successes of the iron batteries at Charleston, of the Manassas, and the Merrimac, have indicated the cheapest, readiest, and surest means of successful defense.

### The Experiments at Shoeburyness.

The accounts which reach us by the City of New York of the trial of armor-clad targets at Shoeburyness possess peculiar interest in this country at this time. It seems that the contest in Hampton Roads has provoked an honorable rivalry in England between the war office and the admiralty; the one to produce irresistible cannon, and the other to construct impregnable armor. These experiments at Shoeburyness were made with a view to test the vulnerability of all the armor-clad vessels afloat, and if the result announced is correct, neither the Warrior, Le Gloire, nor Monitor can resist the impact of a shot from a smooth-bore muzzle-loading gun in possession of the English war office. The weight of the gun or the shot is not given, and we have therefore no means of comparing it with the ordnance now coming into use in this country, but it of course must be very heavy to produce the effects described in the telegraphic summary.

The statement that balls which flew off in splinters from a target representing a section of the Warrior, penetrating, as if it were wood, one of the same strength and make of the Monitor, must be received with many grains of allowance. The armor of the Warrior is only four and a half to five inches thick, while the turret of the Monitor is nine inches thick; true, the frigate has an inner frame of teak to support the iron, but no ordinary thickness of wood would supply so much resisting power as four inches of wrought iron, and there is fully this much difference between the American and English vessels.

The experiments seem to have convinced the London *Times* that armored vessels, no matter what the thickness of their sides, are not to be depended upon in view of the improved heavy projectiles now coming into use. It therefore despair suggests an immense steam ram as the only practical solution of the problem of future national warfare. But this by no means follows: No section of a wooden vessel could withstand the impact of an old-fashioned 32-pound or 64-pound shot, yet batteries were fought in times past with these weapons, and without doing serious damage to the ships engaged. And so in the contest of iron-plated ships. Guns can never be used with the same effect against a moving vessel as it aimed at a stationary target.

It is evident, however, from these experiments in England, that the Warrions are costly failures; nor is it quite clear that we have as yet hit upon the correct plan of building armored vessels. It is to be hoped that all the money appropriated by Congress will not be spent on one, two, or three models of ships. All as yet is experiment, and it will not do for us to build a costly navy, as England has done, to find it useless after the money has been spent.—*New York World, 24th.*

☞ The Macon *Telegraph* has been informed by Dr. Cole, of Leon county, Florida, that two Confederate prisoners have recently arrived in Tallahassee, from Key West. They escaped from the island in a skiff, stealing away at night from the neighborhood of the salt works. They report that an expedition was fitting out at Key West to ascend to Apalachicola, and probably attack Columbus, Georgia. It was expected to leave Key West about the 10th inst.

SALT SPRINGS.—There are a number of these in Cobb county, near Sweet Water creek. Mr. H. P. Meredith showed us a specimen of salt made by him of the water from these springs, by which it appears evident that they could be worked to great profit. We hope some of our enterprising capitalists will take an early opportunity of testing the water of these springs.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*


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# LOCAL MATTERS.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1862.

CHILD WHIPPING.—J. A. Rains was fined eleven dollars by the Recorder, yesterday, for scolding a woman's child whose husband is in the army. He was also fined ten dollars on the Marshal's docket.

SHOOTING.—For firing his pistol within the limits of the corporation, J. Ferguson was yesterday fined six dollars by the Recorder. He was fined a second six dollars on the Provost Marshal's docket.

DEAD ANIMALS.—Owing to the ravages of the buffalo gnats, the number of dead animals about the city has been unusually great. The removal of the bodies is done by a party on contract. The contract was, of course, made on an estimate of the average amount of labor to be done. That amount is now so much above the average that the contractor has applied to Council for an increase of pay commensurate with the increase of his business. Test body, however, have determined to hold him to the letter of his contract, and, in the meantime, the nuisance from the putrifying dead bodies of horses is threatening the public health. We are informed that very many are rotting south of the city, near the cotton press, and also many are lying on the bank of the river below the cotton press, that have been thrown over the bluff but not put into the river. The hot weather is now coming on, and not a day should be lost in clearing away what is poisoning the air we breathe.

PROPERTY HOLDERS SHOULD NOTICE.—Each year property holders are put to much trouble, and often in vain, to obtain a revision by the City Council of the assessor's valuation of their property for corporation tax purposes. This trouble and disappointment is the property holders' own fault. After the assessors have finished the work of valuation their books are always kept open for a certain time for revision, and those who are dissatisfied can then urge their objections, and, if they are valid, the required correction will be made. At this present time the assessors are sitting with their books daily, in the Council chamber, corner of Second and Madison streets, and will remain in session until next Saturday. During this time property holders should call upon them, ascertain that the property on which they are assessed is their own, and that the valuation is correctly made. If they find any error it will be at once corrected. If this is now attended to, much future trouble will be saved, and the mortification of having to pay an unjust proportion of tax avoided.

YE LOCAL.—Among the characters that play their part in city scenes, "ye local" certainly merits a place. He is entirely a modern invention, combining a variety of powers often deemed inconsistent with each other, for he must have intelligence to discriminate, quickness to perceive, mind to reflect, and ability to use his pen with readiness. Mere mental qualifications, however, will not suffice for "ye local;" he must possess physical vigor sufficient to perform an indefinite amount of pedestrianism. The head to think, is useless without the foot to wander. He must be able to rise early, sit up late, and get out of bed at all times when the fire bell rings, or street rowdies cry murder. He must be fearless of danger, and ready to "pitch in" when there is a fight or a riot. He must be "hale fellow well met" in the bar room, yet reliable for sobriety. He must be sufficiently free in his manner to get items from the humblest laborer, and yet have a demeanor that qualifies him for the drawing room. He must be able to look on every form of disease without shrinking, or he will not get "a case unparalleled in the history of medicine" from the physician; and have power to judge with coolness on the most horrible exercises of the surgeon's art or he misses the chance of detailing "the most skillful operation ever recorded in the annals of science." When all the world is excited, he must be cool, or he cannot observe what others manifest. When accidents bring wounds and death, while others are indulging their sympathy and playing the good Samaritan, he must remain a petrifaction and ascertain who is dead and where the wounds are inflicted. Where everybody else laughs, he must keep his gravity, or he will miss the points his pen has to record. Where all weep, he must be as unmoved as the rock, for he cannot use his pen with tears in his eyes, and he has no time while he is reporting to dry them. He must be forbearing and good tempered, or he will everlastingly be in difficulties. He must know everybody, or he will commit perpetual blunders, failing to distinguish "one of our most influential citizens" from the deckhand of a steamboat, and making no difference between "a highly respectable gentleman somewhat disguised in liquor" and an honest mechanic who is "downright drunk." He must know everything for he has to give his judgment on sermons and patent medicines, books and street cleaning, speeches and lager beer, new inventions in mechanics, the last comet, spirit rappings, church divisions, judicial decisions, official conduct, fashionable bonnets, the Rev. John Smith's eloquent prayer, and the side-splitting song at the nigger minstrels last performance. He must know the city business, and how it is conducted, the routine of City Council discussion, and the peculiar notions, failings and qualifications of every Alderman. If he go on a journey, he must be able to