MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE!

100 BBLS. PRIME AND MESS BEEF.
J. D. MORTON & CO.,
my13 3t Refiner Wharfboat.

WANTED,

A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY, or light Jersey Wagon, with top in good order. Any one having such an article, who is willing to part with it at the reasonable price, for cash, will hear of a purchaser by applying at this office. my13 3t

IMPROVED PLANTATION FOR SALE FOR CASH!

640 ACRES, in Delta county, Mississippi, near Horn Lake Depot. Confederate notes or bonds will pay for it.
ALSO—One LOT, 75 by 150 in Block 99, Greenlaw Division, and several other CITY LOTS, will be sold at a fair price.
SHEPHARD & CRAIG,
my13 3t 274 Main street.

WANTED,

50 RECRUITS to fill the ranks of Company H, Tennessee Guards, 4th Tennessee regiment. The recruiting officer, M. T. GAVIN, can be found at Southworth, Napier & Co.'s, who will attend to preparation, etc., for all recruits. [my13 1w

REAL ESTATE
For Sale for Confederate Money

SEVERAL ELIGIBLE LOTS on Poplar avenue and Jackson street. Also, thirty acres and half acre of WOODLAND on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, five miles from the city. Apply to
GEORGE POPE, Attorney, etc.,
my13 3t 20½ Court Block, Madison street.

AUCTION SALE!

SPLENDID CITY PROPERTY
For Confederate Money!

ON THURSDAY, May 15th, 1862, we will sell to the highest bidder, that splendid property known as the south tenement of the

IRVING BLOCK,

Facing Court Square on the East. The sale will take place on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.
PASSMORE, LIDE & MARSHALL,
my13-3t* Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

FRENCH GOODS AT AUCTION!

By Wallace, Hyde & Rogerson.

ON Second street, two doors south of Madison street, on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without reserve, we will sell Ladies, Misses and Children's UNDER CLOTHES, such as Chemises, Dressing Gowns, Underskirts, Chemisettes, etc.

For the first time we ask the Ladies to give us a call, when all the amiability and politeness of the firm will be expended for the benefit of the ladies.
my13 2t WALLACE, HYDE & ROGERSON.

NOTICE.

HEAD QUARTERS,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 10th, 1862.

ABSENT soldiers belonging to the First Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi regiment, that escaped capture at Island No. 10, and those who were about on sick furlough, are hereby warned, will report themselves to me at Corinth, or they will be considered deserters. H. W. LAIRD,
my11 3t* Captain Commanding
Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser will please copy.

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS 1st ALABAMA REGIMENT,
FORT PILLOW, May 7th, 1862.

ABSENT soldiers of the First Alabama regiment are required to report themselves at Fort Pillow without delay, or they will be considered as deserters and treated as such.
By order of R. H. ISBELL,
my11 3t* Captain Commanding 1st Ala. Reg.
Alabama papers will please copy.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 340.

HEADQUARTERS,
MEMPHIS, May 10, 1862.

THE following order, in compliance with orders from Lt. General Beauregard, is published for the information of the public:

I. The Civil Governor and Provost Marshal will arrest all persons who refuse to take Confederate money in all ordinary business transactions. No more subterfuges on the part of the persons or persons refusing, will suffice to screen the offender from the penalties of this order.

II. Banks, banking houses and all incorporated companies are hereby required to take Confederate notes as currency in the transaction of their business.

III. All persons will distinctly understand that nothing in the least degree calculated to discredit the operation of the Government will be tolerated, or treated as anything else than what it is, DISLOYALTY.

IV. A bright compliance with this order is expected and it will be vigilantly and promptly enforced.

By command of THOS. H. ROSSER,
Colonel Commanding Post.
[Official] THOS. M. CROWDER,
my11 3t Acting Post Adjutant.

STATEMENT

OF the finances of HARMAN'S Regiment of Confederate Infantry:

Total amount subscribed to Regiment	$6,356 00
CR.	
Amount of delinquent list	$ 425 00
Amount of expenses	3,899 00
Bills payable to A. B. Kirtland	900 00 — 5,224 00
Indebtedness of the Regiment	$ 930 35

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn.,
May 6th, 1862.

EDITORS APPEAL: Above I hand you a statement of the condition of the finances of my regiment. The list of subscriptions, paid and unpaid, and an account of the expenditures, you will oblige me by having exposed in your office for the examination of those who so liberally assisted me in my efforts to raise the regiment. The thanks of the whole command are cordially given to them. Those who have, so far, failed to make good their subscriptions, it is hoped will come forward and redeem their promises. Capt. Stickley, Q. M., is now in Memphis, and will call upon these gentlemen. The regiment is not as yet completed. I have good reason to believe that but a short time will elapse before it will be. Such as it is, however, its material, discipline and the general health of the men, is excellent, and I hope that the time will soon arrive when the expectations which a liberal public have formed of us will be fulfilled.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. DESHA HARMAN,
my11 1w Colonel Commanding

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS 2D DIVISION,
CORINTH, May 6th, 1862.

ALL officers and soldiers from this command, absent without leave, are ordered to report themselves in camp within ten days from this date, or they will be considered as deserters and treated accordingly.
By order of Major-General CURTIS:
JAS. D. PORTER,
my10-1w A. A. General.

Fifty Recruits Wanted!

IMMEDIATELY, to fill the ranks of Company A (Shelby Grays), 4th regiment Tennessee volunteers to the number required by law.

The recruiting officer, James H. Beasley, can be found during business hours at No. 235 Main street, old stand of Martin & Beasley, who will procure transportation etc., for all recruits.
Memphis, May 8, 1862.—my9 3t

LABORERS WANTED!

I WANT FIFTY LABORERS to work in the Lead factory, at Columbus. Transportation will be paid and good wages given. Apply at once at the corner of Third and Monroe streets. J. T. TREZEVANT,
my7-1w Acting Ordnance Officer.

MAP OF TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY,

WITH all its railroads, rivers, villages, forts and battlefields, also twenty by twenty six. For sale by the Publisher. Wholesale price $1. Retail $1.50.
O. LEDERER,
my7-1w* Memphis, Tenn.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS!

THE assessors for the 20th corporate year having completed the assessment and returned their books to this office, property owners are hereby notified to come forward in the next ten days (Sunday excepted), and cause all such alterations to be made as will be necessary and proper in the assessment of their property boundaries, etc. JOHN PARK,
my7-10t Assess. corp. Mayor.

TENNESSEE MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED IN 1833.

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

JOSEPH TAYLE, President.
A. W. BUTLER, Secretary.
T. G. LONSDALE, Agent,
oct25-1y No. 2 Jefferson street.

SOUTHERN SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS

D. PANTE & CO.,
MEMPHIS.....TENNESSEE.

TALLOW, Beeswax, Soap Grease, good Wood Ashes, etc., bought at all times. de29-1y*

Daily Appeal.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

RICHMOND, May 2, 1862.

I have more than once of late referred to the alarming mortality which prevails in the military hospitals of this city, it was with a full knowledge that the subject was a most painful one, and only because I conceived that some radical change ought to be made in the system of treating the sick soldiers, whose claims upon our notice are of the highest and most sacred kind. It does seem so distressing, that now, as the earth is bursting forth into beauty beneath the soft influences of spring, and not even the desolation of war itself can repress the universal smile of nature, so many of the young, the gallant, the noble sons of the South should be going down to the long winter of the grave, that the most careless and insentable must inquire if nothing can be done to diminish this fearful aggregate of death? Last summer when the first of the wounded men of our battles was brought to Richmond, and the ordinary camp diseases made their earliest appearance in the hundreds of tents around the city, private hospitals were established here, accommodating a greater or less number of patients, at which gentle ladies attended with undeviating regularity, week after week, to minister to the relief of the suffering inmates. Some of these private hospitals had beds for seventy five sick men. In all of them, the food and nourishment provided was prepared in the houses of the lady attendants and without expense to the Confederate States. In all of them, the utmost cleanliness was maintained, and cheerful helps for the convalescent, such as books, and newspapers, and flowers, were introduced.

The number of deaths in these volunteer *maisons de santé* was very small in proportion to the number of patients, as compared with the mortuary statistics of the public hospitals, and the success which waited upon the efforts of the ladies to do good, and the gratifying consciousness that they were accomplishing a good work, led to the increase of the private establishments in all parts of the city. But suddenly there went forth an order from the War Department that the private hospitals must be closed—that all this irregular benevolence and unofficial, unlicensed (I protest I do not mean this last adjective as a flaw at Mr. Benjamin) philanthropy was doing great mischief—that the song of the Samaritan sisters was too rich, and the general character of their system too indulgent. All the soldiers must go into the public wards. Whereupon the States established hospitals of their own here, Texas and South Carolina and Louisiana and Georgia, institutions under liberal patronage and excellent management. I can speak of my own knowledge as to the Georgia hospital in which Vice President Stephens manifested a warm interest, and which was attended, for a time, by ladies inspired with the purest patriotism and the tenderest humanity.

The Confederate government also enlarged its general hospitals and opened new ones, which the ladies of Richmond and of other southern cities sojourning here, visited as volunteer nurses, until the utter impossibility of keeping the houses clean, or of enforcing anything like decency among the inmates, constrained them reluctantly to withdraw. So that the poor soldier is now left to the public hospital, dependent upon the attentions of hired nurses long since grown callous to suffering, with no one to say to him a friendly word or bestow on him a pleasant smile, but his physician, or some chance committee man of a Christian society who braves the atmosphere of the building upon an errand of mercy. God help him, poor fellow! as I think of him, I read *Le Fevre* and *My Uncle Toby*, and that yet more simply pathetic narrative of one who lay by the wayside trodden and bruised by the priest and the Levite, and wish that the regulations of the War Department did not render lending him comfort and sympathy so improper and so difficult. Of the condition of the general hospitals at the present time your correspondent can say nothing from personal observation, but the fact that the stench which issues from one, situated upon the finest street in Richmond, has aroused the fearful ire and the notice of his honor, the Mayor, and the other sadder fact that the inmates are dying at the rate of three hundred and fifty a week, would force upon us the conviction that they must be dreadfully mismanaged, uncomfortable and unclean. I have written more than I intended on this matter, but the sight of the hearse, and the two or three attendants, every time I go into the street, compels me to think of it very much.

No battle as yet in the Peninsula, though it is now said the shock cannot be postponed beyond two or three days. I am incredulous. There is a belief in some circles here that Johnston's purpose was to bring on an immediate engagement when he went down to assume the command a fortnight ago, but that he has been restrained by the President. This may be pure imagination, but it has an air of probability. Day before yesterday a heavy fire was opened upon the works at Yorktown by the fleet and the land batteries combined, and it continued for six hours without serious damage. It is stated that McClellan had succeeded in mounting a battery on shore, which commands the steamboat landing, and that the transports from West Point with provisions were not able to make their usual discharge in consequence, but that they succeeded in doing this under cover of night.

Should this statement prove correct, another wharf must be built higher up the river, if the army is to remain at Yorktown, but such a structure will be rendered unnecessary, in my judgment, *by the falling back of our entire force behind the Chickahominy*, for which I have reason to believe the necessary preparations have already been made. Indeed, the enemy has been permitted to close around us so nearly that the life and death struggle for the Confederate capital will probably be made within sight of its towers and steeples.

We got, to-day, a Yankee account of the taking of New Orleans, which claims, without giving us the particulars, that the forts, Jackson and St. Philip, were demolished, that the Louisiana was sunk, and that the city was taken without the firing of a gun. No mention made of any destruction of cotton.

Apropos of this all the manufactured tobacco in the city was seized, yesterday, by the government, and ordered to be immediately stored in large warehouses contiguous to each other in the suburbs, where it may be burned in case the necessity should arise. The unmanufactured tobacco on storage here is principally the property of French and German purchasers. Not less than fifteen thousand hogsheads belonging to European houses are thus held up.

We have rumors of Jackson, to-day, but they are so wildly improbable that I do not think them worth mentioning. DIXIE

THE ENEMY IN ARKANSAS.

We make the following extract from a private letter dated Jacksonport, Arkansas, May 8:

Jacksonport was occupied by the Federals for the first time on last Friday. Their forces are variously estimated at from nine to twenty thousand—they try very hard to make the impression that it is the latter; but from what I can learn they will not exceed nine at farthest. They say they are going to Little Rock and establish Phelps, of Missouri, as Governor, but my impression is that they will remain at Jacksonport until they ascertain the result at Corinth; and should we repulse them there (which I trust in God we may), they will go no farther. They are guessing extensively, and say as soon as they establish their government in this State they are going to Texas. It may be better for the Confederacy ultimately that our forces were taken to Tennessee, but it is a death blow to Arkansas. She can well say she has been made a martyr for our cause.

I think it was a great oversight in our head men as they did not call out every man in the State able to bear arms before removing our army. It would be better for them to be in the field fighting, than to be at home meating bread for the eternal Yankees to feed this army upon. If they are suffered to remain here any length of time they will eat up all the provisions in the country. They are paying forty cents for corn and seven cents for bacon in United States script, and endorsing on the back "secesh." I have not been to Jacksonport since their arrival, but am looking for them down in this neighborhood every day.

Foreign Intelligence.

A dispatch to the Mobile *News* from Charleston, says:

Northern papers of the 2d instant have been received. The news from Europe is late and particularly interesting. The dates from Liverpool are to the 20th of April.

The London *Times* contains a leading article on American affairs, in which it expatiates on the importance of the struggle for the capture of New Orleans.

It says the occupation of that city by the Federals would be like a *tourniquet* tightened over the great artery of the seceded States.

The London *Herald*, discussing the war, says it can see no signs of northern exhaustion or southern discouragement in the prosecution of the struggle. It thinks the prospects of a speedy peace hopeless, and says that the Washington government should be allowed one more chance to subjugate the South, and if it fails, then the European powers must peremptorily interfere in behalf of the welfare of mankind.

"The generosity of France and England," continues the *Post*, "have hitherto prevented this decisive step, but it is time England should cease standing between her suffering people and relief."

BRECKINRIDGE, BEAUREGARD AND BRAGG. These three officers are thus characterized by the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*:

My informant seems "carried away" with admiration for Breckinridge. His martial air, which his hunting shirt, jeans pantaloons and slouch hat served but to heighten, his splendid gallantry on the field, and the cool skill with which he handled his troops, have excited the enthusiasm of the whole army, and won high praise from Beauregard himself. Bragg is described as the best fighting man and one of the ablest generals in the service, but Beauregard is the idol of his troops. Morgan is a sedate, unpretending, plain-faced man, resembling a Presbyterian preacher in appearance. He will probably be heard from before many days. The troops that especially distinguished themselves at Shiloh were those from Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, Mississippi and Georgia. Yankee booty caused us the loss of the enemy's camp and stores.

☞ "The grand principle of war," said Bonaparte, "is, that an army ought always to be ready by day and by night, and at all hours to make all the resistance it is capable of making."

AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS.

We have received New Orleans papers as late as the 10th, which contain nothing of great interest. From the *True Delta* we take the following commercial items:

Our banks have continued open for the payment of checks and the renewal or payment of maturing obligations, receiving and paying over their counters Confederate notes, which form the basis of our local currency. Our wholesale merchants generally have kept open for the transaction of counting room business, and provision houses and groceries have continued to supply the wants of their customers, receiving in payment approved currency.

We have received further intelligence with regard to the cotton burning up the river, from which we learn that all stored on the banks of the river has been destroyed, and that even in the interior planters have been applying the torch to their crops. The sacrifice thus made by the planters of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, to the public welfare, will be forever remembered as among the most exalted acts of patriotism in the present war.

The committee of safety continue to receive Confederate, State and city treasury notes in payment of the few articles which they have on sale.

Measures will now be adopted for the redemption of most of the private issues afloat and the effectual prohibition of all not entitled to public confidence.

We are still without any definite information with regard to postal matters. We are informed, however, that after an official examination by United States officers, all letters now in the office, and not condemned, will be distributed for delivery. We also hear that mails will be made up for the United States, Great Britain and other foreign countries. The measure is much desired by our numerous foreign population, and we trust no means will be spared to effect its speedy accomplishment. We hear nothing of what is to be done towards reopening the custom house, and providing for the entry and clearance of vessels. As yet there have been no arrivals of merchant ships.

THE SITUATION OF THINGS.

From the New Orleans True Delta, 10th.]

Since the Federal navy and army obtained possession of the city, a complete stagnation of the little trade doing before their advent, with the adjacent country, has taken place. Business is not possible where one of the parties to proposed transactions is found to have nothing to give, and any interference with the trade of the interior produces precisely that condition of affairs. Planters have no money to purchase with, even if they could, as usual heretofore, draw their supplies from this place, and, consequently, trade must entirely cease where communication is cut off, or a medium of exchange cannot be maintained. We have urged upon the traders of the place to open their stores and warehouses and assume the appearance of doing something rather because of the look of the thing than from any, even the slightest, belief that the profit they would or could make would defray the expense. Even with every facility to intercourse with the interior on the Mississippi river, no expectation can reasonably be indulged of any but the most limited demand for merchandise, as the last crop of cotton has been entirely destroyed, and very little hope of the very small one now in the ground ever being gathered, if circumstances remain as at present, need be entertained.

All, then, that merchants and traders can do is to close up their business and await the coming of that peace which sooner or later must arrive. Complete exhaustion of resources will compel a cessation of hostilities by both sides, sooner or later, and every one of sense must perceive that the later it is reached the greater the ruin. We, who abhor war and all its concomitants, because we love liberty and hate oppression, have, nevertheless, never been sanguine of an early termination of the present insane one, therefore we always inculcated the necessity of every one's practicing a wise and rigid economy, and placing his affairs in the smallest and most manageable compass. The war, North and South, must in the end leave an enormous burden of debt upon the whole country, making it more difficult for the poor man to obtain bread for his labor, for the trader to make profit in his business, and removing that independent—so deplored by Know-Nothing patriots—which has heretofore drawn from Europe its skilled labor and its developed intelligence, for the enrichment of these States, and the promotion of their greatness and their glory. If the debt contracted be paid, the public liberties will be overthrown; if it be repudiated, a ruin worse than the war itself has inflicted must ensue. In any event, public and private distress will be enormous, and a century of peace and enlightened administration will not suffice to repair the fearful damage done.

The people of the North may imagine that the domestic war terminated, they will have only to proclaim their purpose and determination to that end, and the maritime importance of England is overthrown. With five or six hundred thousand men in arms and a numerous fleet, it will look like a very easy operation to carry out Seward's idea of Canadian annexation, and we certainly have no objection to see the work undertaken, at the same time we would deferentially suggest the propriety of closing home troubles before throwing down the glove to so easily frightened a personage as John Bull. John has looked on this American complication with great unconcern, if not satisfaction; he has hugged his neutrality until almost all vitality has been squeezed out of it, and we certainly shall not have any commiseration to be thrown away upon him if the Washington government should take a fling at him without waiting for the termination of domestic disagreements. Spain, also, seems determined on provoking northern attention.

In Mexico and in Cuba, latterly very little ceremony has been observed by her magnates in treating the protests and complaints of the United States; and, indeed, for the matter of that, Louis Napoleon himself has not conducted himself with that forbearance, conciliation and friendliness towards the Washington government which an ally of theirs so ancient as France was expected to manifest. All round the compass, then, there appears to be dark gathering clouds; but whether they are to be dissipated at an early day by the announcement of a happy reconcilement all round, or to thicken and blacken before the burst in the thunders of a long and bloody war—who can say? In this great uncertainty of events, we would repeat the advice we gave our readers many months since, namely, to have their houses in order for the worst that may happen, and to be prepared, those who can, to seek in other lands it necessary, that peace, happiness, content and freedom they despair of enjoying here. This country has welcomed to her bosom in spite of treasonable factions many a valuable hand and noble heart; in turn, other lands may be equally hospitable to those whom her misfortunes or follies may force to seek them, to preserve life and liberty, and to obtain happiness.

Gen. Butler and the City Authorities.

From the New Orleans Delta.]

Negotiations between Gen. Butler and the city authorities are still pending. Last night the mayor and council, accompanied by their adviser, Hon. Pierre Soule, had an interview with the commanding officer of the United States forces, now occupying this city, at his headquarters, at the St. Cloud Hotel. Gen. Butler read to the mayor and council the proclamation, substantially as it has been published and circulated among our citizens. Mr. Soule, on the part of the city authorities, communicated to Gen. Butler their views as to the civil government of the city and the administration of its municipal affairs in this crisis, and stated distinctly that the mayor and council would continue in the exercise of their official functions, if left entirely free in the performance of their duties, but would, if at all interfered with by the military power of the United States authorities, yield to the latter the entire control and management of the city. After some discussion it was agreed upon that the mayor and council should continue to administer the government of the city in all respects as before, with the exception of taking cognizance of political offenses or interferences with the military power of the United States, which Gen. Butler reserves to be dealt with by his own provost marshal.

With respect to our citizens being treated as "rebels," Gen. Butler distinctly stated that no person who "preserved quiet and order" and refrained from giving aid and comfort to the enemies of his government "will be disturbed either in person or property."

Nothing was said as to tendering an oath of allegiance to the United States to any citizen.

The question of food was brought up and Gen. Butler recognized it as one of paramount importance. He stated he would not offer any opposition to the introduction of supplies of food by the ordinary means of transportation. Steamboats and railroad cars to run as usual, he reserving to himself to say who should come into and who should go out of the city.

We believe these were the principal points discussed in the interview. Details were left to be arranged to-day at another conference which is now being held.

The Defense of Mobile.

We find the following in the *Tribune* of the 10th inst.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the Board of Aldermen on Thursday, and advocated in a graceful speech by the President:

1. *Resolved by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Mobile*, That they have learned with great satisfaction the purpose of Brigadier-General John H. Forney, commanding this military department, to defend the city against the threatened attack of the Federal enemy.

2. *Resolved*, That the city authorities heartily concur in the policy and propriety of this patriotic resolution, and will support the general commanding in the execution of it by every means in their power.

3. *Resolved*, That the citizens of Mobile, throwing all other duties and vocations aside, be invoked to rally with arms in their hands to stand by the authorities in their efforts to beat back the invading foe, and to hold the city to the last extremity.

4. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the hands of General Forney, and published in the journals of the city.

The civil and military authorities being in perfect accord as to their determination to defend the city, the business now of every one is to see that it be well prepared for defense. Half way work will only endanger the place and exasperate the enemy. By it we may suffer the pangs of occupation, and only justify the marauding disposition of the invader. Among military men there is no doubt that it can be successfully defended. The question is, are there willing hearts and hands enough for the purpose?

It may be interesting to the reader to know that Mobile is not overlooked by the government at Richmond or the chief in command at Corinth. Within a few days cannon have arrived from Richmond for its use, and, under the energetic conduct of Capt. Foster, were brought hither within five days. That gentleman has been authorized also to proffer anything from the government that may be necessary to beat back the foe.

The fall of New Orleans produced as much surprise at the seat of government as it did everywhere through the country. Held, it was considered that Mobile was in no great danger. Fallen, it becomes a matter of vital importance to keep this city. Gen. Beauregard is deeply impressed with this, and he is anxious, and, we are told, entreats us to be earnest, watchful and valorous. If the battle at Corinth be lost—and no one can count with absolute certainty on victory—the loss of Mobile would be an almost irreparable calamity.

The Situation at Corinth.

The Mobile *Advertiser and Register* of the 10th says on this subject:

If the enemy dare not fight us at Corinth soon, they must still remain in an unwholesome camp, subsisting at immense cost, calling for constant reinforcements and wearying the impatience of the North. Or else they must retire from their position, which will be equivalent to a defeat, for the reason, among others, that it will at once leave Beauregard's splendid army at liberty to push on into Tennessee and reclaim it to the Confederacy. The enemy now begin to realize the magnitude of undertaking to invade the heart of the gulf States. They see how large a number of men will be required to garrison their route behind them, and what immense transportation trains of supplies will be necessary when they finally bid good bye to gunboats and transports, and start out on a march of hundreds of miles in the heat of summer through a hostile country, desolated before them by its infuriated people. Add to these obstacles that of Beauregard's army, more than willing to give them battle, and we have an idea of the troubles which the Federal leaders begin to realize is in store for them if they attempt to march South from the Tennessee river.

The Consequences of Subjugation.

No man in his senses, who reads the northern papers and marks their tone—no sane man, who reads the proceedings of the Federal Congress—can, for a moment, doubt what would be the consequence of subjugation. There are miscreants among them who would place halters around our necks, and glut their vengeance by a wholesale hanging. Here are a few of the consequences of subjugation:

The disfranchisement of the southern people, and the sequestration of their property.

The reduction of the Southern States to the condition of provinces, with the mere shadow of a government administered by the creatures of the Federal tyrant.

The manumission of our slaves, and their division as laborers or apprentices under Yankee overseers, or the soldiers and sailors of their army and navy.

The imposition of taxes more onerous and odious than man less refined and civilized, and familiar with government, ever endured.

The grossest humiliation, to break down the stubborn pride and manliness native to the southern breast, and irradicable.

Import and export duties, to the impoverishment of even those who may be chicken hearted enough to acquiesce, in the vain hope of being spared, and a determination to wipe off the immense burden of debt by confiscation of everything claimed by those who have sympathized with the South.

The Fate of the Manassas Ram.

We have, says the Charleston *Mercury*, some additional and very interesting accounts from New Orleans. The fighting between our gunboats and those of the enemy, is represented as terribly severe. The McRae, commanded by Lieut. T. B. Huger, of our city, made a gallant fight. The commander was wounded in the thigh, it is supposed mortally. The McRae was badly damaged in the encounter. This boat brought up to the city under a flag of truce Lieut. Huger and several of the wounded, both from the fort and the fleet. By the arrangement made, she was to be allowed to return to the forts the next day, but upon starting out, the injuries she had sustained caused her to fill and sink. This was opposite Jackson Square, in the heart of the city.

The ram Manassas was commanded by Lieut. Warley, also of this city. A private letter, dated New Orleans, April 28th, and written by an eye witness of the naval engagement, gives us the following particulars of the last achievements and fate of this famous vessel:

"The Manassas, under command of Lieut. A. T. Warley, sunk two mortar boats, and would have sunk the third but for one of our vessels being in the way. She fired two shots from her gun, (she had only one, and that in her bow,) twice, within ten feet of one of the Yankee vessels. You may imagine the havoc it caused. Lieut. Warley then boarded another of the enemy's boats. Finding that the Manassas was badly injured, he ran her into the marsh to save the crew, and then shoved her into deep water, when she sunk. He then took one of the river steamers, and fought her until she was also disabled, when he burnt her, and went on board of the Louisiana."

☞ The Wilmington *Journal* of the 1st, understands that Gen. Burnside announced sometime since at Elizabeth City, that he was acting military Governor of North Carolina until the arrival of Hon. Edward Stanly, who would act as Provisional Governor of North Carolina under appointment of President Lincoln.

The Affair at Bridgeport.

From the Mobile News.]

CHATTANOOGA, May 5.—The enemy, eleven hundred strong, with two rifled guns, advanced against Bridgeport on the 29th. We had four hundred and fifty raw troops in a most unfavorable position for guarding the bridge.

A retreat was absolutely necessary. The main body of our forces passed over in good order. Gen. Ledbetter, with the rear guard, then crossed in double-quick, being under fire for a mile and a quarter. The general was the last to cross. He burned one bridge and blew up the other after crossing.

ARMAGEDDON.

From the Mobile Evening News.]

In 1854—or, six years before the commencement of the present extraordinary revolution—there was published by S. D. Baldwin, A. M., president of Soule Female College, a very remarkable volume, bearing the above title. The book was solemnly described by its author—a man of unquestionably profound research in the department of sacred letter to which it is devoted—as the result of twenty years of unceasing labor, reflection, and prayer. Its *object* was to fix the (then) United States as the scene of that terrific conflict, foreshadowed in the prophetical writings—more especially, those of Ezekiel, Daniel, and John, under the name of the Wine-Press Battle, or Armageddon. The *means* whereby this object was to be attained consisted of A NEW DISCOVERY, which the writer claimed to have made respecting the mode of interpreting the peculiar designations of time, employed in those parts of Scripture—such as days, weeks, years, times, half times, etc.—and whose signification no previous inquirer had ever been able to ascertain, with any reasonable approximation to absolute precision.

Strange as it may appear, both when collated with the number and industry of prior investigators, and the time consumed by Mr. Baldwin himself in making the proposed discovery, this new process of exposition was exceedingly simple; and was embraced in the superficial idea of *fixing definitely*, by careful examination of the scriptural context, the meaning of one of the mystical terms used, and getting, in this way, at the *precise mathematical value of all the others*. This he claimed to have succeeded in doing by such a certain rendering of the words "seventy weeks," which enabled him, at once, to measure the remaining symbolical dates. The proof was, in the rigid historical fulfillment of the events predicted—*to the very day*—in the past, and, by necessary deduction, in the future.

Having thus *demonstrated*, for Mr. Baldwin claims no less, the accuracy of his original key to the propheticals, he proceeded to apply it to the solution of the great battle of Armageddon, and determined, first, that it was to take place between 1862 and 1865; secondly, that the combatants were to be, the United States on the one hand, and an invading despotic power (Russia, as he *then* supposed) on the other; thirdly, that the scene of this conflict was to be a great plain or valley, as the term interpreted indicated—Armageddon, or plain or Esdrelon, or valley of Jezreel—the famous battle-ground of the Holy Land (which he naturally located in the Mississippi valley); fourthly, that the battle would rage with unprecedented violence; and, lastly, that the invading army would be completely defeated and destroyed.

Now, without venturing an opinion, for which we have neither the necessary inclination nor ability, upon the merits of Mr. Baldwin's discovery, considered in its scriptural relations, it cannot be denied, that the bare fact of such an interpretation of prophecy, as is above set forth, having been solemnly published, with full belief in its verity, by an earnest and intelligent inquirer, *six years before* the commencement of the prevailing war, is, when connected with the history of the latter, up to the present time, and the tremendous event now impending at Corinth, eminently calculated to pique our curiosity, if not to stimulate our faith.

But the most remarkable thing about the interpreted prophecy—remarkable, because it shows how utterly improbable the existing state of things was to the interpreter seven years ago—is the mistake into which he fell in ascertaining the combatants. That he should have supposed the invading power to be Russia, and the party invaded the United States, is, indeed, not very strange, assuming the text to be equivocal in its indications; but that he should have done so, according to his own showing—the citations of his own book, in spite of the *clear, literal description of the parties* contained therein, is singular indeed. We close this brief analysis of a topic which has, of late, excited considerable quiet interest, by collating a few of the striking passages just alluded to, with the remark that Mr. Baldwin had the patriotic daring to lecture on this subject to an audience of Lincoln soldiers at Nashville, recently, correcting his honest misapprehension, and giving to the passages in question their full and obvious significance.

First, as to the party assailed. The prophet Ezekiel, after saying that there shall be a sea on the coast of the land, and a great sea on the west, thus proceed: "This shall be the *border* whereby ye shall inherit the land according to the *twelve tribes* of Israel;" (he is speaking of the spiritual Israel of the future.) "Joseph shall have *two portions*." Says Mr Baldwin, "Joseph having two portions would, of course, make *thirteen tribes or States*;" of course it would, but if the United States had been hereby intended, thirty-one would have been the correct figure. (The Confederate States are *just thirteen*—the number given. The parties assailed are further described in the accounts given of the invader and the battle, some of which we append without further comment. The italics, of course, are ours:

"Thus said the Lord God, Behold I am against thee, O Gog, the chief prince of Meshech and Tubal; and I will turn thee back and put hooks in thy jaws."

"And I will bring thee *forth*, and all thine army, horses and horsemen, and all them clothed with all sorts of armor, even a great company, with bucklers and shields, all of them handling swords."

"And thou shalt come from *thy place of the North parts*, thou and many people with thee, all of them riding upon horses, *a great company and a mighty army*."

"Gomer, and all his bands, the house of Togarmah, of the *North quarters*, and all his bands; and many people with thee."

"Thou shalt ascend and come like a storm, thou shalt be like a cloud to cover the land, thou and all thy bands and many people with thee."

"Thus saith the Lord God, it shall also come to pass, that at the same time shall things come into thy mind, and thou shalt think *an evil thought*, and thou shalt say, I will go up to *the land of unwalled villages; I will go to them that are at rest*, all of them dwelling *without walls, and having neither bars nor gates, to take a spoil and to take a prey*; to turn their hand upon the desolate places that are now inhabited, and upon the people that *are gathered out of the nations*, which have gotten *cattle and goods*, that dwell in the midst of the land."

"Therefore, son of man, prophesy and say unto Gog: Thus saith the Lord God; in that day when *my* people of Israel *dwell safely* shalt *thou not know it*."

"And I will bring thee against *my land*, that the heathen may know me, when I shall be sanctified in thee, O Gog, before their eyes."

"And it shall come to pass, at the same time when Gog shall come against the land of Israel, with the Lord God, that my fury shall come up in my face, for in my jealousy and the fire of my wrath have I spoken."

"Surely in that day there shall be a great shaking in the land of Israel, so that the fishes of the sea, and the fowls of heaven, and the beasts of the field, and all creeping things that creep upon the face of the earth, and all the men that are upon the face of the earth, shall shake at my presence, and the mountains shall be thrown down, and the steep places shall fall, and every wall shall fall to the ground."

"And I will call for a sword against him throughout all my mountains, saith the Lord."

"And every man's sword shall be against his brother."

"And I will plead against him with *pestilence* and *with blood*, and I will rain *upon him and upon his bands, and upon the many people that are with him*, an overflowing rain and great hailstones, fire and brimstone."

"Thus I will magnify myself, and I will be known to the eyes of many nations, and they shall know that I am the Lord."

AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA.—Col. Leyden, who, with a detachment of his artillery battalion, went to the relief of Chattanooga, on Saturday last, when it was supposed that the enemy in considerable force was advancing upon it, returned to our city yesterday morning, and reports all quiet at that place. He also advises us that from some misunderstanding the bridge over the creek near that city was destroyed, but that, in a few days, Gen. Leadbetter who detached promptly a sufficient force for the purpose, will have all the damage done repaired.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

IRON-CLADS FOR THE YANKEES.—The northern papers say that the Navy Department is quietly, though efficiently at work increasing the means of national defense. The Atlantic Works and Harrison Loring, of Boston, have been awarded contracts for building iron clad vessels under the recent law.

LOCAL MATTERS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1862.

☞ We are indebted to our friend J. H. Smith, for late northern papers.

☞ Remember the sale of sugar this morning, by Wallace, Hyde & Rogerson on Second street, south east corner of Madison street.

LOST.—Between Monroe and Madison streets, a small bowie knife, encased in a leather sheath. The finder will be amply rewarded by leaving it at F. H. Clark's, marble block.

A CLEVER GENTLEMAN.—We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of every kind and acceptable favors, from a gentleman of large heart and open hand engaged in city business. "May his shadow never be less."

THREATENING.—Mrs. Piquet, a woman of abandoned character, was fined eleven dollars by the Recorder, yesterday, for threatening a man's life with a pistol. "A shameless woman is the worst of men."

GET YOUR BAGGAGE.—In our advertising columns will be found a list of the names of owners of baggage lying at the wharfboat. The baggage will be sold unless called for in ten days.

TIN WANTED.—An advertisement in another column says that the government wants, and must have, all the tin roofs on the cotton sheds of this city, for which a fair price will be paid.

DEATHS.—At the hospitals during the first eleven days of this month, one hundred and eighteen persons died in our hospitals. In the Overton, 94; Irving, 23; General, 1.

"YE LOCAL" FOR MAYOR.—The *Argus* of last evening invites "Ye Local" to take five dollars, worth of advertising in their paper, as a step toward electioneering for the office of Mayor. "Ye Local" cannot afford it—would not if he could.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Fenton & Co., offering to sell the machinery employed by them in the manufacture of cotton seed and castor oil. A good opportunity for investment is offered.

TO DRAYMEN AND OTHERS WANTING DRAYS AND HARNESS.—A rare chance is offered this morning at our auction mart, at four southeast corner of Second street, when we will sell ten superior new drays and harness, complete—must be sold without reserve. See advertisement. Wallace, Hyde & Rogerson, auctioneers.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The business of this court is growing up to its old proportions in point of numbers, but the charges are generally trivial, few of the fines ranging higher than six dollars. There were eighteen cases before the Recorder yesterday, of these eight persons were women.

BRANCH RESTAURANT.—The Branch Restaurant, on Second street, below south-east corner of Madison, was opened yesterday. It is fitted up in good style. The best the market affords will always be selected, and a skillful cook will do full justice to the quality of the viands. Take a meal at the Branch.

A PLACE THAT DON'T REFUSE CONFEDERATE MONEY.—The ladies will have a chance to get the full value of their money by attending the sale of dress and fancy goods this morning at 10 o'clock, by A. L. Andrews & Co., 259 Main street. No postponement to-day, so be on hand and secure bargains.

GLORIOUS NEWS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.—Wallace, Hyde & Rogerson sell this morning, at 10 o'clock, rich embroidered