THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1863. VOL. XIV, NO. 85

$3000

WILL be paid for a SUBSTITUTE over forty-five years of age. Address, immediately,
C. W. BOYD,
apr30 3t* Benton, Miss.

FOR SALE!

A GOOD CURRIER and TANNER—for sale at twenty-five hundred dollars—sold for no fault.
NELSON & HERRON,
apr27 1w* Clayton, Miss.

SUBSTITUTES!

WANTED, four SUBSTITUTES for the war—those over forty-five will answer. Remuneration 750 per month. Apply to
M'GRIDGE & AUSTIN,
apr27 3t* Front street.
Opposite City Hall Hospital.

FOR SALE!

20 DOZEN SOFT HATS.
10 dozen Woollen Shirts,
30 dozen White Handkerchiefs,
12 dozen Colored "
600 yards Kersaps,
1000 yards Domestic,
53 pairs Cavalry Boots—and a general assortment of Calicoes, Delaines, Lawns, etc.
A. H. WITHERSPOON,
apr27 1w* Canton, Miss.

SUNDRIES.

PEDRO, Cut Plug, Smoothing Irons, Watering Pots, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Thin Brushes, Black Nutmegs, Pecan Nuts, Milk Strainers, English Ink, Razor Paste Razor Strops, Corn Meal, a fine article of fresh; Rock Putty, Nails, Wrapping Paper, Window Glass, Putty, Rice, Dried Fruit, etc., etc. For sale by
M'GRIDGE & AUSTIN,
apr26 3t* Opposite City Hall Hospital.

FOR SALE!

I WISH to sell my PLANTATION, situated two miles above Decatur, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, containing seven hundred and twenty acres, three hundred of which are under fence, together with the growing crop; a lot of likely Negroes, Mules, and stock of every description, plantation tools etc. The place is desirable and I will deal with a party who wishes to call and examine for themselves.
apr26 1m* J. F. HODGES.

SOAP! SOAP!

SOAP FOR THE MILLION.

ALL of you who want BAR SOAP, put up in 1 pound bars, can obtain the same at reasonable prices at the time will permit by applying at the Soap Factory, near the Confederate House, Jackson, Miss.
G. T. LYNCH, Proprietor.

P. S.—I will sell Soft Soap at 12½ cents per pound, it will be of first-rate quality. All parties wishing the same must furnish barrels. Brigade commissaries and others will do well to have all the Grease they can spare shipped to me. I will pay a high price for the same. All orders accompanied with the cash, or grease shipped will be punctually attended to.
apr25 3m G. T. LYNCH.

FOR SALE,
AT L. E. CARTER'S.

200 PAIRS LADIES' SHOES,
75 pairs Men's Shoes,
500 lbs. Genuine Coffee,
10 boxes Claret,
25 boxes Sun Brandy,
1 boxes Brandy and French Tomatoes in cans,
Star Candles, Soda, Soap,
Dried Apples, Scotch Snuff.
apr24 3t* [apr25-3m*

$100 REWARD!

AWAY from the undersigned, on the 10th inst., the MULATTO BOY, ALFRED, about five feet 4 or five inches high, weighs about one hundred and twenty pounds, is marked on the face from scalping, quick spoken when spoken to. I will pay the above reward to any man who may lodge him in jail.
HENRY FOX.
apr24 10t* Tallahatchie, La.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Jas. Anderson, dec'd, to come forward and present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and, further, those owing the estate will at once come forward and settle without delay.
ELMIRA AMBROSE,
apr23 1w&w* Administratrix.

TO THE LADIES!

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., March 19th, 1863.

Circular.]

MEDICAL PURVEYORS will make enclosures through cards published in newspapers, to induce the ladies throughout the South to literal themselves in the collection of the MEDICAL POTTS. They may thus render the Confederacy essential service.
[Signed] S. P. MOORE,
Surgeon General, C. S. A.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Jackson, Mississippi, April 23, 1863.

IN compliance with the above order from the Surgeon General, I would respectfully call the attention of the ladies of Mississippi and Louisiana to the importance of the cultivation of this plant, the juice of which exuding from the punctured capsules, when sufficiently hardened and carefully put up, may be sent to this depot.
RICHARD POTTS,
Surgeon C. S. A. and Medical Purveyor,
apr25 1m Department Miss. and East Louisiana.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ANY person knowing anything of my SERVANT MAN, SULLY COX, will please tell him that I have just arrived from New Orleans and can be found at the Bowman House, Jackson, Miss. He was sent to Holly Springs, Mississippi, in August last. Any person who may find him will please give him a pass to Jackson.
apr25 1m* J. J. BRYANT.

Overseer Wanted.

ANY discharged noncommissioned soldier who is familiar with the business, can get employment at good wages, as overseer on my place, six miles from Vicksburg, Mississippi, by applying to me on the place, or to Col. J. W. Welborn, at Clinton.
apr25 1w* W. D. GALE.

Notice to Conscripts.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
MERIDIAN, Miss., April 11th, 1863.

Special Order No. 2.]

LIEUT. WM. MCKEEVER will proceed, without delay, to the counties of Hinds, Copiah, Claiborne, Jefferson and Adams, and is hereby authorized and ordered to arrest all men liable to conscription between the ages of eighteen and forty.

He will arrest all deserters, stragglers, and men absent from their commands beyond their furloughs, and send them to the nearest military post. By order
M. B. CLARK,
Major and A. A. G.

In obedience to the above order I have established my headquarters at Port Gibson, Claiborne county.

I call on all sheriffs and good citizens to do their country a service by assisting me to enroll conscripts and traitors to their commands those who are now shirking their sworn duty to their country, and are tamely hunting at home at a time when we need every soldier in the field.

Any information in regard to conscripts, stragglers and deserters, will be thankfully received by me at the above headquarters.
apr25 1w WM. MCKEEVER,
Recruiting Officer.

WANTED,

A FEMALE TEACHER, capable of teaching the English branches, to take charge of a family school. Situation desirable and permanent and wages good. An elderly lady preferred. Apply to
J. P. HODGES,
apr24 3t* Durant, Miss.

SHIP CARPENTERS WANTED

100 SHIP CARPENTERS wanted. Apply immediately to JNO. T. SHIRLEY, or
D. REHAVES,
At office of T. A. Hall & Co., Selma, or to
JAMES MARTIN,
Ship Yard, Selma, Ala.
apr20 1w

WANTED!

WE want to purchase a few likely NEGRO GIRLS, from ten to sixteen years old, to work in Pearl River Mills.
J. & T. GREER,
Banking Office,
apr22 3t* Jackson, Miss.

J. N. CANNON & CO.

HAVE just received—
200 ounces Quinine,
100 ounces Morphine,
200 pounds Calomel,
200 pounds Rhubarb,
100 pounds Green Tea,
500 pounds Lump Black,
200 lbs best Glue,
12 dozen Medicinal Brandy,
500 assorted Violin Strings.
apr17 1m

WANTED, TO RENT,

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE either in town or a few miles out. A liberal price will be paid. Address LOUISIANA BOX No. 21,
apr10 1w Jackson P. O., Miss.

ORLEANS FEMALE ACADEMY,

LOCATED near Arcola, Louisiana, on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

This institution will remain open during the summer. The terms are fifty dollars per month for board and tuition in French, English and general branches. Each pupil must be provided with a complete outfit of bedding, etc., a minimum and toilet articles.
M. D. DIMITRY, A. M.,
apr17 1m President.

Special Orders No. 113.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
JACKSON, Miss., April 22d, 1863.

Extract.]

II. FROM and after this date no Sugars or Molasses belonging to private parties will be allowed to leave this Department until further orders.

By order of Lieut.-General PEMBERTON.
R. W. MEMMINGER,
apr24 1w A. A. G.

JUST RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

500 BOXES CHOICE TOBACCO,
40 bbls. Bourbon Whisky and Rum.
apr22 1w* D. W. BUSICK.

Daily Appeal.

MORNING EDITION.

JACKSON, MISS.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 30.

MOVEMENTS IN THE CENTER.

In the apparently more active movements on the coast, at Charleston, in North Carolina and Southeastern Virginia, and upon the Mississippi in the West, the center, defended by Gen. JOHNSTON, has lately attracted but little public attention. There has been particularly so much of interest lately transpiring in this department, and west of the river, that we have failed to pay but little attention to the situation in Middle Tennessee, and the strategic movements now being made to obtain possession of that section, have almost escaped general observation, notwithstanding their importance.

JOHNSTON and ROSECRANS, with their large armies, continue to front each other in much the same positions occupied by them months ago. Neither has as yet tendered the gage of battle—both appear to be awaiting the result of other movements; and, although we have had numerous announcements that a great battle was imminent, such an event seems no nearer to-day than it did weeks ago. Great movements are going on, however, that are big with importance in the future. The telegraph yesterday morning informed us that a large Yankee force, ten thousand strong, had advanced ten miles east of Tuscumbia. This is a movement toward the rear of General JOHNSTON. Independent of any other movement, isolated from ROSECRANS' main body, this would signify nothing, but, taken in connection with others, it is significant

Our special yesterday afternoon advises the reader that BURNSIDE's advance had reached the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, with the intention of penetrating East Tennessee. This movement, it is true, is stated on the authority of Yankee papers, but we have no doubt it is correct. BURNSIDE's arrival in Kentucky with his own old army corps, and other troops from the East, has been known for some time, and since his arrival, some six weeks ago, we may rest assured he has not been idle. The Northern journals have made frequent mention of reinforcements of new troops, exchanged soldiers, etc., having crossed the Ohio to join him, and that he has quietly concentrated a large force, undisturbed and almost unobserved, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt. Neither can we see any reason to doubt the Federal announcement of his programme, to operate against East Tennessee. The position is one the Federal Government has long desired to hold, and has made several attempts to secure, and we can readily believe they have not lost sight of the advantageous position. Their idea is that to hold it against such an army as BURNSIDE commands, JOHNSTON will be compelled to weaken his army in front of ROSECRANS, or LEE send reinforcements from Virginia, and in the event of either becoming weakened to any considerable extent, HOOKER or ROSECRANS can attack. Or should a contest with BURNSIDE be declined, and our great armies be preserved intact, a small force can be left to garrison the country, and cut off our northern connection with Richmond, while the main body either joins ROSECRANS, or, proceeding directly in the direction of Chattanooga, compel General JOHNSTON to give some attention to that stronghold, which we cannot afford to lose.

Gentlemen of close observation, recently from Middle Tennessee, are almost unanimous in the expression of the opinion that ROSECRANS will not fight at an early day, unless it is forced upon him where he will have the advantage of his intrenchments. That his army equals that of his immediate opponent in strength, no one doubts; indeed, the Yankee journals boast of its numerical superiority. Yet he shows no disposition to give battle. He has lain idle for months, and his movements promise no activity soon. He is waiting—watching the result of the other strategic movements we have alluded to, and thus he will continue to wait and to watch. He evidently dare not risk a general battle upon anything like equal terms.

How the situation and movements of the Federal forces will probably affect the movements of Gen. JOHNSTON, we have noticed but little said, and do not feel disposed to speculate. The whole country places the most implicit confidence in the general commanding our forces, and that trust is well placed. The original army is a noble one, that has been tried on many a battle-field; whether it has been reinforced or not we are not advised. That is for the enemy to find out, if he can. The position now occupied is a strong one; whether it will be advanced from to force a battle, we will not conjecture. Army correspondents have so predicted of late, but fortunately Gen. JOHNSTON keeps his own counsel. In the event, however, that the strategic movements we have alluded to as being made by the Federals should necessitate a retirement from Tullahoma and vicinity, the stronghold at Chattanooga can be held against the combined Federal armies. We may entertain some anxiety as to the result of the movements against our present position, but have not the least fear as to the ability of our army to maintain itself elsewhere, and to say to the enemy "thus far shalt thou go and no farther."

STRAWBERRIES.—We observed some of this fruit on the streets yesterday, selling, like everything else, at war prices—two dollars per quart. That fruit was forbidden, so far as we were concerned.

A NEW HIDING PLACE.—A Yankee Major told a good one to our officers, during a late conference under a flag of truce in front of Franklin, Tennessee, which is thus related by the correspondent of the Mobile *News*:

Major Fullerton told an amusing anecdote of one of our men captured when on picket. He had been brought to General Granger's headquarters, limping along with great difficulty, his foot having been injured by some means. He addressed himself to Fullerton, thus: "Say, mister officer, now suppose a feller had a watch, would you take it away from him?"

"Why, of course not," replied the Yankee Major.

"Well now, *I* hav'n't got a watch; but just 'suppose I had one, would you 'low me to keep it?"

"We don't steal private property; of course we would."

"Well, then," continued he, "I'm mighty glad of that, for my foot hurts mightily," and taking off his boot, he drew from the toe of it a big silver watch, of the revolutionary pattern, and placed it in his vest pocket, drawing on his boot again. He must have had a fear of being captured while on picket, and had provided means of security for the valuable relic of former days. I am inclined to think that his precaution was not wholly unnecessary.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Our scouts report at Grenada, from West Point and the Mobile and Ohio railroad, that HURST's renegade Tennessee regiment of Federal cavalry had fallen back from Palo Alto toward Corinth. North Mississippi appears to be now entirely clear of Federal troops below the old lines.

Heavy firing was heard at Vicksburg yesterday in the direction of Grand Gulf, but as the lines were down—supposed to have been cut—nothing is known as to the result, beyond what we stated yesterday. Gen. STEPHENSON telegraphed headquarters that eighteen steamboats loaded with troops from above were moving up the Yazoo. From the display made it was conjectured the movement was going on for the purpose of attracting attention from other points that were to be seriously attacked.

Scouts from the river at Austin report the passage into Moon Lake as now impracticable. The river is twelve feet above low water mark, but is falling at the rate of six inches per day. A few transports are passing up and down every day, and two gunboats, one transport and two barges passed down on the 26th.

Col. WIRT ADAMS, it is known in official circles, is on the track of GRIERSON. Firing was heard in the vicinity of Union Church, but no information was received as to the result. GRIERSON was undoubtedly endeavoring to reach Natchez. A rumor on the streets stated that Capt. CLEVELAND had met with a serious reverse in his encounter with GRIERSON, but no such intelligence reached headquarters up to dark last night.

BOMBARDMENT AT GRAND GULF.

The telegraph line was in working order at dark last evening to Grand Gulf, and we have an explanation of the firing heard in the city yesterday. Gen. PEMBERTON kindly furnishes us with copies of the following dispatches received by him:

"GRAND GULF, April 29, 1863.

"Lieutenant General Pemberton:

"After six hours and a half of continued firing, the gunboats have retired.

"They fired about three thousand shot and shell, temporarily disabling one gun. Our loss is three killed and twelve or fifteen wounded. Apparently, we injured one of their boats—damage unknown.

"Col. Wm. Wade, of the artillery, one of the bravest and best of my command, was killed at his post. The men behaved like veterans, as they are, and are now hard at work preparing for another attack.

JOHN S. BOWEN,
"Brigadier-General."

"GRAND GULF, April 29.

"Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

"One disabled gunboat, after endeavoring unsuccessfully to go up the river, now lies about three miles below, on the Louisiana shore.

"JNO. L. BOWEN, Brig.-General."

The enemy, we learn, was engaged Tuesday in massing a large body of troops at Hard Times, on the Louisiana shore, five miles above Grand Gulf. The purpose of this move is manifest, and we may expect to hear at any hour that they have been crossed over, for the purpose of moving against our defenses.

FROM CORINTH AND NORTH ALABAMA.

We have reliable information, received through Lieut. J. H. MORRISON, aid to Gen. PEMBERTON, who has just returned from a scout in the Northern part of the State, to the effect that on the 25th instant, there were at Corinth only one battalion and one battery. On the 26th this force was strengthened by one division and one brigade.

We also learn from Lieut. MORRISON that from seven to ten thousand troops have crossed the Tennessee river, supposed to reinforce ROSECRANS. On the 19th instant there were eleven regiments of infantry, averaging three hundred each, twenty-two hundred mounted men, thirty-six pieces of artillery, six of which were Parrott guns, two hundred and seventy-five wagons laden with pontoon bridges, and from three to four hundred pack mules, laden with hard bread, on big Bear creek in North Alabama.

On Monday evening, the 20th inst., they were at Dixon's lane, on Buzzard Roost creek. Col. RODDY, with four regiments of cavalry, were in their front, fighting them. He had checked their progress to such an extent that they had made only twelve miles in four days.

☞ A private note from Vicksburg, dated yesterday, says: Nothing of importance has taken place in this vicinity yesterday or to-day. This morning firing has been heard down the river—supposed to be fighting in the vicinity of New Carthage. Great anxiety exists in the city to learn the cause and result of the firing, but no news has reached here yet.

ECONOMICAL SUGGESTION.

EDITORS APPEAL: The expensive custom now practised by our subsistence department, in hurding dry cattle into dry pens and feeding them on dry corn, with the view of fattening them to feed the army, should be dispensed with; at least where a far more advantageous plan can be chosen. We have extensive fertile prairies (one near Greenwood), abounding with the richest spontaneous productions, which would furnish ample latitude for several thousand head of cattle. Now, would it not be wisdom and economy in the Government agents to concentrate the perishing cattle they have penned to and fro, and place them at once in the lap of those prairies, where they would be in their natural element, with a definite quota of herdsmen to watch over them. This course of procedure would return a large number of men to the service, and save thousands of dollars and thousands of bushels of corn to the Government. SOLDIER.

FOREST HILL, MISS., April 12, 1863.

From Corpus Christi.

(Correspondence of Victoria Advocate.)

The Gulf Beach of Padre Island is said to be lined with goods drifted from seaward. Parts of human bodies are also found drifted ashore. One entire body, clothed as a U. S. marine, was buried the other day. Col. Hobby has sent out a party to collect for the Government such articles of value as might be found. We here conjecture that one of our cruisers has been at work off this part of the coast.

On Mustang island a small schooner has drifted to the beach. Her masts had been cut away, and no human remains were found on board. She is so embedded in the sand, and has so much sand in her hold that the condition of her bottom has not yet been ascertained. Every accessible part seems to be sound. Her deck shows that she carried a pivot gun. It is believed that this gun may now lie beneath the sand in the hold. A fatigue party is now at work removing the sand that the storm drifted around her. She was probably capsized in a storm at sea, but at present we can only guess at her history.

On the same island was found a sack of clothing. In one of the garments was found a pass for twenty-four hours from the U. S. steamer Hatteras, dated only a few days previous to her destruction by the Alabama.

☞ Lieutenant-Colonel Kemper was specially asked for by General Beauregard. "Send me Col Kemper, or somebody like him." Though scarcely recovered from his severe wound, received at the second battle of Manassas, he at once responded to the call.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

From the New York Express.]

The salient points of the four days' fresh European news in our columns this evening, appear to be—

1st. The reiteration of a policy of strict non-intervention in the American war by the British Premier in speeches at Glasgow and elsewhere, on the ground that to interfere at all, would make matters worse, all round.

2d. A decline in the Confederate loan in the London market, resulting from no apparent cause, however, apart from the general dullness in foreign loans generally.

3d. The continued unfriendly tone of the *Times*, *Morning Post* and other leading journals, toward the Federal Government and the North, in their comments upon the progress of the war—all of them asserting that the advantages are again "in favor of the rebels"—that "the Union is gone," etc.

4th. The gradual subsidance of the insurrection in Poland—accelerated perhaps by the prudence of the Imperial Government in conceding to the Poles many reforms, of a character calculated to liberalize their present system of government.

(The excitement in England growing out of the capture of the Peterhoff, by Admiral Wilkes, seems to have pretty much blown over under the conviction that the vessel would be surrendered. Moreover, Parliament having taken a recess, there was nothing fresh to agitate about.)

Lord Palmerston was formally installed as lord rector of the Glasgow University on the 30th ult, in the midst of much enthusiasm. He made an appropriate address to the students. In the evening a grand banquet was given to Lord Palmerston in the city hall at Glasgow. His speech was mainly devoted to an encomium on the results of free trade as exemplified in Glasgow where Adam Smith first inculcated his doctrines of political economy. He expatiated on the anxious desire of the Government to remain at peace, while at the same time it would tolerate no insult or provocation from other powers. He referred as follows to America:

"But I am glad to say there never was a time when this country was upon better terms of friendship with all the other nations of the world. I advert not to those contending parties in America, who sue us like rivals who sue a fair damsel—each party wanting us to take up its cause, and each feeling some little stinging resentment on account of that neutrality which they, both of them, in some degree characterize as unfriendliness, but setting aside this feeling, which creates no irritation in our minds, and does not in any degree diminish that friendly feeling which ought to prevail between kindred races, as they are—but, I say, barring that, we may safely congratulate ourselves that there is no government, that there is no nation with whom we have political or commercial intercourse with whom we are not upon terms of the most satisfactory friendship, and long may that continue."

On the 31st Lord Palmerston attended a soiree of the working classes in the city hall of Glasgow, and was presented with an address. In the course of his speech he alluded as follows to American affairs:

"It will be our anxious desire to pursue a course calculated to preserve the peace and welfare of the country, and we have done so in regard to the lamentable events passing among our kinsmen of the North American continent, and in spite of great invitations from each of the two parties to take a more active part in the contest than we have thought it our duty, and for the national interests that we should take. [Loud cheers.] There are in the United Kingdom, as there are in America, Federal and Confederate advocates. There are some who wish success to the North; there are others who desire to see the separation of the South from the North. It is not fitting or becoming that the British nation, as a nation, should take part in that contest. It is a lamentable event in the history of mankind, and depend upon it that, though war in any circumstances, is a great affliction to a country, of all wars which most afflict a nation, civil war is the one most to be deplored; there you have fighting brother against brother, relation ranged against relation. You have a contest scattered over a wide surface of country, and you have desolation marking the tracks of each contending army, perhaps greater than a foreign war would be inflicted by the invasion of a foreign force. We lament that state of things. We should be most happy if it had been in the power of this country by amicable interposition to reconcile those conflicting parties; but we felt and we know that any attempts of that kind in the existing state of things would have an effect the very reverse of that which was intended. It would not accomplish the purpose in view, and might render it difficult, if not impossible, if a different state of things should arise, that the friendly counsels of England could then be listened to with success. [Cheers.] I am persuaded that you, gentlemen, and the rest of the people of England, think that we acted rightly in taking that decision. That war has, indeed, inflicted deep sufferings and privations upon a large portion of the working classes of this country—less, perhaps, in point of interest here in Glasgow than in Manchester and other towns in the manufacturing districts, but even here it must have been grievously felt, and many persons might have thought we, by taking part in the contest, and declaring ourselves for one side or the other, might have put an end to that privation and terminated those sufferings. But that would have been a short-sighted view, and, depend upon it, if we had taken that course, we should have failed in our object, and increased, instead of diminishing, the sufferings which we intended to alleviate."

A War with England.

From the St. Louis Republican, 18th.]

That the Government of Great Britain has been uniformly friendly with the United States during the present civil conflict, we do not believe. We do think, however, that much of the hostility which has from time to time been manifested toward us, in a stealthy manner, might have been averted by proper management on the part of our Administration during the early stages of the war. Nevertheless there has been a grudge of old standing operating to our injury in the British mind, which the American masses undoubtedly have a hankering to properly chastise. Under ordinary circumstances a war with England, on grounds involving the honor of this nation, would be the most popular one in which the United States could possibly engage. But that we are prepared to enter into a military contest with that power while the energies of the nation are all put forth in the attempt to crush the Southern rebellion, seemed to be doubted even sixteen months ago by the high functionaries at Washington, who, in the Trent case, declined Earl Russell's polite but decided invitation to a fight. There was not at that time the same popular despondency in regard to the result of the struggle with the South that exists now. It will be remembered that the Cabinet, through the Secretary of State, announced that the demands of Great Britain would not be acceded to if it were considered that the retention of Messrs. Mason and Slidell was essential to the success of the American war; or, in other words, that even though Commodore Wilkes was wrong in seizing the rebel Ambassadors, a war with England would be freely accepted if sustaining Wilkes was necessary to save the Union. For some time past there has been a growing acrimony towards the British Government on the part of the authorities at Washington, observable not only in the official dispatches of Secretary Seward, but in the semi official utterances of other members of the Cabinet, in letters and speeches. That all of it has been produced simply by the course of the Queen's Government—that it is referable wholly to the alleged indifference of that Government in the matter of the fitting out of Confederate privateers and regular vessels of war in England—it would, we think, be absurd to assert. There is an apprehension, as we remarked yesterday, that certain leaders of the ruling party in this country are looking about for favorable circumstances under which to invite a foreign war, to cover up the failures and deficiencies of the Administration in its several foiled campaigns for restoring the Union. It being shown that the Democratic party of the North is essentially a war party, refusing to listen to any talk about recognizing the Southern Confederacy, the radicals find that they cannot place the responsibility of ending the contest where it is, with the Union broken, on *their* shoulders; and hence, virtually admitting their incompetency to manage the war with success, these schemers desire to bring about a conflict with a powerful trans-Atlantic foe, that they may claim the Union went out amidst "the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds." For a foreign war now must result in the establishment of the independence of the South, and in the further humiliation and disgrace of the remainder of the United States.

The New York *Times*—a paper which has often spoken with something like authority for Mr. Seward—has, in its Wednesday's issue, a prominent editorial, the palpable design of which is to show that a war with England would be no great calamity in itself, but on the other hand, rather a benefit. Taking for its text the late Charleston affair, it declares that "any American harbor may be put in such a state of defense as absolutely to defy the combined fleets of Europe." We do not need to follow the *Times* through its argument, as we allude to it merely to show the tendencies of certain political interest at the North, in the direction of bringing about a war with England.

The same parties, two years ago, or over, were writing and speaking glibly of the certainty of whipping out the Confederates in a short space of time—of the paucity of the South's resources—and of the vast resources of the North. Once into a foreign war, in addition to the job already on our hands, the plotters would soon be brought to an acknowledgment of the folly of continuing the struggle, and they would be behind the scenes urging the cry of peace. Shall they escape responsibility in that manner?

The Foreign Aspect.

From the Chicago Times.]

The cessation of the Polish troubles leaves Europe free once more to pursue its schemes of enterprise and conquest. The French Emperor can resume undisturbed his plans of Mexican aggrandizement and his interference in Eastern affairs, to say nothing of his intention towards the United States; England may pursue her Egyptian enterprise, her East Indian aggressions, and her contracts for Confederate privateers; Prussia her internal dissensions; Russia her work of vagabondage in Poland; while the little duchies along the shore may return with renewed zest to the cultivation of the crop of brides and grooms, to await England's next pleasure. The star of liberty has set in Poland's horizon, and, once more ground down to a worse condition than that of slavery, its people must wait for justice until the world forgets the wrongs of the Hottentot to remember the fate of white men. Russia, with her twenty millions of emancipated slaves still on her hands, laid down the lash at home to raise it with redoubled fury abroad—freeing those who were born to slavery, and enslaving a people whose every hope and aspiration is to breathe their free native air once more. Champion of emancipation in one breath, with the next she perpetuates a relic of barbarism which has been the foulest blot upon her escutcheon.

The American question will again engage foreign attention, and we may expect the usual rumors of interference from London and Paris. The comforting assurance which comes from time to time through the diplomatic Earl Russell, that her Majesty's Government will not intervene, acquires a new significance and a charming consistency as each successive ship is launched for Confederate use; while the solemn regret of the American Premier at rumors of pecuniary diplomacy with British ship-builders, is, to say the least, delightfully refreshing in its innocent verdancy. It would be a terrible tale to tell that American money had bought up the Clyde and Mersey, or that the Federal Government possessed and occupied the Confederate strongholds across the ocean. The Emperor of China is not the only personage privileged to soften the palms and the heads of British ship-builders. While Jeff Davis does the celestial, cannot our own Abe Lincoln play tycoon, and match him dollar for dollar and ship for ship? If he cannot, he can atone for the fault in no better way than to do *hari kari* upon his own bowels. But we imagine no such fortunate occurrences as either of these. Our Government will protest against "unfriendly acts" and then settle down in despair at its inability to effect a remedy—at its powerlessness to enforce neutrality, and its helplessness to buy it. To demand it is, at the present moment, like the blister of a man whose hands are tied. While cotton is the goal of contentment in English eyes; while rebel diplomacy laughs our ministerial capers to scorn; and while hostile arms thwart and turn back our efforts on every side, English sympathy and English money will go against us. Let the howling and long-haired fanatics of Exeter hall tell us why this is so; and, if they cannot, let them hold their peace and howl no more. And let the Cheevers and Stowes, and the whole race of vaporers who sport the mockery of pious gasconade to cover their desire of notoriety, tell us why it is so—or give us no more of their Machiavellian vagaries.

The 28th Mississippi—Complimentary.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION FIRST CAVALRY CORPS, NEAR SPRING HILL, TENNESSEE, April 10, 1863.

General Orders, No. 10.

It is with pride and pleasure that the brigadier-general commanding division, notices the gallant and meritorious conduct of the officers and men of the 28th regiment Mississippi cavalry, 1st brigade, in the charge upon Franklin to-day. When ordered to charge into town, they did so promptly and at their swiftest speed, and although in the face of the enemy's batteries and houses lined with their sharpshooters, they drove everything resistlessly before them, and pushed their victorious columns to the banks of the Harpeth river, killing and wounding a considerable number of the enemy, and upon returning formed in good order in an open field, in easy range, and under the well-directed fire of the enemy's heavy guns. To show the danger to which they were exposed, attention is directed to the official report of the killed, wounded and missing. Such exhibitions of valor reflect the great credit upon their State, themselves and their families, and serves to weaken and intimidate the foe.

The charge of to-day, into Franklin, under such adverse circumstances, finds no parallel in this war, and will embellish another page in the history of our country with the martial achievements and glory of Southern arms.

II. High mention is due the officers and those of the 1st Mississippi cavalry, (Pinson's) 1st brigade, for the dashing manner in which they charged and drove the enemy into their fortifications. Also, to my escort, Capt. D. H. Taylor, commanding, for the fearless manner in which on the 31st of March, and to-day, they charged superior forces with great success.

Compliments are extended to the division for the excellent manner in which they maintained their ground during the fury of the fire of the enemy's siege guns, and the orderly manner in which they advanced from and returned to their camps.

Such behavior is worthy the imitation of every soldier, and will bear repetition on any field.

Official: By order Brig.-Gen. W. H. Jackson.
GEORGE MORRMAN,
Captain and A. A. General.

Financial Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TIMES, Saturday, April 18.

There is no new feature in financial affairs, if we except the usual fluctuations in gold. Money is in good supply, and the banks could extend the line of discounts doubly what they now are without the slightest inconvenience, but first-class borrowers are scarce, and second and third-class names meet with no encouragement. Rates of interest are steady and firm at ten per cent.

Gold was again lower to-day, and the market here was dull after the New York dispatches were received. The regular counter rates, buying, ranged from 150 to 151, although some lots were bid in during the fore part of the day at 152. The market closed weak at 150, buying.

Silver was bid in at 140 for large pieces and 137 for small, although some of the dealers refused to pay over 135. Canadian currency commands a premium of 45 per cent. Demand notes are nominally the same as gold. Indiana State bank currency is bought at 3 to 4 per cent. premium. Debt certificates are bought at 97½, and 7 30. Treasury notes at 104½.

The Boston *Post* of Wednesday says:

Money is still in full supply at the banks and in the street, but the demand is not sufficient to make any visible impression on the large accumulation of unemployed deposits which are allowed to remain idle, partly for lack of borrowers, but mainly on account of the hesitancy of the undecided owners about investing it where something can be earned, or a profit realized, by an improvement in market value. Those who sell anything (unless they have debts to pay) hardly know what to do with the currency which they receive in payment, and after remaining passive awhile often repurchase the same things they have sold, at current prices, whether they be higher or lower than the previous sales.

COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTY.

Remarks of E. Barksdale, of Mississippi, in the House of Representatives, upon a motion to compensate owners of property destroyed by order of the Government.

Pending the consideration of the bill to provide compensation in cases of past impressment, on the 8th of April, 1863, Mr. Chambers, of Mississippi, moved to amend by inserting:

"And for property destroyed by the military authorities, on the ground, that if captured, it would aid the enemy in the prosecution of the war."

In favor of which Mr. Barksdale spoke as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER—My support of this amendment is due to my convictions of the justice of the principle involved. While I affirm that in this struggle all private property in the country should be held at the service of the Government, I maintain that its burthens should be equally borne by all classes.

One of the recommendations which the President submitted to Congress in his message, at the commencement of the present session, was the devising of "a proper mode of relief to those of our citizens whose property has been destroyed by the Government, in pursuance of a policy adopted as a means of national defense."

This recommendation was made with an eye to the obligations of the Government and the rights of its citizens. Protection to persons and property is the paramount duty of Government. Writers on the law of nations, however, make a distinction in regard to its liability for property which is destroyed by the enemy, and that which is destroyed to prevent its use by the enemy. In the latter case all hold that it is the duty of the Government to acknowledge its indebtedness and to make compensation. Vattel, a writer of approved orthodoxy, says:

"Is the State bound to indemnify individuals for the damages they have sustained in war? We learn from Grotius that authors are divided on this question. The damages under consideration are to be distinguished into two kinds—those done by the State itself as the sovereign, and those done by the enemy. Of the first kind, some are done deliberately, and by way of precaution—as when a field, a house, a garden, belonging to a private person, is taken for the purpose of erecting on the spot a town, rampart, or other piece of fortification, or when his standing corn or his storehouses are destroyed to prevent their being of use to the enemy. Such damages are to be made good to the individual, which should bear only his quota of the loss." Page 402.

But if the public law contained no injunction whatever on this subject, still there is authority which we cannot disregard. The "man of our counsel" is the Constitution. It is the guiding Pharos streaming across the sea of these troublous times, showing the path of safety. The primal law of self-preservation is the only justification which can be offered for the slightest deviation from its teachings. The Constitution declares that "private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation." Congress cannot disregard this provision. Take, for instance, the article of cotton belonging to citizens, which the military authorities, acting by law of Congress, destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, and which, as the President correctly observes in his message, "the Government, in effect, took for its use." The owners of "property" thus taken, do not present a petition for a mere gratuity, therefore, but for a constitutional right.

It was but the other day that the mind of Congress was absorbed in the consideration of another bill regulating the matter of impressment. The seizure of property said its appropriation by officers of the Government, for public use, was a subject of earnest comment. Humable members spoke eloquently of enormous outrages which the agents of the Government had perpetrated when they invaded the storehouses of flour dealers and produce speculators, to take a share for the support of the patriotic soldiers who are interposing their breasts between the bayonets of the enemy and his designs to desolate the country. They complained not that those owners were not paid, but, that they were not paid the "market price," which they themselves had fixed by the creation of a monopoly to gratify their own cupidity. Nobody charged that the Government had ever taken a barrel of flour or a pound of bacon without paying the owner; but its agents had not encouraged the idea that its own currency had depreciated, and, therefore, it had not, in the estimation of some, rendered "just compensation." This was the extent of their offending.

Thus the Government pays promptly, as it ought to do, for all its supplies, whether purchased or impressed. If it takes "for public use" your corn, your flour, your bacon, or your beef cattle, payment is made; and, if not at the "market price," a loud clamor is heard, which is caught up and re-echoed in these halls. Why shall it discriminate between the owners of property which it takes for its purposes?

The propriety of immediate indemnity in some form to the unfortunate people whose cotton has been destroyed by its orders, is the more apparent by the fact that the Government is now buying cotton and paying for it in 8 per cent. bonds. Why should it make so unjust a discrimination in favor of the planter whose cotton it purchases, and the planter whose cotton it has destroyed? It buys cotton for one purpose and pays for it; it takes cotton for another purpose and refuses to pay for it! Is this fair and even-handed justice?

If the owners of cotton which has been taken by the Government for the purposes indicated, have not claims superior to any class of creditors, unquestionably they are such as to entitle them to equal consideration. On his cotton, which was destroyed, the planter depended for subsistance—for means of feeding and clothing family and his slaves—and carrying on his plantation operations. Moreover, he is required to pay his taxes, Confederate and State. In most instances, to meet these obligations, he has had to depend upon his cotton.

The failure of the Government to perform its constitutional obligation to indemnify the owners of the cotton it has thus destroyed, bears with peculiar hardship upon the people of Mississippi. Many of the sufferers in that State had pledged their cotton as a security for the redemption of notes, which its Legislature had caused to be issued, and which is serving the purpose of a local currency.

But it has been said in the progress of this debate that the Government is unable to meet all its obligations at the present time. If this be true, it is right to demand of the Government that its creditors should be placed upon equal footing. Let all receive their *pro rata* share. It is not just to pay one class the "market price" and another class no price at all.

The question arises in this connection, when is the debt to be paid? Is it to be done now, or is it to be left unacknowledged and unsettled till the close of the war, when it will have become odious, by reason of the dust of years that will have accumulated upon it? So far as the Government is concerned, it is clear that it will owe no more at the close of the war by making immediate payment, in whole or in part (if it be not possible to pay the entire sum) than it would by postponing the debt. In the one case it will owe only the notes or certificates of indebtedness which it may give for the cotton; in the other it will owe for the cotton itself.

No class of the community has contributed more freely to the support of the government than those to whom those remarks have special reference: nor have any experienced