The Daily New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1862.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorised to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

THE WAR.

The military advantage possessed over us by the Federals consists in the number and superiority of their war vessels, and in their consequent ability to harass our coast, bombard our forts, and threaten our seaports with capture. But for this, we should be enabled at all times to meet them on equal terms; and repeated experience has shown that we have little to fear from the enemy, whenever he can be induced to advance sufficiently into the interior to neutralize the enormous advantage derived from his gunboats. Hitherto he has rather avoided conflicts of such a character, and has generally contented himself with holding such Confederate towns and villages as skirt the banks of rivers, and are therefore exposed, upon the least resistance, to inevitable destruction. Another reason why the Federals are loth to push their armies far into the interior of the country, is the difficulty of subsisting them. In the densely populated kingdoms of Europe provisions and forage can be obtained without much trouble, at the thriving towns situated within a few miles of each other, while the means of communication are so ample as greatly to facilitate rapid and vigorous movements. The reverse is the case in most of the South-western States, and a hostile force is consequently obliged to advance with extreme caution, and to be certain of an adequate supply of food and forage at every step.

By keeping near the water courses the progress of the enemy is materially delayed, but, on the other hand, he secures the important benefit of a safe retreat to his gunboats and transports, in the event of disaster. This is precisely what occurred at Shiloh. Had the battle of the 6th been fought fifty miles from the Tennessee river, there is scarcely the shadow of a doubt that the entire Federal army would have been captured or annihilated. Because it would have had no river to fall back upon and no vessels of war to keep the Confederates back with a storm of shot and shell, while the flying foe sought shelter and safety for his broken columns. Just in the same way, the Federals might be driven out of Nashville, and that fair city restored to the Confederacy, but for the fact that it lies on the Cumberland river, and might be easily reduced to ashes by their gunboats. The invaders, too, are perfectly cognizant of the enormous advantage they derive from their command of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and are not much disposed to tempt danger by voluntarily pushing their columns any distance into the interior.

We can, therefore, understand some of the embarrassments of the Confederate forces. They must either await the approach of the enemy, or go to seek him as they did at Shiloh. It is not likely that the Federals will wander very far from their river defenses, nor can our armies abandon certain highly important strategic points they now occupy. The necessity of protecting Memphis from an attack which may be part of a plan adopted by the Federals on leaving the Tennessee, will compel General BRAGG to maintain some of his forces in proximity to that city, and on the other hand the difficulties attendant upon a march across the country with insufficient means of transportation and not very abundant provision will pretty certainly retard those rapid movements by which we might otherwise annoy and disconcert the foe, and recover portions of territory now held by him. If we had a few steel-plated vessels to contend with the Federal gunboats, or were quite ready with certain implements of destruction to which further allusion is needless, we might effectually and successfully cooperate with the strategy of our land forces. We never can cease to deplore the remissness of the naval department which has surrendered up so large an amount of Confederate territory to the ravages of an insolent enemy. It is true that regrets are useless, as they cannot repair the rust, but it is not the less certain that, had the Government displayed but a little of that [illegible] perseverance, and ingenuity [illegible] distinguished the Yankees, the disasters [illegible] which we have been visited, and which have wrought so much mischief, would have been entirely averted. Let us be warned at least for the future. We may win many victories on land, but they will be comparatively barren of results, unless the War and Navy Departments render them fruitful. This can be done, if on the one hand the Administration will refuse an untiring activity into every species of defensive operations, and if on the other the people will heartily and zealously cooperate in the completion of what ever measures are deemed advisable.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—*Queen Sisters*—This is positively the last night of the performances of the gifted family of the Queen Sisters. On the occasion the selections are admirably calculated to exhibit their peculiar powers, and we advise all who have not seen them to embrace the opportunity.

RESERVE MEDICAL CORPS OF NEW ORLEANS. It will be seen by the notice elsewhere that the next regular meeting of this association will take place at 12 o'clock to-day, at the corner Common and Baronne streets. It is organized wholly for gratuitous service in and after a battle, to wounded men and the families of absent soldiers.

The Southern Independent Association is entitled by an advertisement in another column that a meeting will be held this evening on business of the utmost importance.

SOUTHERN ENVELOPES—Messrs Malon & Maurice, No. 10 Camp street, have sent us some fine specimens of envelopes fully equal to the Northern article.

The Barracks Street School—Handsome Testimonials.

The annexed letter from the young ladies of the Barracks street School to their teacher, Mrs Cooper, will be read with great satisfaction. We may add that the contributions referred to comprise every conceivable species of delicacy for the sick, as well as large supplies of articles of clothing, &c. &c. The pupils of the Barracks street School have given with a disinterestedness and generosity worthy of the highest commendation, and we trust their noble example will be emulated by the other public schools of the Second and Third Districts.

BARRACKS STREET SCHOOL.

To our Teachers

We have annually shown our contribution for a little feast on the day of our vacation, but this year we think it would be out of place. We have, for purpose contributing a few articles for the sick belonging to the brave volunteers who have gone to defend our property and from worse than captivity.

We have understood there are many sick. Will you, our dear Teachers, take charge of our offerings and send them for us

With much love YOUR PUPILS.

Bridget Kilsey, Sarah Rosemont, M. Dea, Linda Watkins, Louise Hanham, Elizabeth Clark, Eliza Ringle, Alice Gatie, Onetta Garcia, Olivia Santa Anna, Cornelia Stoeffle, Ellen Coombs, M. Cochran, Maria Gracey, Ellinie Legler, S. Parkinson, M. Hopgarth, O. Verlein, L. Davis, O. Damarest, L. Bishop, A. Sperry, E. Sperry, H. Davis, Louis Cadroskie, Marie Vinet, E. Pulcharo, E. Cramer, L. Austin, A. Mercadal, Ellen Labeau, Josephine Kabell, Henriette Otto, Flavia Martello, C. Marshall, E. Meyer, M. Brophy, M. McGuire, A. Vinet, A. Dea, A. Castro, Ella Gracy, Alice Gracey, Rosalie Tay, Eleonore Castro, Pauline Pardide, O. Rais, Hannah Kaufman, Marie Barnard, C. Legler, V. Hubbard, G. Evans, A. Collen, R. Fitze, E. Hindersmann, E. Pulcharo, Estelle Fisher, C. Gossuin, A. Coner, R. Wiesenberger, A. Wiesenberger, A. Lafitte, E. Lafitte, H. Dejan, E. Bernadez, E. Pardee, M. A. Furel, H. Leon, A. Marist, Alice Mart, M. Johnson, L. Johnson, Cottina St. Martin, V. Courrel, Mathilde Henry, Stephanie St. Martin, Rosa Bollot, J. Botto, Eugenia Buffier, L. Babbot, Lizzie Barbot, C. Black, E. Carquel, E. Kelly.

Mrs. Dr. Ball gratefully acknowledges the valuable contributions of the young ladies of the Barracks street School, and she sincerely hopes that all of the schools below Canal street will do and do likewise.

THE REMAINS OF GENERAL GRAHAM—The Mobile *Tribune* of Tuesday, says:

The remains of the gallant soldier, General Adley H. Gladden, were received here this morning (Monday) and conveyed to the Presbyterian Church, on Government street, to be interred to-day. The deceased was a South Carolinian, and distinguished himself in the Mexican war as Major of Colonel Butler's Palmetto Regiment. After the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel were killed, he took command of the regiment. At Chamubusco and the Belen Gate he showed himself every inch a soldier. In the latter battle he was severely wounded.

A telegram from Washington of the 4th inst. says:

[illegible] is highly indignant at his [illegible] the Secretary of War, with [illegible] from the steamboat at [illegible] Fort Monroe, and was [illegible] McClellan, whose [illegible] passage to England on the [illegible] steamer. It is unknown [illegible] information will be a *casus belli*. The [illegible] of all correspondents was intended for him, and is now revoked.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.)

From Richmond.

Richmond, April 19—The report saying General Jackson was falling back to Waynesboro' is discredited here, as it contlicts with official information received at the War Department.

Nothing later from the Peninsula.

Northern Reports from Memphis.

The following from the Chicago *Tribune* of a late date shows the character of the intelligence the North gets from the South:

A gentleman just from Memphis brings the following information: He represents Memphis as in a state of agitation and terror. The fair grounds are used for camps. Every one capable of bearing arms is being impressed into the service. Men are even dragged from their beds. The proclamation of the mayor, in regard to burning the city has no influence. A majority of the aldermen, in connection with leading military officers, decided, at a meeting held a fortnight ago, to burn the city when they saw cause, in spite of the mayor.

There are no fortifications at Memphis.

The news of the battle of Pea Ridge caused great depression.

Federal gunboats are expected daily. Two hundred and five Union prisoners are in the city, who are made victims of much abuse at the hands of the guards. One of them was shot at for looking out of a window.

Three gunboats are under way at Memphis, but it will take a long time to finish them.

At Randolph only four guns are mounted. At Fort Pillow, however, there is a strong fortification, mounting twenty-five 64 pounders and thirty 32 pounders. There are about 7,000 troops there. At Union City there are only 450 troops.

Generals Beauregard, Cheatham, Polk and Clark went to Corinth, Mississippi, a fortnight ago. The rebels have a force of 38,000 men there, and expect to make a stand either at Corinth or Bethel. It was the general impression that this battle would be the decisive one of the campaign, and that the fortunes of the South would hinge upon its result.

At Memphis and at other large points even at New Orleans there is considerable Union feeling, and the Southern papers do not represent the feelings of the mass of the people, as they do as well as every thing else, are under the control of politicians and the military.

At New Orleans thirteen gunboats are on the ways to be plated with railroad iron.

Fort Pike is reported to be in our possession and it was a very temporary structure, mounting only three or four guns.

The report that the South is well supplied with provisions is absurd. They have not stock enough to last six months. Cotton, shoes etc are since very difficult to obtain. No confidence is felt at Southern politicians or Southern military leaders.

Jeff Davis is universally denounced as incompetent.

Mrs. Buckner had arrived at Memphis. She complained of not being allowed to go further North than Cairo. In the parlor at the Gayoso House she attracted universal attention by her denunciations of Pillow and Floyd. The former she represented to have sold that he would leave Floyd whenever he met him.

Horrible Outrage.

We are sorry to read the following in the *Vicksburg Whig* of Saturday:

One of the most arch deeds of atrocity that ever man was guilty of, was perpetrated in this city yesterday by Thomas H. Lenox and three or four other members of the Carroll Dragoons from Carroll parish, Louisiana. Who those men were we are unable to learn. We will give, as far as we have been able to ascertain, the main and particular of the fiendish crime, which stains the scale of those engaged in it with as much infernal guilt as any other that could be committed by those wearing the human form.

On Wednesday, one of the members of the Dragoons went into the ward of Mr. Geo. P. Theobald, a respectable and unoffending citizen and without cause or provocation cut the eye out of his yard dog, which was bound chained to a tree. For this fiendish and inhuman act Mr. Theobald sought redress from the civil authorities and one of the Dragoons of the company, but none was afforded him. We either Friday that no restraint would be placed upon the men, he published a card in our paper warning the public to look out and protect themselves against such marauders. Some of the members took exception to the card, and repaired to the shop of Mr. Theobald on yesterday morning and inquired for him. Upon learning he was the person whom they were addressing, they commenced abusing and threatening to take his life. One struck him with a cane paddle while others drew their pistols and avowed they would shoot him. Mr. Theobald being unarmed, ran over to the gun house and procured a shot gun. Here the assailants took well heed, and a scuffle ensued in which Mr. T was knocked down in the gutter, and the gun knocked from his hands.

At this juncture his wife came to his assistance, as did Mr. Marlett, of the gun works. Mr. M. picked up the shot gun, and seeing the man about to shoot threatened to shoot the first man who would. A moment afterwards Chas. Coleman ran up and fired his pistol. One ball entered the breast of one of their own men, a second took effect in the side of Mrs. Theobald, no doubt wounding her it is thought, and a third wounded Mr. Marlett in the hand. Mr. Marlett shot one of the men in the hand, inflicting a slight wound. The affair was reported through the city in short time, and it being rumored that the men had gone to camp to return with a stronger force and do further injury, the Sheriff and City Marshal ordered out the home companies and disbanded a cavalry to arrest the perpetrators and prevent any further disturbance. The Courthouse bell was rung to call the citizens and but a few minutes elapsed before well armed and ready for any emergency. The greatest excitement prevailed, and people ran hither and thither to ascertain the cause of the unusual agitation. The office houses were all closed and every man hastened to the Court house to offer his assistance. The Sheriff ordered that all remain at the Courthouse until he went to the camp to parley and ascertain what the intentions of the men were, and if they would not return home. He was returned from a fruitless mission—the men refusing to surrender to the authorities. The citizen soldiery were then formed into line and placed under command of Colonel H. H. Miller, who immediately started with a detachment in search of the fugitives about 4 m. yesterday.

It was soon ascertained that the perpetrators of the outrage had fled whither no one seemed to know. The infantry were then ordered to return home, and Johnson's cavalry detailed in squads and sent in different routes in pursuit of the fugitives. They were overtaken and captured about ten miles from the city on the vicinity of Point Albion. The men are now lodged in jail and will be tried to-day when we hope they will receive that punishment they so justly deserve.

Rowdyism and drunkenness have been alarmingly on the increase of late, and it is high time it was receiving a check. Ladies have been insulted on our streets by drunken soldiers, and many have narrowly escaped being run over by intoxicated teamsters. We need a change here badly, and must have it. The times demand it. The public interest and the safety of our citizens demand it.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have learned that mortal law has been proclaimed in and around the city. Capt. C. H. Brown has been appointed Provost Marshal. This is what Vicksburg needs.

From St. Louis and Missouri.

A gentleman who spent about three weeks in St. Louis, and who left that city a few days since, reports to us the existence of a strong Southern feeling greatly predominating over the Abolitionists. He says the slaves in composed almost exclusively of the German and emigrant Yankee population. To these may be added a force which does not amount in any respect for the Federal Government.

When he left the Federal force in the city was composed of Hecker's regiment and two German battalions of Home Guards. All the remainder had been driven off to form part of the expeditionary force up the Tennessee river.

Northern Missouri he reports to be almost unanimous in favor of Secession. Scouts in the pulses of the people are kept in view in the presence of Federal troops stationed throughout the country. All the private arms and ammunition have been taken possession of by the enemy, and innumerable outrages upon persons and property have been committed. The whole country is represented to be in a state of complete terror. The Southern part of the State is more divided in sentiment.

Our informant, who is a gentleman well informed as to the position of affairs throughout the State, does not for a moment entertain a doubt of the ability of the friends of the Confederacy to redeem Missouri from Abolition rule, with but little assistance. Give them arms, &c., and they will work out their own political salvation. At present they are patiently, though sufferingly, biding their time.

(*Memphis Appeal*.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Under this head the Memphis *Appeal* has the following:

The fearful mortality of Confederate officers in the battles that have recently occurred in the West is easily explained. The enemy has organized companies and regiments composed of the best sharpshooters that the country can afford, whose assigned duty it has been to pick off all men appearing on the field wearing plumes and epaulettes. Their experience has induced them to believe, ever since the fall of Zollicoffer at Mill Springs, and the panic that in its consequences caused, that the easiest way to demoralize and rout our armies is to kill their leaders, in whom they have good confidence. They have accordingly acted upon this principle, and to it is due the sacrifice of many of our bravest and most gallant officers, Johnston, McCulloch and Hardee among the rest.

It is simply true, we think, for our authorities to imitate the example set by the enemy in this respect. Let sharpshooters of sharpshooters—and our country can furnish them of the earth can furnish better come from the South—be immediately organized, and let sufficient arms be placed in their hands, and send them forward upon every field to spread death and destruction among the leaders of the Yankee, who are invading the country. A word to the wise is sufficient. We believe that the Southern sharpshooters will do service quite as efficient as the Northwestern Yankees with his long-range "telescopic rifles, or so-called "sharpshooters."

From Paducah and the North.

We have late intelligence from Paducah and the North, of a very interesting character, which confirms the reports of the serious loss of the enemy at the battle of Shiloh. Although the Federals claim a victory in the North, they boast of only two hundred Confederate prisoners taken during the two days' fight.

Nine of their transports, loaded with their own wounded, came down the Tennessee river last week, four of which stopped at Paducah, and the balance went up the Ohio river.

It was known that the reinforcement brought on Monday across the river from Buell's army numbered 35,000 men, in three divisions, one under Gen. McCook, one under General Bull Nelson, the same of the third General not recollected. Gen. Buell was not understood to have been wounded, as reported here, but Generals Grant and Smith received each wounds at Shiloh.

A report was current that the Tennessee river army was to abandon their position in front of Beauregard, and be thrown down the Mississippi river for a grand attack upon Fort Pillow. No Federal transports, however, had left the Tennessee river up to Friday last, except the nine boats bearing away the wounded.

(*Memphis Appeal*, 19th.)

A SPECIMEN FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.—There were a number of letters picked up in the tents of the enemy at Shiloh, by our boys. One of them, dated Pittsburg, April 4th, has been handed us, with authority to publish any portion of it deemed of interest. It is addressed by one W. D. Hale to his uncle. We subjoin one or two extracts in reference to war items from which it would appear that the enemy expected a sanguinary fight at an early day.

Pittsburg Landing, April 4.

Our pickets were driven in this afternoon. Captain W. H. Harland, who is Acting Assistant Adjutant General at this time, went out with about a company and a half of cavalry with the intention of making a kind reconnoissance. After getting out some distance from camp, they saw a squadron of Secesh cavalry, numbering, as they supposed, about eight hundred. As our men had not force enough to attack them, Willard brought his squad back to camp. This evening, at about four o'clock, the Seventy-second Ohio Regiment was attacked while drilling, and had quite a skirmish. I saw one young fellow who had been wounded in the hand while the fight was going on. How it ended I cannot learn yet, but of course our boys *whipped*. There are about one hundred and twenty thousand men in this camp, not counting besides Gen. Buell's command, which is a pretty heavy force. Corinth is the enemy's stronghold, and Beauregard is in command. They are reported to have about eighty thousand men, and considerable fortification. This place is twenty miles west of us, and before many days you may expect to hear of the bloodiest battle that has been fought in the Southern Confederacy. We are in splendid quarters, and the Old Sixth will lay off their duds and go in. Perhaps I am putting on a little too much agony, for we might get into a hot place and have to retreat. Gen. Sherman says he will hit on the Iowa Sixth doing their part. In our regiment wins many laurels, we will have to pick in, as the Iowa Second have already got their name up at the Fort Donelson battle. The Fifth done good business at New Madrid, Missouri; the Ninth at Boston Mountains. We have orders to be ready to night to fall into ranks at a moment's warning, and at revelle to fall into battle line—equipments all on. The order of Colonel John Adam McDowell, Acting Brigadier-General, and commander of the First Brigade.

I will write some to-morrow.

Saturday Morning—Nothing has occurred since last night in military affairs.

A CAPTAIN WHO DIDN'T KNOW HIS JOB STOP—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* relates the following anecdote of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston:

One of his favorite officers, indeed a messmate, accosted him pleasantly a few morning since. But the General scowled, muttered to himself, and never recognized the compliment. The unfortunate man felt not only slighted, but humiliated. He went to Major Rhett, related what had passed, and grievously protested that he knew not how he could have offended his superior officer. Dinner hour having come our pining friend was not at the mess. "Where is ——" inquired Gen. Johnston. He is mortified and afflicted by the slight which you put upon him this morning. "Mortified!" exclaimed the General. "I know not why he is to-day. An explanation from the officer whose sent for Johnston apologized, and peace was again restored to the bosom of a loyal and sensitive soldier. Soon after however while pacing in one of these moods by the door of the residence, an officer, with a saddle on his back inquired of another, his superior in rank, if he knew where to direct him to a [illegible]. "There is one" was the surprised answer, pointing at the same time to John—, who was in citizen's clothes. Onward strode the interrogator until he reached the latter. He then threw down the saddle, and looking sternly at the General, with his hands in his pockets, gave the word of command. "That saddle must be ready in one hour, sir." He then turned to depart. "Hold!" said Johnston. "What did you observe?" "I said have that saddle ready in an hour, responded Captain Quatrepenne. "Do you know who I am?" "Yes you are a shoemaker, and I want you to hurry up now." "I am Gen. Johnston sir" shouted the commander. In another moment the saddle was picked up, and the Captain was off. Half an hour elapsed the General, who told you I was a shoemaker? "An officer, sir—I don't know his name." Then leave the saddle and return in an hour *precisely*. He heard and he obeyed. In one hour the saddle was mended and in our possession. "Now Captain said the General, indeed you have served your country as I have endeavored to oblige you, and deserve my thanks. Such a man makes heroes and patriots out of soldiers.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER—Yesterday morning, while Mr. Joseph Duplantier, son of Mr. Alcime Duplantier, of this parish, was out hunting, he came across a negro man asleep on a log, when he accosted and upbraided the negro. The negro, pretending to be very humble, fell upon his knees and begged him not to shoot, when young Duplantier, not suspecting foul play, advanced very near the negro, when he sprang up and dealt him a terrible blow over the head with a stick which he had concealed behind him, felling Mr. Duplantier to the ground. Mr. D. being active and stout and perfectly fearless, he clinched the negro and threw him, discharging one barrel of his gun, which unfortunately missed its mark. The negro then struck him over the arm with his stick, breaking it in two places, and also the little finger of one hand, he then beat him over the head with the gun and left him to die. Some time after the negro had disappeared young Duplantier, having recovered somewhat from the murderous blows inflicted, got up and succeeded in reaching his home, when the alarm was given and dogs put upon the trail, and in a few hours they came upon three runaways, and among them the negro who had committed the above act. They all belong to Mr. Davis of this parish. He was returned to their master and the negro committed to jail by Esquire Walker to undergo a criminal prosecution. The negro has a most villainous countenance and attempts to make it appear that he is demented.—*Baton Rouge Advocate* 15th.

COOL—PATT.—From the following which we find in the Memphis *Appeal* of Friday it would appear that the young leader of the orchestra of the Varieties Theatre is a true Southern man.

The soldier musician Carlo Patti, has been in town the last two days. It was erroneously announced that he would take another benefit. He has been on furlough for his regiment, and returns to-day. He was in the severe fight made by Capt. Bates's men at Shiloh. His clothing was cut by balls, his cap was shot off and a ball knocked his gun out of his hand, yet he escaped without a scratch.

DEMORALIZATION—Says the Memphis *Avalanche*:

We have additional evidence that much dissatisfaction exists in the Federal army since it got to Tennessee. This feeling amounts almost to mutiny at Nashville. The Northwest are not waging a fanatical war upon slavery. They are fighting for the free navigation of the Mississippi river, which we have no disposition to close to their use. The masses in the Northwest have only to understand us, and we feel "the sword would be (by them) turned into the pruning hook." How can that people be made to understand us but by the press.

GEN. TOOMBS AND A LAZY SOLDIER—Quite an amusing scene occurred recently near Warrenton. Gen. Toombs ordered the fatigue to "tote" rails and fill up a bad place in the road, when one soldier said he could not "tote" a rail whereupon the General dismounted and told the fellow if he would hold his horse he would do it. The man held the horse, and the General shouldered the rail and carried it to and threw it across the hole which he had ordered filled. The soldier was a large, strapping fellow, and the rebuke the General gave him caused peal after peal of laughter, while the man looked as if he would have liked to have been in the hole, covered from sight by the rails he could not tote.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.—The amount of Sea Island cotton made in the Confederacy—and *all* the long-staple cotton of the world is made in the Confederate States—is about forty thousand bales, raised on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. It would be a liberal calculation to allow one-half of this to South Carolina, and it still more liberal one to state one third of this amount as likely to fall into the hands of the enemy—one-fourth or five thousand bales would be found to far exceed the fact. This, at $100 per bale, would be only $750,000, instead of the sundry millions over which the Northern papers, especially those of the great, liberal city of New York, have been crowing so loudly.—*Exchange*.

THE LADIES MAKING SHOES.—Quite a number of ladies of this parish have commenced making their own and their children's shoes, and they do very good work. We have seen several pairs of these home-made shoes, and they are not only strong, but they are very well proportioned. The cheapest way that these ladies then is to take the soles of old shoes, rip them up, and if they are very flexible, pick out the old thread, fit them to the last after the cloth is fitted to the same, sew the soles to the cloth with strong waxed thread, and then rip the shoe, pull the last to its place, and the shoe is done. It is cheap, serviceable, and a very good cloth shoe.—*Planters' Banner*.

N. O., J. AND G. N. RAILROAD.

Tenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16, 1862.

The stockholders met at 12 o'clock, M., and, on motion,

Mr. Benjamin Florence was appointed Chairman, and R. S. Charles, Secretary.

The annual report of the Board of Directors was then read, and, on motion, was received and submitted, with the accompanying statements, to an investigating committee, to be appointed by the Chair; said committee to be empowered to print the usual number of copies of the report.

The Chairman appointed on said committee Messrs J. Lesley and D. H. Bryan, and, on motion, the Chairman was then added to the committee.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the company be requested to memorialize the Legislature of Louisiana and Mississippi, at the earliest opportunity, so to change the law of charter of the company, that neither the said States nor the city of New Orleans shall vote upon stock held and owned by them respectively; but that the stock of each of the aforesaid States, and of the city, shall be represented by those directors each appointed in the manner they shall direct.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, it was

Resolved, That the Directors be requested to memorialize the Legislature of Louisiana to change the reading of the 8th section of the charter of the company, so as to read "twenty-five days" instead of "thirty days" in the first paragraph thereof.

On motion of Mr. Lesley, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the annual report of the Directors be, and the same is hereby approved, and that the thanks of the stockholders are hereby tendered to the Directors for their services during the past year.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

SENJ. FLOKANGE, Chairman.

R. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

Report of the President.

To the Stockholders of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company

Gentlemen—In compliance with the requirements of the charter, I submit, on the part of the Board of Directors the following statement, showing the receipts, expenditures and condition of the road; also, its general operations and financial affairs during the fiscal year ending 28th day of February, 1862, being the tenth Annual Report of the Company to the Stockholders.

The total or gross earnings of the road during the year, have been one million one hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and fourteen 19-100 dollars.

The expense of operating the road during the same time, has been five hundred and fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-six 19-100 dollars, leaving the net earnings five hundred and ninety-eight thousand four hundred and eighty 80-100 dollars, showing an increase of net earnings of forty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-six 96-100 dollars over the preceding year, notwithstanding the falling off in receipts of the sum of one hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred and twenty 61-100 dollars.

This favorable result is owing to the rigid economy adopted by the Board of Directors and carried out by the officers of the company, notwithstanding the greatly increased price of all kinds of railroad supplies and materials necessary to keep the road and machinery in repair and the rolling stock in running order.

From the following report it will be seen that the whole amount of bills payable outstanding, and falling due in the years 1862, 1863 and 1864, held by citizens residing in the Confederate States, is only $36,461 07, small notes in denominations less than $5, issued as change, not bearing interest, and receivable at all times in freight and fares and other dues to the company. The $6,330 coupon bills payable and pay-roll account $7,636 41, bills payable, due Northern creditors of short maturities, $1,811 [illegible].

The whole debt due and outstanding on the 28th February, 1862, including the above items, and $173,500 due on coupons on first mortgage bonds, ($100,000 of which is held and owned by Northern creditors,) and $220,000 loaned the company by the State of Mississippi, to the first mortgage bondholders in 1858, $1,741,000 [illegible] accounts and current balances, $14,876 61 [illegible] cash, and Confederate States bonds on hand $42,192 [illegible] amounts to the sum of $3,257,041 35, showing a reduction of $254,756 [illegible] during the year.

To the members of the finance committee the stockholders are indebted for the present favorable financial condition of the company, particularly in the abatement. Mr. P. N. Wood, through whose untiring exertions and financial ability the property of the company has been preserved and saved to the stockholders, and who, at the request of a receiver to satisfy the debts which embarrassed the company when the present board assumed its management.

By the General Superintendent's report, the earnings of the road for the past year have been

From passengers	$[illegible]
From freight	526,324 30
From mail service	44,568 75
	$1,114,814 19

The expense of operating the road during the same period has been

For maintenance of road, renewal of rolling stock, circulating, and filling tres.	[illegible]
For conducting transportation, pay of agents, clerks and laborers	[illegible]
For locomotive power, fuel, oil, pay of engineers	[illegible]
For miscellaneous expenses and exchange	[illegible]
	$ [illegible]

Showing the net earnings of the year to be $ [illegible]

This amount is accounted for as follows, viz:

Paid for the payment of interest on first mortgage bonds	$155,461 15
Disbursed in payment of interest on bills payable	[illegible]
Disbursed in reduction of rolling stock	[illegible]
Amount due this company by the United States States and the Confederate States for passage, freights and mails, all uncollected	[illegible]
Cash on hand in bank and balances due on connecting roads, and cash in the hands of agents	[illegible]
	$ [illegible]

The road has been greatly improved, nearly all the trestle work piled up with earth, the embankments widened and several objectionable submerged places, which the road was subject to, greatly improved. The iron has also been rolled through the valley of the Tangipahoa, along the Pearl river valley, near Jackson, and the entire road above Jackson, to Grand Junction, we have released and have now at work a first class season ties, which will be put at work filling the crib work, and repairs the bridges and the pine woods during the ensuing month next. The bridges have all been perfectly repaired, and the water ways increased sufficiently to prevent any interruption in fair weather.

We have had but one serious interruption since the last annual report, and that delayed the passenger and freight trains only twelve hours. The rolling stock and rolling stock is in good repair and is sufficient to transport double the amount which was moved during the [illegible] year. The war has prevented the forwarding of the great agricultural products of the country to market and the consequent return freight and travel. When the port of New Orleans is opened we have a large expenditure for a traffic of $1,700,000 per annum, which is increasing our rolling stock or machinery.

We were ordered by the Confederate Government last November, to furnish transporting roads with all the locomotives and cars which could be spared by our road, in order to facilitate military operations and in compliance with the requisition, we forwarded the entire stock of the First Tennessee and Georgia, one to the East Tennessee and Virginia, one to the Memphis and Charleston, and two to the Southern Railroad—making a total of six locomotives together. Of these the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad has returned one and the Southern railroad one, the remaining four are still in use by the roads named.

Notwithstanding this resistance, the connecting roads have not been able to forward the freight sent them from our road. Many of our cars remain loaded at Grand Junction and Jackson, Miss., for months ago. Even the Government freight, which had preference, has in many instances been delayed.

We have freight and car depot in New Orleans and on area in the vicinity of Jackson and Grand Junction, which was received in January last and which should have been forwarded promptly had the connecting lines been good faith with this company, in compliance with the terms of the tariff for through rates agreed upon with their Superintendent.

The company has transported free of charge for the State of Louisiana, under a resolution of the Board of Directors adopted on the 20th April, 1861, freight and passengers, which at regular rates would amount to over $30,000.

All strength and munitions of war and soldiers for the Confederate service have been transported over our road at half the regular rates, by orders of the Government.

The total amount received from transportation from the opening of the road to the State line of Mississippi on 18th of August, 1854 (the best) [illegible]

The expense of which has been [illegible]

Leaving total net earnings $ [illegible]

which has been distributed for interest on bonds and the extension of the road.

The works on the extension of the road between Canton and Aberdeen have progressed very slowly, the contractors keeping only sufficient hands employed to preserve the partially completed embankments and excavations.

The Aberdeen division, extending from the city of Aberdeen to the intersection of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, is sufficiently advanced to commence the laying of the rails, which will be done as soon as the resident Engineer can get the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to forward the iron. The rails for sidings has been put in by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and there is every prospect that arrangements will be made with that road to work it as the branch until ours is extended from Canton to the Junction. We had transported over the road during the past year, up to the last day but one, six thousand two hundred and twenty-six (6,226) passengers, without an accident of any kind, and I had hoped to have had the gratification to announce to you that it had been done without a casualty of any kind for the entire year, but on that day, the 27th February, by one of those fatalities which it is impossible to guard against, one of the engineers who had been in the employ of the company for two or three years, and who had acquired a reputation for carefulness and attention, while in charge of a construction or repairing train loaded with timber, left the siding at Pinchatoula in violation of the rules and against the positive orders for running while the train was a train with a train which contained the Seventh Mississippi Regiment, by which 21 persons lost their lives and 25 were severely wounded.

The loss to the company from damage to engines, cars and road was large but nothing in comparison to the sad loss of life and the grief occasioned. The Superintendent's report attached gives the details. The engineer of the train has been arrested, and a preliminary investigation commenced before the Recorder of the City of Pinchatoula.

To our officers and employees, this company and the Southern States are much indebted. They have worked until their health and strength have yielded to the morning and in some instances all night readying and forwarding army supplies and munitions of war. Our General Superintendent, Mr. W. Milne, by his constant and arduous duties, has at times, taken charge of and run the engines in person, in order to forward troops and munitions of war. For their unfailing fidelity and devotion, our road has been run with such regularity and efficiency than any other road in the Confederacy.

Up to the 1st February, 1862, we continued to run two daily trains for passengers and mails, at which time, owing to requisitions from government officers for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, we were compelled to temporarily suspend the night train.

The United States Post Office Department is indebted to this company for mail service to the amount of $46,814 [illegible]

The following documents accompany and make a part of this report:

A—Treasurer's Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Company from its organization to 28 February, 1862.

A B—Treasurer's Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Company for the year ending 28 February, 1862.

C—Statement of Bills Payable.

D—Statement of Loans transfered from the State of Mississippi.

E—Statement of the disposition of 5000 First Mortgage Bonds.

F—Report of the General Superintendent.

G—General Superintendent's Statement of the Earnings of the Road for the Twelve Months ending 28th February, 1862.

H—Statement of the Earnings from Passenger, Mileage, etc.

I—Statement of the Character, Condition and Mileage of the different Locomotives.

J—Report of the General Superintendent concerning the Collision of 27th February, 1862.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. J. RANNEY, President.

New Orleans, February 26th, 1862.

Vanity Fair's Account of the Battle of Newbern.

At a moment of indecision, when it required but another volley to repulse the Federals from before a battery on the right, or a vigorous example to encourage them to charge and take the battery, an officer of high position and undaunted bravery resolved to sacrifice himself, if necessary, in order to set the soldiers an example.

He seized the opportunity when a heavy shell was about to be fired from a mortar of one of the Rhode Island batteries, and seated himself astride of the mortar. These large shells move very slowly. As the ponderous projectile issued from the smoking engine, the officer clasped his brave arms in, and with his sword in one hand, the revolver in the other, sailed triumphant and transfigured, over into the midst of the enemy, cheering and swearing alternately.

The effect was magical.

The shell struck among a cavalry company. The gallant officer sabelled a hundred foes, and in a moment had surrounded himself with such a barricade of dead horses and riders that the explosion of the missile harmed him not.

The troops who witnessed this fate were at once ablaze with enthusiasm. They charged like devils, and captured the rebel works at the point of death.

The officer who did this should be rewarded by a nation's gratitude. He deserves all praise and glory, and ought to receive the highest position in the gift of the American people.

Personal modesty alone prevents me from mentioning his name.

One of my staff officers, a young lieutenant of light quadrons, was led by his impetuosity into the enemy's stronghold, and found himself surrounded by a regiment of Mississippi riponsters. I immediately rode forward, under a perfect storm of shot and shell, and raising myself in my stirrups, made faces at the foe. Terrified, they dropped their arms and fled. The lieutenant and I remained uninjured, laden with scalps and trophies.

I captured several handsome flags. One is a large silk banner, with the following characteristic inscription, in white letters, on a white ground:

"STRIKE FOR SOUTHERN RIGHTS & OLIMITEY TRUTH

Another, which I took with my own hands, after wringing the color sergeant's neck, is the guidon of a company called Col Appel's Sharpshooters. It bears this inscription, which has a pomological air:

"APPELS

"SOUND IN THE CORE

Cause is doubtless the word intended but I observe that Southern orthography is peculiar.

One troop of rebel horse is reported to have carried a black color, but I think this is an error. At least, I saw but one cavalry regiment, and they were horse of another color.

After the battle, I took up my quarters in a farmhouse on the bank of the Neuse, whence I now write. When I need a rest and recreation.

There are three pretty girls here.

I am in no hurry to move before the first of May.

I have sent on my army however toward Richmond.

Later—Richmond is ours.

Still Later—Richmond is not ours, but it will be, as soon as we take it.

The father and brothers of the three pretty girls have come home. They are soldiers shall not stay here much longer. McARDLE

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the *Herald* thus tries to dispose of that elephant the contrabands.

New England is regarded as the only available refuge for the contrabands. It is proposed now to colonize them in Massachusetts, where they can be taught a variety of industrial pursuits in warm and comfortable workshops, and relieve the burden of labor to the manufacturers. These contrabands cannot remain with safety where they now are. Their permanent support by the Government is not contempl