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Vicksburg Daily Whig.

VOLUME XXIII — VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1862. — NUMBER 96

THE VICKSBURG WHIG

Published every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

BY M. J. SHANNON.

At $2 per year, or better than for the same publication in advance.

Advertisements dollar for ten lines, or less for insertion, half price for each additional insertion—being more in the same proportion, payable in advance.

If the mail subscribers to the Daily Whig send a move on their papers, they may know the time for which they have paid will expire with the number, when the paper will be stopped, unless the subscription is renewed.

No Notices of Marriages and meetings of Military Companies, Public meetings, Tribute of Respect, &c., must be sold for insertion. They must be published.

Communications, intended for publication, must be addressed to the Editor, or they will not be published.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD

Change of Schedule.

On and after Saturday, the 26th of April, 1862, the Passenger Trains on the Southern Railroad Company will pass Vicksburg and West Point, leaving it at a place daily, except on the following schedule:

Leave Vicksburg going East, at 2 p.m.
Leave Jackson, Junction, at 6 p.m.
Leave Jackson, Junction, going West, at 8 a.m.
Leave Meridian, at 12 m.
Leave Meridian, going West, at 10 a.m.
Arrive at Jackson Junction, at 4 p.m.
Arrive at Vicksburg, at 8 p.m.

The Southern Railroad of this point connects with the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Road for New Orleans, and all points North via the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

At Jackson, connection with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad for Mobile and all points North; at Meridian, with Selma and Montgomery, via Mobile, and at Okatoba.

At Vicksburg, with the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, now completed 70 miles to Monroe, La., and from thence by stage to Shreveport.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS will leave Vicksburg every Wednesday, and

WAY FREIGHT TRAIN will leave Vicksburg every Wednesday, until further notice.

The undersigned on the date without passenger cars on the stations where the Company will receive freight, and will make arrangements for the transfer of freight from one station to other, for the place of shipping.

The above schedule will be complied with and all passenger and freight will be carried as accurately as the nature of the business will admit, and the ability of the Company will permit. But for any failure or unreliability to connect the evening train will not wait which may be found to be. Depot for train connection on the Road, the Company will not hold itself responsible.

R. R. LEWIS,
Engineer and General Superintendent.

RAILROAD AND STAGE LINE TO THE EAST!

Through Passenger connections to Selma and Montgomery, Ala., and to the North and East, by the Southern Railroad daily to Meridian, by Mobile and Ohio Railroad daily, except Sundays, to Lauderdale Station and Selma. From Selma, Cahaba Valley Stage Line, daily, except Sundays, Cahaba Valley and Greenville, to Newbern; thence by Alabama and Mississippi River Railroad, the Union and by Selma, and stages per a contract to Montgomery, Ala., connecting at Eufaula with daily line to Tallahassee and to Marion Ala.

From Lauderdale Station by weekly stage Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, to Tuscumbia, Ala., connecting at Tuscumbia with the morning train for Decatur, Athens and Nashville Railroad, and thence by stage to Selma and Montgomery, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays to Fort Hamilton Cherokee via Gunersville, Blountsville, Blount Springs, Jasper, Ala., connecting at the latter place from Selma.

For Fares to Selma, Tickets at Depots:

Vicksburg to Meridian $5
Vicksburg to Selma 10
Jackson to Meridian 3
Jackson to Selma 7
Meridian to Selma 4
Lauderdale Station to Selma 3
Lauderdale Station to Tuscumbia 1
Lauderdale Station to Newbern 2
Newbern to Selma 2
Selma to Mobile 5

Travelers, if they prefer, can take the boat at Selma for Montgomery with the same fare, $2 and Cabin extra to the same. Six days' time from Vicksburg to Montgomery or Tuscumbia.

JOHNSON, PICKLIN, POWELL & CO.
Proprietors Stage Line.

INSURANCE!

WILLIAM A. FAIRCHILD,
General Insurance Agent!

Represents the following Insurance Companies, Organized under the laws of Virginia:

Insurance Company of the State of Virginia, Lynchburg $140,000
Lynchburg Home and Fire Insurance Company, of Lynchburg, Va. 125,000
Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, Augusta, Ga. 125,000
Southern Mutual Insurance Company of Atlanta, Georgia 125,000
Alabama Insurance Company of Montgomery, Ala. 200,000
Georgia Home and Fire Insurance Company of Atlanta, Ga. 125,000
Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia 125,000
Merchants Insurance Company of Richmond, Va. 200,000
Virginia Life Insurance Company of Richmond, Va. 125,000
Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Columbia, S. C. 300,000

I am Agent for the above well-known and reliable Insurance Companies, I am prepared to insure Dwellings, Stores, Warehouses, Furniture, &c., on the most favorable indemnities in the country.

Office with Messrs. Lane & Moody, Jackson Street.

WILLIAM A. FAIRCHILD,
Agent.

may 15—1y

WHISKY,

DISTILLED FROM SUGAR.

PUT UP IN 5, 10, AND 20 GALLON PACKAGES.

It is high proof, and has a peculiarly fine flavor, and is far superior to whisky made in a grain. We are the largest manufacturers of the above, and can offer the most favorable indemnities to purchasers. Orders delivered to steamer free of charge. Our establishment is 14 miles from New Orleans. Pure article is selling the city should address to the undersigned.

P. LAGOUTE,
apl-19-y Orleans Distillery, New Orleans.

Military Buttons.

CONFEDERATE and Mississippi buttons, for sale at [may7] MOODY & KUSER'S.

Thursday Morning, May 15, 1862.

FROM ARKANSAS.—Gen. Hector has issued a proclamation calling every man in the State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to arms, to meet the enemy now advancing rapidly upon Little Rock. The plunderers and robbers are being placed in a tenable condition. A Confederate force will be upon their rear in the neighborhood of Little Rock.

☞ We are glad to learn that the entire cotton crop in Arkansas will be burned. The books of all the naviigable streams have already been cleared of the snags by the Rebels. The people are cheerfully aiding the government in destroying it. If the enemy could explore the interior of the South he would see that

☞ To the South he would see that his subjugation policy is the wildest of chimeras—that such a thing cannot be done.

☞ The talented and far-seeing editor of the Richmond Examiner despondingly exclaims: "The Government has lost the popular confidence and heart, never to regain them." This is too true, but without we will yet gain that which we are now struggling for. By gross negligence and incompetency, we have lost with such severe disasters that the public confidence has been shaken in our leaders. The defeat will, we think, show the Government the fallacy of sticking men in office wholly unqualified for the positions. Changes—radical changes will have to be made, and then we shall gain our freedom. The sooner these changes are made the sooner the war will be ended.

☞ We observe that our patriotic contemporary of the Mississippian urges the desirabe of the "king" to escape the city to fleets before surrendering. We trust that our authorities and citizens will have a little more discretion than to commit such a rash and impolitic act. Vicksburg is no Moscow, and its destruction would be of no injury whatever to the enemy, but would be a severe blow to the many families here whose husbands, sons and brothers are now in the army. They would be left without a home, to wander about upon the charity of the world, which, at best, is cold indeed. Vicksburg has always and will yet show her readiness in this struggle," but her people will not destroy the property and leave the women without a home to shelter their heads. We will "make an example of heroism and devotion to the cause," but it will not be by depriving the city. If the enemy shell it there will not be any more, but we will not apply the torch ourselves. We cannot see what we gain by burning any of our cities, and surely it is in no way detrimental to the enemy. If the federals think to occupy this place they will do it if there is not a house left. They care but little for houses—their answer as well. Let our cities all remain, and those which now pass into the enemy's hands will return to us when our independence is gained.

THE COUNCIL OF THE WAR.—For one long year, reader, the Richmond Dispatch has been in the same vein. Now, for a change, let us quote a few to this tune, and see how it has been exercised. Northern cotton, Northern market has been cut off; Northern lumber, not even the sound of a hammer has been heard upon the Northern air. Northern family has been driven from their homes, not one Northern housewife, not even the Bumes, not one Northern nerve demanded all this we have borne—we who only ask for peace; we who only desire to be let alone; we the unoffending people of the South, are made to bear all pain, and never unite to strike back at our cruel invaders. We are playing the part of the frogs in the pond, pelted with rocks by cruel boys—and only to find safety in dodging as best we can the dangerous missiles. How long is this sort of thing to last? Not forever! Who? good has it accomplished.

Have our sufferings softened the hearts of our enemies? Has our forbearance inspired them with sentiments of reverence? On the contrary, it has increased their hate and ferocity tenfold. They call upon us, not as fortunates, but as pusillanimity. If we had followed them up at Manassas, turned Washington to the ground, and rallying around our banner the glorious men of Maryland, had poured our victorious legions into Pennsylvania and Ohio, the war would by this time be ended, or at any rate, the enemy's capacity for mischief destroyed. Peace is power, and war is war, but of all the wars we have ever heard of, this, on side, least deserves the name. If not too late to retrieve this fatal error, we should make a gigantic effort to hurl back upon the country, in an irresistable avalanche, all the savagism and perfidy of war, which for one long year he has visited at his leisure upon ourselves.

EXTRAORDINARY.—Some one has said: "All men think all men moral except themselves." We think in reference to ourselves. All men think all men extraordinary but themselves; and we think more remarkable, some persons in the innocence of their modesty, think, or pretend to think, there is no sin in extortion—that only a few editors and others have declared it to be sinful. They forget that in the Holy Book—the Book of Books—extortioners are classed with murderers, adulterers and liars, and not with common sinners. Think of this, ye church members, who are selling articles at one hundred times their value, and are thus preying upon the life blood of the people, and recklessly jeopardizing the liberties of the country.

Cotton is King.

It is very generally admitted that our people have, with rare unanimity, understood the full and power of our common enemy as exhibited in the data. Have they yet witnessed or appreciated the fullness of Federal statement? Are we sure that we are fully comprehended the foreign policy of Seward? Is not that artful dodger dallying with Palmerston and Napoleon? Is pretty much the same way he dallied with some of our own officials? He determined to gain time on them in order to effect a revolution in their ranks. He has succeeded. They have listened to his appeals, and relied on his promise to send forward all the cotton required to keep in motion their millions of spindles. They are doomed to disappointment. It will not take them long to discover the rotten little artful statement has prepared for them. The diplomatic and arrange will be all powerful to deceive them. They see in the same habitual hesitating mood that possessed Virginia before she seceded from the late Union. They have not see he—they can believe, and will have to pay the penalty of their credulity. If Seward, by fine speeches, succeeded in extending the time agreed upon or proper to open the cotton ports, and the blockade fail in the meantime to close his usual trap, will not he have accomplished more by diplomacy than McClellan by the sword? Have we of the South not great ability beloved that, without cotton, England must break out in revolution? If, then, revolution overtake Eng- and France, what need for fleets have those [illegible] powers on our coast, or a camp of instruction on our continent? If Frenchmen rip open the bowels of Egypt and Englishmen by their diplomacy [illegible] Union from power, will not Seward have accomplished a great feat of diplomacy? What, then, are we to think of Master Seward? Is he obstinate or statesman? Pretty good diplomacy if he can carry our lean the heart of England and France, and use their own subjects to fight it out.

A document compiled from the very best data by one merchant fitted for the task, and lately read before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, exhibiting very important facts. The value of the cotton-manufacturing industry of the world was estimated at $600,000,000. Of this amount the entire population of Great Britain consumed, in value, about $3 per head. [illegible] England [illegible] 72 cents per head, [illegible] individual in the [illegible] being [illegible] better [illegible] view of [illegible] it is probable [illegible] consumption [illegible] $50,000,000, the [illegible] amount of [illegible] value of manufactured goods [illegible] 40 cents for every inhabitant of [illegible] world, [illegible] child.

The [illegible] of the age is gradually toward an equalization of the moral and physical condition of the human family. The wealthier and middle classes [illegible] much more than [illegible] in articles of [illegible] luxury, in household and personal adornment, whereby the artisan, mechanic and [illegible] are benefitted in their condition improve d. The barbarous and inhuman actions of the world are fast tending towards the habits and supplying the tastes of civilization, the first [illegible] of which is the exchange of their former [illegible] and [illegible] for those of our manufacture and [illegible].

Home is required, neither reflection nor [illegible] to show that a very small [illegible] expense in the consumption of cotton goods would consume a supply of raw material beyond the greatest ability of the world to afford. The [illegible] product of the West [illegible] is almost stationary. The annual [illegible] Brazil, [illegible] being only 120,000 bales, weighing less than 200 pounds each. In Egypt the product of the past four years has averaged about twenty acres at the preceding period, and last year only 112,000 bales came from that source, weighing 250 pounds each; while the average of imports from the East Indies for the past six years is 500,000 bales per annum, weighing about 280 pounds each.

The main dependence of the world is on this country, which last year furnished 3,500,000 bales out of a product of 4,200,000. As the year ends of the West come into collisions, and the progress of our railroads brings the crop within reach of the seaboard, there will be a gradual increase of our production; but to this there must be a limit, considering the nature of the climate and soil necessary and the time may not be far distant when we shall fail to meet the demand. Under this chance of things it is not at all wonderful that the Government of England and France are putting forth every effort to foster the enlargement of cotton in their colonies. We have, certainly, reason to fear or jealousy in view of these efforts. Not only are we, as producers, interested, but the foreign manufacturer, the politicians, and the philanthropist, alike. We are scarcely contemplate without emotion the disastrous results commercially, politically and socially, that might follow a general failure of only one crop in this country. There would be no reserve to fall back upon. The stock in Great Britain on the 1st January, 1857, 2,320,000, then it was 1,241,000, with a consumption of a little over 1,000,000 bales, and not half so large as the stock on January 1, 1848 (extract from an article on the "Cotton Trade of the United States, published in 1858, in the pages of A Cyclopedia of Commerce and Commercial Navigation, edited by J. R. McCulloch, corresponding Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and editor of the Banker's Magazine and Statistical Register).

Richmond Dispatch.

A Brussels letter has the following: The present manufacturing crisis is the subject of general conjecture. The city of Ghent is the place most seriously affected. The city of Ghent and the Ardennes cannot be compared to the terrible state of misery into which the civil war in America has plunged the workmen of Ghent.

Important from the North.

From Northern papers of the 7th we make the following interesting summary of truths, rumors and lies:

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, May 6.—The steamer Michael Walsh reached here this morning, bringing passengers from Fittsburg landing.

The army was so far advanced from the river that they knew nothing relative to Pittsburg respecting the movements before Corinth.

A drenching rain was falling when we left, and twenty-four hours without intermission.

Rumors were in circulation at Corinth to the effect that Johnston's staff, who states that the army of Kentucky numbered 65,000.

He gives a most deplorable account of the condition of the army, and says they will be unable to make a stand anywhere this side of Richmond.

The retreat was commenced being day-light on Saturday, evening. He doubts if the advance was twenty miles distant at the time the last was from Corinth, Yorktown or Rappahannock county.

Gen. McClellan signaled five gunboats lying before Yorktown to proceed up the river to West Point, and remove all the obstructions in their way.

Quite a fleet of steamers and vessels loaded with troops were dispatched, and a person unknown, reaching in the interior of some of them, while others were run ashore and fired by those on board, who escaped to the woods.

It is said that he then [illegible] in the afternoon the gunboats had reached West Point, at the head of navigation, nearly thirty miles above Yorktown, frequently scuttling parties of the enemy who were firing along the shore, and breaking that position of the retreating army which were moving toward West Point to take the railroad to Richmond.

BROOKLYN, TUESDAY, MORNING, MAY 6—10 P. M.

After scrapping for some hours at York river, I was urgently sent to grass. I did not Jo. Johnston in front of me in strong force, probably greater a good deal than my own.

Gen. Hooker has taken two redoubts and repulsed twice the enemy's charges with the bayonet, in which he was colonel and [illegible] fired and his [illegible] and acting as brigadier colonels and many officers. He [illegible] brilliant in the extreme. I do not [illegible] exact loss, but fear that Gen. Hooker [illegible] considerable on our left.

I learn from the prisoners taken [illegible] which joined disposing every soft [illegible] shall [illegible] on the rich of a [illegible] [illegible] in check here, while I resume the [illegible] My entire loss is considerable [illegible] that of the rebels, which will fight [illegible] will do all I can with the force at my command.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, MAY 6.—The [illegible] agent after which additional particulars [illegible] the advance near Williamsburg, dated Sunday evening, of the fight there.

Our loss is seventeen killed and about [illegible] wounded. Eighty rebels were left dead on the field and forty wounded. We took nearly two hundred prisoners. Their dead were buried by us on the field.

A count of orders belonging to the rebel army after were captured, and are now on the [illegible] to Washington. McClellan and staff arrived on the field at five o'clock. He rode to the front and was greeted by the troops. He immediately assumed command.

Heavy rain has poured in torrents all day.

Jeff. Davis was at Richmond at last accounts. The enemy's cavalry at the Chickahominy are very formidable, extending across the peninsula.

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[illegible] Loss, May 1, 1862.

On the 5th inst., colonel Frank Forsyth destroyed extensive saltpeter manufactories near Yorktown, Va., and burned the buildings.

Lieut. Hooker of the 4th Iowa cavalry, was killed and one private wounded in the skirmish with the rebels.

Large quantities of supplies, bid for rebel use, deserters and fugitives hiding in the swamps, were captured by Gen. Corbin' command.

Maj. Hubbard, with 140 men, first Missouri cavalry, fought and routed Gen. Griffith and Stainwright and a detachment, at Neosho, on the 28th ult., killing and wounding thirty, capturing twenty prisoners, seventy horses, and a large quantity of arms.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.

FARGAN, May 6—Jeff. Thompson is in Western Kentucky with 1000 cavalry. He came across a company of Capital Nebraska Home yesterday, near Dresden, and scattered them in every direction. No loss killed. He has an expert eight in the country in relation to the hold of Jeff. Davis.

NASHVILLE, May 6—General Dumont telegraphs headquarters from Lebanon, May 5th, as follows:

We engaged the enemy, other Cols. Morgan and Wood, at 4 o'clock this morning, at the place, and after a hard fighting hours of one and a half hours, and a running fight of eighteen miles in pursuit, we drove the enemy in utter rout.

My force was about 500 strong, composed of detachments of Wyckoff's Pennsylvania and Clay Smith's and Wolford's Kentucky cavalry. That of the enemy is stated by himself at over 1000.

Disloyal inhabitants, [illegible] of the rebel army, opened a muskatoon fire on our soldiers from houses, and kept it up till the organizer force fired or were slain or captured.

I captured 150 prisoners, including E. G. Ward, late a lieutenant in the United States army, three captains and four lieutenants; also 150 horses and 150 stand of arms.

Our loss is all done non except killed, and our wounded twenty-five.

Among the latter are Col. Clay Smith, in the leg, and Col. Wolford, in the abdomen.

We lost no prisoners except Major Gibson, of the second Pennsylvania, who fell into the enemy's hands during the street fight, and taking them for our troops.

In this little affair strategy and personal daring were conspicuous throughout.

The Nashville Union says: It is reliably reported by messengers from Lebanon that Morgan himself was among the killed.

Col. Wolford's wound is said not to be dangerous. The ball passed around his body.

Washington, May 6.—The reported statement of foreign intervention to induce the government to cease its efforts to put down the rebellion, as well as those about projected arrangements and compromises with the rebels, are without foundation.

Several boats were immediately manned and started out for the purpose of endeavoring to row her off, but, finding this to be impossible, they set to work, fire, and she burned to the water's edge. The Merrimac was in sight at the time, but did not venture to come near the wreck. The crew were taken to headquarters, and they gave a deplorable account of affairs in Richmond. The rebel troops regarded all further attempts to sustain the rebellion as their bane.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Among the prisoners taken at Yorktown, is the chief engineer of Gen. Johnston's staff, who states that the army of Yorktown numbered 65,000.

He gives a most deplorable account of the condition of the army, and says they will be unable to make a stand anywhere this side of Richmond.

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