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SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1863.

FROM VICKSBURG.

From the Memphis (Jackson Miss.) Appeal.

OPERATIONS COMMENCED—BATTERIES ON THE LEVEE OPPOSITE TOWN—SHELLING OUR BATTERIES—GUNBOATS IN READINESS.

VICKSBURG, February 18, 1863.

As was predicted by many, and constantly kept before our military authorities by the local press, it has turned out that the enemy have erected batteries on the lower end of the levee, some two miles below where the fleet is anchored, and a little above the point where the mortar boats lay sheltered behind the timber last summer. Operations on this work have been observed for a week or more, and the prevailing opinion was that batteries were being erected on the levee—as affording the only ground from which they could get within range of the city.

Since Friday last the heavy weather so effectually obscured the view that nothing could be seen, but it was expected that a denouement would take place as soon as the weather permitted, on the suspicion that the enemy was improving his chances by planting mortars within range of the city under cover of the thick fog, which hung like a permanent curtain of night over the bottom land, in which the Yankees are located. As soon as the atmosphere became sufficiently clear on Wednesday to get a good view, the enemy's guns opened on the lower part of the city, aiming, no doubt, at one of our guns located in that vicinity. About one o'clock the first shot was fired, and at short intervals the firing was continued till night. Our guns replied, slowly and deliberately, nearly shot for shot.

Although this movement of the enemy had been expected, our business men are loth to realize the fact. It will render the lower part of the city—particularly that part fronting on the river—entirely untenable, and the sooner those in exposed positions get out of the way the better for them. The Depot of the Southern railroad seems to be the very center of their mark, and the trains will no doubt be prevented from stopping at that place any longer. The telegraph office is also in a dangerous place, and will no doubt be moved out of the reach of shells. What is to be done with the post office has not yet been determined, but it will have to seek some other locality for the safety of the mail matter and the convenience of the public, out of the reach of danger.

Immediately upon the commencement of the firing from the battery on shore, one of the gunboats dropped down to the same spot. Later in the day, she went back again to the fleet above. Great excitement appeared to prevail among the shipping towards the close of the day; the gunboats were in motion moving to and fro, and all the transports had on a full head of steam. The effect of our firing could not be seen, but it must have proven quite an annoyance to the enemy. If our guns had shelled out the enemy while he was planting these batteries, as was recommended by the press, we would not now be troubled from them. So far as their shooting is concerned, there has been no damage done yet, though the shells all come within the city line.

It will be very unfortunate for our citizens if Gen. Pemberton enforces his order to remove the non combatants peremptorily at this juncture. The unfortunate break in the railroad prevents exit by that route, while all other means of escape by the country roads is at present impossible. The interruption on the the railroad will not interfere much with the massing of troops here, but there may be trouble in getting in supplies and in carrying away the non-combatants.—The accident on Monday night was quite a serious affair, and caused two men to lose their lives in a most shocking manner. One was mired in the mud beyond the power of extrication, and was steamed to death by the engine. The other is supposed to have been buried alive in the mud, and has not yet been found. The road is not yet repaired.

During the night everything remained quiet. The skies cleared off and stars were again visible for the first time in a week. This morning there was nothing strange to be seen among the enemy, except the tremendous steam from the fleet, which looked as if they were all ready to start on a cruise. An occasional shot was fired during the night. The effect yesterday was no doubt for the purpose of obtaining the range of their guns. NESTOR.

The Enemy at Florence and Tuscumbia.

We learn, from a source deemed reliable, that four gunboats (not iron clad, it is believed) and two transports of the enemy, came up the Tennessee River to Florence and to Bainbridge, four miles above Florence, and at the foot of the Muscle shoals, on Sunday last. When at Florence, the command of Capt Baxter, consisting of parts of three companies of cavalry, fired their small arms at them, from the bluff on the South side of the river, and a few shells were fired by the gunboats in return, without effect on either side. It is understood that the enemy went down the river the same day, and nothing is known here of the results of their visit.

On the same day, a regiment of abolition cavalry, about 600 in number, from the direction of Corinth having crossed Bear Creek high up, passed through Frankfort, the seat of justice of Franklin County, to Tuscumbia. Capt. Julian, with some 80 cavalry, gave them a hunt, but was repulsed and retired to this side of Town Creek, about 15 miles from Tuscumbia, and burnt the county bridge. It is believed that the Abolition cavalry went back, the way they came. Whether or not they committed any depredations, is unknown here. There is a rumor, but it is not credited, that they had crossed to the North side of the Tennessee at Lamb's Ferry.

Capt. S. W. Kennedy, of the Commissary department, C. S. A., had sent the steamer Dunbar up Elk River for corn, and some uneasiness was felt for its safety, under the apprehension that the enemy had heard of it and sought to capture it; but it arrived safely at Decatur, on Tuesday evening with a full cargo.

We learn the above facts from Capt. Kennedy, now in town, who obtained them from sources he thought authentic. We tender that energetic and efficient officer the privilege of our sanctum.

If we learn any more important details before going to press, we will publish them.—[Exchange.

The Bank of Louisiana Burned—The Delta Suppressed.

Special to the Daily Southern Crisis.]

TUSCUMBIA, February 16.—It is reported in the New Orleans Picayune of the 13th that Banks was fired at from a window in the City hotel last night.

The Delta, however, denies it, and says the report originated from an officer thoughtlessly throwing two explosive cartridges from the window, which caused them to explode on the sidewalk.

The Bank of the Louisiana building was burned on the evening of the 13th, between one and two o'clock p. m. The money and specie were saved. No particulars are given how the fire originated.

The Delta of the 13th says it has been pretty extensively rumored, in the last two days, among the rebels, that Butler had been shot by T. K. Bonhigney, in consequence of the difficulties growing out of the evidence given by Bonhigney before the election committee.

The Delta has been suppressed on account of some objectionable articles having been published.

The Delta has been superseded by a new paper, called The Era.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[From the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 30.]

SIR ROBERT PEEL, CHIEF SECRETARY OF IRELAND, FOR RECOGNITION.

In the course of a lecture delivered on Tuesday evening, by Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M. P., in connection with a literary society at Fazeley, the Right Hon. Baronet made allusion to the products of America. He said that he could not leave the subject of America without referring to the struggle which was going on there, because the mind of every Englishman was turned to that fratricidal, stupendous and most unfortunate war, and they would gladly, without interfering personally, see the termination of that struggle. He was one of those who hoped, as an individual, to see the States ultimately become separated and independent of each other—(cheers)—for he was convinced that such a course would tend to further the emancipation of the slaves. (Cheers.) For this simple reason: If they saw the continent again united, they would see again confirmed the state of things which existed before the breaking out of the war. Then there was the odious and abominable proclamation of President Lincoln, in which he said, "You are rebels, your slaves shall be emancipated, but your States that remain united shall keep your slaves." (Cheers.) He said that if they followed the course of the battles which had taken place, they might almost fancy that they saw the God of battles fighting for the South. At all events, the courage, vigor and patriotism with which the South had fought were certainly a strong proof of the existence of a feeling on the part of the South that they were fighting in a good and true cause. He could wish very much that there was a patriot in the Northern states of America who would address President Lincoln, and press upon him the folly of persevering in the war, which he had commenced. He had been reading just previously to coming to the meeting a speech of Lord Chatham, which he made in the House of Lords and which might now, in 1863, be most aptly placed in the mouth of some Northern patriot.

In 1776 America declared its independence of Great Britain, and in 1777 an address of congratulation was brought up in the House of Lords and intended to be presented to his Majesty upon the progress of the war, and to show how ready the people of England were to back up; and on the occasion Lord Chatham although infirm, went down to the House and said: "Let us open our eyes to the disaster which threatens us. The people whom we lately spurned as rebel is now our avowed enemy. We have not to wage war against bandits and against brigands, but against undaunted and virtuous patriots. You cannot make them respect you. You call them rebels. What are they rebels for? Surely not for defending their unquestionable right. Your trade languishes, your taxes increase, your revenues diminish, gold at this moment is at forty-two premium. And why? Because you wish to continue this cruel, vindictive and self-destroying war. Their subjection is not to be acquired by force of arms; their affection may be acquired by reconciliation and justice." (Cheers.) Those very words, continued Sir Robert, and they were spoken in 1777 by Lord Chatham, were applicable to the war in America at the present moment. He believed, as he had said, that emancipation was more likely to follow separation than Union, and he should as a member of Parliament, be glad to be able to look back to 1863, and say that he belonged to a Government, headed by a man who was the most popular statesman that ever ruled the destinies of England, which by acknowledging the independence of the South, led also to the emancipation of the slave.—(Cheers.) They would by recognition, put an end to the most wicked and most abominable traffic, which, he believed in his heart, the councils of hell imagined for the degradation of a very large portion of the human race. (Loud cheers.)

NAVAL DIFFICULTIES WITH ENGLAND—NEGOTIATION OF THE REBEL COTTON WARRANTS IN LONDON AND THE PROVINCES.

[London (Jan. 29.) correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.]

I hear of renewed difficulties between our government and the Cabinet at Washington, in connection with recent alleged seizures of English vessels off the Bahamas, made within the prescribed nautical league of the British shore.

While the enormous new issues of paper money by the Federal Government announced by the last mail are the subject of very unfavorable comment, and while the credit of the North in the London money market is down to zero, it is stated positively that there is no difficulty found in the negotiation of Southern cotton warrants, such as I described in a recent letter. I believe these cotton warrants, which derive all their value from the assumption of the certainty of recognition at no very distant period, are being very largely used at this moment, both in the London and provincial markets, in the purchase of ships and stores by the Confederate Government. The three millions and a quarter bales of cotton still in store in the South seems to be a perfectly safe security, and the idea of "repudiation" does not seem to suggest itself to those who thus constitute themselves creditors of the South. On the other hand, it is difficult to find any one who believes that the Federal Government can be trusted not to repudiate even its debt to its own countrymen.

NOTE. Among the Dutch-Yankee prisoners carried through this city day before yesterday, from Charleston, were Messrs Antonio Watchgutts and Alexander Mackerel. On the same day they were met in Richmond by some of their fellow-Dutchmen of the 5th Pennsylvania regiment of cavalry, captured on the 7th inst., near Williamsburg. Included in this batch were Capt. Duplat Haiglaimaster, Edward Ehinecuiler, Frederick Plaudg and Charles Uipitkait. Imagine the scene of the introduction between these fellows. Imagine too the calling of the roll of a company of such long named Dutch-Yankees. Wouldn't it be entertaining to listen to? Wouldn't it be pleasant to watch the contortions of the Sergeant as he rolls out each name? Wouldn't we rather listen to it than do it ourselves?—*Petersburg Express*

NOTE. We had the pleasure of a call last evening from Col. J. E. Elliott, editor and proprietor of the Courier, Port Hudson, La. The Colonel gives a good account of both the fortifications near Port Hudson, and the brave troops who have them in charge. He also says that the rumors about the insubordination among Banks' troops at Baton Rouge are true. One whole regiment is confined in buildings, and two others are confined within their camp lines closely guarded. Banks has three full negro regiments in his command. It was reported at Baton Rouge that Butler would soon return to New Orleans. Banks now only has sixteen white regiments of troops.—[Augusta Chronicle, 23d.

The Yankees and the Contrabands.

A man, who signs himself "D. B. Nichols, Superintendent of Contrabands, Washington, D. C.," publishes a long card, appealing to the philanthropic North for help. He says there are a hundred thousand contrabands on hand, who need every sort of assistance. "Their wrong views of Bible morality urgently call for the labors of the missionary." When the negro has been thoroughly indoctrinated with Yankee morality, he will be a very much altered animal, no doubt! But the trouble is, how to help him and what to do with him. Northern philanthropists complain of Sambo's unreasonable demands and wayward manners—lose all patience and refuse any assistance. Mr. Nichols undertakes to explain the character of Sambo. He has been accustomed to have house, fuel, clothing, food, medical attendance all free *gratis*—his master furnished them, and the negro relied upon him for them. Now he expects to receive wages, and still to have all the necessaries and comforts of life supplied to him without price. When asked by the Yankee philanthropist:

"Why do you expect the North to give you food, clothing and houses, and what return do you propose making for these benefits?" the emancipated slave replies as follows: "Old Master gave all his people food, without having anything to pay for it. Our bacon and meal was always here; about this we had no care. Now we certainly expect the Union people to do as well by us as our masters did in 'Dixie.' Then, again, our masters once a year distributed clothing among the people, and this, again, was *free*—we had nothing to pay for it; and we think that the more liberal Union people will do even more for us in this respect than our Southern masters."

"Besides this, slavery had its privileges, and the slave his rights. The slave was permitted to have his own poultry-yard and *truck patch*, and by most masters was allowed the keeping of a pig, and had the privilege of doing *over-work* for his own benefit, when the task of the master was completed."

Now this does not suit the Yankee at all. He must teach the negro the blessings of wages—in which phrase is embraced every degree of human wretchedness—and for the simple, confiding and contented being that he was, make him a huckstering thief worthy of his Yankee associates.

Mr. Nichols gives a few instances of negro greenness:

"For example—a few days since I was addressing a young man, who had only two children, showing him how important it was for him to remove his wife and children out of the camp and furnish them with support, but he replied: "I only have twenty-five dollars per month."

"Two days since, a well-dressed man, with a new suit of clothing on, called upon me to ask for clothing, to have it donated to him, and his plea was, he had as yet not received "his share" from the Government. Now this man had no one to care for, was himself receiving ten shillings per day every day he worked, and yet he thought that the Government had withheld from him his rightful dues in clothing.

"A few days since, a mother who had, to my knowledge, received $18.50 for her labor, and then spent 75 cents for jewelry, and after that, came to me to furnish her child with a pair of shoes, and upon my saying, "Why did you not take the money you paid for jewelry and buy your shoes?" she replied, "Oh, that money I worked for, and could do as I pleased with it," plainly showing thus the cropping out of the same erroneous teaching."

We think Cuff will bother the Yankees some; but it is sad to think what will be the fate of these poor creatures, when they shall have passed through the ordeal of Yankee Bible morality, and, been swindled and starved by the higher law of Free society.—*Rich. Whig.*

Confederate Bonds Better than "Green Backs."

From the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian we have the following piece of important intelligence:—

"While the enormous new issues of paper money by the Federal Government announced by the last mail are the subject of very unfavorable comment, and while the credit of the North in the London money market is down to zero, it is stated positively that there is no difficulty found in the negotiation of Southern cotton warrants. I believe these cotton warrants, which derive all their value from the assumption of the certainty of recognition at no very distant period, are being very largely used at this moment, both in the London and provincial markets, in the purchase of ships and stores by the Confederate Government. The three million and a quarter bales of cotton still in store in the South seems to be a perfectly safe security, and the idea of "repudiation" does not seem to suggest itself to those who thus constitute themselves creditors of the South. On the other hand, it is difficult to find any one who believes that the Federal government can be trusted not to repudiate even its debt to its own countrymen."

NOTE. A body of Federal plunderers made an attack on Richmond, La., February 3d. They were driven back with a small loss.

NOTE. The Rothschilds have refused to loan money to Lincoln.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

ABOLITIONISTS DESERTING.

By the last number of the Chicago Times, we learn that a storm of no ordinary magnitude has prevailed in the Illinois Legislature, between the Democrats and Abolitionists, the latter, being in the minority, deserting and leaving no quorum, whenever any measure looking to the peace of the country is brought before that body. The Times says:

These movements are incipient revolution, and if they shall be persevered in they will be full blown revolution, for under it the wheels of the State Government must necessarily stop.

The sole pretence in justification of these desperate proceedings is, that they are necessary to obstruct the proposed policy of the Legislature in favor of an armistice and of efforts to settle the national difficulties and restore the Union without further waste of human life! It is against the policy of peace, and for the policy of relentless war, that this revolution is set on foot,—not war for the restoration of the Union, but war to destroy all hope for the restoration of the Union in all time to come.

The spirit which stimulates the proceedings is the same, only a thousand times more intensified, which stimulated proceedings in the Illinois Legislature in 1861 to prevent the appointment of commissioners to the peace congress at Washington, and to prevent any peaceful settlement of the national difficulties. It is the spirit of very diabolism.

The majority of the Legislature must not, and we know they will not yield the breadth of a hair to the demands of these revolutionists. The attitude of the majority towards the minority must be, Return to your duty, or upon your heads be the consequences of your refusal.

The abolitionists were arrested and brought back in sufficient numbers to insure a vote on several important propositions looking to an amicable settlement of our affairs. The Times puts forth the following bold language, which looks not unlike a prophecy:

If civil war is inaugurated—if the torch of the incendiary lights up the homes of our citizens—if our streets are to run with blood, and new horrors to be added to those which already encompass our unhappy country—the republican party will be solely responsible therefor. Their action to-day—their talk and threats previously—mean nothing else than revolution. Though we deprecate such a result above all things, if it must come, the democracy are prepared for it. These are rights dearer than life, as the disorganizers and revolutionists will discover if they persist in the mad and desperate course they have resolved to pursue.

The Situation in Arkansas.

From the Little Rock True Democrat.]

Since writing our brief notice two weeks ago, of the fall of the Post, wherein we expressed our conviction that the enemy would still never get control of this river, he has made no attempt whatever to do so. There has been since his success at the Post, plenty of water for him to try it, at least a portion of the way, and yet, while he has ascended White river with his gunboats and transports as high up as Des Arc, with the avowed purpose of marching upon this place across the country, he has not thought proper to attempt the ascent of the Arkansas river. Perhaps he has some idea of the difficulties attending such an enterprise. The navigation of the river itself, with its narrow channel rapid current and thousands of snags, would alone present many dangers and difficulties, but lined as its banks have been, since the fall of the Post, by General Walker's whole army, he will have a sheet of fire to pass through that will neither be safe nor comfortable.

No one thought the Post of Arkansas an impregnable place, and but few deemed it any fortification whatever, to the river. It has served its purpose. The stout resistance there offered by three or four thousand brave men, to the force of the enemy numbering about 30,000, accompanied by their gunboats, has taught them a lesson that they will not soon forget. They will be more wary in encountering our whole army, composed of the same sort of stuff as the handful at the Post. Our reliance is now, as it has always been, upon the stout hearts and strong arms of our troops, placed in such position that they cannot be overpowered in detail. They now occupy that position, and we are confident that the enemy can never take the Arkansas river.

By dint of luck and desperate courage, if they possess it, they may may get a few gunboats past our troops, as they did at Vicksburg last summer, but that will avail them nothing. It will only subject them to the possibility of capture, which will not only be possible, but highly probable. We live on an uncertain river. It may be navigable for the largest sized boats one day, and in three days more, down to low water mark.

We have every confidence in our generals. Gen. Walker, who has charge of the defences of the river below Pine Bluff, is known to be skillful, brave and energetic. The enemy that passes him will do it in a crippled condition. Gen. Holmes we all know. His heart is in the cause, and it is with us here in Arkansas. He is a pure man and a patriot, and will leave no effort untried to drive an invading enemy from our soil.

Our Governor has called for troops to serve in emergencies. We hope and we believe the call will be promptly answered. The people of Arkansas, notwithstanding the absence of so large a number of them on the other side of the Mississippi river, still possess both the numbers and the courage to oppose a successful resistance to any abolition force that can be sent against us. We have no fears for the result. The liberation and salvation of Arkansas, we regard as certain. The fall of the insignificant place like the Post may afford grounds of complaint to untrue men, but will only nerve the brave to renewed and stouter efforts.

There may be a few in our midst who labor assiduously to impair the confidence of the soldiers in their officers, and the confidence of the people in both soldiers and officers, but their numbers are small and their influence still smaller. They are not patriots, and do not wish our cause well. Let them go. Open wide to the right and to the left, and let them pass down to the infamy their conduct merits. Arkansas will be free without their aid or countenance.

Maryland.

We are glad to see that the Enquirer has some sympathy for Maryland. It has no patience with the outside Barbarians of the Northwest, who have their sabres at our throats. No matter how many friends we may have in that region, it would treat all as brigands and cut-throats. Any political consideration is wholly out of the question. Even if we could, by diplomacy turn the tables on the abolition faction in that section, and by the aid of their own neighbors expatriate them, our contemporary would have nothing to do with any such unmanly expedients. He is content with nothing less than bullets and blades;—he would make no difference between our friends and our foes; he confounds the whole in one indiscriminate mass, and would deal with them all at the point of the bayonet. There is more of passion and prejudice in this kind of talk, than of reason and statesmanship. Uttered by an irresponsible individual, it would be harmless; but coming from a paper supposed to enjoy official inspirations, it is calculated to do, and we see from Northern papers, is doing us very serious injury.

We shall not imitate the example in speaking of Maryland. Our sympathies are, and always have been with the good and true of that State. No doubt, there are as vile Yankees within its borders as can be found in Massachusetts, and it was the boast of its constituted authorities, that it was the first State to pay the Federal tax for waging war upon us. But the editor there has not inflamed us with passion, nor led us to confound the innocent with the guilty. In dealing with all these border States—where we have as true and devoted friends as can be found in any other State, our policy should be to encourage those friends by wise and conciliatory measures, and enable them, if possible to gain the ascendency within their own borders. This accomplished, and that ascendency fixed upon a safe basis, the Yankee element would speedily disappear, like Sora before frost.

It does very well to talk about scourging the brigands—and it may be a very pretty operation, when we have the ability to do it; but in the absence of that ability, it is scarcely the part of wise statesmanship to neglect any other means of safety and deliverance. Environed as we are at home with an enemy numerically our superior, and without reliable sympathy in Europe, it would seem a very obvious dictate of prudence to exhaust every resource of diplomacy to supply our deficiency.

In treating with the Northwestern States, there is one consideration, apart from the general ones of common interests, which might be addressed to them with great force. If this war continues many years, it must produce physical and pecuniary exhaustion, both of the South and the Northwest, to the sole advantage of the Eastern Yankees—who are every day reaping profits from the war. Such a result can be as little gratifying to the Northwest as to the South; and if reason could, for a moment gain sway, it might achieve our common deliverence.—[Mich. Whig.

From Arkansas.

From the Little Rock Democrat, 28th ult.

When the Federals came to Des Arc, on White river, some ten days ago, they told the negroes that they had orders to arrest every one and carry them off, and if they did not want to go, they had better leave town. The negroes, generally, took the hint and went to the woods. The abolitionists appeared to be hungry and stole large quantities of meat. It was noticed they picked out the hams and best pieces in the smoke houses. They also stole and carried off all the good horses they could find. They had wagons and harness on their boats and it may have been their intention to try to come over by land, but, besides the troops that were ready to dispute the way, the roads were impassable. Empty wagons cannot be carried from here to White river at this season of the year.

The colored folks down the river are very much disgusted at the treatment received from the Federals. They went into the negro cabins, broke open the boxes and trunks of the darkies and stole every thing valuable. And the haul they made was a pretty good one, for, nowadays, the negroes' Sunday clothes and wardrobes generally are better than those of white folks. The finery, jewelry and knick knacks of the "culled pussons" were transferred to the Yankee hosts, and the pilfterers went away, leaving a very unfavorable impression on the minds of the black people.

John, the negro servant of Gen. Churchhill, who was at the Post with his master, at the time of the recent storming of the fort, succeeded in escaping from the Post with the General's horse, a fine animal, upon which he swam the bayou. Unfortunately, after crossing, he was recaptured by the abolitionists, who stole the horse from him, but John succeeded in escaping from them and in reaching home.

Another instance of the barbarity of the Federals, has come to our notice. A little girl residing with a family at Napoleon, was left on the approach of the Federals. This child was sick in bed, with her scanty supply of clothing packed in a small carpet bag. The ruffian enemy took her clothing out, burnt or tore it up, and then stole the carpet bag, the little defenseless orphan. And this they call respecting private property.

From Kentucky—Democratic Convention Dispersed.

We have been informed that such was the revolution of sentiment in Kentucky, that men might dare avow their sentiments as freemen. The reign of tyranny has been so firmly established in that unfortunate State, and so long endured, that we received this report with much distrust. Subsequent events have proved our judgment well taken; and that while the people of the great North-west may give utterance to their detestation of the odious Lincoln and his infamous doctrines, Kentucky—poor, down trodden Kentucky—must still humble herself and crouch at the feet of the vile tyrant.

A few of the citizens of that State, following the lead of the more determined revolutionist of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, hogestly, but we fear feebly, issued a call for a Democratic State convention at Frankfort, the capital. At once the Louisville Journal, basically pretending to abhor Lincoln's usurpations, while it strikes its deadliest blows at freedom, and its servile imitator, the Democrat, whose editor sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, join in the hue and cry, and denounce the convention as a gathering of the "secesh."

With Bogle, a Kentucky abolitionist—the meanest thing God has fashioned out of clay—to use the military force in the State to promote the abolition cause at the bidding of his masters in the Federal City, and with a venal press subserviant to an insolent and corrupt power, the result need hardly be told.

The convention met at Frankfort on the 18th inst., and was quickly over. A regiment of Michigan cavalry over awed and dispersed the members, its commander denouncing the affair as a traitorous organization. Thus is crushed out the last vestage of liberty in that once renowned and glorious State.

"Alas, how are the mighty fallen!"

[Rebel Banner.

A SENSIBLE YANKEE GIRL.—Lizzie Campbell of Oskaloosa, writes to her brother, a Federal soldier in Rosecranz's army, a letter which was found on the battle field of Murfreesboro'. Lizzie says:

There has been enough white men killed to have paid for the infernal negroes fifty times over, and you will never conquer the South until you kill the last man of them. There is too much grit there. They have been wronged and they know it, and will die rather than give in.

NOTE. Rosecrans is sick. He ought to be of his own misdeeds.

Irish Potatoes, Sugar, Coffee.

ANY party that will send me by Express a sack of sound, and good Irish Potatoes, weighing 70 pounds, I will send him by Express ten pounds light brown Sugar, and one pound fine Rio Coffee, in a new Osnaburg sack.

E. M. EDWARDS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AT DANIEL'S OLD STAND, No. 13 WHITEHALL ST.,
feb18-1m Atlanta, Georgia.

Paper! Paper!! Paper!!!

2000 Reams Letter Paper for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. JONES, DOWDY & Co.,
feb27-2w Dalton, Ga.

WANTED,

A PAIR of young, well broke horses. Any one having such a pair for sale, can find a purchaser, by applying at this office.
feb27-3t

Notice to Bridge Builders.

ALL men absent from my work are required to return within ten days from this date, or be advertised as deserters from the army.
feb22-1w A. L. MANWELL, Bridge Con.
Knoxville Tenn.

COTTON YARNS,

1000—5 lbs. Bunches Cotton Yarns.
25 Sacks fine Virginia Salt, at 25c. pr. lb. by Sack.
50 Barrels New Orleans Syrup.
22 Tierces Prime Rice, just received and for sale by [feb21-1m*] E. M. SAYERS.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

TWO thousand dollars each, will be paid for five steady, able bodied men, of forty-six to fifty eight years of age. Apply in person, or by letter to
feb21-tf J. H. WILLY.
Chattanooga, Tenn.

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY Negro Boy, 21 years of age. Enquire of [feb20dtf] D. KAYLOR

$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the premises of the subscriber, at Walnut Valley Post Office, Sequatchie Co., Tennessee, on the night of the 25th Jany, 1863, a negro boy named Dave, about 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, weighs about 125 pounds. He is a black negro, rather sharp faced, long mouth, thick lips. He says he was raised in Kentucky, by a man named Fisher. But was bought by me about 7 months since in Hamburg, South Carolina. He says he was brought from Petersburg, Va., to Hamburg. Had on when he left, brown jeans pants, brown jeans coat and black cloth cap—his coat had on it, white bone coat buttons, and the cloth out of which his coat was made had two colors in it, a part of it being a darker brown than the other. I will pay $100 reward for his delivery to me, at my residence, in Sequatchie Co. Tennessee; or $50 reward for his confinement in any Jail, so that I can get him. JAMES M. STEWART.
Feb5-1m*

OFFICE COMMANDANT OF CONSCRIPTS,
Knoxville, Tenn. Feb. 23, 1863.

HAVING received authority from the Secretary of War to raise a few companies from the class of persons exempt from conscription, for the purpose of enforcing the conscript law in Tennessee—the books will be opened at this office for the names of all loyal persons of this class, who desire to assist in enforcing the laws of their country. These companies are not to be considered a part of the army, but will receive the same pay and allowances as soldiers of the army, and will be entitled to the reward for the apprehension of deserters.
E. D. BLAKE, Lt. Col. C. S. A.,
feb27-tf Commandant of Conscripts.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Chattanooga, Feb. 17, 1863.

CITIZENS are notified that they are expected to report to the Post Quartermaster all estray mules and horses in this vicinity, and are warned not to trade for Government property of any kind, as their claims will not be respected, unless the property has been condemned, and branded with a "U."
Feb12-1m B. F. JONES,
Maj. & Post Q'm.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENNESSEE,
February 18, 1863.

ENROLLING officers in the State of Tennessee, will at once enroll as conscripts, all officers in their respective districts, who may be absent without leave from their commands. The enrolling officers in Middle Tennessee, will send descriptive rolls of the officers so enrolled to the Commandant of Camp of instruction, at Fayetteville, Tennessee. The enrolling officers in East Tennessee, will send similar descriptive rolls to the commandant of conscripts, at Knoxville, Tennessee.
E. D. BLAKE, Lt. Col. C. S. A.,
feb21-4w Comd't of Con. for Tennessee.
NB. East Tennessee papers copy four weeks.

Important to Enrolling Officers.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 1, 1863.

THE order of Col. Blake commandant of conscripts offering $30 reward for the arrest of conscripts entitles enrolling officers to the reward, when they make the arrest contemplated by the order.

Each Enrolling officer is required to make a descriptive roll of himself, and forward it immediately to Col. Blake. Officers of conscript age, can retain the office, by promptly enrolling and sending forward every conscript within their respective districts.
JOHN L. HOPKINS, A. D. C.,
feb21-4w and Sup't Enrolling Officers.
NB. East Tennessee papers copy four weeks.

Taken up and Committed to Jail.

TAKEN up and committed to jail, on the 28th Jany, 1863, a negro man by the name of Henry, and says he belongs to John Ferrell of Rutherford county, Tennessee, two miles from Smyrna Depot; said negro is about 21, or 22 years old, of a copper color, 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 170 lbs.
J. H. SWAIM Jailor,
Jany. 30-tf Chattanooga, Tenn.

FARM FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale, a Farm containing 160 acres, adjoining the lands of Mark A. Kennedy, situated on the Missionary Ridge, four miles East of Chattanooga. Five acres of the land are cleared and fenced, with a small cabin thereon, a nursery of fruit trees—select apples and pears—and two good springs.
feb19-1m C. P. BRUCKNER

QUARTERMASTERS DEPARTMENT,
Chattanooga, Feb. 12, 1863.

OFFICERS assigned to duty at this Post, will comply with paragraph 975, Army Regulations, to avoid confusion in accounts. Quarters not obtained through me will not be paid for, and citizens are notified that I will hereafter recognise no claim for hire or rent, unless they hold orders from me.
Feb13-1m B. F. JONES
Maj. & Q'm.

SHERIFF'S SALE

ON the first Monday in April, 1863, I will sell for cash, at public outcry to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Harrison, Tennessee, the following tract of land to-wit: about two hundred acres, lying in the first district, of Hamilton county, Tennessee, adjoining the lands James H. Johnston, Daniel Yarnel and others—said land belonging to Nimrod Pendegrass, and will be sold to satisfy a judgment and costs, in favor of James M. Scott, against said Pendegrass. JAMES JACK, Dep. Sheriff,
feb22-4w Hamilton Co.

MACHINERY FOR SALE,

I WILL sell at private sale, one 30 horse power Engine and Boiler, with M-lay Saw, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging. Also one 36 inch Circular Saw, with irons attached—together with 60 feet of Shafting, and Pulleys. One Rip Saw, Cutoff Saw, with gearing, &c.. JOSIAH FIGHER,
Feb10-tf Chattanooga Tenn.
NB. Selma Reporter copy 2 weeks, and send bill to this office.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Railroad Company of Alabama, will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder (not less than par,) on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1863, at the Bank of Selma, in the city of Selma; $400,000 bonds of the Company, dated January 1st, 1862, and due January 1st, 1875; and $47,000 bonds of the city of Selma, dated January 1st, 1862, and due January 1st, 1872. The last named bonds, will be endorsed and guaranteed by the Railroad Company. All these bonds bear 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, at the Commercial Bank of Alabama, at Selma, with coupons attached for the interest. The bonds of the Company (interest and principal) are secured by a mortgage, duly executed and recorded, on the entire Railroad of the company, with all its machinery, and lands, and franchise, and other appurtenances. The road commences at the city of Selma, where it connects with the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad (completed 135 miles, and now being extended under a contract with the Confederate Government, to Rome, Georgia) and with a daily line of steamboats, plying between Selma and Montgomery; and extends West through a well cultivated and very fertile region, via Uniontown and Demopolis, about 77 miles; and is connected by means of the Northeast and Southwest Alabama Railroad, with the Mobile and Southern (Mississippi) Railroads, at Meridian, Mississippi. Besides its very marked local advantages accruing to it a large local business, this road holds a most favorable position, in the great eastern and western line of travel between Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and the Northern and Eastern portions of the Confederacy; affording the most direct and shortest route from Vicksburg, and all intermediate places, to the Capital of the Confederacy, and the South Atlantic cities.

Although the route through from Selma to Meridian has been opened only within the last few weeks, and is not yet working as regularly as it will, soon as the arrangements in progress are completed, the income already far exceeds the sum required to make good the bonds proposed to be issued. In short, it is believed, that no better securities than these bonds can be found in the Confederacy. Two prior liens exist, to-wit: a mortgage to secure $150,000 bonds of the Company, due January next, to be paid out of the proceeds of the bonds now offered; and which will be received in payment for the latter bonds. Second, a mortgage to secure $150,000 advanced by the Confederate Government for the completion of the road, and payable in 1872, unless sooner discharged, as expected, by transportation for the Government.

Sealed proposals or bids, directed to the undersigned at Demopolis, or W. B. Knox, Esq., Treasurer, at Selma, (who on application will give any information desired) will receive due attention.
Feb7-4ds G. G. GRIFFIN,
President.