

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.
Office... Corner of Texas and Market Sts.,
IN WATSON'S BUILDING—UP-STAIRS.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864.

Our subscribers are notified that their papers will be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they paid. No paper will be continued except paid for in advance.

Many thanks to Dr. Gayle, Lieut. Wise, and Capt. Arnold for late papers.

We publish in to-day's paper president Davis' message; it should be read by all.

We learn, says the Galveston News, that Mileno & Co., of Matamoros, have attached all the government cotton now in Mexico, as well as a large sum of money, some \$15,000,000, that had run the blockade from Mobile to Havana, and thence was sent to Matamoros and Monterey en route to this place for the Trans-Mississippi department.

A bill has been introduced in congress, says the Louisiana Democrat, and it is said will pass, fixing the day of meeting of the new congress immediately after the expiration of the present one on the 22d February. Is Louisiana to be only partially represented, when legislation of the gravest character demands the presence of every member, who by his voluntary acceptance of that position, becomes bound to render his services to the public, or resign?

The Houston Telegraph says that half a cord of wood was sold in that city on the 6th instant for \$50.

RALPH ABERCROMBIE.—This individual, says a Richmond paper, who was ordered under arrest at Gordonsville upon the very grave charges of being a spy and encouraging desertions from the command to which he belonged, is still confined in Castle Thunder. He came here from the north after serving for a time in the yankee army, where he held an officer's position. He will be brought before a court-martial soon.

William Peters, of the Macon (now Fayette) artillery, was condemned to be shot on the 4th ult., but the sentence was respited by the president. His execution was to take place on the 11th ult., at camp Lee. Henry Green, private in the Confederate Guards, connected with a local company, detected in treasonable correspondence with the prisoners on Belle Isle, was also to have suffered death recently.

The small-pox, which had appeared among the yankee prisoners at Richmond, Va., has abated very much, and only one or two cases per day are reported.

On the 11th ultimo, the bodies of six deceased yankee prisoners were deposited in the dead-house of the hospital, Richmond, Va., to await the coming of the undertaker with coffins.—On the morning of the 10th one of the bodies was gone, and the plank knocked from the house showed the way the ghost went. He had been "playing possum," and was laid out among the dead, only to get up and run away when nobody was looking.

The New Orleans Bee, of the 23d ult., contains extracts from the Sociedad, published at Mexico, by which it appears that Vidauri, governor and general commanding of Nueva Leon and Coahuila, has gone over to the imperialists, as the only means of saving the country from dismemberment by the United States. He positively refused Juarez and his suit, cabinet, &c., to take refuge in his domains. The fugitive president, with his faithful friend, Doblado, had finally gone to Durango, but would doubtless have to leave San Luis before long.

We direct the attention of our readers to the card of Simpson & Hunsicker, who have formed a co-partnership in the engineering business.—These gentlemen will punctually attend to all business entrusted to them.

In the federal congress, Fernando Wood submitted a resolution that the president be requested to appoint three commissioners, empowered to open negotiations with the authorities at Richmond, to the end that this bloody, destructive, inhuman war shall cease, and the Union be restored upon the terms of equality and fraternity under the constitution. Washburne moved that the resolution be laid on the table; carried, yeas 98, nays 59.

The yankees, says the Houston Telegraph, in their visit to Lavaca on the 26th ult., searched but one house, and that was Capt. Bradbury's. If they did not know who their friends were, they at least found out one of their enemies, and treated his property accordingly. We sincerely condole with our friend the captain on his loss, though we congratulate him on being singled out in the way he was. It was the only compliment the invaders could have paid him.

At a late meeting of the executive committee of the Stonewall Jackson statue association, in Richmond, president Davis presided. General Lee, the governor of Virginia, and other prominent officers, were present. In his report the treasurer stated that Voliek, the artist, had reached the continent of Europe, and had entered upon his work. Fifteen bales of cotton had been shipped to Liverpool to meet the expenses. Five thousand dollars was agreed upon to be advanced to the artist. The statue will cost twenty-five thousand dollars in foreign exchange.

Under Which King.

Several publications have lately appeared in the western United States defending the institution of slavery upon grounds of scripture and reason. The yankees in general will say that the time for such discussions has passed. We agree with them in this. Whether slavery is lawful or unlawful is not the question now. Whether scripture and reason are for it or against it is a matter of entire indifference to infidels and madmen. The great practical issue is, who shall be the masters? The man who is absurd enough to believe that the yankees intend the permanent emancipation of the negro is fit for a straight jacket. It suits their purpose at present to deceive the world with the pretence of a philanthropic mission, and, forcing the stolen blacks into the ranks of the army, to mock them with the name of freemen. But, the subjugation of the south once accomplished, we should hear no more of abolition. The slaves would be taken from their present masters, it is true; not one Southern proprietor, great or small, would be permitted to own a single "chattel," animate or inanimate; not a negro would be left him any more than any other description of property; but property of no kind would be abolished. It is not in the nature of the abolitionist, or any other thief, to abolish property. It is only a transfer to their own possession of the goods, lands, tenements, and negroes of their southern brethren that they design and fully intend to accomplish. They have not gone to all the expense and hard knocks of this war for the gratification of any moonshine philanthropy. They mean to reimburse themselves for all their outlay to the last farthing. Any one who doubts that proposition may doubt that there are any such beings as yankees.

Who knows better than the yankees that the abolition of slavery in the southern States would destroy forever the cultivation of the great Southern staples, and with it all the commerce and wealth of "this glorious Union"? It needs no books on slavery to convince them of its lawfulness or Divine sanction. They care not whether it is lawful, or has the Divine sanction or any other sanction. They simply understand that it pays, and anything that pays is their highest law and the only god that they worship. The ruinous results of every attempt ever made under the sun to cultivate earth, especially in hot countries, by free negro labor, is as familiar to their minds as it is to ours. They have no more idea of permitting the south to become a Jamaica or St. Domingo than we have. They will simply take the administration of the labor into their own humane and merciful hands. Of all the miserable victims of a yankee conquest of the south none will be as miserable as the slaves. Of all the woes their race has ever suffered none will equal the horrors which will be piled mountain high upon their heads should they ever exchange southern for yankee masters. We have only to look at the cruelty of their ship captains to free white sailors, and at the marble hardness of heart which they have displayed in this war, to form a faint idea of the hell upon earth which awaits the negroes of the south should the yankees once get them into their greedy and remorseless hands.

[Richmond Dispatch.]

RENOMINATION OF LINCOLN.—The Baltimore County American, of a recent date, says:

Those of our readers who are politicians, are most likely not aware, that the question of "who shall be our next president," is already considerable agitated at Washington and elsewhere, and particularly in our large commercial cities. Many prominent gentlemen of the Union party have been named for that high position. The names of our present excellent chief magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, Hon. Salmon P. Chase, the present efficient secretary of the treasury, and other prominent men have been named.

In the contest now about being commenced, we do not hesitate to express a preference for Abraham Lincoln as our candidate for president of the United States in 1864. This expression of our sentiment has not been hastily given, we have carefully studied the matter, we have considered the sentiment of our loyal people in Baltimore county, and we believe that the sentiment herein expressed is their sentiment.

In view of this fact, we this day place at the head of our paper, the name of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, as our candidate in 1864, subject, of course, to the decision of a national Union convention.

RATAGES OF THE ENEMY.—After Meade's army had crossed at Germanna and Ely's fords they subjected the unfortunate farmers within their lines to the most inhuman treatment. They burned the house of Mr. Reuben Gordon, son of Gen. Wm. F. Gordon, because, as they said, he was an original secessionist, and did not leave a thing of any value whatever on the place. The farms of Miss Sally Grymes, Mr. Skinner, Mrs. Willis, Capt. Beale, Capt. Suther Green, Mr. John Spotswood, major J. H. Lacy, and others, were desolated to that extent that not a real's victuals was left on any of them. They broke up the furniture of the houses and took off all the clothing and bed linen from every house. The feather beds were emptied out in the yard, and the venerable Capt. Green and his children were reduced to sleeping between two mattresses. Mr. John Spotswood and captain Beale were taken off by the yankees, leaving their helpless families without provisions or servants. Most of the negroes within the yankee lines went off with them. Major Lacy's were saved by his overseer's activity in moving them off before the yankees reached the Wilderness.

Kilpatrick's cavalry distinguished themselves in robbing the negro houses as clean as their masters', not a vestige of clothing was left anywhere. Their courage was shown in knocking down the lame and aged Capt. Green, who told them they were such brave men that if he had a thousand such he could storm Gibraltar. Let our cavalry remember the gallant Kilpatrick and his men, and their conduct in Gloucester, Middlesex, the northern neck, and Spotsylvania.—Some of the prisoners taken said that Meade gave them their choice between requisiting for three years or going across the Rapidan and fighting Lee. They chose the latter. Meade has assured them that he will get a fight out of them before next May, when their term of service expires.

[Richmond Examiner.]

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN LONDON.—A horrible tragedy has occurred in London. A man named Hunt hired a cab, in which he drove out with his wife and two children. Stopping at an ale house, he sent the cabman in after a pint of beer, which was drunk in the cab. Afterwards the man got out alone, paid the fare and told the cabman where to drive. On reaching his destination the driver found that his freight consisted only of three dead bodies; the woman and her children had been poisoned. Subsequently, on being arrested, the murderer himself took poison.

The question for the southern man is whether he had not better live on bread and water twenty years and fight the north, than live perpetually on bread and water and such privileges as a yankee master will afford.

Recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury for the Relief of the Currency.

In his report to congress the secretary of the treasury makes the following recommendations for the improvement of the currency, which, through his incompetence and mismanagement, has been brought almost to ruin:

[Richmond Examiner.]

1. "That congress forthwith authorize a loan of \$1,000,000,000 in six per cent. bonds, the principal payable in twenty years, the interest semi-annually; to be extended hereafter, from time to time, so as to consolidate the whole public debt.

2. "That the secretary of the treasury be authorized to sell at par as many of the said bonds as will be sufficient to take up the outstanding currency and to pay the appropriations made by congress.

3. "That deposits of treasury notes on account of the said loan may be received at the treasury or any of its depositories, or by commissioners to be appointed; said deposits to be in sums of one hundred dollars, or in sums of which one hundred is a perfect divisor.

4. "Certificates shall be issued for such deposits, which shall entitle the holder to bonds for the amount, with interest from the date of deposit. If the deposit be made in the month of January, the bonds issued for the same shall be exempt from the tax of five per cent. for the present year, hereinafter mentioned; if made in the month of February, they shall be exempt from one-half of the tax; and if made in the month of March, they shall be exempt from one-fourth of the said tax. Officers, soldiers, and seamen in service, shall be entitled to exemption from the whole tax for sums paid at any time before April 1, 1864.

5. "A tax of 5 per cent. shall be imposed on all property and credits (other than the new issue of notes hereinafter mentioned) which may be held on the 1st of April next, to be paid on the 1st of July, one-half in treasury notes and one-half in coin, or in the coupons of the bonds issued for the loan.

6. "In case the coupons should advance in the market to a premium exceeding 25 per cent., any taxpayer shall be permitted to pay his tax in Treasury notes of the new issue, with 25 per cent. added.

7. "Within six months a new and improved issue shall be made of two hundred millions of treasury notes in substitution for that amount of old issues, and all the old issues shall be cancelled, and the faith of the government is pledged not to increase said issues.

8. "Notice shall be given to holders of treasury notes, (other than the said two hundred millions,) requiring them to present their notes at the treasury, or at some of the depositories, on or before the 1st day of April next, and receive payment thereof in bonds of the said consolidated loan, or in default thereof the notes not so brought in shall cease to be current or receivable at the treasury for dues, but shall remain evidences of the debt payable by the Confederate States according to their tenor.

9. "In the States beyond the Mississippi the time mentioned in the last clause shall be extended until the 1st day of July.

10. "Six months more shall be allowed all holders of treasury notes to come in and register and verify their notes as demands against the treasury, and exchange the same for a certificate of debt; or if they prefer to keep the notes, the name of the holder shall be endorsed thereon, after which said notes shall be negotiable only by special assignment, and all notes not so registered within the same time shall be barred from any further claims on the government.

11. "Any holder of a bond of the Confederate States may convert the same into one of the bonds under this loan; the 5 per cent. bonds at par, and the others at a proportionate rate; and the loan shall be extended so as to absorb all bonds which may be offered in exchange.

12. "The interest coupons of this loan shall be held equivalent to specie in all future dealings of the government, and shall be accepted in payment of any tax hereafter made payable in coin.

13. "The faith of the government is pledged to make adequate provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the said loan by the continuance of the tax mentioned in article 5, until a census shall be taken, after which like provision shall be made by direct taxes or by duties on imports and exports.

14. "The notes of denominations under five dollars shall not be affected by the provisions of this scheme."

THE STATE COTTON BONDS.—The State Gazette publishes the cotton bond law and the law providing for the purchase of cotton by the State, and meet the bonds. The first authorizes the sale of \$2,000,000 not over 8 per cent. interest, based on cotton to be delivered at any port of Texas not in the hands of the enemy, whenever demanded at a fixed rate to be specified in the bonds. If not claimed before six months after the war the State reserves the right to pay in specie. The main feature of the second act is found in the following section:

SEC. 2. Should there not be sufficient funds in the treasury of the State, to meet the appropriation made in the first section of this act, or should the governor of the State, in his discretion, deem it advisable to use the lands of the State to carry into effect the object of this act in either case, the Governor is hereby authorized to execute the bonds of this State, payable from six to twelve years after the present war between the Confederate States of America and the United States of America, redeemable at the pleasure of the State, for the sum of two millions of dollars, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary, and in such sums as he may consider most suitable, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date of their negotiation, payable in specie, twelve months after the close of said war, and semi-annually thereafter, until the payment of the principal. That said bonds may at any time be cancelled at the pleasure of the holder or holders, by presenting said bonds to the treasurer of the State, who shall pay the face value of said bonds in land scrip of the State, at the rate of fifty cents per acre. That said bonds shall be signed by the governor and treasurer, and registered by the comptroller, who shall certify the fact of such registration on the back of said bonds.

MEXICO.—The Tribune says: We know that the designs of the conqueror of Mexico are based on the presumption of a stable government in that country; and we know that those designs cannot be accomplished without the independence and friendship of our Southern Confederacy. We therefore expect, and are certain, that what aid can come from that source and the various powerful European interests engaged in it, will come after awhile. This element in the contest we count on as sure; but as in all the rest of the incipient policies of European nations, time is required for action. We know that a reunion, or a peace by subjugation, would destroy the purposes of the Europeans in Mexico, and we know that would injure France and her allies, who are engaged to subordinate the rights of the archduke Maximilian, than any cost which would follow an interposition in behalf of the south.

General Intelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The steamship Canada, with Liverpool dates of the 29th ult., has arrived at Halifax. We give the following summary of her news.

The steamer Rappahannock, under the Confederate flag arrived at Calis on the 26th ult.

Additional advices from Calis say that the Rappahannock was seized by the French custom authorities. She sailed from Sheerness, England on the 29th of November in an unfinished state. She had a gang of carpenters on board. She is pierced for eight guns.

The Confederate steamer Georgia has gone into the dock at Cherbourg to repair some small damages.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The officers of the French customs have released the steamer Rappahannock, said to be one of the four vessels lately sold by the British government to the Confederates. The other three are fitting out on the Thames for the Confederate service.

The custom authorities at Calis have received instructions to allow the Confederate steamer Rappahannock to leave whenever her Captain pleases.

The Rappahannock was formerly Her Majesty's steamship Victor and was sold with three other steamers a few weeks ago. The three latter are English war steamers, and are reported to be fitting out for Confederate privateers.

At a stormy meeting held at Preston it was resolved to memorialize parliament to stop the American war by means of remonstrance. The resolution was opposed, but it was finally carried.

The court of Exchequer will hold a special sitting at Westminster hall on Monday the 7th December, when judgment will be given in the case of the Confederate steamer Alexandria.

HALIFAX, Dec. 17.—The movements of the Chesapeake since her first appearance at Shelburne, have been narrowly watched by the United States officials and the American citizens of the province. Her whereabouts were daily known, but the absence of the gunboats has caused delay in her capture. Tuesday the Ella and Annie, Lieut. Nickels, arrived for coal and was immediately supplied at Cunard's wharf.—She received information of the pirate and at 11 A. M. steamed for her, arriving at her rendezvous at 3 P. M., but the Chesapeake left at 9 A. M. of Wednesday, thus evading her pursuers. The Ella and Annie immediately turned back and steamed for Lunenburg for orders, arriving in the evening. Meantime the officials securing information of the pirates being at Sarnbo, notified Lieut. Nickels, who immediately steamed to her, determined to take her, and at daylight Thursday, accomplished it. The crew offered no resistance, but at the sight of their pursuers immediately fled into the woods, leaving a sumptuously prepared breakfast.

The Chesapeake was immediately taken in tow, and Lieut. Nickels started for an American port. The Dacotah soon came up and ordered Lieut. Nickels and prize into Halifax for sanction of the act by the government, where the three vessels arrived at 4 P. M.

Three of the original crew were captured, the others were shipped at Nova Scotia.

It is reported that the official dispatches by the authorities to arrest the pirate Brattle today were resisted.

RICHMOND, Dec. 14.—It is reported that Averill with a heavy force of cavalry and mounted infantry is moving in the direction of Lewisburg. It is supposed he will make a raid on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, if not prevented by a counter movement from the Peninsula.

RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—There was a highly important debate in the house on the imprisonment law. The supreme court decision declared that when imprisonments were made, the value must be ascertained by disinterested appraisers in the locality.

The judicial committee this morning reported a bill repealing that part of the law which provides for State commissioners to fix the prices, and specifying that local appraisers shall always fix the price, and repealing the act of April last. After a lengthy debate it was finally referred back to the judiciary committee.

The military committee reported back the bill to prevent the reception of substitutes hereafter slightly amended, which, after a long debate was unanimously adopted and sent at once to the senate. During the discussion an important amendment was offered that both principals and substitutes be held liable to service. Rejected—yeas 55, nays 39.

The committee on postal affairs reported a bill for the appointment of an assistant post master general beyond the Mississippi, and creating the office of third auditor, in accordance with the president's recommendation.

RICHMOND, Dec. 17.—The raid upon Salem has caused considerable sensation, and further particulars are anxiously looked for. The movement is regarded as the boldest attempt by the enemy since the Grierson raid through Mississippi.

It is believed that Dr. Roeder piloted Averill the course to pursue, and it is not improbable that the enemy may attempt to go to north Carolina, or Danville, Va.

Four corps of Meade's infantry and all his cavalry are busy preparing winter quarters in Culpeper county and encircling the roads.

One corps of infantry has gone beyond the Rappahannock river, to guard the line of railroad and winter.

RICHMOND, Dec. 19.—The Tribune says a more inquisitorial document than Davis' message was never read. All is darkness and despair.

The Chesapeake left Shelburne on Saturday with an increased crew and twenty children of coal.

RICHMOND, Dec. 21.—The following official dispatch was received here last night.

SWEET SPRING MOUNTAINS, Dec.—To Gen. E. Cooper.
The enemy finding this point guarded turned off from Scott's and went towards Covington. They may attempt to cross from Rich path to Dunlap's creek. Echols is blockading that road. I am informed from three different sources, that they have overturned a number of their wagons killed their broken down horses, lost much of their ammunition, and are traveling in haste. I have seen the morning fire in the direction of Jackson river or bridge.

RICHMOND, Dec. 23.—A private dispatch from Union, dated yesterday, says: The yankees have not been here. Averill is reported to have passed white sulphur springs on the 20th, on his return. He was badly worsted. It is reported one of his largest regiments, the 14th Pennsylvania, was cut off.

ORANGE C. H., Dec. 23.—Some few prisoners captured near Warrenton Junction, were brought up here to-day. They report all quiet in their lines.

RICHMOND, Dec. 23.—Most of the day in the house was spent in discussing the bill to put men in the service who have heretofore furnished substitutes. The deepest interest was manifested by the members from first to last. Various amendments were proposed: one that all who now have sufficient substitutes in the service, or whose substitutes have died or been disabled in the line of duty, shall be exempt for one year from the time the substitute entered the army; another preventing pension, &c., [mean-

ing doubtful.] These were voted down, and the bill as amended and passed is as follows:

Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms: The congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute; provided, that nothing in the foregoing clause shall be construed as to relieve the substitute from any obligation or liability contracted or assumed by him as such substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military duty, have, nevertheless, put in substitutes.

This bill was adopted by a vote of 52 to 18. A motion to reconsider was voted down by a very large majority.

LYNCHBURG, Dec. 2.—Special correspondence of the Virginian, dated Salem, 18th ult., says: Wednesday morning the enemy's advance guard came charging up Main street, the main body following soon after with pistols drawn ready to fire upon the citizens, who crowded the streets. They cut the telegraph wires and then proceeded to the depot, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen waiting the train. They broke open trunks and destroyed the contents, setting fire to the building. They then formed line of battle and planted batteries, consisting of eight pieces, on the hill, to bear on the expected train. They fired three shots at the train, which retired without damage. They opened many stores, carried off or destroyed all the goods, and burned several barns, one containing a large lot of tallow and oil. They also destroyed a quantity of grain.

They were piloted by a man named Hall, who was ordnance officer of this post for Gen. Jenkins last spring, but deserted soon after to the enemy. The enemy remained here until five o'clock in the evening, when, hearing that Fitzhugh Lee and Imboden were in pursuit, they left, camping about six miles from town that night. They shot about fifty horses before they left camp as they had more than they could get along with. Supposing they could not cross Craig's creek, the way they came, they changed their course, going in the direction of Fincastle. The enemy represented that they had 11,000 men, but that their force had been divided, and a portion had gone in another direction.

Among the prisoners captured is Capt. Porteau, A. Q. M. of this post.

LYNCHBURG, Dec. 19.—There is but little additional from the Salem raiders. Tuesday night they surprised and fired into the camp of Capt. White, on Catawba creek, and captured seventeen men and about eleven horses, which were being recuperated.

Farmers who have arrived from Bonaock's this evening, say the enemy are this side of Craig's creek, eighteen miles from Salem. Yesterday their camp was visible from the mountains—Craig's creek was rising rapidly yesterday, and is impassable at the ford, which prevents the enemy's further retreat by the Newcastle road.

Passengers this evening report that the enemy finding Craig's creek past fording, changed their course for Catawba creek and camped Thursday night ten miles below Montgomery. White Sulphur springs. The object of taking this route is to strike the Salt pond road leading towards Kanawha valley. Their capture is confidently expected. It is reported that there was skirmishing yesterday at Blacksburg.

ORANGE COURTHOUSE, Dec. 18.—There is no change in the military situation on either side. Dornia Driscoll of Johnson's battery of Richmond was shot for desertion to-day.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 14.—No firing last night. Nothing this morning.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 15.—The enemy fired 14 shells at the city this morning. Several buildings were struck, but nobody injured. Our batteries replied. No firing on Sumter and no movement on the part of the enemy.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 17.—Affairs very quiet. No firing on Fort Sumter and no further firing into the city.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 18.—Ten shells were thrown at city to-day, five this morning and five this afternoon, but no damage was done. Our batteries have kept up a steady fire on the enemy, who are retreating and obstructing the approaches to their batteries on Morris Island. Some firing was heard in Stono river through the day, and the enemy fired a few shots on James Island.

Twenty nine vessels, including the Ironsides and four monitors, are inside the bar, and the usual number in Stono and off the bar.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19.—There is nothing new. The enemy has been silent the past 24 hours. Fort Sumter remains un molested.

Battery Simpkins has kept up a slow fire on the enemy's working parties at batteries Gregg and Wagner.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 23.—All is quiet at Fort Sumter. There has been no firing on the part of the enemy for the past 24 hours. Fort Moultrie has kept up a steady fire on the working parties at battery Gregg.

Some changes are being made both on Gregg and Wagner, the nature of which has not transpired.

The fleet remains inactive; the number of vessels about the same.

Our gunboats have been practicing to-day, and did some fine shooting.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 23.—Gen. John Morgan passed through this city this evening. He walked to Waltham, S. C., and came thence by rail.

DALTON, Dec. 14.—The enemy's cavalry 300 strong made a raid yesterday on Lafayette and captured several citizens, and after ransacking the houses returned towards Chattanooga.

DALTON, Dec. 16.—The enemy is moving a large force towards Stevenson.

The enemy may yet contemplate a winter campaign, so let our whole people arouse from their apathy and be ready for the worst.

Advices from deeded state that the enemy is committing great ravages in north Alabama.

DALTON, Dec. 18.—A despatch from the president announces that Gen. Johnston has been appointed to the command of the army of Tennessee.

Sherman's corps has returned from east Tennessee to Chattanooga.

DALTON, Dec. 21.—The enemy's forces at Cleveland consists of about forty men who are acting couriers between Chattanooga and Knoxville.

There is nothing important from the front.

BRISTOL, Dec. 21.—Officers from the front state that our forces are moving forward in the direction of Knoxville.

All the country between Bean's station and Morristown has been cleared of the enemy.

Only three hundred prisoners were captured in the engagement at Bean's station, as the men stopped to pillage wagon trains which were loaded with coffee, sugar, canvassed hams and shoes. Many more might have been captured.

Reports from below state Imboden and Echols have overtaken the Salem raiders, and probably would capture the entire party.

The enemy had overturned wagons, and were destroying their artillery to prevent it falling into our hands.

Five yankees captured three miles from Cumberland gap arrived to-day.

The railroad between here and Lynchburg would be put in running order by Saturday.