Daily Appeal.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

JACKSON, MISS.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

Having removed the publication office of the APPEAL from Grenada to Jackson, we have to request that all letters and communications, as well as the exchange favors of our editorial cotemporaries, be hereafter directed to the latter instead of the former place.

The interval of two weeks, lost in the removal of the office, will be made up to all subscribers now on our books.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Gentlemen who arrive from the United States with late papers, will confer a favor by leaving them at the counting-room of the APPEAL office, on State street, a few doors below the post office. In these days of uncertain mails from the South and a blockade on the North, our facilities for furnishing the latest news from all quarters can be greatly increased by a little attention on the part of our friends, for which we shall ever remain grateful. Parties from above will confer an especial favor by furnishing us any Northern papers in their possession.

CREDIT OF THE CONFEDERACY ABROAD.

It is gratifying, says the Richmond *Enquirer*, to know that our government has had proffers of loans from the capitalists of a number of the countries of Europe. This fact, which we obtain from a source commanding our fullest confidence, tends to show better than almost any other manifestation, the true light in which we are there viewed, and the purposes of the European courts. The bankers of the European capitals have long been proverbial for their far-seeing sagacity, and for their success in obtaining in advance of others accurate information of the purposes of their rulers. Hence the exchange quotations are an accurate political as well as financial barometer.

At the same time that the above is true, we learn with equal certainty, that Europe has been scoured for a loan by the United States authorities, but scoured in vain.

This preference of our credit over that of our foes is shown by men whose business it is to make their investments according to their *judgment upon facts*. It tells of the confidence of the best informed in Europe in our independence, solvency and honor.

PRESIDENT DAVIS AND GENERAL JOHNSTON.

President DAVIS, accompanied by Colonel G. W. C. LEE, A. D. C., and Brigadier General JOSEPH DAVIS, with General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, and Colonel C. M. FAUNTLEROY, inspector general, Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. HARVEY, assistant inspector general, Major A. P. MASON, A. A. G., and Lieutenant G. B. WASHINGTON, A. D. C., of his staff, arrived in the city this morning, and took rooms at the Bowman House. The health of the party, with the exception of fatigue from travelling, is excellent. During the forenoon hundreds of our citizens embraced the opportunity of paying their respects to the distinguished guests, and the President was cordially greeted by numbers of his old friends. The party came across from Selma, arriving here quite unexpectedly. The surprise, however, only prevented a ceremonious reception, that would not have added to the pleasure of the travelers. We have no information as to the future movements of the party.

FROM MEMPHIS—MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

Through a gentleman who left Memphis on Saturday last, we learn that General SHERMAN, with his division of the Federal army, had fallen back to Memphis, and the information at Grenada yesterday was that General GRANT had fallen back to Holly Springs. SHERMAN's troops represented the roads to be in too bad a condition for a further advance through the country, and gave it out as their purpose to descend the Mississippi and effect a landing somewhat nearer their objective points. The Yazoo is doubtless the first point of their destination, and if so, it behooves our military authorities to be watchful and vigilant.

☞ The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon was caused by the destruction of the beautiful new cottage of Mr. A. J. Gillespie, one mile and a half north of the city. The building was not completed, although partially occupied. The servants' quarters adjoining, were saved, through the exertions of the occupants. The fire originated in an unfinished portion of the building, and unfortunately among materials so combustible, that its extinguishment was an impossibility, and the whole building was destroyed. The fire company made every exertion to reach the scene in time to be of service, but owing to the distance, and an accident to the apparatus, they were unable to render any service. We heard no estimate of the loss sustained.

MATCH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT. — Start not ancient maiden, buxom widow, or bouncing belle. We have no reference to matrimonial matches, but to the friction match manufactory of M. Stern & Co., in this city, whose advertisement appears in another column. They are now turning out immense quantities of these matches of the very best quality, and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. This is a branch of public enterprise which should, and we have no doubt will, receive a liberal share of patronage. The matches manufactured by this firm are equal to the best Yankee production. Let it be encouraged.

☞ The Vicksburg *Whig* learns that the residence of George Purvis, Esq., of Monroe, La., was totally consumed by fire a few days ago, and that four of his children were burned to death. Mr. Purvis himself was so badly burned that he survived but a short time. Mrs. Purvis was seriously injured in making her escape from the upper story of the building.

☞ The returned prisoners are to receive a benefit from the ladies of Jackson on Christmas eve, Wednesday evening next. A concert and tableaux have been decided upon for the entertainment, and every preparation is making to render the occasion one of enjoyment suited to the season as well as worthy of the object.

☞ Butler has issued a general order, in which he states that the Bank of New Orleans having been fully examined, and its circulation having been made secure, he permits it to resume its usual course of business.

☞ Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, we see it stated, is about to publish a pamphlet exhibiting the true character of the proceedings of the Peace Conference in Washington, in the early part of 1861.

BORDERS AND BOUNDARIES.

Under the above caption the Richmond *Whig* has some very able and appropriate remarks upon an insidious and artfully suggested sentence which appeared in the London *Times* and which seems to have had its desired effect with some editors. It was, that Maryland, by refusing to embrace the opportunity offered of casting off the Yankee yoke, had released us from the obligation, deliberately contracted through Congress, of securing to her people the decision of her own fate. The *Whig*, commenting upon this, says such transparent quibbling would be as degrading to our honor as to our statesmanship. With as much reason might we abandon the Virginians north of the Rappahannock, because they are at present compelled to endure the same yoke, or the Louisianians south of Baton Rouge, the Tennesseeans west of Murfreesboro', or the Mississippians north of Grenada. Painful as the confession may be, the subjugation of Maryland was brought about by ourselves. The famous Montgomery declaration of the Secretary of War, in April, 1861, that before July the Confederate flag would wave over Washington, immediately precipitated upon her an army of comparatively well drilled volunteers. Had he possessed, at the time, ten thousand organized troops, an opportunity might have been afforded the State to organize the brave men, who had once already driven back our assailants with sticks and stones. But though two months had elapsed since the organization of the Confederate government, the Secretary had not at his disposal a man or a gun to support his fatal boast. A child could have foretold the progress of events. Like a strong man suddenly aroused from repose, and hastening to put on his armor, Maryland was seized by the satellites of despotism, and bound hand and foot. Powerless, but unsubdued, she awaited the approach of our army to remove the hand which we had placed upon her throat. Time rolled on. The route of Jeno, and a demoralization even more complete, befell the Northern hordes on the plains of Manassas. One regiment of cavalry, launched with the decisive energy of Napoleon, would have sufficed to open the prison house of our languishing countrymen. They went not. For good or bad reasons, we remained weeks on the battle-field, and Maryland was left to her fate. Since then her liberty has been crushed. The weak have succumbed—the wavering have gone to sit under the shade of power, and order reigns in the American Warsaw. But the secret wishes of her true sons, and the open sympathies of her true daughters, are and will be for us and with us. The majority of even the Union men, in the event of a definitive dissolution, would side with the South.

It is true that the option was afforded Kentucky of choosing between Union and disunion. She chose the former. Great was her error, and bitterly has she repented it. But she has never chosen submission to Northern despotism in preference to union with a Southern Republic; nor would her decision on this question be doubtful, even to those who, from chagrin and disappointment, complain of her apathy during the past summer. We, who, with arms in our hands, stand in front of our homes, should not judge too harshly those who are to leave their homes behind them. We may sacrifice our persons, but they sacrifice all; and neither honor nor justice will permit us to accept that sacrifice for ourselves alone. Missouri is united to us by legislative enactment, by the marriage of blood, by every means except the fortune of war.

Thus much for the point of honor, that gushing spring of greatness to men and nations. Nor are the calm dictates of political wisdom less urgent. Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri are highly desirable, if not necessary to the Confederacy. If they be yielded without their consent to the North, eternal dissatisfaction will reign among us, and future war be inevitable.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

The senate continues without a quorum. Twelve senators answered to the roll call this morning, when a recess was taken until three o'clock this afternoon. It was stated that three additional senators were in the city. Another will enable the senate to proceed to business.

In the house a committee of three—Messrs. JONES, JOHNSON and HOOKER, were appointed to invite President DAVIS and General JOHNSTON to meet the legislature at 7 o'clock, P. M., to-day, or at such time as they may find most convenient. If possible, an address from the President will also be arranged for. A recess was taken until 3 o'clock, P. M.

OUTRAGES AND APOLOGIES.—Spain has asked an apology and reimbursements for outrages committed by the Federals upon her shipping. Lincoln is ready to apologise, or do anything that his means may be saved him to injure the South. A cotemporary (the Montgomery *Advertiser*) very aptly remarks: "Wars are costly, but apologies are cheap, and as the Yankees are not nice concerning points of honor, we may take it as an accepted fact that there will be no collision between the nations of Europe and the Yankees, so long as the former are willing to take the apologies of the latter for outrages committed by Yankee officials. While they are about it we see no reason why Lincoln should not make a general apology to everybody outside of the Confederate States, assuring them that he means no harm, and that when his officers commit outrages against a nation strong enough and spirited enough to take up the quarrel, he is perfectly willing to apologise and ask pardon for the act."

☞ Our latest advices from the line of the Mobile and Ohio road, are to the effect that the Federals who penetrated the country to Okalona, etc., have fallen back. The expedition was probably one of reconnoissance only. As they went back with the impression that the country, and particularly Columbus, was defenseless, they may attempt an advance in force. Should they do so they will find preparations to meet them.

SHAMEFUL NEGLECT.—A private in Colonel Mark's 27th Louisiana regiment writes the Vicksburg *Whig* that the men of that command have not been paid for six months. If this is true, a gross outrage has been perpetrated toward them, which should call down upon the officials through whose neglect alone the omission has occurred, the reverest punishment. No excuse is admissable for such delay.

☞ The Montgomery *Advertiser* proposes a convention of the press, to be held at Richmond at or about the time of the meeting of Congress, for the purpose of organizing a general telegraphic association and taking into consideration other subjects of interest to it.

☞ The Texas counterfeiters, the Messrs. Payne, who have been for some time confined in the Natchez jail, effected their escape a few nights since.

LETTERS FROM RICHMOND.

(Special Corres. exclusive of the Memphis Appeal.)

RICHMOND, December 5, 1862.

The delay in Burnside's advance has been due to the non-arrival of his pontoon trains. Burnside himself has taken a run up to Washington to inquire into the matter, and Meigs, the quartermaster-general, it is said, will be removed for his inattention or lack of energy in not hurrying forward the said pontoons. But they are on the way at last, have probably arrived at the points on the Rappahannock where the bridges are to be constructed. What those points are, it will be necessary for Gen. Lee to know with positive certainty if it is decreed that the passage of the river shall be vigorously contested. The Yankees have made a show of preparations for crossing at several places, doubtless with the view of deceiving us, and keeping secret the real sites selected for their bridges. It is not certainly understood here whether it is the purpose of General Lee to oppose the enemy's crossing or not. He may prefer that Burnside shall fight with the river in his rear, a river which may sweep away the pontoons laid upon its surface in a single night, by a sudden freshet, and thus be fatally embarrassed in his retreat in the event of a reverse. We shall not, therefore, be greatly alarmed to hear that the passage of the Rappahannock has been safely accomplished by the Yankees. Burnside's difficulties will but have commenced when he begins to move forward and reaches the line of hills a few miles this side of Fredericksburg.

Much, very much now depends upon the elements. There is a cold rain at this moment falling, not heavy enough to portend a rapid rise in the streams, but coming from a quarter that may give us snow and hard freezing weather at the first change of the moon. Bitterly as our troops must suffer by exposure to the inclement winter, we should be much the gainer by a season of great severity for three months. The roads always bad would be rendered worse by a frost and sleet, and the closing up of the Rappahannock by ice would effectually prevent the arrival of more Yankee gunboats or the departure of such as are now in the river. Indeed, should a fleet of them be frozen up at Port Royal, it is not impossible that they may be taken by boarding from the land, as hostile men-of-war were sometimes captured in the long wars of the Netherlands. A freeze would be absolutely fatal to Burnside for other reasons; the navigation of the Potomac being closed, it would be impossible for him to receive his supplies *via* Acquia Creek and the railroad which he has just constructed from the latter point to Fredericksburg. They would have to be transported in that event by the way of Occoquan and Dumfries, a long sixty-five, yes, seventy miles, over, perhaps, the worst winter road in America.

The message of Abraham Lincoln to the Yankee Congress is published in full in the *Enquirer* of this morning, having been brought across the lines from the Yankee army. The document is very long, very dull and very pointless. The opening sentences, marked by bad grammar and muddiness of style, are most probably old Abe's own, but the main body of the production is the work of Edward Bates. The absurd doctrines of emancipation by colonization, with compensation to loyal masters, and compatibility of citizenship between the white and black races, are the doctrines of Bates, as is also the idea of the impossibility of drawing a line of separation between the North and the South, as if the Ohio would not serve as well for a boundary as the St. Lawrence, which separates the United States from Canada, or the Rio Grande, which divides the Confederate States from Mexico. With equal reason might he argue that the political lines of separation in Europe were all wrong—that Prussia, Austria, Saxony, Bavaria, and parts of Switzerland, where the same language is spoken, should be merged into one nation. The lines which divide these several nationalities are in many places purely imaginary. But the argument of Bates has yet undergone Lincoln's supervision, and he has assimilated the same to his own, as we may recognize by frequent touches, such, for example, as the statement that the nation consists of its territory, its people and its laws, ignoring the existence, in the case of the American republic, of sovereign States, which may, indeed, be said to be extinct under the new idea of government, henceforth and forever; and as the reiteration of the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," wholly at variance, as it is, with the assumption that the white man and the black man can live together in the same political state, on a footing of equality. Lincoln seems to be wholly unaware of the fact that the Union has been broken those two years—that it is a dead Union, quite dead, and beyond hope of resurrection; but if there is one passage more refreshing than another in the document, it is the expression of his confident belief that the powers of Europe will soon repair the wrong done the United States in recognizing us as belligerents, and hereafter treat us only as rebels and traitors! The entire silence of the message upon the proclamation of emancipation, after the first of January, 1863, upon the Northern elections, and the removal of McClellan, is significant.

The mayor of Richmond continues his war upon the abandoned and lawless classes of our population. A dozen or more frail sisters are up before his honor every day or two. Yesterday the entire stock company of a very fashionable brothel were sent to jail by him. Several other gambling houses have also been entered recently, and we may indulge the hope that the great temple of play for the select company that are provided with pass-keys, will next be visited. Great will be the panic when its inmates are startled by the entrance of the police.

DIXIE.

RICHMOND, December 6, 1862.

The *Enquirer*, of this morning, discusses the question of whether it is easier to pay nothing than to pay something, and gives Mr. Lincoln the proper credit for profound wisdom in enunciating the propositions that it is easier to pay a large debt than a larger debt, and to pay a debt of whatever size *when* it is due than *before* it is due. These propositions might indeed be deemed self-evident, as Sam Weller tells us the footman observed when somebody remarked to him that he was not a gent exactly. But with regard to the first positiate, that it is easier to pay nothing than to pay something, it is manifestly false; *for to pay nothing* is a metaphysical absurdity. We cannot see nothing, nor can we hold nothing, it is non-existent and therefore cannot be paid over as something can. Mr. Lincoln's philosophy is therefore just a little bit nonsensical, at least in respect of its terms. But our English friends will agree with the *Enquirer* in recognizing a deep occult system in the declaration of the comparative difficulty with which one redeems a note, with direct reference to the amount expressed upon its face and the time of its maturity. Mr. Lincoln will perhaps find it easier to take Richmond at some indefinite period, than within ninety days, and he will surely have less trouble in establishing his authority over the city when it falls, than *before* it falls.

Private letters received in this city, dated at Paris, as late as the 6th November, present the matter of foreign recognition in altogether a new phase. The writers are persons of large intelligence, with access to the very best sources of information, and in the fullest confidence of our commissioners, a fact which gives to their assertions something of the force of official correspondence. They tell us that the letter of M. Drouyn de l'Huys was designed as the first step—that *premier pas*—of a line of policy which the French Emperor, in the recess of his capacious mind, has definitely resolved upon. Having asked the co-operation of England in proposing to mediate, as an act of courtesy, even of duty, toward his powerful ally, and received an unfavorable answer, he will next offer mediation on his own responsibility, and in the count of the refusal of the United States, he will at once recognise the independence of the Confederate States and proceed to form treaties of commerce and amity with the government of Jefferson Davis, and declare that the trade between the two countries shall not be interrupted. The immense advantages that France will derive from such a course cannot have failed to impress strongly so sagacious a man as Louis Napoleon, and this view of the matter lends probability to the statement of his new plans. I am not disposed to pursue the phantom of foreign intervention into further embarrassments, but give the substance of these private letters as the very latest direct news from Europe that we have upon the subject.

There was a very bold plan of escape conceived and carried out in the penitentiary of Virginia last night by which three convicts gained their liberty. The conspirators, eight or ten in number, contrived to cut their way through half a dozen brick walls, and thus reached the main yard of the building, from which they ascended to the top of the female prison overlooking the outer enclosure, and thence proceeded to make their descent externally by means of a long rope attached to the lightning rod. The first three succeeded in reaching the ground and quickly made off. The fourth adventurer, by the breaking of the rope at a very short distance from the top of the building, was precipitated some twenty-five or thirty feet to the pavement below, and was found by the sentry, upon relieving guard, in a helpless and hopeless condition. The rest of the prisoners, engaged in the desperate enterprise, finding their rope broken, sneaked back to their cells.

The plan, bold as it was, would have failed had the watchman of the Penitentiary been vigilant, but those worthies both within and without were *asleep* at the time of the enlagement, relying, it would seem, on the superior fidelity *of a small five dog (!)* to give the alarm, an animal that the convicts of course killed before anything else was done. The ringleaders in this escape belonged at one time to the Tiger Rifles in Wheat's Louisiana battalion, a corps which has let loose upon Richmond the most desperate cutthroats and scoundrels that ever a city was cursed with. They have managed, in the majority of cases, to elude the conscript officers upon the expiration of their terms of enlistment, and scarcely a week passes that we do not hear of some new enormity committed by a member of the gang.

☞ We hear from the *Times* that Burnside is already now to attempt the passage of the Rappahannock, but that as yet no signs of such a movement are visible. Our army is reported as in the most excellent condition, and eager to try conclusions with the Yankees. Lee, Longstreet and Jackson, the two Hills, and Stuart, are all within the roll of the drum which shall beat to arms, and the ambulance corps here holds itself in readiness to proceed to the scene of action at a moment's warning. The weather to-day is rain, ing with frost, and the wind at its coldest point. Five days' continuance of this temperature will blockade the Potomac and fix the gunboats in the ice pack, anywhere within thirty miles of Fredericksburg, but then the suffering of our brave troops will be as intense that we can hardly dare to wish for it.

Counterfeiting has become a mania. I saw to-day a Richmond corporation note for seventy-five cents, executed *entirely with a pen*, printing, numbering and all, and so admirably done that it had passed probably through a hundred hands without detection, the paper being worn down to ragged edges. It must have cost the counterfeiter two day's hard work to execute the note. Think of the patient labor required for this dishonest trick, with the hope of only seventy-five cents reward, and say if counterfeiting has not some unaccountable fascination for the mind!

DIXIE.

The French Armistice.

If the interpretation of the French policy is correctly given by the French organ in New York—the *Courrier des Etats Unis*—the people of the South have reason to be grateful to Earl Russell for his refusal to co-operate. The acceptance of the proposition would have given the Federal government the markets of the world and time to use them, while the Confederate States would have been excluded. We make the following extract from the journal named:

We are sorry to find the World among the journals which regret, almost as if it were a snare, the initiative taken by Napoleon III in respect to the armistice. We are sure that a more serious examination of the dispatch of M. Drouyn de l'Huys will lead this journal, which is usually so accurate and so fair, to a better judgment. Meanwhile we must beg the World to observe that it falls into a material error when it treats the raising of the blockade of the Southern ports as a necessary condition of the suspension of hostilities. Nothing of the sort was or could be meant, the simple and absolute maintenance of the status quo being the invariable and fundamental basis of every armistice.

It is true the World may be excused as following the example of the London Times of the 19th ult. But the English journal spoke without having seen the dispatch of M. Drouyn de l'Huys, and upon the strength of a simple remark in the Paris, which treated the raising of the blockade as a probable consequence of the armistice.

SHOOTING.—We learn that Mr. W. M. Rains, a citizen of Newton county, was waylaid and shot while riding over his plantation, on the 8th inst. The charge entered his head and hip, wounding him severely, but at last accounts he was still living though not expected to recover. It seems that whoever shot him was concealed behind a log, about the center of the field, near the path which he usually travelled while overseeing his hands, and that he was allowed to approach within about twenty yards of the ambuscade before he was fired upon. We learn that Mr. Rains made affidavit, in which he charges the act upon two individuals, named respectively Robert Bryant and Augustus Lambert.—*Eastern Clarion.*

☞ The will of Ex-President Van Buren has been admitted to probate at Hudson, New York. It is dated January 1, 1860, and commences as follows:

I, Martin Van Buren, of the town of Kinderhook, county of Columbia, and State of New York, heretofore governor of the State, and more recently President of the United States, but for the last and happiest years of my life a farmer in my native town, do make and declare the following to be my last will and testament, etc.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

(*This Morning's Dispatch.*)

From Fredericksburg—A Yankee Dodge.

RICHMOND, December 18.—The Yankees left large numbers of guns, knapsacks and a quantity of ammunition in Fredericksburg. They also left about six hundred about the town. Nearly every house was sacked, and the contents wantonly destroyed. Every conceivable injury that malice could suggest was resorted to. In their retreat across the river, they propped up dead bodies of the soldiers to represent pickets.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 18.—Fort Sumter fired twenty one guns in honor of the success of our army in Virginia and North Carolina.

A detachment of Yankees destroyed the salt works near Bacon river lately.

From North Carolina.

GOLDSBORO, December 18.—The fight resulted yesterday in the enemy taking the back track last night for parts unknown. They are reported as having passed White Hall to-day, sixteen miles hence on Neuse river. The greater part of yesterday was spent in an artillery duel, resulting in very slight loss on our side.

In the evening Gen. Clingman's brigade crossed the river, and by a masterly movement caused the enemy to skedaddle, having lost less than thirty killed and wounded, only seven or eight killed.

The 52d regiment North Carolina troops suffered most, having lost about eighty killed and wounded while charging one of the enemy's batteries across a field. The regiment behaved gallantly.

A part of General Davis' Mississippi brigade was brought on the field, and behaved well.

The Yankee hospital near the field gave evident signs of numbers of wounded among them. Amputation tools were found.

The railroad for miles has been torn up and the bridges destroyed. A fine mill near the battle-field was burned, and numberless accounts of murder and incendiarism are reported.

Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing does not exceed two hundred.

If the Yankees had given our forces battle to-day their chastisement would have been equal to their crimes. It appears they came only to burn, murder and destroy, and they have succeeded only too well thus far. Fight they dare not do.

(*Last Evening's Dispatches.*)

Piketown, Kentucky, Taken.

RICHMOND, December 17.—A letter read from an officer of General Floyd's command, conveys the gratifying report of an important success at Piketown, Kentucky, which place is said to have been taken by Col. Lackland. Col. John Dilly and fifty men were killed, and sixty prisoners taken. The enemy a whole force of four hundred and fifty, were scattered, and ninety flat boats taken loaded with stores.

General Floyd is reported to have cleared out the home guard marauding of the enemy.

Banks' Expedition.

RICHMOND, December 17.—The Enquirer considers it pretty certain that Banks' expedition has made its debarkation at Beaufort, North Carolina, near the south east extremity of Pamlico sound, on the railroad leading thence to Newburn. The expedition against Kingston, perhaps, contained some of Banks' troops.

Official Report of our Loss Around Fredericksburg.

RICHMOND, December 17—Gen. Robert E. Lee, in his official report of the battle near Fredericksburg, says our loss during operations since the movements of the enemy began, amounts to about eighteen hundred killed and wounded. Among the former I regret to report the death of the patriotic soldier and statesman Brig.-Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb, who fell upon our left; and among the latter that brave soldier and accomplished gentleman, Brig.-Gen. Maxey Gregg, who was mortally wounded during the attack on our right wing.

About five hundred and fifty prisoners were taken during the engagement, but the full extent of the enemy's loss is unknown.

Loss in the Different Divisions.

Dr. Hearndon, of Gen. Lee's staff, furnishes the following statement of our loss in the recent engagement near Fredericksburg.

McLaw's division, Barksdale's and Cobb's brigades, 111; Kershaw's, 259; Straggling cases, 6; Anderson's division, Wilcox's brigade, 9; Mahone's, 5; Ransom's division, Cook's brigade, 275; Philip's division, 400; Early's and Taliaferro's commands, about 300; D. H. Hill's division, about 10; Washington artillery, 23; Pickett's division, 46; Hooker's command, 103; Total, 1762.

Most moderate estimate of the Yankee's loss, 5000.

"Change of Base" at White Hall.

RICHMOND, December 17.—Dispatches from Goldsboro' to the 16th, state that an artillery duel at White Hall, sixteen miles from Goldsboro', on the Neuse river was progressing, but ceased about one o'clock, P. M.

Later advices state that the Abolitionists have changed their base to the south of the Neuse river.

The Abolition cavalry made a raid on Mount Olive depot, on the Wilmington road, nine miles from Goldsboro', tearing up the road and burning the bridge and depots, and cutting the telegraph wire.

The cannonading at White Hall resulted in but slight loss to the Confederates. We had but two pieces engaged. The principal part of the fighting was done by infantry separated by the river.

The Abolitionists fled; their loss is greater than ours.

Departure of General Gregg's Remains.

RICHMOND, December 17.—The remains of General Gregg were escorted by the city battalion of public guards and a large concourse of citizens to the Petersburg depot, yesterday evening.

Late Baltimore papers have been received.

In the Yankee House of Representatives, on the 11th, Mr. Yeatman, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, in effect that the policy of emancipation, as indicated in Lincoln's proclamation of peace, is an assumption of power dangerous to the rights of citizens. The resolution was tabled.

Exploits of the Alabama.

The Confederate war steamer Alabama is still operating on the commerce of the United States. The Agamemnon, which arrived at New York from Point Peter, brought back one crew of the ship Levi Star, which was captured and burned by the Alabama on the 2d of November, when five days out.

On the 5th of November, the Alabama captured and burned the ship B. Watts, of and for Boston, from Calcutta, with a valuable cargo of saltpeter and gunny cloth. The Alabama put into Point Peter on the 17th to land the captains and crews of these ships.

On the same afternoon the United States steamer San Jacinto, arriving and finding the Alabama in port, immediately got under weigh and proceeded outside the harbor to wait for the Alabama; but at 10 o'clock on the night of the 18th, the Alabama got under weigh and escaped, the San Jacinto lying still off the harbor, and waiting for her.

On the 24d, while at Point Peter, Capt. Semmes boarded that he had recently been within seventy miles of New York.

The Late Battle in Arkansas.

Curtis telegraphs Halleck that the Federal loss in killed and wounded, in the recent battle in Arkansas, amounted to one thousand, while the Confederate loss amounted to double that number.

Another Yankee Manifesto.

Gen Dix has issued a proclamation declaring that an election by ballot shall be held on the 23d for members of Congress for the 23d district of Virginia, and all persons entitled to vote who do not vote, shall be considered enemies to the government, and treated accordingly.

The Federal Loss at Fredericksburg.

A note received by Gen. Cooper from Gen Lee, says: "Intelligent Federal prisoners estimate the enemy's loss at 10,000; but citizens of Fredericksburg, who were present say it will not exceed 10,000."

(Special to the Mississippian.)

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE 21ST MISSISSIPPI.

Company A—Killed: J. Yarger. Wounded: J. Holt, shoulder; E. Monet, knee.

Company B—Killed: J. C. Collier, J. Miller.

Company D—Wounded: N. Maulove, left arm, amputated.

Company G—Killed: J. Murley and Meaker. Wounded: Sergeant Sadler Roberts, feet amputated; B. F. Hirst, in both legs.

Company H—Killed: Lieut. Stone, Bryant, Sergt. R. H. Hendrix, T. Jones.

Company I—Wounded: J. C. Pickles, side; R. H. Stone, hip.

Company K—Wounded, Capt. R. C. Greenhead; N. P. Russell, shoulder.

IN THE 18TH MISSISSIPPI.

Company A—Killed: Sergt. Gray.

Company B—Wounded: M. Penn leg; J. O'Connell, head.

Company C—Killed: L. A. Hurley, G. W. Grimes, J. P. Tidred. Wounded: J. L. Finley leg; W. H. Barrie hand; J. J. Gross, leg.

Company D—Wounded: J. T. Fraser, leg.

Company E—Wounded: John Allen, thigh; J. G. Williams, face.

Company G—Killed: M. Watkins. Wounded: Sergeant J. P. Lekanche, leg; J. W. Corline, head and hand.

Company K—Wounded: Jas. Bennett, by a falling brick; Wm. Hills, hand; J. C. Williams, head.

IN THE 17TH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

Company B—Killed: J. G. Franklin. Wounded: S. J. Lynch, side; Jas. Schweeding, shoulder.

Company C—Wounded: O. J. Hortney, foot; T. J. Sidrell, foot.

Company G—Wounded: T. M. Campbell.

Company D—Wounded: S. R. Benton, ankle; S. K. Knapp.

Company E—Killed: J. S. Hughes. Wounded: C. F. W. McDonald, hip; W. A. Gowsay, shoulder.

Company F—Wounded: T. W. Kannon, falling brick; F. W. Hughes, shoulder; W. F. Sharp, hand.

Company G—Killed: W. E. Smith, W. T. Hale. Wounded: Surgeon J. L. Smith, Capt. G. B. Chason, face; James Harris, foot.

Company I—Wounded: Col. W. J. Lack, arm and hip; W. H. Kanon, head and back.

Company K—Wounded: Isaac Gordon, Curtis Grosner.

IN THE FIFTEENTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

Company A—Killed: S. E. Woodruff. Wounded: Sergeant J. H. Connell, face and legs.

Company B—Wounded: W. S. Patty, arm broken.

Company C—Wounded: B. F. Sellers, hand.

Company D—Wounded: J. D. Dooley.

Company E—Killed: W. H. Wilson, W. W. Darr, H. Sims, James Collier. Wounded: J. S. O'Neill, head; J. Evans, head; T. J. Hunt, arm amputated.

Company G—Killed: John Prosser. Wounded: D. A. Color, head and arm.

Company H—Killed: Capt. Clark. Wounded: R. H. Yarrington, head; J. W. Thompson.

Company I—Wounded: J. M. Weatherley, leg amputated.

Company K—Killed: Corporal J. J. Burnett. Wounded: Sergeant R. J. Avery, both legs amputated; Corporal J. W. Alexander, both legs amputated.

W. W. STEVENS.

FROM VICKSBURG.

We clip the following items from the Vicksburg *Whig* of yesterday:

The passengers and crew of the Lake City, forty-two in number, captured on the 8th at Carson's landing, arrived here yesterday, and were placed in jail. Capt. Weaver, commander of the boat, is among the number.

THE YANKEES AT BATON ROUGE.—Fourteen gunboats and sloops were at Baton Rouge yesterday, and it was thought troops were being landed below. The Essex started up the river for Port Hudson, and we suppose as soon as the land force is disembarked the whole fleet will move up and make a simultaneous attack by land and water. Our troops at Port Hudson are in excellent fighting trim, and the defenses are very strong.

Colonel Marks, of the 27th Louisiana regiment, has been appointed commandant of this post, and entered upon the duties of his office yesterday. He is an excellent officer, and we are satisfied his appointment will please everybody. Among the first orders issued by him is one detailing a squad daily for the arrest of every man found drunk upon the streets. This is certainly a move in the right direction.

The Citizen of Wednesday says:

It appears that the gunboats have again left these parts and gone up the river. It is not improbable that our troops picking off their transports above, makes it necessary for the gunboats to look after them in that direction. This gives us the more time to prepare for their reception when they make their appearance again.

East Tennessee.

From the Richmond Examiner.)

It is remarkable that the value of East Tennessee and its resources and peculiarities were but little known to the people of the South before the present war. Prior to the time the world beyond the mountains only knew it as the nativity of certain political demagogues and as a sort of Van Diemans land, the fit abode of such men as Johnson, Maynard and Brownlow, who lived off the vulgar and heated prejudices of an ignorant population of mountaineers.

The intelligent men in the South are at length beginning to appreciate the beauties and excellences of this delightful country. The copper mines from which immense fortunes were made during the past five or ten years, the intersticable coal beds, the rich lead veins and pockets, usually rich in silver ore, are, with all metals and ores and saltpeter, in exhaustless quantities, to be found in almost every neighborhood in East Tennessee. Then the water power of this section is unrivaled in the South. The streams that leap from the mountain sides would furnish to an enterprising people sources of inestimable manufacturing wealth. The attention of capitalists throughout the South is directed to the limitless resources of this section; and, with a good harvest in the present war, the time is not distant when, amid these mountains and along the torrents that flow from their sides, cotton mills and manufacturing establishments will spring up developing the wealth and prosperity of a heretofore neglected part of the South.

The Next Wheat Crop.

From the Augusta Chronicle.]

We regret to learn that in this section of the State the breadth of land sown in wheat this year falls short of the usual average. This is owing principally to the high price of seed and the temptation offered to those who had the good fortune to reap a moderate crop to grind their wheat and take advantage of the high price of flour. Those who refused to buy seed wheat and plant largely, are, in our opinion, not erroneously making calculations for their own interest, but for the interest of the country. The price of wheat must necessarily be remunerative even when the new crop goes in next year. The present stock will be entirely exhausted, and the stock of corn, with the facilities upon it for distillation, for fattening the seventy thousand hogs to be sent here, and for feeding the population and the army, is likely to be reduced alarmingly before we can be relieved by another crop, and if we have no relief from small grain, we will hardly last to our gathering time next year.

All the equipping of all the belligerent nations cannot make out a surplus when they take into consideration the various substitutes that are to be made from the corn. There is yet time to sow the early varieties of wheat, and we know no better investment, even if the farmer has to buy seed at present prices. He need not sow it down on good land, that he will not get his money again. We can scarcely anticipate so unfavorable a wheat season as the last, and even at a very moderate yield the returns for the investments will be more nearly large. Much of our prospect for success in the present contest depends on the farmers. Our armies and our population at home must be fed, or we must give up the contest. Every kind of grain should be planted, and in abundance. If one grain crop fails, the excess of another may save us from subjugation.

EXTORTION.—This curse is doing the Confederacy more harm to-day than all the villainous Abolition armies that "encompass us about." The people expect to be wronged, cheated and robbed by the Abolitionists, when they come in; but they did not expect, when this war commenced, that so many of our own people would lose all "bowels of compassion" for each other, and go to speculating in human wants and necessities like Jews, usurers, or if they were legitimate subjects of traffic! Foremost among the devilish crew who are fattening like vultures upon the mangled and bleeding bodies of their fellow-countrymen, are a good many professing Christians and some Christian ministers. Heaven save the mark!! There is a terrible reckoning, both here and hereafter, for these vampires.

But a very serious question already begins to force itself upon us. Will these wrongs and outrages of extortion and exactioners all over the Confederacy be much longer permitted by a people who already gross under their accumulated miseries? We do not believe they will. There is already a fearful tendency toward the disregard of all laws protecting the rights of persons and property, and one step more by the class of extortioners may open to them a fate which they have little expected in their eagerness for "money, money."—Exchange.

☞ The Brownsville (Texas) *Flag*, of a late date, says that the Matamoras market is well supplied with everything needed for use and consumption in Texas. Flour (XXX, new wheat,) is sold for $16 per barrel in Brownsville; sugar 14c. per pound; coffee 20c. per pound; and tobacco at $1 per pound; dry goods abundant at moderate prices.

INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.—A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the enrolling office in Augusta, Georgia, on Monday night last.

☞ The Yankees call the soldiers of our army "seedy." From the way their generals are superseded of late, we incline to the belief that they are getting *super*-seedy.

☞ Attention is called to "Christmas Gifts," an advertisement, in another column. Attend the sale on the 23d instant.

$25 REWARD!

ESCAPED out of the parish jail of East Feliciana, in the State of Louisiana a RUNAWAY NEGRO, who calls himself MATHEW, and says he belongs to a Mr. Joseph G. Wade, who resides in Anderson county, near Palestine, Texas. Said negro is about twenty four or twenty five years of age, quite athletic, about six feet eight or nine inches in height, with large front teeth, one opposite his right eye, one long scar across his face, and one or two on the little finger of the left hand.

I will pay the above reward to any one who will give me any information of the whereabouts of said boy, or will lodge him in any jail so I get him.

J. G. WADE, Anderson, Texas.
W. D. GAYLE, Clinton, La.

dec19-1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST,

ON the night of the 16th of December, one LEATHER TRUNK, canvas cover; marked H. C. D., Tenn. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at the Confederate House. H. C. DAVIS.
dec19-2t

LOST,

OFF the train, either at Canton or Jackson, Miss., the 1st day of December, a leather bound BONNET BOX, marked Mrs. Young. A liberal reward will be paid if the same is delivered to Mrs. S. G. Clarke, Jackson, Miss. dec19-6t

Wanted, to Rent,

A FURNISHED ROOM, conveniently located. Apply to FRANCIS POE,
dec19-2t Agent C. S. Produce Loan.

Lead! Lead!!

LEAD, in large or small quantities, bought at the Ordnance Department. I request all who have either pipe, pig or bar lead, to bring it to Jackson instantly, as I am very much in need of it. C. BOURIE,