MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1862. VOL. XXIII, NO. 288

GENERAL ORDER No. ---.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, BROOKHAVEN, Miss., December 23, 1862.

ALL white male reddeals of the State of Mississippi between the ages of eighteen and forty, are ordered to report immediately at the Camps of Instruction. Those from the counties of Tishomingo, Itawamba, Monroe, Lowndes, Noxubee, Lauderdale, Clark, Wayne, Green, Perry, Jones, Jasper, Newton, Neshoba, Winston, Oktibbeha, Chickasaw, Pontotoc and Tippah, will report at the camp located at Enterprise, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Those from all other counties will report at the camp located at Brookhaven, on the New Orleans and Jackson railroad.

All persons failing to report within twenty days will be arrested and treated as deserters.

Those claiming exemption under the late "exemption act" are required to report at the camp, prove their claim and receive certificates of exemption.

All the laws and regulations applicable to deserters shall be applied to such conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or who shall desert after enrollment.

All refugees from other States are included in the above order.

By order of the Secretary of War.

M. R. CLARK, Major and A. A. General, Commanding State of Mississippi.

de24-1m

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 24.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA, Jackson, Mississippi, December 22, 1862.

I. In conformity with special Order No. 62, headquarters Department Mississippi and East Louisiana, December 20, 1862, all Louisiana State troops, now serving in the First Military District of this Department, taken prisoners at New Orleans and now exchanged, will report without unnecessary delay, to his Excellency Thomas O. Moore, governor of the State of Louisiana.

II. Colonel Szymanski, acting assistant inspector general will communicate this order without delay to all troops coming within its requirements to proceed to their destination in accordance with instructions, which will be furnished for their guidance. He will also require lists in duplicate to be prepared, comprising the names of all commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates coming under the operation of this order with as little delay as is practicable.

III. Commanders of posts, stations, camps and all provost marshals, and all officers on special service within the first military district of this department, will take prompt and effective measures to aid in the execution of these orders by sending immediately to this place all officers and soldiers coming within those requirements. Other commanders and provost marshals through the department Mississippi and East Louisiana are requested to aid in the execution of this service.

By command of Brigadier-General D. RUGGLES.

IG. SZYMANSKI, A. A. and Inspector General.

dec23-1w

GENERAL ORDERS No. 96.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, November 27th, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS, TANGIPAHO, CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, CAMP MOORE, LA., December 16 h, 1862.

I. ALL commissioned officers and enlisted men, who are now absent from their commands, from any other cause than actual disability, or duty under orders from the Secretary of War, or from their department commanders, will return to their commands without delay.

II. Commissioned officers failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, within a reasonable length of time, in no case to exceed twenty days after the publication of this order, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army in disgrace and their names will be furnished to the commandant of conscripts for enrollment in the ranks.

III. All enlisted men who shall fail to comply with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this order, within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered as deserters and treated accordingly; their names to be furnished to the commandant of conscripts in their State, for publication or such other action as may be deemed most efficacious.

IV. In order to insure the efficient co-operation of all concerned, to carry this order into immediate effect, department commanders are directed to require from the commanding officer of each separate command in their departments a prompt report of the names of all commissioned officers and enlisted men now absent from their commands. These reports must state in each case the cause of absence; and any regimental, battalion or company commander, who shall neglect to furnish such a report, or who shall knowingly be guilty of concealing any case of unauthorized absence, shall, on conviction thereof, be summarily dismissed.

V. Under the provisions of the second clause of paragraph 2 of General Orders No. 82, commissioned officers and privates who are incapable of bearing arms in consequence of wounds received in battle, but who are otherwise fit for service, are required, if not otherwise assigned, to report to the nearest commandant of conscripts in their respective States, who will, if they are fitted for such duty, assign them to the collection of stragglers, and the enforcement of the provisions of this order with full powers to call upon the nearest military authorities for such assistance as may be necessary thereto.

VI. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department, charged with payment of troops, are hereby directed not to pay any commissioned officer, non commissioned officer or private, who does not furnish satisfactory evidence that he is not liable to the penalties described in the foregoing order. Any disbursing officers who shall make payment in violation of this order shall be liable, on his bond, for the amount of such payment.

By order of S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General.

F. DUMONTEIL, Major and A. A. General, Commanding Camp of Instruction and Post.

de23 15t

Important to Absent Soldiers.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, November 27 1862.

General Order No. 96.]

COMMANDANTS of conscripts will cause the following order to be published for at least seven times in a sufficient number of newspapers in each State of the Confederacy, to insure its reaching every part of the country:

I. All commissioned officers and enlisted men, who are now absent from their commands from any other cause than actual disability, or under orders from the Secretary of War, or from their department commanders, will return to their commands immediately.

II. Commissioned officers failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, within a reasonable length of time, in no case to exceed twenty days after the publication of this order, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army in disgrace and their names will be furnished to the commandant of conscripts for enrollment in the ranks.

III. All enlisted men who shall fail to comply with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this order, within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered as deserters and treated accordingly; their names to be furnished to the commandant of conscripts in their State, for publication or such other action as may be deemed most efficacious.

IV. In order to insure the efficient co-operation of all concerned, to carry this order into immediate effect, department commanders are directed to require from the commanding officer of each separate command in their departments a prompt report of the names of all absent from their commands. These reports must state in each case the cause of absence; and any regimental, battalion or company commander, who shall knowingly be guilty of concealing any case of unauthorized absence, shall, on conviction thereof, be summarily dismissed.

V. Under the provisions of the second clause of paragraph II, of general order No. 82, commissioned officers and privates, who are incapable of bearing arms in consequence of wounds received in battle, but who are otherwise fit for service, are required, if not otherwise assigned, to report to the nearest commandant of conscripts in their respective States, who will, if they are fitted for such duty, assign them to the collection of stragglers, and the enforcement of the provisions of this order, with full powers to call upon the nearest military authority for such assistance as may be necessary thereto.

VI. Officers of the quartermaster's department, charged with payment of troops, are hereby directed not to pay any commissioned officer, nor commissioned officer or private who does not furnish satisfactory evidence that he is not liable to the penalties described in the foregoing order. Any disbursing officer who shall make payment in violation of this order, shall be liable on his bond for the amount of such payment. By order of

S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. A.

[Official.] M. R. CLARK, Major and A. A. General, Chief Commandant of Conscripts, State of Mississippi. dec20-7t

WHO WANTS TO INVEST IN FIRST QUALITY ARTICLES?

A NO. 1 FAMILY ROCKAWAY and HARNESS, a stylish and reliable Horse—all $1000.

A first class Parlor Set, best French Brocatelle and Rosewood, eight pieces—all $1000.

A first-class "Hallet & Davis" Rosewood Piano—$750.

Four sets Window Curtains, 11 feet, best French Brocatelle, Lace and Fixtures—$1 000.

A No. 1 Gardener, Hostler and Carriage Driver, middle aged—$ 000.

A No. 1 Washer, Ironer and Housekeeper, 20 years old, smart, fine looking and able, and child, six months old, for $1000.

A No. 1 Housekeeper and Seamstress, 24 years old, intelligent, amiable and obedient, no incumbrance—$1500.

Apply through P. O., care Memphis Appeal, for an de17-tf* INTERVIEW.

A GOOD HOME FOR SALE!

I WISH to sell my DWELLING and STORE-HOUSE in the town of Bahala, on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. There is a good well on the place and everything conveniently fixed. Apply to M. A. Marks, Brookhaven or A. H. Yerger, at Bahala, who will show the premises, or to me at Jackson, Miss. Price $1500. M. DANIEL.

dec20-1w* At J. W. Reinheimer's, State street.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

40,000 LBS. BISTENAU, ROCK, KANAWHA and Liverpool Salt, from $22.50 to $30 per bushel.

de20-1w J. C. McALLISTER.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly BY JOHN R. McCLANAHAN.....BENJAMIN P. DILL. Under the firm and style of McCLANAHAN & DILL, to whom all letters on business, or otherwise should be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily per month.....$2.50
Tri-Weekly per month..... 1.25
Weekly per annum..... 4.00
Single copy.....Ten cents.

The paper will be delivered to all news-dealers at seven cts. per copy.

Terms of Advertising.

All advertisements will be charged $1.50 per square for the first insertion and $1 for each subsequent insertion.

Our Location.

The location of the Appeal office is on State street, a few doors below the Post office.

FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

OUTPOST ELEVEN MILES FROM NASHVILLE, on the Murfreesboro' pike, Dec. 16, 1862.

The locality from which this letter is written, is our extreme outpost on this road. The cavalry forces here are under the command of Brigadier-General Wheeler, who gives the foraging parties of the enemy who venture out, a whipping, on an average, about every other day. He was formerly in the habit of doing it every day, but recently concluded to punish them every other day, increasing the quantity of infliction to twice the extent, to make up for the alternate day's rest he gives his men. Brigadier-General Preston Smith's brigade of infantry has been near here for the last ten days, doing good service in co-operation with the cavalry. Colonel Thos. H. Bell's 12th regiment of Tennessee volunteers, belonging to Smith's brigade, met a brigade of the enemy near this point on Tuesday last. It completely whipped and drove them back, losing three men killed and five wounded. The enemy left twenty dead on the field; their loss is supposed to be one hundred and fifty killed and wounded; among the killed were two colonels and an adjutant. One of the colonels was brought into a neighboring house to die after he was wounded, but he commanded that he be taken to Nashville, as he did not desire that his body should fall into rebel hands. His high appreciation of what was soon to be his lifeless carcass was more amusing than affecting.

A detachment of the 1st Alabama cavalry got in night before last in the rear of the enemy's pickets and reserve, and captured them, thirty-four in number, horses and guns, our loss being only two killed and one wounded.

The Yankees have within the last three days withdrawn their lines to within six miles of Nashville. The purpose of this is variously conjectured. My own opinion is that they are evacuating that place. The reports are that they have destroyed all the machinery in the penitentiary, and all of it in the city that they deemed of use to an army. Smoke from large fires are constantly visible in that direction. These, taken in connection with a raid by Sam on Franklin, and the destruction of the large flouring mill there, which would be useful to them in the event of an advance, confirm my conclusion. In such an event it is probable they will leave a garrison sufficient to hold the strongly fortified capital against a large force, whilst the balance of Rosecrans's army will unite with the army now moving to complete the invasion and perfect the desolation of Mississippi. The obvious policy of our military leaders here, should not be to contend for the empty honors of occupying Nashville, but to leave a force here sufficient to oppose the garrison of that place should it come out; thus holding all of Tennessee as we now do, and unite the remainder of this army here with Pemberton's to drive the invaders from Mississippi, recover West Tennessee and destroy the fond hope of the Yankees to get the complete possession of the Mississippi river by Spring. If this is not done our communication with our transMississippi army may be destroyed, Mississippi and a great portion of Alabama may be for a time lost, and all of our territory across the Mississippi shut off to us for the supply of food and troops as complete as if every inch of it was held by the Abolitionists. The isolation from us of whatever of our army may remain there, secures them for the first time the advantage of cutting off a part of our army from its other parts, and of isolating it from reinforcements from them, and then from being reinforced by it. The accumulation of work for our gallant army to discharge hereafter, in the event of so unfortunate a contingency, would indefinitely prolong the war and multiply its horrors and hardships.

The visit of President Davis, and the review of the army by him, has inspired the troops with new zeal for the great conflict with the Yankees, when they again meet. Many of them had never seen him before.

The clamor of those who distracted his every effort to promote the liberties of his country, found no repetition in camp. They knew his labors to be herculean, and that his powers must have been divine to have made no mistake. His personal appearance among them has but inspired to its greatest extent the confidence the troops had before reposed in him. Reciprocal of this confidence it should be the pleasure of the President—as no one who knows him doubts it will be—upon his return to Richmond to repair the defects which his personal inspection of this army has opened to his vision. Let him lop off the rotten limbs, and where the executive power does not reach the necessity let him suggest to the coming Congress such legislation as will readily insure reform where reform is necessary.

Of the army of Tennessee itself let me say a word. Never was it in better health, finer spirits, or of more determined purpose. Somewhat scanty in clothing, shoes and blankets, it was supposed an increase of the average sick would have been the result. But the bold determination of the hero soldiers to conquer when again their foe they meet, has kept them up amidst all the discomforts of the season, and presented an aspect of cheerfulness among them remarkable amidst the cold bleak storms of the past two weeks.

It is said here that Brigadier General Charles Clark, of Mississippi, has sufficiently recovered from his wounds, received at Baton Rouge, to enable him to resume duty on the 1st of January. The infantry brigade here was formerly in his division, and even led by him at the battle of Shiloh. Though Tennesseans, they love this planter-general of Mississippi, and learn of his recovery with a joy as intense as was their sorrow when they heard of his probable death from his wounds at Baton Rouge.

The celebrated cavalry general, John Morgan, was married on Sunday night last, to Miss Mattie Ready, daughter of the Hon. Charles Ready, of Murfreesboro'. Lieutenant-General Polk temporarily resumed his clerical functions and united the happy couple. SHELBY.

From the Yazoo—Destruction of the Cairo.

YAZOO CITY, December 23, 1862.

EDITORS APPEAL: How is it that you have not more conspicuously noticed the fact of the destruction of one of the enemy's gun-boats, on the 12th inst., by our "torpedo batteries" in the Yazoo, four miles below Snyder's mill? Nothing within the range of human action is better authenticated than this fact. Five boats of the enemy were slowly ascending the Yazoo at the time, shelling the banks and driving our pickets and torpedoists away, when suddenly one of them, immediately following a loud explosion—exactly where two of our torpedoes had been placed—sunk, leaving the river's surface covered with wreck. The other four boats lingered an hour about the scene of their disaster and then went back to the Mississippi. The wreck of the sunken vessel has been found, and thirty fathoms of chain, hammocks, and I know not what else, brought up by grapnels from it.

Whether any of the crew were saved or not, seems not to be known. The boat's destruction was almost simultaneous with the explosion, and probably the whole crew were destroyed. It is thought to have been the iron-clad Cairo, of thirteen guns.

I inclose a letter [heretofore published], picked up near the wreck, which will explain itself. You will perceive the significant fact in it that their fleet is like their army, in arrears of pay. Allusion is there also made to the town of "St. Charles," on the Yazoo, which the gunboats were going to destroy—showing the Yankee dodge for making capital at home by making towns for us before taking them. In this case they made the town only, thanks to the torpedo. They did not "take it."

There is another fact to be had from this letter encouraging to our sharp-shooters along the river, where the writer speaks of the man who had had his arm broken in a former ascent of the river. The poor fellow stops his letter at the point of setting out on his last cruise with the ominous appeal to his wife—"Pray for me."

[Our correspondent must have failed to examine our columns closely. We have published accounts of the great achievement he refers to, both from Southern and Federal sources. The latter admits the destruction of the Cairo to be as complete as stated above.—EDS. APPEAL.]

☞George Francis Train says McClellan has fortified Washington so well that no army can reach the White House but the army of contractors.

From Washington.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, December 10.—It is pretty evident now that the great Banks expedition, around which clustered so many hopes, has been given over to the management of Stanton, and that it has been sent off on some Quixotic errand, the object of which, even if attained, will have no possible connection with any grand or extended plan of campaign. That has been Stanton's system throughout. Whenever we have a fleet of transports ready to sail, or 30,000 disposable troops, it never enters into Stanton's mind to let them join some campaign already in progress, and where just such a reinforcement would turn the scale in our favor. No, instead of that, they are always slipped off on some independent cruise, or sent to join some forces that are pegging away at some entirely impracticable object. In this case, it was hoped that the Banks expedition would constitute part of a force (as in itself it would be quite insufficient) which, sailing up the York or James river, would co-operate with Burnside in an attack on Richmond. But the vessels composing his fleet having now been seen as far south as Albemarle sound and still steering southward, it is evident that his destination is at least as far south as Beaufort or Wilmington.

We have some troops near the coast, in North Carolina, under Gen. Foster, who were recently repulsed in an attempt to move northwards, toward the interior. We have some other troops in the department of the late Gen. Mitchel, on the coast of South Carolina, near Charleston and Savannah, who are unable to do anything because the enemy there are in superior force. We have some troops in Florida, who are strong enough to commit all manner of depredations on the plantations of the late Gen. Zachary Taylor, and to live in luxurious ease in the elegantly furnished mansions of the rich planters there, but who are not strong enough to be of the slightest service to the government.

We have some troops in Texas. We have some troops in Arkansas.

Now, what earthly object the administration expects to gain by means of either one of the bodies of troops that I have enumerated, it would puzzle Stanton himself to say. So far as the prosecution of any general plan for putting down the rebellion is concerned, they might as well all be in Canada. Separated as they are, they are utterly useless. Yet it is not likely that Gen. Banks has been sent to reinforce one of these bodies of troops. It really seems at if the administration is doing its utmost to spin out the war to the longest possible limit, and that it is trying its best not to take Richmond.

You see that Congress is rushing matters through at a prodigious rate. The rank and file of the Republican members were admonished by their leaders at the beginning of the session to avoid debate, not to suffer themselves to be drawn into argument, not to reply to denunciation, but to work; to confine themselves to voting. They know that their power will expire in eighty-five days, and they are determined to make the most of it. Hence you see how they are voting down all inquiries into the illegal and tyrannical acts of the administration, and into the mismanagement of the war by reason of Stanton's interference, and into the mismanagement of the finances by Mr. Chase; and how they are passing bills of indemnity, to indemnify Mr. Lincoln, and Stanton, and all their crew of wretched creatures of every grade, including all the spies and pimps and informers who, under color of Lincoln's and Stanton's authority, have dragged hundreds of innocent men, the best citizens of the republic, to loathsome dungeons; also, how they are trying to pass bills for raising and arming a hundred regiments of negroes; for making negroes citizens of the United States; and for enabling negroes to vote and hold office in every State. You see also how they are trying to pass bills for the admission of new States into the Union, some of them formed within the jurisdiction of existing States (the attempt, therefore, being distinctly prohibited by the Constitution), and some of them with the avowed object of having enough *free States* in the Union to amend the Constitution in such a manner as that the slave-holding States can never again be admitted into the Union.

When I informed you that Charles Sumner and men of that ilk were trembling in apprehensions for the safety of the capital, I was not aware that the administration itself partook of those fears. Such, however, is the fact. The administration is really apprehensive of the safety of this city. And so strongly are they impressed with that fear that they have concluded that Washington will not be safe unless there are one hundred and sixty-five thousand of our best troops here, and they have authorized that statement to be made by their organ, the Washington *Republican*. As this remarkable editorial article has already been republished in your columns, I need only allude to it.

But what a spectacle is here presented of a powerful nation, with a million of men in arms, acknowledging its inability to permit Burnside to proceed any further toward Richmond, because, if he should do so, it would leave Washington undefended! This is literally the ground which the administration now takes. Their croakers are everywhere whining over the great risk of defeat which Burnside's army runs, if it persists in crossing the Rappahannock; and, in case of its defeat, they say Washington will at once fall into the hands of the rebels. Let it be remembered that this is what the Washington *Republican* says, at the dictation of the administration. It is not true, for, even if Burnside's army was defeated, there are one hundred thousand troops, including Sigel's reserves, the troops of the upper Potomac, those at Baltimore, and those at New York and Philadelphia, who would rush at once to the defence of the capital. But this is the plea and the excuse that the administration is putting forth to excuse what is sure now to occur, namely, the placing of Burnside's troops in winter quarters, and a winter of inaction.

Such attempts may well excite in the breast of every patriot the apprehension that, under the vandal hands of these wretches, the glorious fabric of our constitutional government will be torn down, laid prostrate in the dust, and forever be destroyed. Such indeed would be its fate, but for the result of the recent elections. It is that, and that alone, under God, to which we are indebted for the preservation of that priceless treasure, American constitutional liberty. Therefore it is, that whatever this wicked Congress does, contrary to law and in an unconstitutional manner, will be of no more value than the ravings of so many bedlamites. And this will be so, too, with regard to the former unconstitutional acts of Congress and of the President and his satellites, as well as those which they now propose to do.

The Constitution expressly provides that no *ex post facto* law shall be passed by Congress. Any lawyer will say at once that all the proposed bills of indemnity particularly, as well as those which have been passed, are *ex post facto* laws, and therefore null and void. And when this iniquitous body of men shall have sunk to the obscurity from which they sprung (and this event will take place on the 4th of March next,) then these illegal acts will be brought before the courts for adjudication. Those which are unconstitutional will be so pronounced, and no power on earth can or will avert that decision. Mr. Lincoln then, and the ministers of his tyranny, need not hope to escape the just rewards of their flagrant violations of the law. This Congress, subservient as it is, is powerless to shield them.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The passage by the house of representatives of the bill which had already passed the senate, for the admission into the Union of the bogus State of "Western Virginia," is an instance, and perhaps the most glaring and flagrant example that will be furnished during the whole session of the sullen and dogged determination of the radical majority to ride roughshod over the Constitution; of the despotic powers which the President has assumed; and of the fearful danger we are running of losing every vestage of that form of government which was established by Washington and his contemporaries. The secret facts connected with this matter are as follows:

Soon after the commencement of the present troubles, certain ambitious "Republicans" residing in Western Virginia came to this city and had an interview with the President and with all the members of the Cabinet except Mr. Cameron, who was then Secretary of War. They gave out while here, that they had been sent for by the President, and the probability is that they told the truth. Certain it is they returned to their homes elated at the prospect of very soon being the governor, the senators, the judges, and the other chief State officers of a new State; and very soon after the incipient steps were taken in order to cause a few of the western counties in Virginia to secede from that State, and to form a new State, which was to have the euphonious designation of Kanawha.

I need not recapitulate the arguments proving the unconstitutionality of the admission as a State of these counties. They will be found in the able speeches of Mr. Conway, of Kansas; Mr. Logan, of Virginia; and Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who, to his honor be it said, refused to be dragooned into the support of the wicked bill. But the readers of the *Times* ought to keep constantly in mind the following facts in relation to this grave subject:

1. The State of Virginia is as much an *and indivisible* as the State of Illinois. It is not in the power of a small fraction of her people to divide her, any more than it is in the power of a large portion of her people to drag her out of the Union. The people of the northwest counties of Illinois have as much right to secede from the State of Illinois, and form "The State of Galena," as the people of these western counties of Virginia have to form a new State out of a part of Virginia. The fact that the State of Virginia is in rebellion does not alter the case. Virginia is still one of the United States. No one can deny that. When the Union is restored, she will take her place again in the Union as one of the States. But never, never will she return to the Union shorn of her strength, curtailed of her fair proportions, or with an inch of her territory taken from her.

2. The designs of the President and his Cabinet are by these developments completely unmasked. Those designs contemplate nothing less than the assumption of irresponsible and dictatorial powers by the administration; the creation of at least six new States, carved in this manner out of six existing States; the admission into the Union, also, at States, of four or five new Territories, with the certainty of getting from these ten or eleven new States no less than twenty or twenty-two new Senators, creatures who will owe their seats in the Senate to the intrigue of the administration, and who will be but the slavish instruments to execute the behests of the Executive.

These are the risks we are running from our Republican administration. Tricks involving the utter subversion of our republican form of government, and its change into the most absolute despotism. Perhaps the lesson was needed, in order that the people might learn the value of Democratic principles. Certain it is, that when, a year from next fall, the people have an opportunity to express their sentiments in regard to republican rule, they will do it with an emphasis that will be the end of this bogus kind of republicanism forever.

It is pleasing to look through the gloom that now envelops the nation to the bright future that is certainly in store for us two years hence. By that time, the madness which has ruled the hour hitherto will have passed away. By that time, the Congress, whose powers will legally commence on the 4 h of March next, will have done much toward preparing the way for a restoration of the Union. When once the South is convinced that the Northern States have repudiated that odious political heresy, modern "republicanism," and have returned to the Republican faith, and have planted their feet firmly on the rock of the Constitution, they will have no object in continuing the war any longer, but will lay down their arms and return to the Union. There is little prospect that the war will terminate before that time, unless it is terminated by foreign intervention. If it is managed in the future as it has been in the past, it will certainly not have a successful termination. But it may be dragged on for two years longer, till our rivers run red with blood, till half a million of men have fallen victims to "Republican" fanaticism, and till the land is filled with widows and orphans, whose cry for justice will not be unheeded.

Then, when this is past, will come the reaction. The Union will be restored as of old. Congress will once more reassemble, with a full delegation in both houses from the fifteen Southern States. A democratic President will send in a democratic message. It will have something to say about white people, and the interests of white men. The Congress will proceed to business. If Sumner, and Lovejoy, and Wilson, and Wade, and Chandler are there, they will take care to keep civil tongues in their heads, and to speak gingerly when they allude to "our wayward sisters." United and powerful once more, no foreign nation will again dare to insult us. The Monroe doctrine will be revived and enforced. All things will be restored as they were before the war, and before the election which led to the war. The stars and stripes will wave over every State. But the institutions of every State will be left for each State to regulate for itself. Slavery being a necessity in the Southern States, it will exist there. All the unjust and illegal and unconstitutional legislation of the present Congress will be repealed by the Congress of the whole nation then. The men who strut their brief hour now will then be consigned to an endless oblivion. The four years of Republican rule will be a thing of the past; an epoch of warning for the future. We will be weighed down by the burden of heavy taxes and enormous debts; but we will be once more united and free. The land will be filled with desolate homes and aching hearts, and for them there can be no earthly compensation. But with the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, we will take a fresh start in our national life, with the terrible experience of the past for our warning in all ages to come. It is such a consummation which the radicals in this Congress are striving to avert. X.

FROM GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

The University of Mississippi—The Oath of Allegiance Required—Intensely Hostile Feeling of the People—Probability of a Battle at Jackson.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Times.]

OXFORD, Miss., December 10.—Having nothing more important yesterday, I called on A. J. Quinche, professor of Latin and modern languages in the University of Mississippi, located at this place, and gathered many particulars concerning the institution. The University grounds lie just west of the railroad and outside of the village limits, on a commanding piece of ground, and, before the breaking out of the war and its occupancy for hospital purposes, must have been strikingly beautiful. Seven large brick buildings in the form of a semicircle, with the main one in the center, and all three stories high, belong to the college, and are used for halls, lecture rooms, dormitories, etc. The boarding house stands a few rods to the rear, the observatory the same distance to the northward, and the steward's building and residence combined considerably to the front and right. Ten wooden buildings in all are included. Its grounds are ample and shaded with the native oak of great age and beauty. The whole *tout ensemble* of the place is appropriate and grand for one of its youth.

By the politeness of Professor Quinche I was shown through some of the rooms. The observatory has only a pier unconnected with the building, though in the center of it, and is surmounted with a large revolving tower, so nicely adjusted that one man can turn it easily to any point in the heavens.

A telescope was engaged at a cost of $10,000 of Clark, Conestoga, New York, but the breaking out of the rebellion and the consequent suspension of commercial relations between the two sections of country prevented its delivery. A small one is mounted in one of the two small towers that surmount each wing of the building, for observing comets. The other small tower was intended for transit instruments. In connection with the observatory is a small brick edifice one story high, built with double walls, and with plates of glass so arranged as to command the admission of light, that was a complete magnetic observatory, with two sets of instruments, intended to co-operate with our general system of coast survey. At present nothing but the bare walls are left, and it is used for a dead house. One of the largest planetariums in the country is in the astronomical room, and is said to have been made at Lexington, Kentucky. The astronomical and electrical apparatus is more than ordinarily complete and all I observed were actual working models. In each of these lecture rooms cushioned iron chairs, with leaves for writing, and an inkstand in each leaf, were provided.

The chemical laboratory was also complete in every department, and capable of accommodating twenty or thirty analytical students any time. A magic lantern, with "Drummond lights," also stands in it. I omitted to mention the electrical machine is claimed to be the largest in the world, excepting one in London. Its plates are six feet in diameter.

The library has in the neighborhood of ten thousand volumes. In one corner of the room was magnificent heaps of books were thrown on the floor promiscuously by soldiers, before guards were stationed to protect the property. Among the geological specimens in cabinets, several bones and part of a tusk of the mastodon are on exhibition.

In the geological department Prof. Hilgard (a German by birth) has been indefatigable, and has on his shelves a complete compendium of the resources of the State. His analysis of soils has been especially comprehensive.

The University is established upon a grant of land consisting of thirty-six sections, made by the United States to the State of Mississippi in 1819, to be vested in the Legislature of the State in trust for the support of a seminary of learning. These lands were selected and leased by the State till 1831. In this year the Legislature provided for their valuation and sale whenever the bids should not amount to less than three-fourths of their valuation. Thirty-five and a half sections were sold in 1833. On the 1st of January, 1856, the fund amounted to $574,324.41. The sum of $100,000 was appropriated by the Legislature about the same time to provide apparatus.

Some of the buildings are put to most ignoble uses. In one I saw a stack of fodder; in another a lot of corn. Others are occupied at present for Confederate convalescents captured by us. Still others will be converted into Federal hospitals. These latter seem right enough; but the walls are fashioned at too great an expense for corn-cribs or fodder barns.

But to return to pratical realities: The railroad bridge across the Tallahatchie is nearly completed, and in a few days at farthest we shall be bound to civilization with iron rails. Since leaving LaGrange no papers have been regularly received. One or two to each division are brought through by couriers who have been sent back on one mission or another; but the face of a newspaper has not gladdened my sight for days or for ten days. We had come to look upon these dirty but shrewd imps as synonyms for everything indicative of enterprise. Heretofore they have kept close in the wake of the army, and were never many days behind. Certainly more than ten days have elapsed since one has been as far in the advance as Gen. Grant's headquarters. Did I men ion once before that Rankin, a runner for the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, was almost the first man in LaGrange, and that in less than an hour half the blank walls in the place were covered with fancy railroad cards setting forth the advantages of that particular route to all Dixie?

Our mails arrive and depart with regularity within a few days of our occupancy of any place. Ross, now one of Gen. Grant's aids, has been general superintendent of mails in this department, and fairly won a better position by assiduity to business. Whatever of delay may occur in the transmission of letters is due to negligence some where else, and not chargeable to those immediately with the army.

The prisoners taken by our cavalry are all confined here yet, in different buildings, and present a rather pitiable aspect. Their clothing is generally inadequate to the season, and, being prisoners, they are cooped up and debarred the privilege of obtaining many comforts that men in camp provide for themselves. Rations are dealt out to them regularly, but the provost marshal experiences great difficulty in getting them cooked. The negroes that swarm around and infest our camps are wholly worthless without an overseer to each darkey. The officer in charge has been obliged to go to families in town to get the prisoner's rations cooked, and on one or two occasions had to compel them to do the work. As a general rule, the prisoners, here and elsewhere, have received great attention from their own people. The work of the provost office is uncommonly heavy here, but has been discharged in a satisfactory manner by Lieutenant-colonel Richards, commanding the 20th Illinois volunteers. Hundreds of applications are daily made for passes, and quite a number come to inquire the nature of the oath of allegiance exacted from those who desire protection in person and property. As it differs somewhat from any I have heretofore seen, I send you a copy:

Oath of Allegiance.

I do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain the severeignty paramount to that of the State, county, or Confederate powers; that I will discountenance and discourage, and forever oppose secession, rebellion, and disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my honor, my property, and my life to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the government of the United States of America.

I accept as the penalty for the violation of this my oath the punishment of death.

Sworn and subscribed to before me at my office in Oxford, Miss., this —— day of ——, 1862.

E. A. RICHARDS, Provost Marshal, Lieutenant Colonel 20th Illinois Infantry.

Many go away, silently refusing to take it. A considerable number have taken it, amounting, perhaps, to one hundred in all, since our occupation of the place. No inhabitants very much south of our army lines are encouraged to take it, since it might embroil them in difficulties and dangers from which we could afford no adequate protection. A petition, signed by over forty members, now prisoners, of a Texas legion, was handed to the provost marshal this morning, asking to have the oath of allegiance administered to them. They were mostly Germans and, the petition stated, never had borne enmity to the United States government, but had been forced into the army by conscription, and now desired to go North and remain permanently.

The people here are, if possible, more intensely bitter and radical in their feelings and opinions than any I have seen elsewhere. The children are taught a positive hatred of Lincoln, and all Yankees. There is no concealment of the sentiment in old or young; but I was not fully prepared to see so much pains taken to instill it into the minds of children. Little toddlers, that have no idea of the meaning of the words, are taught to lisp and sing diggerel verse, and anathemize the "blue coats" and "Yankees." Occasional instances of civility from women to our officers and men are met with, but they are exceptions. Rudeness and insult are more common—distrust and hauteur the general bearing. Two young lady refugees from Memphis departed so far from the usual course as to accept the escort of two Federal officers, and took a horseback ride around the village day before yesterday, but, unless they move on with our army, I pity them when it does move. A perfect storm of indignation pervades secession circles at what they are pleased to term such "scandalous conduct," and the young ladies, I verily believe, will be ducked in the nearest pond, if they remain when we are gone! I did hear that a company of rebel prisoners cheered some of our boys for playing the Star Spangled Banner two days ago, but, as such a thing is wholly unprecedented in these parts, I record the story with many misgivings of its truth.

But your readers doubtless desire to know why we marched here in a storm, over villainous roads, and have been idling away fair weather ever since. Unless it be on account of the difficulty in bringing forward subsistence for the troops, I am at a loss to know why myself. I conclude this to be the prime difficulty, however. None other exists, to my knowledge. With the completion of the Tallahatchie bridge, supplies will come to us by rail direct from Columbus, Ky. Then we will undoubtedly go on. Until then we are not likely to, in my opinion.

Rumors reach us from the South of reinforcements to Pemberton's army from Gen. Bragg, but are not credited. If Gen. Rosencranz permits that, the administration had better turn its virtuous indignation on him. We hear also that Gen. Holmes, commanding in Arkansas, has transferred a large portion of his command to the east side of the Mississippi. This has an air of probability about it, and may be true. There will be a general rallying of the claims at or about Jackson beyond question, and the raising of the blockade at Vicksburg may depend on the gage of battle there. There are those among us, however, who think the Confederates will evacuate Vicksburg and Jackson rather than risk a battle. I am not of the number, but others to my first impressions that we will have a battle at some point in the vicinity of the latter place. Time alone can determine. ENTRE NOUS.

TEXAS INTELLIGENCE.

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, 10th.]

In all the encounters along our coast, we have thus far not lost a single man, either killed, or wounded, or prisoner. There has, hardly been one in which the deadly aim of the Texan rifle, has not brought down one or more of the foe. The enemy are gaining some wholesome ideas of Texas.

THE BEEF TRADE.—Thus far the intercourse of the Abolitionists with our people seems to be confined to trading for beef. They have generally come ashore and taken the beeves they wanted, when some of our military boys almost always happen along and take the pay. The tariff established is two Abolitionists for one beef. Sometimes they get off without paying, but our military boys are sure to make it up in the next trade. So far the number of beeves taken has been about thirty. We have got in payment about twenty live Abolitionists, and there have been about fifty killed and wounded. To be sure beef cattle are valuable, but we have plenty of them, and if our visitors are satisfied, we cannot complain. An old friend of ours, who hasn't a good use of our language, always tries to extend his hostility (hospitality) to all his friends. When they come he likes to treat them in a *hostile* manner. That's just about the way the Texians are treating their beef-loving friends now along the coast. Two for one is the tariff. Boys, don't fall from it. Let them have all the beef they want, but make the scoundrels pay for every one they get.

LETTER FROM GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, December 7, 4 P. M.

The gunboat Clifton has gone to Sabine Pass to assist a vessel aground there.

Commodore Renshaw has been put under arrest by the Secretary of War for allowing Col. Cook and his troops to escape from Galveston and not preventing the citizens from leaving the town, after its capture. The steamer Harriet Lane is now the flag-ship. All the wharf rats who have taken the oath of allegiance are ordered to Pelican Spit. A large bark came from the west on Friday P. M and sailed next morning for New Orleans. The large steamer Rhode Island brought the mail and two months' supply of provisions, also some artillery for Pelican Spit. The commander of the fleet has ordered under arrest the officer by whose orders the city was fired upon on the 24 inst. The Yankees tell the wharf rats that eight steamers and a number of transports are expected daily with troops, and that they will clean out the State of rebellion.

A flag of truce, borne by Majors Watkins, of Magruder's staff, Von Harten and Kelsburger, had communication with the fleet to-day at nine o'clock.

The Harriet Lane raised a larger truce flag from her mizzen mast. Our officers proceeded to the central wharf and waved and planted their flag on the wharf. A boat then put out from the Harriet Lane with a flag of truce flying from her bow, and proceeded to the wharf; our major assisted the Federal officers upon the wharf.

Capt. Hamilton Lee, and ——, of the Federal ship were the officers representing the United States. When they had all got out of the boats, they shook hands heart