MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1863. VOL. XXIII, NO. 297

NOTICE!

HEADQUARTERS 30TH REGIMENT MISSISSIPPI VOLUNTEERS,
NEAR SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., December 7th, 1862.

THE attention of members of the 30th Mississippi, who are now at home, is earnestly called to the following extracts from General Order No. 4:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY TENNESSEE.

* * * The General commanding is induced to publish full pardon to all soldiers absent without leave, who shall, within a reasonable time, return to their commands and report for duty. * * * Hereafter, no excuse will be allowed those who abandon their colors and leave their comrades to perform their duties and defend their homes. Commissioned officers guilty of such offenses, are excluded from the benefit of this amnesty. They are held to be unworthy to command gallant men, and must receive exemplary punishment. Vigorous measures have been adopted to arrest and bring to justice all those who are improperly absent from their commands, and they are urged at once to avail themselves of this privilege. Every one who does not respond to this appeal will be promptly reported.

By order of J. I. SCALES,
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 30th Mississippi.
jan10 W. T. SOGGINS, A. A.
Mississippian copy.

ARREST THE DESERTERS!

BY authority I will pay a reward of THIRTY DOLLARS for each of the following men, if arrested and delivered to me in this city, who have deserted from my command:

C. F. DELACROIX, sergeant, five feet six inches high, dark complexion, black hair and eyes, and resides in New Orleans.

MICHAEL DUNN, private, five feet eight inches in hight, ruddy complexion, dark hair and blue eyes and resides in New Orleans.

THOMAS P. SHERBURNE, private, six feet high stout built, dark complexion, hair and eyes; complains of rheumatism in the feet, and resides a few miles from Ponchatoula La.

HENRY BERRY, private, five feet five inches high, light complexion and hair, gray eyes, and resides in New Orleans.

These men are supposed to be lurking in the vicinity of Ponchatoula, La., awaiting an opportunity of getting into New Orleans. T. H. SUTTON,
Captain commanding co. A, Crescent Artillery,
ja2 1w* Louisiana Volunteers.

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS PAROLED AND EXCH'ED PRISONERS,
JACKSON, MISS. December 24, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given in answer to numerous inquiries that all prisoners of war belonging to the Confederate States service, delivered at Vicksburg under the Federal flag of truce, have been exchanged on arrival. All prisoners arriving within the Confederate lines by other routes, can only be exchanged by reporting in person without delay to these Headquarters in order to have their names registered for exchange.

By command of Brigadier-General RUGGLES.
D. SZYMANSKI,
de26 1m A. A. and Inspector General.

NOTICE.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
CAMP MOORE, LA., December 15th, 1862.

COMMANDERS of Regiments, Battalions and companies of Partisan Rangers raised in Eastern Louisiana, are hereby ordered to furnish me with the authority by which they were raised, within fifteen days from this date, also a complete and correct copy of their master rolls. By order of

F. DUMONTEL,
Major and A. A. General,
de30 1M Commanding Camp of Instruction.

GENERAL ORDER No. —.

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

ALL white male residents 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, Greene, Scott, Newton, Jasper, Neshoba, Kemper, 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.

The 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 exemptists as fail to repair to the place for their 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,
de24 1m Commandant State of Mississippi.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 96.

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

HEADQUARTERS, TANGIPAHO,
CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
CAMP MOORE, LA., December 16th 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 roll 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 I of this order, within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered as deserters and treated accordingly; their names to be furnish d 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 excusing 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 able for service and are required, if not otherwise assigned, to report to the general commandants of conscripts in their respective States, who will, if they are satisfied 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, 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. DUMONTEL,
Major and A. A. General,
Commanding Camp of Instruction and Post.
de31 1M

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DISTRICT DEPARTMENT MISS. AND EAST LOUISIANA,
JACKSON, MISS., December 27th, 1862.

THE following General Order from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, Richmond, Virginia, is published for the information of all the troops within this Military District, or that may hereafter pass through it:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, December 13, 1862.

General Orders No. 104.

I. Encampments of troops near towns and villages must be avoided where it is not indispensable. Whenever it is so, a sufficient force for guards and outposts must be selected from the best disciplined troops and assigned as a garrison, etc., and officers and men will not be permitted to enter the town or village except on written permission of the commanding officer.

II. Arms must not be carried from the camp, nor will mounted men in camps be permitted to ride their horses except upon duty.

III. Private property is invariably to be respected, and must not be taken or used except when indispensable for the public service, and then only by orders of competent authority, and in the manner pointed out in the Army Regulations, and orders of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments.

IV. The reckless destruction of fencing, wood and other property of the citizens, which has occurred in so many instances, cannot be too strongly condemned. Commanders of troops of whatever grade should, by the exercise of diligence and strict discipline, endeavor to prevent such results on alliding, as they will, poverty upon individuals, and useless expense on the government. Fencing ought not to be disturbed where it can possibly be avoided; and when wood is necessary for the public use that which is least valuable must be selected, with as little waste as practicable.

V. A careful observance of these orders is enjoined on the army as of the first importance to the public interests. All violations of them are directed to be reported to the proper authority for such punishment as may be requisite. By order.

S. COOPER,
[Signed] Adjutant and Inspector-General.

By command of Brigadier-General RUGGLES.
de29-1w R. M. HOOE, A. A. G.

Lead! Lead!!

LEAD, in large or small quantities, bought at the State ordnance department. I request all who have either pigs, pig or bar lead, to bring it in immediately, as I am very much in need of it. U. BOURNE
Colonel and Acting Chief of Ordnance, S. M.
dec19-1m

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly
BY
JOS. P. 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.

Another Richmond Letter in the London Times.

The London *Times*, of December 1st, publishes another interesting letter from its special correspondent in Richmond. We make the following extracts:

In the annals of civilized warfare such harsh cruelty in support of a war has never been approached. The women are a never failing source of wonder and admiration to the stranger, and next to the women in earnestness are the clergy, and especially those of the Romish faith. It is absurd to talk of such a word as earnestness being applicable to the colored race, but to the fullest extent of their powers, detestation of the Yankees is expressed by the negroes.

In a former letter from the North I expressed the opinion that Mr. Davis was the ablest living American; that impression is more than confirmed by intercourse with him. The President is one of those calm, firm, undemonstrative men, including to reticence, but, if interested, easily led on to animated conversation; who belong to a type which, strange to say, seems to abound in the South, and is at variance with the imputed impulsiveness of their children of the sun.

In many interviews with Northern men of mark, it has never been my fortune to encounter one whose mind was not made in the same mould with that of his fellows, who had not traveled along the same incandescent road of learning, along which, though pursuing it to different lengths, the twenty millions of the North undevistingly advance. An interview with President Davis reveals to you an American with striking originality, whose mind has made its own road as it journeyed, who has thoughtfully profited by his own experiences, and got beyond the set phrases and the primers which cheramscribe vigor and reach of thought. Each word is slow, weighty, and luscious, the countenance and voice agreeable and convincing, the mouth of the firmest that ever was set in moral head. The President looks spare, and worn, but speaks cheerfully of his health. There is nothing to justify the repeated allegations of Northern papers that he is physically at his last gasp.

A month in the Confederacy has taught me what a treme dous power, beyond the unanimous resistance of the inhabitants, the North is contending against, in the vast dimensions of the area it is striving to subdue. I speak not but hitherto beyond the edge of the great State of Virginia, but n p de to do th, day after day has been spent in the saddle, hundreds o nities have been ridden, and a notion of the difficulty of advancing an army has been gained from the experience of a single horseman seeking food and shelter for his horse and himself. From General Lee's advanced pos a four days (three in the saddle and one on the railroad) are required for the journey to Richmond, though the distance is less than two hundred miles. But the rocky roads of the Blue Ridge make thirty miles on horseback a good day's journey. As for food and forage, it is almost as difficult to p ocure as in Central Africa.

The confidence generally entertained here, that if Gen. McClellan should advance it will be to his ruin, is based upon the fact that no such army as that now commanded by Gen. Lee has ever been in the field to oppose him since the birth of the Confederacy. Whenever the history of this war is fully written, the world will be aghast at the disparity of forces with which battle after battle has been won by Southern generals, and especially by Gen. Jackson. The best commentary upon the Maryland campaign is to be found in the two facts that Harper's Ferry, with 12,000 men and an untold number of guns and abundant munitions of war, fell almost without costing a life, into the hands of the assailants, and that seven weeks have this day elapsed since the battle of Sharpsburg without any serious attempt being made by Gen. McClellan to provoke another battle.

It is hard to expect that a State which, like Virginia, has borne the heat and burden of the war, which has laid bare her bosom to the smiter and submitted to sacrifices hardly paralleled on earth, should look with patience upon the lukewarm zeal of other rich and powerful States, and accept their lip service as equal to heart's blood. In the annals of the Old Dominion there will be no loftier page than that which tells how month after month the war which established the independence of the South was fought on her willing soil; how Lee, and Jackson, and Stuart, and a hundred others, were among her chosen sons, and how, upon every battle field, rivers of the best blood of Virginia were freely shed rather than abandon the title of independence which finds its expression in her fierce motto of "SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS."

In this respect there need be little anxiety entertained in Europe about the proposed proclamation in which President Lincoln announces, that after the first of January next, all slaves in the States then in rebellion will be set free. From the very first dawn of this war that proclamation has been practically enforced. There remains no power to enforce it in January, 1863, which was not invoked in January, 1861.

It is remarked, after the experience of eighteen months of warfare, that the smoothbore rifle is generally preferred by the Southern soldier to the rifled musket or Springfield. The Confederates do not believe in long shots, and seldom fire until within two hundred yards of the enemy. At this distance the constant tendency of the rifled musket is to throw its ball too high. It is asserted that in the battle around this town traces of the musket balls fired by the Confederates indicate an average hight of from three to six feet above the ground, whereas the Federal bullets ranged at a hight of from six to nine feet. There is not a question that a vast majority of the Federal bullets go high above their opponent's heads.

It is most creditable to the Confederacy to remark how under all the pressure of their circumstances, public liberty has never been sacrificed, the habeas corpus act never suspended. As an instance, I may mention that there are two journals published daily in this town, "which animadvert upon the President and his Cabinet, and upon the governor of Virginia in tangur ge which could scarcely be surpassed by the New York *Herald*. It has been held better to put up with the inconvenience of their strictures, and with the apparent manifestations of dissensions thus exhibited to the North, than to suppress or interfere with the freedom of the press. But one effect of this tolerance is observed in the fact that nearly all the quotations copied into Northern papers from the Richmond press are extracted from these two journals, and the appearance of dissension which has no real existence, in thus delusively presented to Northern eyes.

General Maxey Gregg.

Gen. Gregg was killed by a Minnie ball, which struck him in the side and penetrated the spine. Before his death he said to two of his aids: "Tell Governor Pickens, that, if I am to die this time, I yield my life cheerfully, fighting for the independence of South Carolina."

The glorious death of this distinguished gentleman excites our admiration. We remember him years and years ago, when near the close of his collegiate course as a member of the South Carolina college. His class contained quite a number of talented young men, such as William Boyce, a representative in the Confederate house of representatives; Louis Wigfall, a member of the Confederate senate; and William Whaley, a prominent member of the Charleston bar and a member of the South Carolina Legislature. In the rivalry for the first honors of the college, William Whaley and William Boyce became involved in a serious difficulty. The quarrel was twice adjusted—once at Columbia, and subsequently in Charleston. The parties were finally roused to such a pitch of exasperation that a street fight occurred between them and their respective friends, near the court house in Charleston. Whaley shot down Boyce, the ball striking on the hip and ranging round the spine, and Shubrick Pinckney shot down Maxey Gregg the ball hitting against a bunch of keys in Gregg's vest. While prostrate on the ground, Gregg fired at Pinckney, sending a ball through his thighs.

We have not seen General Gregg since that time. He subsequently rose to eminence at the bar, and was appointed a major in the regular army of the United States during the Mexican war; and on the breaking out of the existing contest he raised a regiment, and participated, we believe, in the battle of Fort Sumter. *Montgomery Mail.*

UNKNOWN HEROES.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* writes as follows concerning the unknown heroes of the present war:

Bishop Elliott's proposed monument to the "unknown and unrecorded dead," suggests the unknown heroes, which seldom fails to come up in conversation about the war. I have lately heard of three such heroes. At Cedar Run a colonel was seen leading his regiment into action, supported by the arms of two of his men. Wounded in the breast, and bleeding, he refused to go to the rear. General Jackson made many efforts to find out the name of this colonel, but failed. He tried, also, but in vain, to ascertain the name of a color-bearer who, during this same battle, when his regiment was retreating, stood alone upon a little hill, flaunting his flag at the enemy, until the men of his regiment, for very shame, rallied around him and held the ground. A third hero is a cavalryman, said to be from Texas, who, unable to walk a step, carried a pair of crutches on horseback, and with them continued to perform all the arduous service required of him. His name I could not learn. At Manassas, saw a cavalryman with a wooden leg.

THE MISSOURI MASSACRE.

The following verses were suggested by the late Missouri massacre. One of the prisoners condemned to die, by the Yankee General McNeil, was a husband and the father of a family of little children, entirely dependent on him for the means of livelihood. A heroic young man nobly offered himself as a substitute for the condemned; was accepted and died in his stead.

He heard the children's plaintive wail,
He heard the wife, with frantic cry,
Beseeching mercy for her spouse,
By brutal wretch condemned to die.
His heart with grief and pity filled—
The streaming tears, the pitied look,
The agony of deep distress,
His generous spirit n'er could brook.

"If naught," he said, "but blood will do,
For him for whom these tears are shed,
Accept my life—no hearts will break,
Should I be numbered with the dead!
I'll go and suffer in his place,
I'll die for these, his loved ones' sake—
Nor wife nor child will grieve for me—
The sacrifice I'd freely make!"

The offered victim is received,
The husband and the father freed—
The thirst for blood is unappeased—
The captive foe to death decreed!
And now is pardon sought for him,
The brave and self-devoted friend;
For him the mercy seat is sought,
And prayers arise and tears descend.

A human heart will surely yield?
No crime demands a victim slain—
The prayers of innocence he'll hear,
Nor guiltless blood his conscience stain?
But no!—in vain are prayers and tears,
The tyrant's heart is hard as steel,
And naught can change the fell decree,
Or kindle mercy in Mc Neil!

O! can no hand be found to save?
Shall not the cruel blow be stayed?
Ah! no—the heroic victim dies,
The noble sacrifice is made!
And vows swear vengeance o'er his clay—
His memory lives in woman's love—
His sins, we trust, are blotted out,
And angels waft his soul above!

How long, O heaven! shall sleep thy wrath?
How long, O righteous God, how long?
O! grant, that when our foes we meet,
Our hands be firm, our hearts be strong!
Then woe to those who march beneath
The banner of so vile a foe—
Then "blood for blood" we'll fiercely shout,
And lay the cruel miscreants low!

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Butler's "Farewell" and Banks' Salutatory.

Exchange of a "Beast" for a Nondescript.

We are indebted to Captain BRASHWOOD for New Orleans dates of the 21st and 22d, in which we find the valedictory of BUTLER, and the salutatory of BANKS. Both are Yankee productions, and "fishy" as might be looked for from the vicinity of Cape Cod. We give them as we find them in the Federal organ, the *Delta*:

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE ARMY OF THE GULF.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, December 15, 1862.

General Orders No. 106.

Soldiers of the Army of the Gulf:

Relieved from further duties in this Department by direction of the President, under date of November 9th, 1862, I take leave of you by this final order, it being impossible to visit your scattered outposts covering hundreds of miles of the frontier of a larger territory than some of the kingdoms of Europe.

I greet you my brave comrades, and say farewell!

This word—endeared as you are by a community of privation, hardship, danger, victories, successes, military and civil—is the only sorrowful thought I have.

You have deserved well of your country. Without a murmur you submitted an encampment on a sand-bar so desolate that banishment to it with every care and comfort possible has been the most dreaded punishment inflicted upon your bitterest and most insulting enemies.

You had so little transportation that but a handful could advance to compel submission by the Queen City of the rebellion, whilst others waded breast-deep in the marshes which surround St. Philip, and forced the surrender of a fort deemed impregnable to land attack by the most skillful engineers of your country and her enemy.

As your occupation, order, law, quiet and peace spread to this city filled with the bravos of all nations, where, for a score of years, during the profoundest peace, human life was scarcely safe at noonday.

By your discipline you illustrated the best fruits of the American soldier, and enchained the admiration of those that came to gaze.

Landing with a military chest containing but seventy-five dollars, from the hoards of a rebel government you have given to your country's treasury nearly a half million of dollars, and so supplied yourselves with the goods of your service that your expedition has cost your government less by four-fifths than any other.

You have fed the starving poor, the wives and children of your enemies, so converting enemies into friends, that they have sent their representatives to your Congress by a vote greater than your entire numbers from districts in which, when you entered, you were taunts ingly told that there was "no one to raise your flag."

By your practical philanthropy you have won the confidence of the "oppressed race" and the slave. Hailing you as deliverers, they are ready to aid you as willing servants, faithful laborers, or using the tactics taught them by your enemies, to fight with you in the field.

By steady attention to the laws of health you have stayed the pestilence, and, humble instruments in the hand of God, you have demonstrated the necessity that his creatures should obey the laws, and reaping His blessing in this most unhealthy climate you have preserved your ranks fuller than those of any other battalions of the same length of service.

You have met double numbers of the enemy and defeated him in the open field, but I need not further enlarge upon this topic. You were sent here to do that.

I commend you to your commander. You are worthy of his love.

Farewell, my comrades! again, farewell!

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16, 1862.

In obedience to orders from the President, I have assumed command of the department of the Gulf, to which is added, by his special order, the State of Texas.

The duty with which I am charged requires me to assist in the restoration of the government of the United States. It is my desire to secure to the people of every class all the privileges of possession and enjoyment which are consistent with public safety, or which it is possible for a beneficent and just government to confer.

In the execution of the high trust with which I am charged, I rely upon the co operation and counsel of all loyal and well-disposed people, and upon the manifest interest of those dependent upon the parents of peace, as well as upon the support of the loyal land forces.

My instructions require me to treat as enemies those who are enemies, but I shall gladly regard as friends those who are friends. No restrictions will be placed upon the freedom of individuals which are not imperatively demanded by considerations of public safety; but while their claims will be liberally considered, it is due also to them to state that all the rights of the government will be unflinchingly maintained.

Respectful consideration and prompt reparation will be accorded to all persons who are wronged in body or estate by those under my command.

The government does not profit by the prolongation of civil contest or the private or public sufferings which attend it. Its fruits are not equally distributed. In the disloyal States desolation has empire on the sea and on the land. In the North the war is an abiding sorrow, but not yet a calamity. Its cities and towns are increasing in population, wealth and power. The refugees from the South alone compensate in great part for the terrible declimations of battle.

The people of this department who are disposed to stake their fortunes and their lives upon resistance to the government, may wisely reflect upon the immutable conditions which surround them. The valley of the Mississippi is the chosen seat of population, product, and power on this continent. In a few years twenty-five millions of people, unsurpassed in material resources and capacity for war, will swarm upon its fertile rivers. Those who assume to set conditions upon their exodus to the gulf count upon a power not given to man. The country washed by the waters of the Ohio, the Missouri and the Mississippi can never be permanently severed. If one generation basely barters away its rights, immortal honors will rest upon another that reclaims them.

Let it never be said either that the East and the West may be separated. Thirty days distance from the markets of Europe may satisfy the wants of Louisiana and Arkansas, but it will not answer the demands of Illinois and Ohio. The valley of the Mississippi will have its outlets upon the Atlantic. The physical forces of the West will debouch upon its shores with a power as resistless as the torrents of its giant rivers. The country cannot be permanently divided. Ceaseless wars may drain its blood and treasure; domestic tyrants or foreign foes may grasp the scepter of its power, but its destiny will remain unchanged. It will still be united. God has ordained it. Whatever shall, then, the destruction of the best government ever devised by man—the self-adjusting, self-correcting Constitution of the United States.

People of the Southwest! Why not accept the conditions imposed by the imperious necessities of geographical configuration and commercial supremacy, and re-establish your ancient prosperity and renown? We are not become the founders of States which, as the entrepots and depots of your own central and upper valleys, may stand, in the affluence of their resources without superior, and in the privileges of the people, without a peer among the nations of the earth?

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

☞ Lynchburg, Virginia, has contributed $4,250 for the relief of the Fredericksburg sufferers. The action of the Eastern Confederate cities in this behalf appears to be general. Shall we not be enabled to make a report from Jackson?

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 27th.)

We received Wednesday night, through the polite attention of our special reporter, the Baltimore *Clipper* of Wednesday, the 24th inst., also the New York *Herald* of Tuesday last, the 23d instant.

As announced in our paper on the 25th inst., Seward and Chase have resumed their duties in the Departments of State and the Treasury. The *Herald* says, "the latest phase of the Cabinet imbroglio at Washington is a temporary armistice, under which things return to the position in which they were. Mr. Seward has been persuaded by the President to reconsider his resignation and to resume in full his duties in the State Department. Accordingly, as upon his retirement all the other indicated Cabinet resignations and changes depended, so, with his restoration, there will probably be for the present no changes whatever."

Lincoln, on the 23d, acknowledged the reception of the resignations of Seward and Chase, and, after due deliberation, came to the conclusion "that the acceptance of their resignations would be incompatible with the public welfare." Of the final settlement of the difficulty, the Washington correspondent of the *Herald* writes:

The three days' wonder has ended. The broken Cabinet has been repaired, the resigning Secretaries have returned to their places, the President has assumed the responsibility of the conduct of his political advisers, and the meddling senatorial caucus has been rebuked. This virtual refusal of the President to submit to the attempted dictation of the senators who desire to arrange a Cabinet for him to suit themselves, has created no good feeling between Mr. Lincoln and the would-be dictators. Although there are many here who believe that he has missed the golden opportunity of arranging the whole Cabinet so that it should conform to the public sentiment, unmistakably manifested in the recent elections, yet the restoration of peace, or, at least, the return to the old order in the administration, has afforded relief to those who feared that the pressure brought to bear upon Mr. Lincoln would have compelled him to adopt the unity of extreme radicalism in his Cabinet, which would unquestionably have created a disastrous commotion throughout all the loyal States, and probably have produced a revolution as fearful as the rebellion itself.

It is now plainly understood that there are to be no changes whatever in the Cabinet or the military commanders, and at least for the present, affairs will be conducted pretty much as heretofore.

This refusal of Mr. Lincoln to yield to the impertinent importunity of the senatorial caucus is regarded as a manifestation on his part of more firmness and determination to act the part of President of the United States than he has exhibited at other times when the same pressure was brought to bear upon him.

The Caucus Meeting.

The proceedings in the Republican caucus meeting are thus briefly narrated by the special of the *Herald*:

Last Tuesday the Republican members of the senate met in caucus, and after a session of four hours, during which several senators made fierce attacks upon Secretary Seward, making him responsible for our defeats, and declaring that the country was tired of the present conduct of the war, a resolution was offered by Senator Grimes, of Iowa, declaring a want of confidence in Secretary Seward, and requesting the President to remove him. This was passed by a vote of thirteen yeas to eleven nays. A long discussion was entered into, Senator Sumner making a lengthy speech, attacking the foreign diplomacy of Secretary Seward. Others were made by Senators Sherman, Trumbull, Wade, etc. It was charged that Seward's policy was a Fabian one that of delay; that he had encouraged McClellan in his delays; that his idea of surrounding the rebels was a delusion; that he was responsible for sending the Banks expedition away to the gulf instead of the James river. They then adjourned over to Wednesday, when, after the adjournment of the senate, they resumed their consultations.

Senator Harris amended the resolution to read: "That, in the judgment of the senate, a reconstruction of the Cabinet would increase the confidence of the country."

Senator Sherman objected, because this was too broad; that Secretary Chase would resign at once if that was passed.

Senator Fessenden then amended it to read: "A partial reconstruction," and upon that the resolution passed, and a committee of seven was formed. Afterwards Senators Howard and Harris were added, making it nine.

On Thursday, Senator King informed Mr. Seward of the action of the Senate, and he and Assistant Secretary Seward at once sent to the President their resignations. On Thursday evening the committee of nine called on the President and laid the matter before him. No result was arrived at, but speeches were made by the enemies of Mr. Seward, in which he was denounced in unmeasured terms.

The committee retired and left the matter in the hands of the President, believing that it was all right. The committee from the senatorial caucus were invited by the President to meet him at the White House on Friday evening. On their arrival they found the whole Cabinet there, excepting Secretary Seward.

The President introduced the subject and stated the object of the committee.

Secretary Chase at once stated that he did not come there to be arraigned by senators.

Senator Fessenden said he did not come there to arraign any one.

The President said they were all there on an equality, and invited an interchange of opinion.

Senator Harris stated that he was not a personal friend of Secretary Seward, though formerly a law partner, and thought there were a large number of Republicans who would rejoice at his leaving the Cabinet, while an equally large number were in favor of his remaining. He thought it would be impolitic and uncalled for, because he quietly opposed any changes.

Secretary Stanton said that the resolution was evidently aimed at some one else besides Secretary Seward. If any one supposed he was responsible for the disaster at that concerned, they were mistaken; that all the charges made against him were false; that the President knew that the charge that he was responsible for the movement on Fredericksburg was groundless; that neither he nor General Halleck was responsible.

Senator Grimes made a fierce onslaught upon Mr. Seward.

Mr. Fessenden was firm, but determined.

The meeting lasted until a late hour and adjourned without any result being accomplished. Secretary Chase, however, tendered his resignation to the President in order to place him in a position to use his own pleasure.

Postmaster Blair, who is, next to Mr. Seward, the most objectionable man, refused to resign. In all the interviews the President defended Mr. Seward warmly, denying that he has actively interfered with the military movements, or that his policy has been detrimental to the conduct of the war. He expressed the most unbounded confidence in Secretaries Stanton and Chase, and thought Secretary Welles had done all that could be done.

He will not remove any member, and unless they resign, and insist upon their resignations being accepted, there will be no change. The senators have taken this step, considering it necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. They are still of that belief, and, though the matter may be smothered over to-morrow, it will only be to burst forth again with renewed fury before long.

The Defeat at Fredericksburg.

Burnside's official account of the late disaster at Fredericksburg, is published in the *Herald*, and is characterized by that paper as a "curious document, which evidences the generosity of the writer's nature with more force than it does his judgment as a military commander." We annex Burnside's account:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
FALMOUTH, December 19, 1862.

Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief United States Army, Washington:

GENERAL: I have the honor to offer the following reasons for removing the army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the President, Secretary of War or myself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated to you at our last meeting at the President's:

During my preparations for crossing at the place I had first selected I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, thus weakening his defenses in front, and also thought I discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg; and I hoped, by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place, to separate, by a vigorous attack, the forces of the enemy on the river below from the forces behind and on the crest in the rear of the town, in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favor.

To do this we had to gain a hight on the extreme right of the crest, which hight commanded a new road lately made by the enemy for purposes of more rapid communication along his lines, which point gained, his position along the crest would have scarcely been tenable, and he could have been driven from them easily by an attack on his front in connection with a movement in the rear of the crest.

How near we came to accomplishing our object future reports will show. But for the fog and unexpected and unavoidable delay in building the bridges, which gave the enemy twenty-four hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed at the places first selected. As it was, we came very near success.

Failing to accomplish the main object, we remained in order of battle two days—long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds to fight us with his infantry—after which we recrossed to this side of the river unmolested without the loss of men or property.

As the day broke, our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions as if going on parade. Not the least demoralization or disorganization existed.

To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of thus recrossing the river in the face of the enemy I owe everything.

For the failure in the attack I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage and endurance shown by them were never exceeded, and would have carried the points had it been possible.

To the families and friends of the dead I can only offer my heartfelt sympathies; but, for the wounded, I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfortable and final recovery.

The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton on to this line, rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary of War, and yourself, and that you left the whole movement in my hands, without giving me orders, makes me responsible.

I will visit you very soon and give you more definite information, and, finally, will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different grand division corps and my general and staff departments of the army of the Potomac, to whom I am so much indebted for their support and hearty co-operation.

I will add here, that the movement was made earlier than you expected, and after the President, Secretary and yourself requested me not to be in haste, for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different staff departments than was anticipated when I last saw you.

Our killed amounts to eleven hundred and fifty-two; our wounded to about nine thousand, and our prisoners to about seven hundred, which has been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us.

The wounded were all removed to this side of the river, and are being well cared for, and the dead were all buried under a flag of truce.

The surgeons report a much larger proportion of slight wounds than usual, 1632 only being treated in hospitals.

I am glad to represent the army at present time in good condition.

Thanking the government for that entire support and confidence which I have always received from them, I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Commanding Army of the Potomac.

Lincoln Refuses to Accept Burnside's Resignation.

Burnside arrived in Washington on the 20th and tendered his resignation, which Lincoln refused to accept. Burnside left for the army of the Potomac on the 23d.

The Crisis in the Cabinet.

A great portion of the space of the *Herald* is devoted to the discussion of "the Crisis in the Cabinet," notwithstanding it says the matter has been satisfactorily settled. In one of its editorials, that paper says:

What influences, instrumentalities and agents are really responsible for the mismanagement of this war? The radical majority of the two houses of Congress, and especially of the senate and their co-laborers and instruments in the Cabinet. Having the power, in having the control of Congress, to raise money, fleets and armies, or to deny them, this radical faction has compelled the President, in many things, to yield to their demands against his own sagacious and conservative views and in order to secure the ways and means to carry on the war. The Abolition radicals, then, and their managing agents in the Cabinet and the War Office, are responsible, in their disorganizing schemes and intrigues, for all the follies, failures and disasters of the war, including a derangement of our financial affairs and a depreciated paper currency, which adds, perhaps, not less than half a million of dollars a day to the national debt. Nor have we any doubt that Mr. Secretary Chase has been the prime mover in all these radical schemes and an active co-worker with his confederates of the senate against Mr. Seward. Upon its face the voluntered resignation of the Secretary of the Treasury is very plausible; but it was, we suspect, only an adroit device to escape the consequences threatened him under cover of the smoke around him.

The question, then, still recurs, is there any hope for a vigorous, harmonious and successful prosecution of this war under the controlling influences to which we may justly charge all our past disasters? Common sense will answer no. Nor will the present unsatisfactory condition of things be substantially improved with any partial reconstruction of the Cabinet upon the impossible basis of conciliating the conservatives while satisfying the radicals. The one division of the Republican party or the other will be absolutely rejected as the guiding party of the administration. The radical wing may readily well be dispensed with, as it represents only a small popular minority of the loyal States, while the conservative wing is supported by a substantial majority of their people. Let President Lincoln assume the responsibility to side with the public sentiment of the country, and he will be strong enough to command, even for this radical Congress, all needful supplies for the war.

"The Botching up Temporary."

In another editorial the *Herald* says:

Nobody believes that the botching up of the disruption in the Cabinet is more than temporary. It is like the rallying of the doomed sick man before his final dissolution. Public opinion is stronger than the Cabinet, and the Cabinet will soon have to go the way of all flesh. The crisis therefore, still continues, and can only be solved by the final breaking up of the Cabinet, for it has lost the confidence of the country, and neither can save it. The financial condemnation involved in the appointment of the successors of the present imbeciles are of the gravest character, and ought to have a decided influence on the President's choice.

The radicals intend to return to the charge against Mr. Seward as soon as the present excitement subsides; but whether it will subside remains to be seen. If they succeed in forcing him out of the Cabinet and cause no other vacancies, in order to have them filled by men such as Sumner, Wade and Fessenden, the war for the Union would be soon brought to a dead halt for want of the means to carry it on. The bankers and the money-loving interest in the large cities, who are practical men of business, have no confidence in the radical faction, and will not lend money to be placed at the disposal of visionary fanatics, to squander it recklessly, and which the lives of thousands of brave men, without any legitimate object of the war. The faction have already so mismanaged the finances entrusted to them, that according to their own showing, the nation is on the verge of bankruptcy, and they have so mismanaged the war itself, both in its political and military aspects, that capital will be very reluctant to invest their money in any enterprise conducted by such destructives.

There are no men of brains among so narrow minded a faction. A Cabinet capable of steering the ship of State through the roaring breakers which surround her must come from a different quarter—from men of experience, men of large and enlightened views, whose heads are not filled with one idea to the exclusion of every other. The materials of any Cabinet that is to save the country from impending ruin, must be constructed from the conservative elements in the republic. To continue the radicals of the present Cabinet, therefore, in power, or to replace them by other revolutionary radicals, will be equally unsatisfactory to the loyal men of the North, and cannot fail to result in such a disastrous termination to the civil war as will arrest the progress of the war, from lack of sinews to make it move.

In a third article on the same subject, the Secretary of the Treasury is thus roughly handled:

The resignation of Mr. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury is, under the circumstances, like a pickpocket shouting "stop thief!" The sudden desire to resign is all feigned on his part. There is no other man who has done so much to bring on the present crisis as Secretary Chase, who really controls the War Department, Gen. Halleck and the generals in the field. By his forcing the mischievous radical measures of his fanatical faction in the Cabinet, and by devoting