Daily Appeal.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

JACKSON, MISS.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

The progress of the enemy in this section of the State seems not only to have been checked, but we have reason to believe he has fallen back to most of the positions he originally held on the line of the Charleston railroad. With the exception, perhaps, of his advance to Holly Springs—which he re-occupied after its capture by VAN DORN—this is undoubtedly the case. On the line of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad he has no troops this side of Memphis, and our people are entirely free from his presence and outrages.

We do not learn whether any steps have been taken to re-establish mail facilities to all points now outside the Federal lines, but if not, it should be done at once. Communication is, we learn entirely uninterrupted as far North as Hope Lake, and there is no reason why the people of Panola and DeSoto counties should remain isolated a single day. Had it not been for the unwise act of our own friends in destroying the long bridge across the Tallahatchie, railroad trains could be run as formerly, to Cold Water, without interruption in a very few days; but the absence of this facility can be overcome, and the public who have suffered so much accommodated. Will not the special agents of the Post Office Department give this matter their earnest and early attention.

WHAT ABOLITIONISM HAS DONE.

The "Apostles of liberty," as they style themselves, must surely find very little to encourage them in the record of what they have thus far achieved in their efforts to give freedom to the world. Behold their record! They have, says the *Spirit of the South*, broken up the American Union, which was designed to be, and until their hands perverted it, was the temple of freedom in which the oppressed of all nations came to worship; they have robbed their own section of a trade which was worth some hundreds of millions of dollars annually; they have paralyzed the industry of the South for a generation; they have crippled all the commerce of the world; they have made millions of beggars in Europe; they have desolated thousands of homes and turned thousands of women and children out of doors and left them dependents upon the charity of the world; they have buried nearly a million of their fellow citizens in unthought graves, and what they have to exhibit as the fruits of all this vast sacrifice of life and treasure and happiness? They have liberated some hundred thousand slaves. That is, they have stolen them from their homes and deprived them of the fostering care of their masters, and turned them loose to steal and starve and freeze amid the cold winters and colder hearts of the North. The day is coming, when the most brazen faced fanatic that ever howled over the imagined horrors of slavery, will blush in shame to own that this forbidding picture is the work of his hands, and in that day we trust the outraged humanity of the world, and the murdered prosperity of the nations, will rise up in judgment and condemn the perpetrators of these wrongs to the infamy and punishment which they deserve.

ANOTHER DISSOLUTION IMPENDING.

A general smash up of the United States is now considered inevitable by many beside the people of the South. At the North the probabilities are being discussed generally, and the number who not only admit that there can be no Union so far as the South are concerned, but also think a dissolution of the remaining States will take place, are not few. We find the following in the Chicago *Times*, of the 31st ult.:

> History does not make its acquaintance with so deplorable a failure as this administration. It has never demanded men but more were forthcoming than it desired, and it has never asked for money but its tap was filled to overflowing. With these unlimited means, and nearly two years of warfare, behold the result! And behold the prospect!
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> As to military successes we have had none whose values have not been lost by subsequent reverses. And our greatest reverses are now, when our military strength is greater than it has been at any time before, and as great as it is likely to be at any time in the future.
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> But if the army were doubled, what ground of hope? Is not the moral strength of our cause gone? Do we longer present to the grand, heroic spectacle of a people striving for the perpetuity of their nationality? On the contrary, have we not dwarfed the war to the pitiful dimensions of a contest as to what shall be the status of the debased and irreclaimably barbarous negro amongst us? And as to this mean contest, are the people of the North united? On the contrary, are they not about to become as divided that the war must speedily close upon a broken country—broken, perhaps, into more than two parts?
>
> There will be the fruits of Abolitionism. These will be the fruits of the election of an Abolition sectional candidate to the presidency—fruits long ago predicted by the best statesmen of the land. The fanaticism and corruption, and folly, and incompetence which preside at the helm have poisoned the whole stream, and the demoralization so alarming and paralyzing at Washington enfeebles and prostrates every branch of the public service.

The *Times* indulges in many remarks in the same strain, and closes by declaring that "in anticipation of general dissolution so alarmingly impending, *the Northwest must prepare to take her destiny into her own hands.*"

OUR REAL DANGER.

We have frequently expressed the opinion that our real danger was not to be apprehended from the superior bravery of the Federal troops over our own, or their ability to vanquish us in a contest in which the forces engaged were anything like equal. We had no such fears. Neither have we entertained any from believing that our enemy is better provided with munitions of war than it was possible for us to be. We know from the outset that his fighting population outnumbered ours almost three to one, and all of us were aware of his superior ability to furnish the requisite supplies for his armies. Feeling this, and imagining that every reflecting mind must entertain the same feeling, we have always regretted to observe a complacency prevailing among our friends after every discomfiture of the enemy, justifiable only when we shall have succeeded in driving the last invader from our soil, and compelled him to acknowledge that it is impossible to enslave a people determined to be free.

We agree with the Petersburg *Express* in the assertion that "it may seem a paradoxical remark to say in reference to our affairs that the hour of victory is the hour of danger to us, but in view of past events of the war there is no absurdity in it—*it is too true.*" And why?

Every defeat of the enemy has produced certain and similar results on both sides, and its more decisive the have been, the more decisive have been the results upon our arms, after our rejoicings, lulled ourselves into a false security. Our people have time and again imagined the power of the enemy broken, or that he was exhausted and impotent after defeats. We have, deluded by such fancies, rested unarmed and hopeful, nay, even confident, until suddenly awakened to a sense of new danger, much more difficult to avert in the emergency we have suffered to fall upon us, than if we had wisely prepared for it. On the other hand, we have had ample teaching as to the effect upon our foes. We have seen that their discomfitures, however signal and terrible, only urge them to more formidable preparations for the accomplishment of their designs. They have only hesitated momentarily after defeats, then they have rallied more vigorously to their work. Every battle of the war attests the truth of this observation. It is the history of the battle of Manassas, and so throughout the catalogue; and what we fear is, it may be the result of the signal repulse recently met with by the invaders at Vicksburg. We may become too confident of our ability, with our present force and defenses, to hold the position, and only be convinced to the contrary when it may perhaps be too late.

One other fault may be alluded to. That is our disposition to underrate the strength of our enemy. We have heard the attacking force that recently appeared immediately before our lines at Vicksburg estimated at 8,000; the Federal papers say three brigades or fifteen regiments. These were, it is true, met and repulsed by three regiments, perhaps two thousand men. But was it wise to encounter such odds? Would it have been done had not the strength of the enemy been depreciated?

The beaten armies of the Federals have been so often reorganized at once that there is no excuse for our being again deceived. The grand object of the foe is to open the Mississippi, and to do this he will play, if necessary, his last card. It is necessary to his ability to prosecute the war in any quarter that it should be done. It has been promised to the great States of the Northwest, which have furnished such magnificent armies for that and other purposes, and every effort will be exhausted to accomplish it. Our authorities or our people need not, therefore, for a moment suppose that the Federal army will not be in motion again as soon as possible. If a contrary opinion obtains we may bitterly deplore it in a very short time. If, as has so frequently been the case, the idea should be entertained that the repulse already given him will deter them from making another effort, or it may be successive efforts, the almost inevitable effect will be to lull preparations that ought to be more vigorously pushed than ever, or to relax vigilance that ought to be redoubled.

Against the possibility of raising such a cry we would urge. The temporary delay is active, nothing should be entirely employed. If we need men let us get them. If our defenses can be strengthened let it be done. Let there be no procrastination, apathy or neglect, either on the part of officials or the people. We are aware of the original purpose of the enemy—let us not indulge the idea for a moment that he will abandon that purpose, or that he will fail to make use of all the means in his power to accomplish it. If we do we will be deceived—will soon be forced to admit that the *hour of victory was the hour of real danger!*

☞ We invite attention to the article from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, under the head of "*A Union with New England left out.*" From the revelations made by our abolition cotemporary, it is evident that the party in the Northwestern States desirous of taking position upon the platform enunciated by the Democratic convention in Indiana alluded to, is no inconsiderable one. The idea was broached in some of the speeches that preceded the late Democratic victory in the Empire State; it was reiterated in the speeches made at the democratic jubilees following that election; it has been definitely declared before Congress, and it seems a respectable convention has pronounced in favor of it. And the *Commercial* increases our faith in the hostility against the Yankee States proper, by its enumeration of the respectable journals named, and the statement that the Democratic papers of Ohio generally copy the Indiana proceedings approvingly.

Of course the *Commercial* condemns the policy approved, and laments that such a feeling should prevail. It forgets that the producing States, North and South, have always been "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the manufacturing States. It forgets that the indirect tribute filched from the tillers of the soil has filled the coffers of the "lords of the loom." It forgets, too, that the political vagaries of these same self imposed beneficiaries have brought upon the whole North all the sacrifices she is now making—that abolitionism had its origin in the New England States proposed to be left out. These things, however, the people do not forget, and as a "little leaven leveneth the whole lump," the situation deprecated may occur—"a Union, with New England left out." At present the controversy has no interest within, except so far as it demonstrates the existence of divisions among our enemies, and consequently a weakness as against us. In this view the article is readable.

THE ENEMY ON THE RIVER.—Reports appear to be contradictory as to the movements of the Federals on the river. The *Whig* of yesterday says: "A heavy black smoke was visible early yesterday morning and again in the afternoon about Young's Point. This shows that some of the boats are still in that vicinity." And the same journal has the following paragraph: "We received a letter yesterday evening from a friend in Issaquena county, stating that the enemy's gunboat and transport fleet occupied the whole of Sunday night and part of Monday morning in passing Talulla about eighty miles above the city. They were going up the river." Our opinion is that a fleet of unfreighted transports, convoyed by a portion of the gunboat force was on the way up for additional troops. Let our Vicksburg friends look out for a perfect avalanche of the invaders.

☞ Henry M. Warfield, Charles Howard and S. Teakle Wallis, who were recently released from confinement in Fort Lafayette, have instituted proceedings in the superior court of the city of Baltimore, each to recover $20,000 damages for false imprisonment and detention in Fortress Monroe by General Wool, who was commander of that post at the time of their arrest. The same parties, with others in Baltimore, have instituted proceedings in the same court against the Hon. Simon Cameron for alleged false arrest and imprisonment. It is stated that attachments have been issued against the interest held by him in the Northern Central railway company, consisting of stock, in order to secure the payment of a large sum resulting from the anticipated verdict in the several cases.

A PRIZE LOST.—The Raymond *Gazette* thinks a rich haul might have been made by the abolitionists a couple of weeks since, had they had a knowledge of the facts and sufficient courage to avail themselves of the situation. That journal says: We learn verbally that on the very day they commenced their furious display in the Yazoo river President Davis and his staff, General Johnston and his staff, General S. D. Lee and his staff, and innumerable other military men of renown, all dined at the house of Mr. Blake, near the banks of the Yazoo, not only within hearing of the guns of the Yankees, but also within sight of those terrible gunboats.

COTTON PURCHASED BY GOVERNMENT.—The total amount of cotton purchased by the government in the State of Mississippi reaches about one hundred thousand bales, and much more is in negotiation. Our planters cannot do better than offer their crops, which will be taken by the general agent, Mr. DeBow, at a fair price, and the bonds will soon be at a premium. But little of the government cotton has yet been burnt, and none has fallen into the hands of the enemy. If there is to be any loss of this kind, however, government is better able to pay it than the planter. What remains will reimburse the loss. See notice in our advertising columns.

☞ We learn from the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* that the cotton card manufactory of Messrs. Lee & Co., Cartersville, has been removed to the State Penitentiary at Milledgeville, Ga. In a few weeks other machines will be duplicated, and they will be able to fill every heavy order. It is the design of the authorities of the Empire State to put the cards at a small margin on cost, which in the course of a few months will enable families to supply themselves with cards at about $5 a pair. This will be bad news for the speculators in these articles of necessity.

☞ The Selma *Sentinel* says: "Of the ten thousand gallant fellows whom General Price led from Missouri, in April and May last, not more that twenty five hundred were lately left survivors of the casualties of battles and camps, fit for service." The *Sentinel's* information is wrong, as General Price's "gallant fellows" will demonstrate to twice ten thousand Yankees at any time.

☞ The Augusta *Chronicle* says a private letter, just received in that city, states it is rumored in Virginia that our army at Fredericksburg may possibly be sent to North Carolina. It is evident that a great portion of Burnside's army has been sent somewhere, perhaps our authorities have found out where—hence the moving of the Virginia army.

☞ Among the gallant dead in the battle at Murfreesboro, of the —— Tennessee, He was a brave soldier, an efficient officer and estimable gentleman. His father, Gen. Wm. Moore, was one of the chosen soldiers of Andrew Jackson, and still lives.

☞ The Kosciusko *Chronicle* states that a man named Crawley, in the eastern part of that county, was shot by one of a squad of cavalry, a few days since. He was endeavoring to avoid an arrest. The fray is to undergo a judicial investigation.

☞ Gen. Lee, the officer in charge of the defenses of Vicksburg, was, until recently, colonel of an artillery battalion in the army of Gen. Robert E. Lee. About two months since he was promoted to brigadier, and assigned to duty at Vicksburg. He is a South Carolinian, and bears the reputation of being an excellent officer.

☞ The Starkville (Miss.) *Banner* states that the small pox is prevailing to an alarming extent about four miles from that town.

☞ Captain B. C. Yancey, son of Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, was one of the slain at the battle of Murfreesboro'.

☞ President Davis returned to Richmond without visiting Savannah and Charleston, as was expected.

☞ Col. M. C. Galloway, late of the Memphis *Avalanche*, was in Chattanooga on the 4th inst.

Tennesseans Complimented.

From the Vicksburg *Whig*, Jan. 8.]

BRIG. GEN. J. C. VAUGHN'S BRIGADE.—This brigade is composed of three volunteer regiments, recently raised in East Tennessee, commanded by Cols. Rowan, Crawford and Pitt.

Gen. Vaughn was assigned the defense of the left wing, at this place, during the battle. Col. Crawford's regiment was ordered to the support of Brig.-General Barton, who had charge of the center of our line, and Col. Rowan's regiment was ordered to the assistance of Brig.-Gen. Lee, who had charge of our right wing, leaving Col. Pitt's regiment alone on the left. We are gratified to state that all three of these regiments acquitted themselves with honor and credit to themselves and the glorious cause they are struggling for.

Gen. Vaughn was formerly colonel of the 3d Tennessee regiment, which distinguished itself at the first battle at Manassas, and by their chivalry won for themselves the name of the "bloody third." This was the first fight this brigade has been in since its organization, and we are pleased to state that they sustained the character of the "Volunteer State."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[Last Night's Dispatches.]

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

CAPTURE OF GALVESTON.

The Enemy's Fleet Destroyed.

NATCHEZ, January 8, 1863.—The following dispatch (official) is taken from the Natchez Courier of this date:

HEADQUARTERS, GALVESTON, TEXAS, January 1, 1863.

S. Cooper, Adjutant-General, C. S. A.:

This morning, at three o'clock, I attacked the enemy's fleet and garrison at this place and captured the latter, the steamer Harriet Lane, two barges and a schooner of the former.

The rest, some four or five in number, escaped, ignominiously, under cover of a flag of truce.

I have about six hundred prisoners, and a large quantity of valuable stores, arms, etc.

The Harriet Lane is very little injured. She was carried by boarding from two high-pressure cotton steamers, manned by Texas cavalry and artillery.

The line troops were gallantly commanded by Col. Thos. Green, of Sibley's brigade, and the ships and artillery by Major Leon Smith, to whose indomitable energy and heroic daring, the country is indebted for the successful execution of a plan which I had conceived for the destruction of the enemy's fleet. Col. Bagby, of Sibley's brigade, also commanded the volunteers from his regiment for the naval expedition, in which every officer and man won for himself imperishable renown.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,

Major-General Commanding Dep't of Texas.

FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Result of the Battle of Murfreesboro'.

MOBILE, January 8.—A special to the Advertiser and Register says General Bragg made a speech at Dechard, on Monday, to the citizens of Dechard and Winchester, assuring them he did not mean to desert them, but would make a stand between Alonza and Tullahoma.

He said he fell back because our troops needed repose, being perfectly exhausted.

He also said our loss was 7,000, while the enemy's loss was between 15,000 and 10,000.

The enemy has advanced his lines six miles this side of Murfreesboro'. He has been guilty of most outrageous enormities, in the way of stealing private property, robbing peaceful citizens and running off negroes.

Gold in Richmond.

RICHMOND, January 8.—The premium for gold has declined here to two dollars. Previous quotations 220 to 225, selling rate.

Mediation Rumors.

Advices by the Asia state that the distress in the manufacturing districts of France is deepening daily, and threatens to become serious. The Paris correspondent of the London Star says there is very little doubt that this fact inclines the Emperor to listen more attentively than he otherwise would have done to Mr. Slidell.

The New York Herald says Napoleon will address another circular to England and Russia upon the necessity of immediate intervention or mediation. The French minister at Washington, it is said, openly states that during this month his government will mediate in favor of the South. The Herald says this assertion, if true, puts all doubt upon that question at an end, and considers the present a moment of great peril to the country.

[Our Latest Dispatches.]

Middle Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, December 8.—It is believed our army will defend the line of Duck river. Murfreesboro' is said to be unoccupied by either forces.

Morgan and Forrest have returned. They captured and paroled 3000 prisoners, and killed and wounded a large number.

Movements of the Enemy in Virginia.

RICHMOND, January 8.—A squad of Yankee cavalry, about one hundred strong, visited the White House, the present terminus of the York river railroad, this morning, and destroyed a sloop and other property found there.

Two gunboats were reported approaching up Pamunky river. The object probably is to break up trade between Richmond and York river.

From the Atlantic Coast.

CHARLESTON, January 9.—A special courier from Kinston, report the enemy making immense preparations to advance. Reinforcements are daily arriving from Suffolk. The Yankees at Morehead City and Newbern number fifty thousand, under command of Foster. Butler is not there. A simultaneous attack will be made on Charleston, Wilmington and Goldsboro, to prevent reinforcements leaving either. The enemy is now cooking marching rations.

Disabled Federal Gunboats.

CHARLESTON, January 8.—The Passaic was towed into Beaufort harbor, disabled, with the loss of her turret and guns, leaking so that her pumps were kept going constantly. The steamer that towed the Monitor has not been heard from. There is great consternation at the loss of these vessels.

Cuffy Belligerent.

A negro has challenged a Colonel Weeks, of a New York regiment, to fight a duel, and sent a white man as second with his letter. Weeks refused the cartel, and resigned in disgust.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, January 8.—Resolutions were introduced in the Virginia house of delegates to day, declaring the determination of the State to guarantee to the Confederate government the payment of her proportion of the public debt, and pledging the faith of the State for the same.

Also, a proposition to enroll and organize all exempts in the State into brigades, regiments and companies, to be subject to the call of the Governor in case of necessity.

There is but little doubt of their adoption.

LATE NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

Reports from Middle Tennessee.

FREDERICKSBURG, January 8.—The New York Herald and Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 6th, has been received to-day by a flag of truce.

Rosecrans's official dispatch to the War Department gives a history of the fight, which, he says, ended on Saturday in the total defeat of the rebel army, and its flight in disorder to Shelbyville.

He says the medical directors estimated 5500 wounded in hospitals, and 1000 killed.

The New York Herald editorially admits that Rosecrans lost 10,000 men, several hundred wagons, and thirty cannon.

The Cumberland and other rivers are rising rapidly.

Reports from Vicksburg.

The Memphis Bulletin says Vicksburg surrendered to Sherman, after five days fighting. He was reinforced on Sunday night by nine thousand from Grant's army. The whole main force at Vicksburg was estimated at forty thousand.

Banks and Fauragut were hourly expected.

Another Federal Victory Claimed.

The New York Herald has additional particulars of the fight on Thursday between Gen. Sullivan and Forrest. The fight lasted all day, the rebels flying with a loss of 1400 killed, 350 horses, 1600 stand of arms, and six guns. Sullivan's loss 500.

From Washington.

A bill has been introduced in Congress authorizing the issue of $500,000,000 more treasury notes, and recommending six per cent. bonds, in one, two and three years to the amount of $500,000,000, payable in twenty years.

Judge Usher, of Indian, has been nominated to the vacancy in the bureau of the interior.

Various journals denounce the tenor of the recent diplomatic correspondence laid before Congress.

New York Politics.

The Albany correspondent of the Herald says the New York police commissioners will be tried at an early day on the charges preferred.

Seymour has not completed his message, but will maintain about the same position on the management of the war as he did in his speeches during the canvass, but will more decisively favor the prosecution of the war for the restoration of the Union.

New York Money Market.

Gold in New York on the 8th opened at 1334 and closed at 134½. Exchange advanced to 146.

Reports from Arkansas.

An official dispatch from Gen. Blunt to Curtis, announces the capture of Van Buren, with loss to the rebels at Dripping Springs of all the transportation, camp and garrison equipage, one hundred prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, and four steamboats.

Foreign News.

The City of Washington has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult.

A report that the government had issued orders warning the Alabama from British ports, and that if she more British property was destroyed, the government would destroy the Alabama, was contradicted, and the same was officially denied.

Drouyn de l'Hys has spoken to Europe, members, advising mediation. The French Legislature assembles on the 12th of January.

LETTER FROM GRENADA.

GRENADA, January 7, 1863.

EDITORS APPEAL: The party who will hand you this communication will place you in possession of the latest Northern papers. I call your special attention to the contents of the Chicago *Times* of the 31st December. They are striking and significant, both as regards the present and the future. Well do its correspondent at Washington, and at Des Moines, Iowa, depict the character of Lincoln's despotic rule among the people of the North in the line of tyranny and absolutism; and well may its editor exclaim, in his leading editorial, headed "*The Impending Dissolution*," that the "*Northern States must now take care of themselves.*"

They must, indeed, take care of themselves, as the South are striving to do, or, otherwise, in a few years, whether the South shall maintain their independency, or be finally subjugated, the Northwestern States will find that they, like the South, will be driven to the necessity of secession and a bloody war to prevent their enslavement to New England manufacturers and ship owners. On this head nothing can be more pertinent and truthful than the remarks and statements of the correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Springfield, Illinois. Who profit by this war waged by the abolitionists against the South but the manufacturers and ship-owners of New England, apart from the speculators associated with government? What States and people suffer by this war but the States and people of the Northwest, other than the States and people of the South? The manufacturing and ship-owning and ship-building States stand afar off from the scene of conflict, entirely out of harm's way, and their citizens count out, day by day, their increasing gains through the progress of the war. These States alone grow stronger and stronger, and their citizens alone grow richer and richer through the war. Is it, therefore, astonishing that these States and these people should demand the war shall be continued to the bitter end of servile insurrection and all its attendant horrors of murders, rape and arson against the white inhabitants of the South, and that they should unite in the Congress all their votes in favor of a *draft* upon the Northwestern States, compelling *them to fight out the war?* It would be strange, indeed, if the people of the Northwestern States were not awakening to a proper estimate of their relative position in this war of the abolitionists against the South. Not only are they now being sacrificed on the battle-field, and in still more deadly camps and marches, that the manufacturers, and ship-builders and ship-owners of New England and other regions may grow richer and richer; but, should the South be subjugated, they will still be sacrificed more cruelly, if possible. Who is there so blind as not to be able to see that the subjugation and desiruction of the South are concomitant and synonimous terms, and that with the destruction of the South the Northwest must necessarily become, as the South was, the new beast of burden for New England to ride, booted and spurred, as it legitimately by the grace of God? And this would be the case in respect to the northwest, although the government at Washington should continue in its present form. But no man of sense believes that, after the South is subjugated and destroyed, it could, or would, so continue. On the contrary, a military despotism would inevitably follow under the force of the enormous army the new situation of affairs would engender, out of which world spring, as if by magic, an imperial despotism, with its chief places of honor, of profit, and of emolument, in the hands of those rich and powerful manufacturers, ship owners, ship builders and government speculators, that have grown so rapidly enriching and elevating in New England and other abolition strongholds. The northwestern States would then be compelled to submit wholly to the new order of things, or soon would they be made to feel more than the South feels—the force of a tyranny more remorseless than that of Persia, and as unredeeming as that of Dahomey. We of the South knew all this as well as we know that the sun gives us the light of day, and in the fact we have an undying revenge. Yes! the "Northwest must now take care of themselves," as the editor of the *Times* has said, for else accept for themselves a similar war and a worse fate than that the South has accepted and will bravely meet. Figure the question as they may, cipher it as they will, they have no other alternative, than to take care of themselves, or be slaves to New England.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of January 3d, gives us the earliest account received of John Morgan's operations at Muldrough's Hill. They are admitted by the enemy to have been entirely successful. It is useless to speak of the details as you will doubtless give them to your readers. But from the confident predictions of the army correspondents of the Abolition sheet, as to the success of Rosecrans at Murfreesboro', and of Sherman at Vicksburg, how must the Black Republican world have been startled by the news of the overwhelming defeat of Rosecrans, and bloody repulse of Sherman! We can very well afford to let them rejoice, for all that it may be worth to them, over the conquest of Van Buren, in Arkansas by Blunt and Heron, under the splendid victories vouchsafed to Lee, Bragg and Johnston, and under the destructive "raids" of Stuart, Van Dorn, Morgan, Forrest and Wheeler. They want a little comforting, most surely. It is intimated that Grant is still coming to Grenada. We want him to come, if he will. But as to this I must say nothing, save that Grenada has become almost "*distressingly secure*," and rents are rising in the very face of "grim visaged war." Do not close your extracts from these Journals, thus giving us an insight into the political and military status of the North, without re-publishing the item as to the use intended to be made of the negro troops now being organized along the Mississippi river. It may, perhaps, exert a sanitary influence over some of those inclined to take the oath of allegiance to the Abolitionists in the hope of saving their negro property. HAON.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states that the wife of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, passed through that city recently, on her way to Connecticut.

"If the army goes into winter quarters," says the New York *Evening Post*, "all the generals can come to Washington to testify one against the other." Wouldn't that be a beautiful tea party!

The Democrats of Sullivan county, Indiana, lately held a public meeting, and resolved that they could and would dispense with articles manufactured and sold by the fanatical New Englanders.

A treasury note case has been decided in the court at Cleveland, Ohio. The greenbacks are recognized and declared by the court to be a legal tender for all debts.

The population of Chicago in 1860 was 109,964. It is said to be at the present time 137,003, an increase in two years and four months of 27,767.

It is believed at Washington that Secretary Chase will soon lead to the hymenial altar the accomplished widow of the late Senator Douglas.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 30th, says: "The gunboat Indianola, the finest on the western waters, leaves to-morrow for the lower Mississippi. She is entirely finished, and is a complete Monitor.

It is considered certain that Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, will be elected to the United States senate, by the Legislature of Illinois.

Westherfield, Connecticut, is rebellious. It has directed its selectmen to pay no attention to any government order for a draft.

of the case of Commander Preble, dismissed from the service for negligence in allowing a Confederate vessel to run the blockade at Mobile, sustain the course pursued by the President.

The proprietors of the German country papers of Eastern Pennsylvania hold a convention at Reading, recently, and resolved unanimously to raise the price of their newspapers, after January 1, from $1 to $1.50 per annum, or from two to three cents per copy.

The national war committee of New York have memorialized Congress to pass an act granting letters of marque and reprisal to private armed vessels, to pursue the pirate Alabama, or any other like vessel which may be put upon the ocean, offering a liberal reward for their capture.

The Springfield *Republican* expresses the opinion that the country is getting tired of unsuccessful war, of blunders in the field, of doubt and hesitation, and confusion in council, of fraud and rascality everywhere.

The Portland *Argus* says it is consoling that though thousands of brave white men fell at the battle of Fredericksburg, it is not known that a single negro was hurt.

The Connecticut Legislature is considering a bill allowing one million dollars bounty money to 20,000 enlisted soldiers.

Senator Fessenden said in his speech justifying arbitrary arrests, that "the President, being chosen by the people for a great place, is therefore to be treated with respect on all occasions." Was it not a violation of this respect when senators undertook to dictate to him whom he should dismiss from his Cabinet?

☞ Many inquiries are made for the circumstance which gave John Van Buren the appellation of "Prince John." It was an old piece of partyism twenty five years ago. Martin Van Buren was President, and a candidate for re-election, and John went on a visit to England. The Queen (then a very young lady) paid him a good deal of attention, and even, "as the story runs" danced a measure with him. From this arose the title of "Prince John" which has stuck to him ever since. It is more appropriate than most nicknames, because John is a prince in more senses than one.

☞ The *Herald* of the 16th says the best appointed army the world ever saw has been whipped by ragamuffins.—*Telegraphic Telegraph.*

"It may be "the best appointed army the world ever saw"—but it has had "the worst appointed generals" we ever saw.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

VICKSBURG, January 6, 1863.

EDITORS APPEAL: Permit me, through the column of your valuable paper, to make a few remarks relative to the mutiny done those few men who were so unfortunate as to be left at the mercy of the enemy upon Corinth's bloody field. After the battle the wounded men, to the number of eight hundred, were left in the hands of the enemy—the greater number being left upon the battle field; the remainder in houses near by. Two days after the battle those wounded, with a sufficient number of nurses, detailed from among the prisoners, were sent to Iuka. When they arrived at that place the condition of the sufferers was truly pitiable. They were almost entirely destitute of blankets, and their clothes were in many instances torn entirely off in dressing their wounds. In this condition they remained for several days—many who were horribly mangled being compelled to lie upon the bare floor without a single blanket to cover them.

The hospital being within the enemy's lines, it was impossible for any aid to reach them from our army, and the Federals did nothing for them but to furnish provisions.

The citizens of the surrounding country had suffered too much from Yankee treachery and barbarity during the summer to venture much at first. But it was not long before a few ladies ventured into the town. These, finding that they were permitted to visit the place, were soon followed by others, bringing wagon loads with clothing, blankets, pillows, mattresses, and numerous other articles that were needed; so that in a short time, through their exertions alone, the condition of the sufferers was so changed that they were quite comfortably situated. When the scarcity of the articles contributed is taken into consideration, it may be known that the cost was not inconsiderable. One hundred thousand dollars would scarce suffice to pay for the goods which were gratuitously distributed among the wounded. Nor did they stop with this, but as fast as the men recovered enough to bear moving, they were taken to private houses and boarded free of charge until they were able to return to their commands. Many ladies from Florence, Alabama, remained for weeks together in the hospitals, superintending the cooking, and daily feeding with their own hands those who were so disabled that could not use their hands. There are many whose names I could mention, but as I cannot mention all, I will mention none.

In conclusion, permit me to say for myself, that I am no writer, this being the first article I ever attempted to prepare for publication; nor would I have attempted this had I not feared it would be entirely neglected.

MISSOURIAN.

The Express Company and the War.

We learn from the Richmond "Examiner" that the Secretary of War has now under advisement the claims of the Southern express company to have their employes released from the present exactions of the conscription law. This question involves much of the interests of the government, the welfare of the army and the conveniences of the public. It seems to us that there can be no comparison between the value of the company as an aid to the government, and a dozen of minister to the wants of the army, and that of the small secession which its whole number of employes would make to the military force. The company is now fulfilling contracts made with nearly all the departments of the government, and everybody knows the public service is indebted to it for valuable and indispensable aid. It is almost a daily occurrence for the company to bring in government freight ahead of special agents of the quartermaster and ordnance officer. In the rapid and prompt transportation of ordnance supplies, valuable freight, packages, etc. the services of the company are important, and are really such as to entitle it to a part of the machinery of the government.

But it is not only as an organ of the public service that the Southern express company requires the consideration of the government. It is the mind of ten thousand wants in our army. Our troops in the field get through the government only the crude, heavy supplies necessary for their subsistence. All other articles—charitable supplies, home presents, and the thousand small articles so valuable to the soldier and so necessary to his comfort—are brought to him by the express. We believe that there is scarcely a soldier in the army who would not have reason to feel the suspension of these conveniences of the express as a severe privation. It is needless to say that such a suspension so far as the general interests of the community are concerned, would be a public calamity.

Longstreet's Congratulatory Order.

The following order in reference to the battle of Fredericksburg, has been issued by General Longstreet:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, Near Fredericksburg, December 17, 1862.

General Order No. 53.

The general commanding the first corps feels free to express his gratitude for the good conduct of his troops in the late encounter with the enemy. They had so often attested their valor on the battle fields of Virginia and Maryland, that he felt no fear in their steadiness in the hour of the shock, if battle should come; yet, notwithstanding he knew them to be veterans of victory, they still kindled in him a new admiration for their remarkable firmness with which they defended Marye's hill. A more fruitless attack has not been seen during the war. They approached within thirty paces of your lines again and again, returning with fresh men to the assault; but you did not yield a step; you stood by your posts, and filled the field before you with the slain.

The general commanding congratulates the troops upon the annihilating retreat to which the enemy has been forced. Every such disaster to his arms brings us nearer to the happy and peaceful enjoyments of our homes and families. At the same time, he hopes no interest officers and men of the command to the afflictions which have come upon the people of Fredericksburg. Their conduct from the time the two armies appeared before the town has been marked by the most self-sacrificing devotion to their country. Any now that their houses have been sacked by the foe, let not their patience and cheerfulness under these calamities remove from our minds the remembrance of their losses and wants. The general therefore directs that the commanding officers of this corps will open subscription [illegible] By command of Lieutenant-General Longstreet.

G. M. GOSSER, A. A. General.

☞ A letter was found on the battle-field near Vicksburg, from a lady in St. Louis, to a friend in the Federal army, containing the following paragraph:

Think you had all better come home and let the secesh go their own way, for you will never accomplish your designs. There have so many lives been lost, and they are so coarse whipped that when we first began, Smart and influential men who have been always for the prosecution of the war, now are for hold terms for peace.

☞ At a late election in Suffolk, Virginia, for member to the Federal Congress, forty-nine votes were polled, of which a man named Cooper got thirty-six and was elected.

MACHINISTS, ATTENTION.

ALL FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS arriving in the Confederate States can get immediate and steady employment at the Armory of the undersigned, located at Athens, Georgia.

All Machinists arriving from New Orleans, by applying to Major Domonoil at Camp Moore, will be immediately detailed to our Armory and furnished with transportation. Good wages will be given good machinists, and board can be had at moderate rates.

COOK & BROTHER.
Armory, Athens, Ga.
ja9-1m*

To Sub-Agents for Purchasing Cotton, AND OTHERS.

THE Confederate States now have a large amount of Cotton deposited on the plantations in nearly every county of the State, and the sub-agents employed in purchasing it are called upon from time to time.

1st. To report to the office of the General Agent, at Jackson, any facts which may come to their knowledge affecting the preservation or security of said cotton, or any reports, rumors or carelessness in taking due and proper care of it, as stipulated in the contracts of sale to the government. The cotton is to be kept well sheltered from the elements or depredations of any kind. The necessity for this supervision will be more manifest in cases where the cotton has been moved for greater security from the river counties of Louisiana and Mississippi.

2d. To report to the nearest military commandant on the subject, and ask his aid in case of invasion, such protection as will secure the cotton from the foe until it cannot and imminent danger of falling into the hands of the enemy.

3d. What is required from the agents of the Produce Loan is respectfully solicited from all citizens in every part of the State. J. D. B. DEBOW,
ja9-1t General Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLACKSMITHS WANTED!

THREE or four competent blacksmiths will receive a good job and good wages. Apply to
C. C. POLK & BROTHER.
jan9-1m

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 11.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA, JACKSON, MISS., January 7th, 1863.

II. In compliance with Special Orders No. 47, Headquarters Department Mississippi and East Louisiana, December 30th, 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, T. O. Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana. All officers and men comprised within the above order will immediately report to Major Eng. Sentat, commanding detachment.

By order of Brigadier-General RUSSELL.

M. G. DAVIS,
Major Special Service.
jan 9.

"DIXIE WORKS" CHANGE NOTES.

ALL persons holding this issue will please present them at the office of the "Dixie Works," in Canton Mississippi, for redemption.

V. WERNER & CO.
ja7-1w*

NOTICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, JACKSON, January 7th, 1863.

BIDS will be received at this office until the 15th instant, for making FIFTEEN HUNDRED to TWO THOUSAND (or more) HOSPITAL BUNKS, according to pattern to be seen at my office. The lowest bidder to have the preference—the right being, however, reserved to reject any bid not deemed responsible.

RICHARD POTTS,
ja7-15th Surgeon C. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

WANTED!

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, JACKSON, January 7th, 1863.

WANTED, immediately, a large number of NEGRO MECHANICS, (blacksmiths, Carpenters and Wagonmakers) for the government shops at this post, for which the most liberal wages will be paid. Apply at my office just below the Post office.

H. L. BOON,
ja7-1w Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

NOTICE!

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA, January 5, 1863.

THE following named