Daily Appeal.

JACKSON, MISS.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

This section of the State, so extensively ravaged by the enemy during his occupation of it, is now comparatively free of his hated presence; and already we hear of arrangements in progress to again place the people under the protection of our own arms, and secure the vast amount of supplies that may be drawn from that rich producing section. What these are will be developed to the enemy in due season, but we are satisfied that good progress has been, and will continue to be made, toward the accomplishment of these purposes, and that we shall soon be in communication with our friends, who had supposed themselves abandoned. And as it is now generally admitted that the late retrograde movement was an unnecessary one—that there was in fact no exigency demanding it should be made—we may, with great certainty, rely upon it that another blunder of the same kind will not be committed, but that any position our army may occupy will be held, until, at least, a greater necessity for a retreat exists than was the case upon the retreat from Abbeville.

All accounts agree in announcing the arrival of the greater portion of GRANT's army at Memphis, and we presume there is no doubt of the fact. The professed object of this move is to co-operate on the river with MCCLERNAND, and this is the view of our generals, and they are preparing accordingly. But as we viewed it the retreat to Memphis was a necessity. The gallant cavalry raid under VAN DORN, who penetrated to and destroyed the enemy's lines of communication far above his advance, demonstrated the insecurity of the positions they occupied, and that supplies could not be obtained without great risk, or what is equally probable, be entirely cut off. The destruction of the supplies at Holly Springs was only a temporary advantage, but the loss to them, and the fact that our troops approached the railroad above and thus demonstrated their ability to interfere with transportation at will, was a serious rostter, which we believe contributed to induce the Federal commander to retire.

VAN DORN and FORREST, the one in North Mississippi and the other in North Tennessee, have thus accomplished by their movements all that could have resulted from a great and successful battle, and that, too, with but slight loss. Let such movements be of more frequent occurrence, as they well can be, and as our cavalry, so long restrained, desire they should be, and other and still more important results may be attained. The dash and daring of such movements is what the men want—we have shown we have the officers to execute them. Let them, therefore, be more frequently made.

A SUCCESSFUL WARFARE.

We have already given our readers the gratifying intelligence of important successes attained by our troops, in preventing supplies reaching ROSECRANZ by way of the Cumberland river, and so complete has been the blockade that thus far we have not heard of a single boat getting through to Nashville. Within a day or two another fleet of supply boats has been driven back, with great loss of property. Although at this time we are unable to give particulars, we can announce positively that the success of our artillery and cavalry was signal, and that the Federal army at Murfreesboro' must continue "waiting for supplies." The quantity destroyed was immense, and as results have demonstrated the ease with which navigation can be obstructed, we can promise a continuance of efforts in the same direction that will, we believe, force the enemy to fall back for subsistence. Railroad communication being cut off, the river is his only channel, and with this so effectually obstructed, starvation or retreat would seem to be inevitable.

The operations on the Cumberland are gratifying, but we cannot report such favorable results on the Mississippi, where, except in but few unimportant instances, the movements of our enemies have not been interfered with. To-day, therefore, he is threatening our stronghold and devastating the country above. Could not this have been prevented by pursuing the policy that has been pursued on the Cumberland? If so, why has it not been done? As it has not been done, or even attempted, who is to blame? These are pertinent questions—who can answer them?

THE JACKSON POST OFFICE.

We have heard a few complaints in relation to the Jackson post office, and, as they seem to us groundless, a statement appears to be due to the post master and his associates. There are two causes operating to produce occasional delays in the reception of mail matter, that should be remembered, but which cannot be remedied in the present condition of affairs. The irregularity of all the railroad trains of the South is the principal cause of the vexation, as occasioned by the mails of several days arrive together. In addition to the failure to arrive, the accumulation of so mails many imposes more labor than can be performed in the usual time, and packages cannot be got ready for distribution as early as the impatient might desire. In addition an extra amount of labor has attached to the office, on account of the closing of the distribution offices at Memphis and New Orleans. The entire clerical force of the office is composed of Messrs. WELL, assistant-postmaster; MULFORD, chief clerk, and HENDERSON, PACE, PRICE, C. H. and D. MANSHIP, CLALAND, WATKINS and STRATES, all of whom we have found at all times attentive, laborious and obliging! They have our thanks for favors, for which, by the way, this notice is not intended as an equivalent. We make it because it is *deserved*.

THE ENEMY AT VICKSBURG.

It appears that the Federals have again mustered up courage, or made additional preparations, to again attempt the reduction of the Hill City, a large force having made its appearance within the last forty-eight hours. No attack had been made up to our latest advices, but our troops were prepared to receive them in every quarter. The transport fleet is reported to number about forty.

☞ The Lynchburg *Virginian* states that the government agents in that city have been impressing flour at $17.50 per barrel, whisky at $2 per gallon, and bacon and sugar at prices not stated. It is added: "The owners of this property declared their intention to resist, but force was employed by the government, and the parties yielded under protest. Armed guards were stationed at the doors of various stores in the city." It is to be hoped there is some misunderstanding as to the facts in this case. Congress has not, we believe, passed any enactment authorizing impressments of private property with compensation, which shall be determined by others than government agents and owners, and there can be no apology for the adoption of the measure as stated by the *Virginian*. "Our government," says a cotemporary, "is one of law." That is our boast and glory, in contrast with Yankee despotism. Let us not obliterate the line of demarkation!

SHAMEFUL.—The *Courier* states that a large number of troops stationed at Port Hudson had not been paid for several months. We should be pleased to correct this report if not well founded; but from what we have learned of similar negligence elsewhere, we have no doubt the fault exists there as elsewhere. For this condition of things there can be no excuse made by the disbursing agents, and we trust the proper supervising officers will correct the abuse and endeavor to mitigate as much as possible the privations to which the soldiery are subjected. Let them have their just dues, and they will be enabled to supply themselves with many comforts of which they cannot avail themselves while neglected by the government they are serving.

VICKSBURG.—We give this evening a letter from our regular correspondent, dated on the 20th, which has been *compelled*, by reason of the inefficiency of our mail service, to loiter on the way until this morning. We have later by the press. The *Whig* of the 22d says that on the 21st a heavy smoke was visible all day above Young's Point, and that reliable information was received Wednesday evening that fifty transports and three gunboats passed Greenville on Tuesday, steaming down.

☞ We have received a phamphlet copy of the proceedings of a court of inquiry, held at Abbeville, Miss., on the charges preferred by Gen. Bowen against Gen. Van Dorn. It contains the charges preferred, the evidence in full, the address of Gen. Van Dorn, and the opinion of the court. The latter we have already published, but may take occasion to refer to the preliminary contents of the document hereafter.

☞ Governor Morton, of Indiana, has called upon the Washington administration to supply its Western army with fifty thousand horses, so that their infantry can be moved "with the same rapidity that characterizes the Confederate troops in that quarter." Rather an immoderate demand.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

RICHMOND, January 14, 1863.

There was at last a quorum to-day in both houses of Congress, and the reading of the President's message was no longer delayed. I am very gravely mistaken if this document is not pronounced on all hands one of the ablest state papers yet written in American. The style is admirable, but this need not be stated, a simple dignity and a lucid order have marked all the previous reports, speeches, proclamations and messages of Jefferson Davis. The larger portion of the message refers to our foreign relations, and the whole question of privateering and the blockade is discussed in the manner that stamps the author as a publicist of the highest eminence. Especially forcible and pointed is the passage in which Earl Russell is corrected in his interpretation of the views of the congress of Paris, and the words which he has sought to interpolate, weakening and virtually nullifying the diction with regard to the efficiency of blockades, are quoted with an eloquent protest against their validity. Equally strong is the demonstration of the great wrong done the Confederate Sates in the pseudo neutrality of the powers of Europe. The President is very happy, also, in his manner of putting the complaints of the Yankee Government that European nations have sold as articles contraband of war, against the assumption by Seward that the blockade was really sufficient to "prevent access to our coast," for, if it were, what would it matter how much material for carrying on the war was purchased by us on the other side of the Atlantic? It is perhaps too much to hope that the clear, logical and unimpassioned argument of the President will cause the cabinets of Europe to change their selfish policy toward the Confederate States, but it is matter of honest pride and selfcongratulation that we have so unanswerable a defense of our country placed upon the record. We are virtually fighting our battle not against the United States but against the whole world, and when our independence has been achieved it will be gratifying to know that this had been satisfactorily established while the struggle was yet in progress.

It will be seen that the President recommends taxation and the funding or absorption of outstanding treasury notes in Confederate bonds as remedies for the evils of an inflated currency, and is hopeful of the good results of these measures.

The message was heard in both houses with marked attention, and the points made in it received with a manifest hearty acknowledgement. In the house of representatives, there was a burst of applause from the gallery at the conclusion, but this was promptly suppressed by the hammer of the speaker *pro tempore*.

Thereupon ensued a rambling debate upon the propriety of printing a large number of extra copies for distribution among the people, (every reading man of whom will have seen and read it in his newspaper long before the public printer could have the extra copies ready for transmission through the mails), after which the house went into secret session to consider the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which the President deemed to be of a nature that rendered its publication incompatible with the interests of the country. It is supposed by outsiders that the information given in this report is full and minute with regard to the mission of Lieutenant Maury to Europe and the building there of a large fleet of iron-clads upon the model of the *Warrior* for clearing out the blockade. Whatever may be the nature of this report, thus kept from the public eye, it is certain that the paragraph in the message which refers to it will cause marine insurance to mount up to an unprecedented figure in Wall street. The underwriters of New York and Boston will see a score of Alabamas in the enigma and fear its practical solution in the total destruction of Yankee commerce on the high seas.

In the Virginia Legislature there has been to-day a long debate upon the merits of the respective candidates for the vacant senatorship, without coming to a ballot. The object of this discussion is to gain time to allow certain absentees, from the Southwestern portion of the State, to reach the capital. They have been summoned by telegraph to come hither with all haste, as it is thought their votes may avail to secure the success of Gen. Floyd. Speaking against time is not the most interesting kind of debate, but it is, perhaps, as difficult as any other, and it has been from time immemorial the especial gift of the Virginia legislators. To-morrow they will probably begin the balloting, but not unless the absentees shall have arrived.

It is understood that to-morrow, while the General Assembly of Virginia is endeavoring to fill the vacancy occasioned by the late Mr. Preston's death, that solemn event will be announced in both houses of Congress, with the customary tributes to the memory of the deceased. DIXIE.

RICHMOND, January 15, 1863.

In the Confederate senate this morning the death of the Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston was announced by the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter—Mr. Hill, of Georgia, being in the chair—and the announcement was accompanied with a chaste and cordial tribute to the virtues and talents of the deceased, the effect of which was somewhat marred by its having been read from the MS. instead of being recited *memoriter*. Mr. Hunter was followed by the Honorables Gustavus A. Henry of Tennessee, C. C. Clay, jr., of Alabama, P. J. Semmes, of Louisiana, and L. T. Wigfall, of Texas. The remarks of Messrs. Henry and Semmes were most feelingly and gracefully uttered. The usual resolutions having been adopted, the senate adjourned.

In the house, speeches were made by Messrs. Staples, Lyons, and Goode, of Virginia, Mills of South Carolina, Perkins, of Louisiana, and Chilton, of Alabama.

While these soothing words of sympathy and respect were saying in the Confederate Congress, a very excited and animated debate was going on across the hall in the house of delegates of Virginia, upon the merits of the several nominees for the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by Mr. Preston's decease. The most interesting passage occurred between Mr. Willoughby Newton of Westmoreland, and Mr. Wood Bouldin, of Charlotte—two gentlemen of marked ability and striking oratorical powers, as to the political character and fitness of William C. Rives. Mr. Newton attacked and Mr. Bouldin defended Mr. Rives. The whole parliamentary and diplomatic history of the United States for a period of thirty years was passed in review, and the old questions of the bank, the tariff, the annexation of Texas were exhumed from the sepulcher of the *Congressional Globe* and endowed for a time with their former vitality. Mr. Newton was especially severe upon the vote of Mr. Rives given for the expunging resolution of immortal infamy, and boldly challenged his title to the name of statesman, declaring that he was always too timid, or, to use Mr. Rives' own phrase, too "conservative" for true statesmanship. He further called in question Mr. Rives' thorough loyalty to the Confederate States upon the ground that he had two sons and a daughter married in the Northern States and living there, and that the natural instincts of the paternal heart would incline him irresistibly to favor a reconstruction of the Union. These accusations were not allowed to pass *sub silentio* as you may imagine. Mr. Bouldin's eulogium upon Mr. Rives was conceived in a spirit of high but discriminating admiration—he defended him as a States rights man of the school of Jefferson, as having sat, indeed, at the feet of the great Gamaliel of Monticello, and pointed to his eminent services at the courts of Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon, and to his brilliant career in the old United States senate in the days of Clay, Webster and Calhoun as the best proof of his lofty character as a statesman. As for his devotion to the Confederate States, it was abundantly manifested upon the floor of the Provisional Congress at Montgomery and afterwards in Richmond. This outline of the debate, or rather of one passage in it, may be of little interest out of Virginia, but I have sketched it because it was more in the style of the old political parliamentary gladiation than anything we have heard since the beginning of the war. The house of delegates came to one ballot during the day with no result. At the time of writing—late in the afternoon—the debate is still going on in the Senate, principally upon the sectional question of East and West, and it may be safely assumed that no senator will be elected to-day.

The very dashing and successful operation of our forces at Galveston, in making a seize of the *Harriet Lane*, under the lead of General Magruder, was but the carrying out of a plan originated by that accomplished officer more than twelve months ago, for capturing or clearing out the enemy's blockading ships at the mouth of York river. Wm. Allen, Esq., of Claremont, then in command of the batteries on Jamestown island, and now living in this city, has preserved a letter addressed to him by General Magruder, asking the use of two or more guns to be mounted on exactly such batteaux as were employed at Galveston for the purpose of a midnight attack upon the Yankee vessels off Yorktown. The guns could not then be spared and the scheme fell through. General Magruder, in his official report, does not claim the credit of having conceived the plan, he merely states that he had considered and approved it, but he is doubtless entitled to the full praise of authorship and execution.

It is shrewdly suspected by intelligent citizens of the Northern Neck—that portion of Virginia lying between the Potomac and the Rappahannock rivers—that the Yankees are engaged in the regular prosecution of the slave trade between the coasts of the Chesapeake and the island of Cuba. One strong reason for this suspicion is that they are systematic in compelling the negroes to go on board their transports *nolens volens* and that in many instances loyal family servants have been torn by violence from the home of their mistresses and carried off down the stream. In Norfolk and Portsmouth the negroes, being encouraged thereto by the Yankee officers stationed in those cities, celebrated New Year's day by a grand procession, with music and banners, as the date of their freedom under the message of Old Abe, but upon applying the day after to the military governor for their free papers, they were told that Norfolk was specially excepted from the universal emancipation, and that they were not free at all! Curious friends of the negro, these thieving Yankees. By-the-way, it is a fact that speaks loudly for the patriotism of the people of Norfolk, in their oppression by Lincoln, that Confederate money is taken freely in all the stores for articles of merchandize at ten or fifteen per cent. discount.

The Yankees have installed the widow of Old John Brown at Suffolk as inspector-general of all ladies passing the lines under the flags of truce. This coarse old creature delights in subjecting Southern ladies to every species of indignity.

We have no war news of any kind.

The weather continues mild, but to-day has been blustering in the extreme, with a wind blowing which threatens every moment to unroof the public buildings and topple over the steeples. DIXIE.

LETTER FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, January 20, 1863.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

A report obtained circulation here yesterday, that the Federal armada was again approaching this city. I have not yet been able to trace this report to its origin, and give it as it is current here, that a fleet of ninety transports was on the way down from Napoleon. The rumor seems to accord with the statements of the Cincinnati papers to the same effect, that another voyage to Vicksburg was about to be undertaken. It is very evident that the enemy has now but one choice—either to come to this place by his fleet or to abandon the project altogether, as the late rains have rendered his inland operations entirely impracticable, and if he waits until the banks of the river are full, it will be equally impracticable for him to make the trip on his transports. There are numerous and convincing reasons to believe that the advance movement will have to be made soon in order to take advantage of the proper stage of water.

From below there is very little information to be obtained in regard to the enemy's movements in that quarter, and as yet there are no indications of any projected move up the river. The pirate boat *Essex* makes occasional visits to the neighborhood of Port Hudson, and, with this exception, there appears to be no further demonstration on the part of the Federals. It is the boasted design of the fleets to unite at Vicksburg, and to reduce the place by their joint operations above and below, and the army to co-operate on land, and a powerful effort will no doubt be made to take Port Hudson, in order that Banks' army may come up to assist in taking Vicksburg. Nothing in the world appears more plausible in newspapers, and nothing is so difficult to accomplish. The fleets are separated by impassable barriers at both places, and they never will be able to remove or overcome them until they consent to make a treaty of peace, and re-establish trade and commerce upon legitimate principles.

Whenever the Federal army may come, or in whatever numbers it may come, the fixed, unalterable determination of the army which intrenches a living bulwark against the foe, is to never give up the place. "The richest stock and product of a nation is the quality of its manhood," and it is this sort of material which has given our arms such unparalleled success during the past year. With an army possessing a unity of interests and feelings, carefully nursed into mammoth proportions, whose every bosom is the seat of an empire, filled with the spirit of undying devotion and patriotism, what have we to fear? The high moral sense of honor of our troops, intermixed with a quantum of enterprise and well developed courage will carry them on to yet greater achievements.

The health of the troops here is now very good, and they are all in excellent condition and under the best discipline, eagerly awaiting the approach of the enemy. No apprehension is manifested by any one of our ability to hold this place, and it will make no essential difference whether the enemy comes with a large or a small force. NESTOR.

A Fleet of Fifty Transports and Three Gunboats Approaching Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, January 23, 1863.

The reappearance of the gunboats within sight of the Hill City has created anew the spirit of enthusiasm and excitement among the denizens of the hills. Whenever the fleet is in sight, or anything indicating its approach, there is always a certain degree of feeling manifested, particularly by such as have a mortal abhorrence of the gunboats. But the universal fear which prevailed a year ago of these dreaded monsters has all vanished, and no more attention is paid to the threatening menaces of the foe by means of his Mississippi navy. Yesterday evening the smoke of a portion of the fleet was very distinctly visible in the direction of the mouth of Old river, and later in the day it was reported that the boats were going up the Yazoo. As we are now again blessed with clear, bright and sunny days, we are enabled to watch the movements of the enemy in the distance, and old experienced pilots and river men can tell very nearly the points at which they are operating. Nothing can be seen but the smoke, but this is sufficient to indicate which way the fleet is moving, or whether it is in motion at all or not.

It is now generally understood here that the transport s bearing the whole army are again approaching this city, and that they may be looked for almost every day. Another attack may come off at short notice. The Federal accounts are reticent as to who the new commander is to be in place of Sherman, but the presumption is that Grant is the man. Whoever he may be, he will find that this expedition opens a magnificent field wherein to display his military genius, as the taking of Vicksburg is the hardest task that any of the Federal generals have yet undertaken, and he who proves successful in this undertaking will be entitled to the highest honors that his Abolition government can bestow upon him. His army is composed of the best fighting material in all the Yankee land, and the opening of the Mississippi is the pet idea, and the great prize that the whole Northwest is fighting for; all the men and means, with all the most approved appliances of war, together with a monster fleet of gunboats carrying heavy armaments, are all at his command. If he fails, then it must indeed be conceded that "might is not right" and that "the battle is not to the strong."

The signs here indicating that the officials in command expect a renewal of hostilities shortly are too plain to be misunderstood. From the activity and energy displayed in finishing the preparations and completing all the defenses, it is evident that urgent necessity calls for this activity in our lines, and when the foe comes to examine our works he will find that they were well prepared and entirely too strong to be reduced. Wherever any weak points have been discovered in our defenses they were substantially strengthened, and at whatever points new works were practicable they have been attended to, and now there is no cause to fear disaster at this place. A small army can hold the place against a hundred thousand Yankees easy enough, and co-operation of the gunboats will be of but very little assistance, as our batteries commanding the river for a distance of about fifteen miles will be able to attend to them in the most hospitable style. It is to be hoped the late boasts of the Federals about having captured the Southern railroad may operate as a warning to us, so that it may be effectually guarded—this road is in fact of more importance to the place than some of the strongest batteries, and it should be carefully watched.

The latest and seemingly reliable report is that fifty transports, convoyed by three gunboats, had passed Greenville, on Tuesday afternoon, on the way down, and they must consequently be in close proximity to Vicksburg by this time. NESTOR

☞ The threatenings of the enemy in North Carolina seem to be great, but that preparations have been made to meet them is also certain. The Confederate authorities have been, as we learn from Richmond, giving their attention to this position for some time, and have provided for the emergency; and, in addition, the Governor of the State has ordered that all the militia be assembled and held in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The Federal force is variously estimated at from twenty to sixty thousand.

☞ Mr. Memminger, of the Treasury Department, recommends that the privilege of funding the existing currency shall cease after the 1st of July next. From the present time until the 22d of April, treasury notes may be funded in eight per cent. bonds, and thereafter in seven per cent. bonds.

☞ The ladies of the military aid society are requested to meet at the representative hall on Saturday morning at ten o'clock, January 24, 1863.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[*Last Night's Dispatches.*]

Message of the Governor of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, January 21.—Gov. Vance's message to the Legislature to-day refers to the large force on our coast, and says every preparation possible will be made to receive them. He alluded to the inefficient execution of the conscript law in this State, and to desertions from the army by consent of commanding generals. He proposes to issue a proclamation giving deserters thirty days to return to duty without punishment; if not, that then the law be vigorously applied. On the subject of arresting citizens by Confederate authority, he says they may be taken up by Confederate officers, and, with a spirit of courtesy and respect for State authority, turned to him for investigation. He says he has no power to examine them, and adds: "Of course, I regard it inconsistent with my duty to set them at liberty without an examination. I am yet more unwilling to see them placed in the Confederate prison at Salisbury, where the tracks of the accused all tend in one direction, and the light of old English liberty is never seen." He recommends the establishment of a commission to investigate charges against such persons, and commit them for trial if sufficient cause be shown. He also asks for authority to call out the militia, and draws attention to the proposition of the war department, but does not recommend it.

From Norfolk.

PETERSBURG, January 21.—Advices from Norfolk of the 18th report that a serious row occurred on the 17th amongst the soldiers and the negroes at the fortifications below the city, which was finally quelled by two regiments from the city.

A dispatch from Old Point announces the arrival of four transports with troops, whose destination was believed to be to strengthen Newport News and Yorktown.

Cochrane's brigade is believed to be in the vicinity of Windsor on the Norfolk railroad.

Three prominent Union citizens were assassinated on the night of the 17th.

North Carolina.

GOLDSBORO', January 21.—All is quiet. The Yankees are reported to have fallen back from Trenton, and are said to be at Jacksonville 10,000 strong.

Confederate States Congress.

In the senate nothing of importance was done in open session. The house debated the exemption bill most of the day, and many amendments were offered. Pending a motion to recommit the bill, the house went into secret session to receive a message from the President.

Foreign View of the Battle of Fredericksburg.

RICHMOND, January 21.—The New York *Herald*, of the 15th, referring to the news by the Jura, says the effect produced upon the public mind of Europe by the battle of Fredericksburg, was decidedly bad. The battle was regarded as the most disastrous event of the war, in fact the decisive battle, which will render the acknowledgment of the independence of the South a question merely of time, and a very brief time. In London, Paris and Berlin, the friends of the South were jubilant, and the friends of the Union oppressed with fear and filled with despondency.

From Middle Tennessee.

TULLAHOMA, January 19.—A gentleman who left Murfreesboro yesterday reports that the Abolitionists had burned several houses deserted by Confederate families.

Rosecranz had put a stop to it.

Many of our wounded had died, among them Lieutenant Colonel Farrar, of the 1st Louisiana.

Our officers had all been paroled and ordered to Nashville.

There is no probability of Rosecranz moving until supplies are obtained.

It was severely cold, with a heavy gale prevailing.

Another Cargo Saved.

MOBILE, January 23.—A schooer, freighted with a valuable cargo, has succeded in running the blockade and arrived in a Confederate port in safety.

[*Our Latest Dispatches.*]

From Vicksburg.

Special to the Daily Appeal.]

VICKSBURG, January 22.—The whole of the enemy's fleet is reported to be at Young's Point. Some of the troops landed there appeared to be engaged in clearing a place for a camp.

It is rumored there was firing at Snyder's bluff to-day. No demonstration here yet. ALLEGRO.

From Charleston and Nassau.

CHARLESTON January 21.—Another steamer, with a very valuable cargo, has arrived safely in a Confederate port.

The French corvette Milan sailed for New York this morning.

Nassau advices of the 15th have been received. A British steamer, leaving Nassau, was chased and fired at when near Fatchal, by the Tuscarora. The British steamers Thistle and Douglass had sailed. The steamers Nina, Nicholas I, Gladiator, Donro and Flora, were left at Nassau; also the English war vessels Galatea, Strombai and Barracouta. The British steamer Havelock ran ashore and was towed off by the Thistle. She is now repairing at St. Thomas.

There are eleven blockaders off the harbor to-day. They had in their possession two schooners, supposed to be the Hetwan and Cheshuin, which attempted to run the blockade with cargoes of naval stores, but got becalmed and were captured.

From North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, January 22.—The vessel ashore at the mouth of New River, turns out to be the schooner Dixie, from Nassau, with a cargo of salt. She was chased ashore by the Yankee steamers. The crew will be saved, but the vessel and cargo is probably lost.

It has been ascertained that the Federal forces near Jacksonville, N. C., consists of two and a half regiments of infantry, six hundred cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, under Col. Emory. They have made no forward movement yet.

Brilliant Success on the Cumberland River

TULLAHOMA, January 21.—To General S. Cooper: After the capture of the transports and gunboat, our cavalry made a dash for a large fleet of transports, just below Harpeth shoals. They threw overboard their cargo of subsistence, ordnance and quartermaster stores in immense quantities, and escaped, by a hasty retreat. Our troops, in the midst of snow and ice, crossed to the north side of the Cumberland, by swimming their horses through the angry torrent, which was much swollen by recent rains, and routed the guard, captured and destroyed an immense collection of subsistence just loaded for transportation to Nashville by Wagons.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

Late Northern Intelligence—Federal Rumors from Indiana.

RICHMOND, January 22.—The New York Herald says the leaders of the Indiana democracy are in open rebellion against the administration, and Bright and Hendricks openly avow that they have ninety-three thousand men ready to take the field against the Abolitionists, and to strike for disenthralment from the East. The assassination of Gov. Morton, who is the chief obstacle to their designs, is a probable event.

Northern papers state that the rebel correspondence, captured near Charleston, embraces official dispatches to Mason and Slidell.

The prominent Republicans acknowledge their party has lost power everywhere except in New England, and predict peace as early as June.

The whole correspondence of Benjamin, with Mason and Slidell, captured from Sanders, appears in the National Intelligencer. Benjamin notices the scant courtesy exhibited towards Mr. Mason by Russia, and contrasts it unfavorably with the conduct of M. Thouvenal and the French government.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald says men of the highest official position boldly assert in conversation, that France, single handed, is determined to end the bloodshed in America, if England continues to hold aloof.

In the manufacturing districts of France three hundred thousand men are out of employment, and in a state of absolute destitution.

Slidell had another audience with Napoleon, and communicated important dispatches from Jeff. Davis.

The Hilton Head correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes that the Yankee cotton crop there will not pay expenses; also, that the negro brigade has proven a complete failure. The negroes refused to enlist.

The Confederate steamer Sumter has been sold for $9,500, and will be employed in trade between Liverpool and the Mediterranean.

Cotton in New York 73 cents.

From the Rappahannock.

FREDERICKSBURG January 22.—A flag of truce came over this morning, but no Northern papers were received.—The officers in charge of the flag said the capture of Arkansas post, was confirmed by official dispatches from McClernand to Halleck.

It rained all day yesterday and the night previous and the Rappannock has swollen several feet this morning. An attack is still believed imminent here.

The Yankees are building batteries on the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, with a view of shelling our forces from their position.

Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, January 22.—The senate was in secret session to-day. In the house Mr. Garland introduced a retaliatory bill, which was referred. House agreed to recommit the exemption bill, and Mr. Hilton moved a reconsideration, which was debated until adjournment.

More Peace Rumors.

MOBILE, January 23.—The Advertiser and Register has the following special:

CHARLESTON, January 22.—It is rumored that a distinguished Marylander has written President Davis that peace is no longer a question of months, but of days; also, that the French Emperor will interfere in February.

A Dash at Murfreesboro'.

MCMINNVILLE, January 22.—A detachment of a hundred of Morgan's men, under Col. Hutchinson, made a dash into Murfreesboro' yesterday, in sight of the enemy's cavalry camp two thousand strong, and captured two hundred prisoners and twenty wagons.

Kentucky Rising.

Reliable information received from Kentucky says that, on the 13th instant, General Woolford made a speech to his men, in the presence of three thousand citizens of Lebanon, telling them to go home for twenty days. If within that time Lincoln did not modify his proclamation, he would not call them to fight against the South, but would himself take the field in behalf of the South against the North.

Supreme Court.

RICHMOND, January 22.—Attorney-General Watts, in his report, recommends the immediate establishment of a supreme court.

☞ The Vicksburg *Whig* announces the death of Captain Harry C. Landrum, of the steamer *Pocoma*. He died on the boat, above Yazoo City, on the 21st ult. Captain Landrum was a New Orleans and Louisiana steamboatman, and one of the most popular on the river.

☞ We learn that the telegraph line on the Mississippi Central road has been rebuilt as far as Water Valley, and an office opened at that point. It is expected that communication with Oxford will be re-established in a few days.

☞ Col. Basil Duke, of Gen. Morgan's command, is not dead, as announced by Cincinnati papers. He was badly wounded in the head at the fight at Malbrough's Hill, Ky. He is now safe within the lines of our army.

☞ The telegraph line in Louisiana, west of Vicksburg, was inoperative yesterday. The report was that the Federals had made another raid toward Delhi, but this was only supposition.

☞ Mrs. Gilpin, who resides near Shreveport, La., lost her home and furniture by fire, on the night of the 3d inst. It was the work of an incendiary.

The Connecticut Legislature Committee on the Fredericksburg Disaster.

The following is an extract from a letter to the editor of the Waterbury *American*, of December 16, 1862, from Hon. L. W. Coe, one of the Republican committee, sent by the Connecticut Legislature to Fredericksburg, after the battle, to look after the dead and wounded from that State.

The letter is under date of December 21st, from hospital headquarters:

You have no idea of the depression there is in the army at the result of this third attempt to go to Richmond. That it is a complete failure no one can deny. The causes of it may be an open question; but one thing is certain, that there will have to be different management, or we shall not be a nation much longer, and shall have Jeff. Davis to rule over us. I dare not write what I think to you from what I can gather in the limited time I have had for observation and thought; but this is certain, that the President has got to stop acting as commander-in-chief, a part of his Cabinet be removed, and another man placed at the head of the army, politicians in and out of Congress silenced, and more than all, the people take hold for the interests of the country, stop carrying on the war for selfish ends, and also all keep quiet and let the army alone.

I found but one opinion in the army about the merits of generals. The army, almost to a man, are for McClellan; and, if you expect the army to conquer a peace, you have got to give them a choice. It is as clear to them as sunshine, and that, too, with the best friends of Burnside, who is much respected by all, but he has not the capacity for the moving of an army of this magnitude.

VERY GOOD.—An officer, who has passed through various battles is one of our crack regiments and sustained the reputation of our gallant boys in all of them, writes formerly to his family that in the battle of Fredericksburg he was "slightly wounded in the coat and mortally frightened."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

MILITARY NOTICE!

HDQRS. MISSISSIPPI STATE TROOPS,
JACKSON, January 19th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16,

In obedience to Special Orders No. 271 of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief,

I. THE Militia of the State not in active service, are hereby commanded to assemble at their respective county seats at such times as may be designated by the respective Brigadier-Generals, when and where a draft will be made to fill up the several companies of Minute Men now in service, each to the aggregate number of seventy men. The militia liable to draft consist of "all white male persons above the age of eighteen years and under the age of fifty years, residing permanently or temporarily in this State, not specially exempt by law," including all exempts discharged from conscription; all who may have furnished substitutes between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, to the State or Confederate army; and all field, company and staff officers not in active service. And the militia officers of the several counties are hereby commanded to enroll all such persons in their respective counties and districts previous to the time specified for the draft. In making the draft, the names of all persons liable to militia duty, whether enrolled or not, whether or not absent on the day of muster, will be drawn according to law, their numbers recorded, and certificates thereof transmitted to the Brigadier General in command, in order that present as well as future vacancies in the companies in active service may be promptly supplied.

II. The Legislature has provided for the government of the State troops in active service, the army regulations and articles of war of the Confederate States and the act of Congress entitled "An Act to relieve the army of disabled and incompetent officers," thereof, so far as a draft being made the persons so drafted and ordered into active service, together with volunteers in State service will be immediately subject to the Army Regulations and Articles of War of the Confederate States.

III. Commanders of brigades, regiments and battalions in active service, will announce to their respective commands, that by the orders of Lieutenant-General Pemberton, under the direction of the Secretary of War, all persons of conscript age, who have been heretofore detailed or drafted from the militia as "Minute Men," and all members of volunteer companies of State troops heretofore organized, will return to their present organizations until the State troops shall be relieved from active service.

IV. By an act of the Legislature "all discharges heretofore granted upon certificates of physicians, approved by county surgeons, are revoked and held for naught;" and all surgeons who shall hereafter grant certificates of disability, without proper examination and proof of such disability, will be subject to such penalties as may be imposed by a court-martial.

V. All persons detailed or drafted as "Minute Men," and all members of volunteer companies of State troops, including those whose discharges have been revoked by legislative act, who are absentees without leave or deserters, are hereby ordered to report to their respective commands on or before Monday, the 26th inst. And all militia officers, the acting sheriff tax assessor, President and members of the Board of Police, and all other civil officers in each county, are hereby required to arrest and forward to their respective commands all such absentees and deserters that may be found in their respective counties after the 26th inst. According to an act of the Legislature, which provides that "it shall be the duty of office s in the military service of the State and all civil officers in each county to arrest and forward to their respective commands all absentees without leave and deserters belonging to the State or Confederate army, on the requisition of the commanding officer; and on failure to perform such duty, each military or civil officer shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction, shall be fined one hundred dollars in such case." Commanders of State troops will immediately, and from time to time, furnish the above officers with the names of such absentees without leave and deserters from their respective commands, and Quartermaster will furnish transportation on the requisition of such officers.

VI. All volunteer companies of State troops must be speedily filled to the required number of seventy, or be consolidated. But any company of Minute Men or volunteers may be increased to any number not exceeding one hundred, rank and file, by volunteers without draft, and the drafted men or volunteers, at least to the number specified, must be forwarded to their respective companies within five days after volunteering, or after the draft shall have been made.

VII. The several Brigadier Generals of the State are charged with the distribution and execution of these orders.

By order of Major General T. C. TUPPER

E. R. BENNETT,
Captain and A. A. A. General.

ja23 lt

IMPORTANT TO SHOEMAKERS AND TANNERS.

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL DEPARTMENT,
BANKSTON, Miss., January 16 1863.

HAVING been appointed Special Agent by Major L. Mims, Chief Quartermaster Mississippi and East Louisiana for the collection of Hides in the counties north of Jackson, and the distribution of the same among the several tanneries within the said district, and to contract for Shoes and Leather for the Confederate States,

Therefore the proprietors of all tan yards and shoe shops within said district, will report to me at my headquarters, without delay, the number of vats filled and when they will be ready to work out, as also the vats nearly and the number of hides necessary to fill the same; and how many sides of leather and pairs of shoes each proprietor can furnish monthly, and the additional amount of mechanical labor necessary to carry on said factories to the extent of their capacity.

The above information is necessary to an equal distribution of hides among the several tan yards, and to produce uniform prices throughout the State, and make available at the earliest period and in the most economical manner the resources thereof.

All tanners and shoemakers not subject to military duty, not now employed in their vocation, will also report to me if they wish employment.

J. M. WEBSON, Special Agent.
ja23-1m Bankston, Miss.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONTPELIER FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Near Macon, Ga.

REV. JOHN T. PRYSE, M. A.....Rector.
MRS. H. D. PRYSE.....Principal.

THE SPRING SESSION of this Institute will commence on MONDAY, February 2d, 1863.

The course of instruction comprise all the branches of useful and elegant learning requisite to a thorough and accomplished education.

The organization of the Montpelier Institute is such as to unite with the educational advantages of a first-class school, all the comforts and enjoyments of a pleasant Christian home.

Montpelier is widely known as the seat of the once celebrated school under the control of the Right Rev. Stephen Elliott, D. D., Bishop of Georgia. As an eligible location for such a school, it possesses advantages unsurpassed anywhere in the South. With its noted healthfulness of climate, and its spring of excellent water, it combines the charms of a picturesque scenery.

The buildings, embowered in a grove of native and majestic oaks, consist of two main edifices, the Lamar Hall and the Chase Hall, with a chapel, music and lecture rooms, library, studio, cabinet and all other conveniences required for a well organized collegiate institution.

The superior advantages offered by the Montpelier Institute as a school for young ladies, are worthy of the special attention of parents and guardians.

Its retired situation renders it a safe and delightful retreat from the excitements of the times and the frequent interruptions to study, which so seriously retard the scholastic improvement of pupils in towns and cities.

In its fit