Daily Appeal.

JACKSON, MISS.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29.

OUR PRESENT POSITION.

There are points from which the traveler who has toiled up some laborious height can glance back with ennobling satisfaction on the dangerous path he has trod, and with renewed strength press on in his determined course. Such a point in our progress as a people we have reached. Through many a deep and dark valley of death we have passed; over many a track with dread chasms on either side we have forced our weary way; many a mountain obstacle where the impending avalanche threatened us with destruction has been overcome. Through rivers of blood and fields of fire our course has been upward, onward, with no word of compromise, of relaxation, or thought of defeat. And, after two years of unexampled suffering, of heroic daring, of a hundred wasting battles, fields desolated, cities burned, families torn asunder and stripped of all they possessed, pressed by more than a million of hired invaders who were loosed to rob, insult, and ruin us, what, to-day, is our position and condition?

We have, to-day, an army of half a million in the field, armed and provided for. We are manufacturing nearly all the materials of war and supplying all the necessities of the nation. We have a little navy which is crippling the wide-spread commerce of our mighty foe. We have levelled his haughty pretensions to the dust. And, carrying dismay and disaster to the heart of our enemy, we have brought about confusion in his councils, divisions and strife among his rulers, factions in his ranks, and signs of revolution among the masses of his people.

In a nation whose wealth and resources were untold, we have caused gold to rise to fifty per cent. premium, and credit on foreign ports to be reduced sixty-five cents on the dollar. We have exhausted two powerful armies already, and can behold the third—of a million of well-equipped men—literally falling to pieces. We have held the great outlet of the Northwest against all the power of concentrated fleets and armies. While we have endured and suffered, and yielded up our loved and brave ones, have sacrificed homes and property, and borne enough to have crushed out of existence almost any of the old kingdoms of Europe, we still stand proudly erect—*risen, but not uprooted;* destressed, but not cast down—buoyant, defiant and determined as ever—towering amid the ruin our foe has wrought us, in national pride and power.

As we thus glance at the past and at the present hour, with what contempt do we remember the early taunts and boastings of our enemies. "Short, sharp and decisive" was the conflict. "Ninety days"—how often we heard the prophecy—"would end the rebellion."

But the past, with its wondrous lessons and its stirring voices will be worse than lost to us, unless it nerves us for the future. The foe is still before and threatening us. The last death grapple of our desperate enemy will soon occur in Tennessee, in Virginia and on the Mississippi. Thus far the blessing of heaven and our own right arms have foiled those who would despoil us, and guarded the treasure of our freedom and independence. On these alone we must depend hereafter. Neither to Europe, nor the Northwest, nor any fortuitous accident or circumstance, must we depend. *"Those are helped who help themselves."* Light is breaking. The dawn of peace and glory can even now be descried in the not distant horizon. A few weeks, or months at most, of brave, self-reliant devotion, of watchful vigilance, of determined energy, of death-defying resolve, and our gallant ship will ride safely into port, fold her storm-torn wings—"a thing of beauty, and a joy for ever!"

OUR BEST DEFENSIVE POLICY.

Give us dash and daring; movements that may be characterized as locomotive daring; efforts directed such as circumstances may indicate probable of success. True, they may not be conducted strictly according to the regulations, and without the frivolity of prescribed rules; nevertheless, experience has shown we can work outside the covers of a pinafore volume of tactics with more effect than if governed by its contemplated restrictions. What has been done in this way, and may be done again, is briefly summed up by the Chattanooga *Rebel*: "The magnificent dash upon Murfreesboro', by FORREST, last summer, where with a compact column he penetrated the enemy's country over a hundred miles in advance of our position, assailed and carried a fortified and garrisoned city, captured nineteen hundred prisoners and destroyed and brought away two millions of dollars worth of supplies; the splendid movement of VAN DORN upon Holly Springs, with its gigantic fruits; the grand entry and tour of observation, which MORGAN made into and over the "dark and bloody ground;" and lastly, the late achievement of WHEELER upon the Cumberland! Nothing in the annals of the war to equal those exploits." Give us more of these. Besides supplying ourselves they have invariably resulted in depriving the foe of resources. His plans have been disturbed, movements delayed, means exhausted, troops demoralized, and schemes thwarted. Experience should dictate at least a portion of the future conduct of the war.

ANOTHER TENNESSEE MARTYR.

The Shelbyville *Rebel Banner* brings us the sad intelligence of the death of another Tennessean—Col. H. L. W. BRATTON, of the 24th Tennessee volunteers. The following just tribute was paid him by Brigadier-General A. R. STEWART, in his report of the battle of Murfreesboro', before the death of Colonel BRATTON was known:

Col. H. L. W. Bratton, of the 24th regiment, had his left leg shattered near the thigh joint by a piece of shell or grape shot. The limb was amputated, and he was left in the hospital to Murfreesboro', with little hope on the part of the surgeons of his recovery. He was one of the best and bravest officers in the entire army. Always prompt to obey a excessive an order, indefatigable in drilling and disciplining his men, he was animated by a lofty courage and patriotism that bid defiance to danger. He distinguished himself by his cool and courageous bearing, both at Perryville and Murfreesboro', and was indeed a "knight without fear and without reproach."

It has since been ascertained that Col. BRATTON died a day or two after the army retired from Murfreesboro'. He entered the service as a private, became sergeant-major, and then major of his regiment, and finally on the resignation of Col. ALLISON, BRATTON, being next in rank, became colonel. He was modest and unassuming, and had acquired the confidence and esteem not only of his own men, but also of the entire brigade to which he was attached. He has gone to swell the list of noble victims so freely sacrificed by Tennessee upon the altar of liberty.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

In view of the probability that Gov. HARRIS will call an extra session of the Tennessee Legislature at no distant day, a correspondent of the Chattanooga *Rebel* suggests that special elections be ordered without delay in all districts where vacancies have occurred by death or resignation. The suggestion is an important one, as it is well known that the legislative roll has been greatly decreased—partly by the resignation of true men who deemed their presence in the armies of more importance to the cause in which they are enlisted than in the legislative hall; and again, in several instances, by the fall of members upon the battle fields of the revolution. In all the districts where an election can be held without the interference of the enemy, we hope to see one ordered.

FROM CORINTH.—During a movement of Colonel Roddy's cavalry recently made to the vicinity of Corinth, they succeeded in capturing sixteen prisoners and a few horses. A private letter from Tuscumbia, informs us that the prisoners reported ten thousand troops at Corinth. One of them informed the writer that four thousand negroes were being drilled in the camps to "help crush the rebellion," but that a great deal of dissatisfaction existed among the troops in regard to the enlistment of negroes. Another prisoner expressed the opinion that "it would be better to recognize the Confederacy and let it go to hell."

☞ A friend in Yazoo writes us requesting us to call public attention to the privations borne by our troops at Vicksburg, and suggesting that many additions to their comforts might easily be spared from the homes of those they are defending. If the people need any such reminder at this late day they do not deserve the freedom the soldier is suffering for. We will mention, however, that all contributions from the vicinity of Yazoo City, if left with Messrs. Harrison & Hyatt or Barksdale & McFarland, of that city, will be promptly forwarded. Vegetables and fresh meat will be particularly acceptable.

"CONQUER A PEACE."—If this term annoys our evening contemporary we will say, "gain peace," or "win a peace," or "secure a peace," or "obtain peace;" anything for peace, with our neighbor.

THE NEW RULE IN LOUISIANA.

BANKS is weaving a net of despotism over that portion of our sister State, the meshes of which are more subtle than the policy of BUTLER. The latter was open in his tyranny, and the brutal and rigorous manner in which he enforced his edicts, only served to strengthen our friends into resistance. The new commander is proving himself an accomplished tyrant, whose insidious advances are more to be feared than the bold attacks of the Brute who has made himself so infamous. We have the Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet* of the 21st, which contains a series of orders from the Federal commander which demonstrate our friends have nothing to hope from him so far as his power may extend to enforce his edicts.

In order No. 7 he makes another assessment, ostensibly for the relief of the poor, upon those "who have publicly and voluntarily given financial aid, advice and example" to the Southern cause, and also directs the immediate collection of the last assessment by BUTLER. He extends a hope—an idle one, of course—that "property thus applied will be a subject of equitable consideration hereafter."

Another order undertakes to regulate the conduct of the citizen, which, although not so odious in its terms as the famous order of BUTLER, so much deprecated by the civilized world, is equally as unusual, and will attach as much odium to the source from whence it emanated. By its terms the children may become grave political offenders. We append the document in full:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, January 3, 1863.

Notice is hereby given to the commanding general of this department, that offensive personal demonstrations, by language or conduct, of any character, by persons of any class whatever with the intention of giving personal offence, or tending to disturb the public peace, are to be dealt with, and will be punished with relentless severity. Parents will be held responsible for the respectful conduct of their children, and prompt measures will be taken to fasten upon the proper parties any act of this character. All persons who may be witnesses to such conduct are directed, as a measure of public peace, to give information thereof to the provost marshal, or at these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Banks.
RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Ass't. Adj't. General.

Order No. 8 determines property rights. Its regulations are as follows:

1. No further seizure of property will be made, except upon claims for debts due the government, without orders from these headquarters.

2. The Commission will sell at public auction all property in its possession that has not been or may not be claimed or released except such as may be required for the use of the army, and turn over the proceeds thereof to the chief quartermaster, subject to further order. The Commission will cause to be sold, as it may deem best, the crops of any plantations worked under permits from the government, and pay over to the parties working them a part of the proceeds not exceeding one fourth, until after the Commission is satisfied that their contracts have been properly carried out, and take such other measures in regard to such plantations as may be necessary, not involving the government in any expense beyond its interest in the crops.

3. Person working plants issued under orders from the government will account to the commission herein named for the whole crop, and the proceed to which the government is entitled, when realized by the commission, are to be added to the fund in the hands of the quartermaster.

4. All supplies in the hands of commercial agencies in city or country, will be sold as speedily as practicable, the receipts to be applied to the payment of salaries of agents, who will be discharged and paid, and the balance placed in the hands of the quartermaster. Claims of the government upon crops for supplies advanced to planters and other parties will be collected forthwith, and all unsettled claims will be placed in the hands of the chief quartermaster for collection.

5. Abandoned estates may be placed in the charge of overseers or other persons upon such terms and conditions as to profits and labor as may be deemed just and expedient by the commission, due consideration of the rights of the government and all parties in interest.

6. All property, real or personal, liable to confiscation under the acts of Congress, will, upon proper representation and complaint, as provided by law, be adjudicated and disposed of by the order of the district court, provisionally established by the President in pursuance of the acts of Congress.

7. All products of the country sent to the city of New Orleans in good faith, may be sold at market prices, by the proprietors or their factors, for legal currency of the United States, without restriction or confiscation. Planters will find it for their interest to forward their crops to New Orleans, rather than to dispose of them on the plantations.

8. Plantation supplies and other articles not contraband of war, necessary to the working of estates, or to the support of loyal persons, may be purchased in open market by planters or agents, in quantities not inconsistent with the interests and safety of the government, for consumption within the lines of the army, upon the approval and order of the commission herein named. This privilege is accorded to well disposed persons as a measure of relief. Its execution will be closely scrutinized, and its abuse will be summarily punished with the most rigorous severity known to military law. Officers of the army are directed, and naval and civil officers are request, to assist in enforcing the faithful observance of this order.

From Baton Rouge.

We have the *Gazette and Comet* of the 21st. It gives but little of local intelligence, and nothing whatever relative to the Federal army. The following are the provost marshal's regulations by which the city is now governed:

On and after Saturday next, (January 17th) no contrabands allowed about the streets of the city, without a pass, signed by those in charge of them, or some officer of the provost guard.

No contraband to be allowed to occupy houses, other than those assigned to them by the quartermaster, under approval of the provost marshal, except by an order from the provost marshal, or one of his deputies.

No colored person (contraband or otherwise) allowed about the streets of the city after nine o'clock P. M.

No enlisted man allowed about the streets of the city, without a pass from the general commanding post, brigade commander, or surgeons in charge of hospitals. Passes for men belonging to unbrigaded commands, must be procured from the general commanding the post.

No soldier or soldiers belonging to the Provost Guard are allowed to enter houses (public or private) for the purpose of search, without an order from the General Commanding Post, Provost Marshal, or the "Deputy" commanding the District in which said search is to be made.

No person or persons allowed to sell intoxicating liquors, without an order from the Provost Marshal.

No meetings or gatherings (of any character whatever) for amusement or other purposes, to be held or permitted, without permission from the Provost Marshal.

The *Gazette*, in its local column, says:

The events of the week have proved that we are almost forgotten. Were it not that the Lake-Hill, Frank Mansfield, Hogan's Parish, and an occasional trader appeared, we should begin to suppose that our city—the once proud capital of the sugar bowl—was entirely omitted in the system of policies. Mud and water have prevented our usual intercourse with the present community.

THE RIVER.—The water continues to rise and the prospects are that inundations will ensue. Had Louisiana once been recovered A. D. 1863, we supposed freezing and other troubles might have been prevented.

Since our last issue we have to report an unusual occurrence. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday morning, we was discovered from one end of hell to two inches in thickness—the day Saturday we agreeable to a clear system. On Sunday night we awoke to find the streets tolerably washed, and since that time the sun has not shone nor presented a fine instance to shed tears.

The markets continue to be supplied, but prices are enough to fasten the necessaries of life. The commencement of the following information has just been received from an official source:

"Our cavalry made a dash for a large fleet of transports below the Harpeth shoals, causing them to throw overboard their cargoes of stores and hastily to seek safety. Our troops then crossed to the north side of Cumberland river by swimming their horses through the much swollen stream, overpowered the guard, and captured and destroyed an immense collection of subsistence just loaded for transportation to Nashville by wagons."

Certainly our mounted men are opening the eyes of the enemy on the water, as well as on the land.

From the Rebel of the 24th.]

Gens. Wheeler and Forrest are reported to be off on a grand raid. Their late exploits will probably receive the cap of even a greater climax. It was a mistake, which reported their return.

The rumored reinforcements of Rosecrans do not exceed, as the most reliable opinions believe, sufficient artillery to supply the place of that lost at Murfreesboro'. No stir is yet manifested in the way of an advance. Our cavalry outposts are busy along the line of the enemy, and effect valuable reconnoissance daily.

Wheeler's Last Exploit.

We have received positive information, but as yet no full details, relative to the last grand exploit of General Wheeler, already mentioned in our columns. Five large Ohio river steamboats were captured and burned. These were laden with supplies for the army of General Rosecrans, which is suffering, owing to the interruption of the railroad route from Louisville. Accompanying them were two gunboats, as convoys, one of which escaped, fleeing toward Clarksville. The other, W. H. Shield, was captured and destroyed. All the prisoners taken were immediately paroled with the exception of Capt. Van Horn, who happened to be the only commissioned officer. He was brought off, and last evening was at Major-General Cheatham's headquarters, in this place. As an apology for his lame defense, Captain Van Horn says he had not one gun, and that became disabled during the engagement.

This last expedition of Gen. Wheeler was eminently successful, not only in capturing and destroying the valuable property of the enemy, but it will inspire them with a degree of fear for the safety of their river transportation that cannot fail proving very disquieting.—*Shelbyville Banner.*

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.—Our special agent at Fredericksburg reports "all quiet along the lines" yesterday. The usual flags of truce daily arrive and depart, though for several days past the Yankees have refused to exchange papers, consequently we are without our usual advices from the United States, having received nothing later than the evening of the 17th. We are left wholly to conjecture in regard to the refusal of the Yankees to exchange papers.—*Richmond Enquirer, 23d.*

☞ We are told that the stories about Mr. Seward's heavy drinking—so rife the last year—are declared to grow out of the fact that he drinks largely of cold tea, without milk, from a black bottle.

☞ The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that the pickets of the army of the Potomac extend from Falmouth to King George Court House, about twenty-two miles from the former point.

Horrible Disclosures in Relation to a Political Prison.

From the Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis.*]

We speak wholly of the political prison, the prison of State, as we know nothing whatever of what occurs in the prison where "rebels taken in arms" are kept—that is, "the prisoners of war." It must not be forgotten that there have been from six to seven hundred political prisoners at Camp Chase at a time; and although seven hundred have been lately discharged without trial, there are yet there some four hundred. One or two hundred of these have arrived within a few days past from Kentucky and Western Virginia. These men are taken from their homes, some from their beds at night, some from their houses in daytime, and a great many of them are picked up in their fields at work, and never suffered to see their families before being spirited off to Ohio and incarcerated in this celebrated Bastile, which will soon be as famous as Olmutz itself.

Our Ohioans are put into the same prison with these men from other States, and from them we have learned some facts which the people of Ohio ought to know. Many of these men have been kept in this prison for over one year, a great many for five, six, seven and eight months, without even seeing outside, or being allowed to communicate personally with any one, not even wife, child, father, mother, or stranger.

They are furnished with nothing but a single blanket, even these cold nights, unless they are able to purchase additional comforts with money they may be able to command. Many are poor men and unable to purchase; they were not permitted to bring along a change of clothing, and many had on when seized nothing but summer wear, and that has become dirty, worn out, and scarcely hangs upon their backs.

They have no bedding, and are, therefore, compelled to sleep on the bare boards. They have not enough wood furnished them to keep fires up all night, and hence the suffering is intensified by the cold weather. If they attempt, after night, to walk out in the yard to take off the chills of the dreary night, they are instantly threatened to be shot by the guards, as ordered by those in command.

Dr. Allen, of Columbiana county, Ohio, said he laid on a bare board until his hips were black and blue. The wood furnished them is four feet long, and they are compelled, each morn, to chop it up for themselves, and the provisions being furnished raw, they have to cook for themselves. Recollect, always, that these are political prisoners, against whom no one appears as accuser, and no trial is permitted.

The prison is become filthy—awfully so—and the rats are in droves. If the prisoners attempt to kill one of the rats they are forbidden and threatened with being shot instantly. Recollect always, as we have said above, these are political prisoners, against whom some malicious scoundrel has succeeded a suspicion of disloyalty, but whose name is kept a secret, and hence there can be no trial.

The prison is perfectly alive with lice, and no chance is given to escape the living vermin. A dead man, one of the prisoners, was the other day carried out to the dead yard, and laid there over night, and when visited in the morning by other prisoners, who heard there was a dead man there, they found his hair on his head stiff with lice and knits—the lice creeping into his eyes in great numbers, and, as he lay with his mouth open, the lice were thick crawling in and out of his open mouth.

Not long since two of the prisoners got into a scuffle in trying their strength and deadly into a fight, as was supposed, and several other persons rushed to part them, when the guards from the lookout above fired on them, killing an old man by the name of Jones from Western Virginia, and the ball grazing the skull of another, he fell, and it was supposed at first he was killed also; another of the balls passed through a board at the head of a sick man in the hospital, and only scared him by a few inches. The two men in the scuffle were not hurt.

We might go further, but God knows this is enough for one time. It is enough to make one's blood run cold to think of.

Now, if any one doubts this—if the author lies at camp or at the State House doubts it—if the Legislature, when it meets, will raise a committee, we promise to name the witnesses, who, if sent for, will, under oath, prove all this and as much more, some of which is too indecent to print in a newspaper for the public ear.

Conservatism in Illinois.

From the Richmond Dispatch.]

The movements of the conservatives in Illinois is one of the most important events which has transpired in the Federal Union since the rupture of the old Union. Mr. Richardson was nominated by a legislative caucus of that State, which adopted a series of resolutions denouncing the Lincoln despotism in the most decisive language for its suspension of the habeas corpus, its outrageous and cruel imprisonment of its citizens in its bastiles without accusation and without trial; its usurpations of the powers of the Constitution in many respects, but especially in the proclamation abolishing slavery; and "its perversion of the war into a war of abolition." They further favor of the restoration of the Union by peaceful means, and, with that object, propose a cessation of hostilities and the assembling of a convention. These resolutions we publish to-day, together with a speech from Mr. Richardson himself, taking very strong grounds against the despotic acts of Lincoln.

These resolutions are in themselves important; but their consequence is greatly strengthened by the intelligence that Richardson has been elected to the senate of the Illinois Legislature, receiving sixty-six out of a hundred—the entire number of both houses. We hope this may be true. The blow coming from Lincoln's own State is a heavy one to him, and will probably suspend his jokes longer than they have been at any time since he has been in Washington.

Illinois is a powerful State of the great Northwest, whose real interests are just as hostile to Puritan New England as are our own. That she should take this decided stand against the Abolition fanatics, the fanaticism and malignity of New England, is a sign of the times at the North full of significance. It cannot but be regarded as the outgiving of the impatience of the Puritan rule that must ultimately terminate in a more formidable resistance to it and a separation from that detestable portion of the Union which has been the source of all the troubles among the States, as it has been of all the new schools of philosophy and religion which have so fearfully demoralized society at the North.

We hope that the men who are making this bold movement in Illinois, and Mr. Richardson at their head, sedulously persevere in the idea of that impossibility; the restoration of the old Union. They could do nothing less than this. But they propose with this view a cessation of hostilities. It can hardly be doubted that the ostensible cessation of the war must be its permanent demise. It cannot be renewed—at least, by the present parties to it.

These conservatives can do no less than praise the old Union and pray for its restoration; but we doubt whether they dream of a renewal of this war even if the overtures for the restoration of the Union fail. It is a political sequence of the dissolution that has taken place that there shall be another dissolution—that the Northwest shall split off from the Northeast.

We are satisfied that there has been among Northwestern men a growing hate for New England, and a growing respect, at least, for the Southern States. The generous exhibition of our disposition for a fair and liberal arrangement with the inhabitants of the upper Mississippi, and for commercial intercourse deprives them of the only real apprehension of injury from the dissolution of the Union which disturbed them. To light hopelessly for a Union from which them they can enjoy all the commercial advantages they ever had without it, is a folly to which their eyes must be gradually opening. On the one hand these benefits are proffered by the South; on the other they behold endless taxation to maintain the wasteful Lincoln despotism in an unnecessary war, and the disgusting and arrogant rule of Puritanism, while they remain tributary to the opulence of that maritime power and grandeur of those Eastern States and cities in which they cannot share.

The Situation.

From the Chattanooga Rebel, January 23d.]

The Federal pickets extend out of Murfreesboro' a few miles in the direction of Shelbyville and Manchester. No further advance has been made except on the McMinnville road. Here they have sent a brigade sixteen miles, to Readyville. This brigade represented to be foraging in a most approved style of vandalism in Wilson and DeKalb counties.

Gen. Buford, with a large force of cavalry, is stationed at Beech Grove, eight ten miles this side of Murfreesboro', and fourteen from Readyville. His scouts are engaged in active reconnoitering duty.

The magnificent *coup de guerre* performed by Forrest and Wheeler below Nashville—which resulted in the destruction of the enemy's transports—was even more successful and brilliant than first accounts represented.

The following information has just been received from an official source:

"Our cavalry made a dash for a large fleet of transports below the Harpeth shoals, causing them to throw overboard their cargoes of stores and hastily to seek safety. Our troops then crossed to the north side of Cumberland river by swimming their horses through the much swollen stream, overpowered the guard, and captured and destroyed an immense collection of subsistence just loaded for transportation to Nashville by wagons."

Certainly our mounted men are opening the eyes of the enemy on the water, as well as on the land.

From the Rebel of the 24th.]

Gens. Wheeler and Forrest are reported to be off on a grand raid. Their late exploits will probably receive the cap of even a greater climax. It was a mistake, which reported their return.

The rumored reinforcements of Rosecrans do not exceed, as the most reliable opinions believe, sufficient artillery to supply the place of that lost at Murfreesboro'. No stir is yet manifested in the way of an advance. Our cavalry outposts are busy along the line of the enemy, and effect valuable reconnoissance daily.

Wheeler's Last Exploit.

We have received positive information, but as yet no full details, relative to the last grand exploit of General Wheeler, already mentioned in our columns. Five large Ohio river steamboats were captured and burned. These were laden with supplies for the army of General Rosecrans, which is suffering, owing to the interruption of the railroad route from Louisville. Accompanying them were two gunboats, as convoys, one of which escaped, fleeing toward Clarksville. The other, W. H. Shield, was captured and destroyed. All the prisoners taken were immediately paroled with the exception of Capt. Van Horn, who happened to be the only commissioned officer. He was brought off, and last evening was at Major-General Cheatham's headquarters, in this place. As an apology for his lame defense, Captain Van Horn says he had not one gun, and that became disabled during the engagement.

This last expedition of Gen. Wheeler was eminently successful, not only in capturing and destroying the valuable property of the enemy, but it will inspire them with a degree of fear for the safety of their river transportation that cannot fail proving very disquieting.—*Shelbyville Banner.*

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.—Our special agent at Fredericksburg reports "all quiet along the lines" yesterday. The usual flags of truce daily arrive and depart, though for several days past the Yankees have refused to exchange papers, consequently we are without our usual advices from the United States, having received nothing later than the evening of the 17th. We are left wholly to conjecture in regard to the refusal of the Yankees to exchange papers.—*Richmond Enquirer, 23d.*

☞ We are told that the stories about Mr. Seward's heavy drinking—so rife the last year—are declared to grow out of the fact that he drinks largely of cold tea, without milk, from a black bottle.

☞ The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that the pickets of the army of the Potomac extend from Falmouth to King George Court House, about twenty-two miles from the former point.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[*Last Night's Dispatches.*]

DEMORALIZATION IN SHERMAN'S ARMY.

New States in the Federal Union.

Abolition Loss at Arkansas Post.

Special to the Daily Appeal.]

GRENADA, January 28.—The Chicago Times of the 20th says the move on Arkansas Post was made to save the Federal army from entire demoralization. It states that Sherman's disastrous and disgraceful repulse from before Vicksburg had its natural results; utter demoralization was everywhere apparent; every soldier was disheartened; confidence in their leader was gone, and that an army of ten thousand well drilled men could have put them to flight. An open mutiny was most imminent, when McClernand extemporized the Arkansas Post expedition.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 25th states that three new States, Nebraska, Colorado and Nevada, have been admitted into the Federal Union.

There had been large sales of cotton in New York at 76¢.

Gorman's expedition up White river has returned, having only captured two guns at Duvall's bluff, which the Confederates could not get on the railroad. They evacuated Camden, St. Charles, and other points, before Gorman could get them.

The Federal loss at Arkansas Post is estimated by themselves at sixteen hundred. H.

CAPTURE OF ARKANSAS POST.

Particulars from Federal Reports.

Special to the Daily Appeal.]

GRENADA, January 28.—The St. Louis Republican of the 19th has the following in reference to the capture of Arkansas Post:

The attack was made on Friday by the gunboats. Skirmishing and cannonading was continued on Saturday and until Sunday morning, when the land forces stormed the works. The rebels were shelled from their earthworks, two miles below. At this point the Louisville was struck several times, three shots entering her port holes, killing four of the crew and cutting the escape pipe. The land forces debarked below the fortifications and attacked them in the rear. Every rebel gun was dismounted by the fire from the gunboats. Gen. Churchill's force was thirty-five hundred, which was reinforced on Sunday by two regiments of Texas Rangers. H.

[*Our Latest Dispatches.*]

Steamers En Route.

CHARLESTON, January 28.—One day's later advices from Nassau report the sailing of a large number of steamers for southern ports.

Attack Upon a Gunboat.

A dispatch from Hardeville says that Capt. Tarle's artillery attacked a gunboat at Buckingham Ferry on Tuesday. No loss was sustained on our side; that of the enemy not known.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, January 28.—There has been a continuous snow all day.

Advices from Fredericksburg represent all quiet. The tempestuous weather has probably disconcerted the enemy's plans and defeated his programme for the capture of Richmond and Wilmington. He will not be able to accomplish anything in Northern Virginia and Eastern North Carolina this winter.

Butler's Experience in New Orleans.

Butler has arrived home at last and made another characteristic speech. He said: "Within the first month after my arrival four-ten thousand of the base and slaves of New Orleans had taken the oath of allegiance—not by lip service only, but from their hearts—and from that day I found no man owning slaves who would take the oath of allegiance except for the purpose of saving property. I found working men true to and slaveholders false to the Union, and dealt kindly with the working men and dealt harshly with the slaveholders."

From Europe.

The Paris correspondent of the New York World says: "I repeat to-day that my conviction that a recognition of the Confederacy will take place first by France, and then by all the European powers is a foregone conclusion. It is now a question of time."

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce, states, on the best authority, that the Alabama would sail immediately for the East Indies.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune says the newspapers give no idea of the extent of the suffering in Rouen and its neighborhood, produced by the cotton famine.

Doubtful.

The Lynchburg Republican says a gentleman who left Knoxville on Sunday last, reports that the Kentucky Legislature had passed, by a majority of five to one, an ordinance of secession from the Abolition Union.

Greeley's Opinion.

In a late speech in New York, Horace Greeley said: "I do not see the immediate result of the war. I am not certain that, under the leaders we have, and the management we have, an immediate triumph is at all certain."

Mobism Feared in New York.

The Legislature of New York has been in fear of a mob for a week past, and the police have been called upon to enforce order.

Rosecrans in Danger.

The New York Post advocates a backward movement and says: The rebel army in Tennessee can be strengthened by the bulk of Lee's army, and would have abundant time to fall upon Rosecrans and Grant, and destroy them before our Eastern forces could reach the rebel capital.

Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, January 28.—In the senate Phelan, of Mississippi, introduced a bill for the condemnation to public use of all cotton within the Confederate States. Referred to a select committee.

The supreme court bill was further discussed.

In the house various propositions were submitted, but no Confederate action upon any subject, when the exemption bill was taken up. The house went into secret session.

Another Arrival.

CHARLESTON, January 29.—Still another steamer from Nassau arrived safely, last night, at a Confederate port.

Northern Items.

RICHMOND, January 29.—Northern dates of the 26th have been received, but the news is unimportant.

The Yankees were prevented from crossing the Rappahannock by the condition of the roads. One correspondent says it was impossible to draw an empty wagon through the dreadful mud, and the whole army was stuck fast.

A submerged cable is to be laid between New Orleans and Fortress Monroe.

A dispatch from Curtis states that three gunboats had ascended White river to Des Arc, taking 150 prisoners and two Columbiads.

General Wool having ordered all the New York State militia to report to him, General Hall, commander of the State forces, entered a vigorous protest. This step caused great excitement.

From the Front.

General Wharton advises us yesterday that all was quiet in front of his carefully guarded lines. We hear the same reports from other points in advance of us. The Federals are resting quietly and doing their best to recuperate their shattered ranks. They continue in somewhat grievous strife for the lack of subsistence. Up to the time of the battle of Murfreesboro they had the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad running fifteen miles out, but since then Wheeler and Dick McCann have seriously impeded their operations by destroying a locomotive and construction train and a bridge a few miles this side of Nashville. The heavy rains of last week also destroyed the railroad bridge across Stone river, near Murfreesboro, which our forces left standing.

The Abolitionists at Nashville are also suffering from the recent interruption of river navigation at Harpeth Shoals. They have discovered by this time that, though there may be a flood tide in the Cumberland, Wheeler and Forrest have a way of obstructing rivers before which both gunboats and steamers must succumb.

We have also positive information that what Gen. John H. Morgan left of the Louisville and Nashville railroad in the way of bridges and embankments has been destroyed by the recent heavy rains.—*Rebel Banner.*

Yankee Finances.

Mr. Spaulding, (Republican), of New York, in the course of a speech, delivered by him in the house of representatives, on the 13th inst., upon the financial condition of the North, said:

The time has arrived when our finances must engage the earnest attention of all loyal representatives. We were in great peril last year; but our dangers are twofold what they were then. It was very difficult last year to provide the money to meet the large appropriations made for the support of the army and navy. It will be still more difficult to meet the enlarged requirements of the current and the next fiscal year.

The army bill alone appropriates over $731,000,000, which, added to the estimates of all the other expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, amounts to the enormous sum of $1,095,431,123,50, to which must be added the amount still required for appropriations and deficiency of the year ending June 30, 1863, and which, according to the report of the Secretary, amounted, on the 1st of December, to the sum of $354,221,121,30—making the whole aggregate required to meet appropriations during the next eighteen months $1,746,634,315,15.

Casualties in the 10th Mississippi Regiment, at the late Battle of Murfreesboro'.

Field and Staff Officers—Wounded: Major James Barr, in thigh, severely.

Company A, Captain Fleming.—Wounded: 2d Lieut. D. W. C. Smith, in left leg, slightly; Privates B. S. Symum, below left knee, slightly; J. D. Wooten, in thigh, severe; J. G. Newel, left leg, severely; E. Lane, in left hand, slightly. Killed: S. E. Thompson. Missing: T. R. Deckard.

Company B, Captain Inge.—Wounded: Capt. R. A. Inge, left thigh, severely; Corporal Henry Bassel, leg, slightly; Corporal C. Eustis, thigh, severely; Privates Chas. Irvine, left arm, severely; A. Roger, leg slightly; M. Hughes, head, slightly; R. Kibbe, breast, slightly. Missing: W. G. Dunbar, J. L. Spencer, A. C. Montes.

Company C, Captain Finley.—Wounded: Capt. J. L. Finley, arm, slightly; Lieut. W. H. Rodgers, thigh, severely; Corporal J. J. Austin, arm, slightly; Corporal R. B. Tatum, neck, severely; Privates W. Bradley, arm, slightly; W. Calloway, groin, slightly; E. Franks, wrist, slightly; W. F. Law, shoulder slightly; F. N. Pyeant, ankle, severely; S. M. Savage, thigh, severely; T. L. Smith, shoulder, severely; D. P. Shepherd, bowels, severely.

Company D, Lieut. Mosely, commanding.—Killed: Lieut. J. P. Mosely. Wounded: Sergt. W. D. Christman, head, slightly; Corporal J. G. Rowland, leg, severely; Privates Sam Sloan, shoulder, slightly; J. Z. Weeks, arm, severely; G. W. Strickler, hand, slightly.

Company E, Captain Bell.—Wounded: 2d Sergt. W. R. Gamon, head, slightly; 1st Sergt. T. G. Ross, foot, slightly; Privates T. A. Schooler, arm, slightly; J. D. Watson, head, severely; J. B. Taylor, arm, slightly; Benj. Cain, finger, slightly; G. Sutinger, arm, slightly.

Company F, Lieut. Campbell, commanding.—Wounded: 1st Sergt. J. S. Hahn, left hand, slightly; Private M. Frame, right foot off, severely.

Company G, Captain Betts.—Killed: Lieut. D. W. Owen, Sergeant M. R. Duncan, Corporal A. Rutledge, Private E. King. Wounded: Captain E. G. Betts, side and shoulder, slightly; Sergeant G. E. Calcoast, head, slightly; Corporal A. E. Spearman, leg, slightly; Privates Frank Rodgers, leg, severely; J. T. Hart, arm, slightly; W. L. Griffin, head and neck, slightly; D. H. Camp, J. J. Duncan, hand, slightly; Wesley Wilson, both legs, severely; D. S. Gentry, hip, severely; A. V. Lessel, thigh, slightly; A. J. Wright, head, severely.

Company H, Captain Sharp.—Killed: Corporal S. E. Siles, Private W. E. Downs. Wounded: 1st Lieutenant D. H. Conklin, groin, severely; 1st Sergeant R. H. Jobbosal, leg, severely; 3d Sergeant Richard Brock, severely; Privates R. H. Collier, leg, severely; R. G. Harris, head, slightly; N. G. Heath, wrist, slightly; Jno. Roberts, hand, slightly; J. Williams, arm, slightly; D. N. Nelson, back, severely; B. R. Nash, leg, slightly. Missing: D. P. Lancaster.

Company I, 1st Lieutenant Boggan, commanding.—Wounded: 1st Lieut. T. L. Boggan, thigh, severely; Privates J. T. Edward, leg, severely. Missing: Private W. L. Pett.

Company K, Lieut. Wilson, commanding.—Wounded: Privates J. S. Braddock, head, slightly; W. T. Chism, thigh, slightly; N. M. Stanford, neck and left arm, slightly; J. T. Willbanks, breast, slightly; J. G. Perkins, right lung, severely.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the 27th Mississippi Regiment in the Battles of the 30th and 31st of December, 1862.

Field and staff—Killed: Lieutenant-Colonel James L. Autry. Wounded: Colonel T. M. Jones, slightly; Captain E. R. Nelson, acting major, severely.

Company A, Lieutenant Wm. M. Hannah commanding—Killed: Sergeant P. C. Bridges. Wounded: Privates Wm. Johnson, slightly; and J. W. Christopher, slightly.

Company B, Captain A. McLemore commanding—Wounded: Lieutenant S. M. Pegg, seriously; Sergeant J. F. Rawls, serious; Corporal L. F. Pittman, severely; Privates Wm. Pate, seriously, arm amputated; A. J. Vollentine, seriously; J. M. Pittman, slightly; J. C. West, slightly; J. W. Robertson, seriously.

Company C, Captain A. J. Jones commanding—Wounded: Privates R. Wheatley, seriously; J. W. Mitchell, seriously; J. H. Calder, slightly.

Company D, Lieutenant P. P. Brown commanding—Killed: Privates M. E. Ross, and Jas. Garner. Wounded: Orderly-Sergeant J. R. Noel, slightly; Privates James Fowler, slightly; G. B. Arndale, slightly; J. A. Bell, slightly.

Company E, Lieutenant M. C. Edwards commanding—Killed: Lieutenant M. C. Edwards; Privates W. J. Cato, and G. B. Simmons. Wounded: Sergeant M. Allen, slightly; Corporal J. M. Nash, seriously; Privates Z. A. Cato, seriously; G. W. Jordan, arm, slightly; W. R. Cook, seriously; E. A. West, severely; R. K. McPherson, seriously; B. F. Blackman, seriously; H. D. Freeland, slightly; S. B. Blackman,