THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1863. VOL. XIV, NO. 33

MEMPHIS "NOVELTY WORKS,"

GREENSBORO', GA.

100 MACHINISTS and GUNSMITHS wanted to work on Pistol contract. Apply to LEECH & RIGDON, Greensboro', Georgia. fe28 2w

General Orders from Gen. Cooper.

Published for the information of officers detailed on recruiting service or this State.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, February 7th, 1863.

General Order No. 16.]

I. THE special measures instituted in the circular from this office of the 8th January, ult., were intended to aid, and in no wise to suspend the operations under rules of the regularly established system of conscription.

Reports have been received that officers thus sent from the army have been practically setting aside the system, decisions and exemptions established under the authority of the Commandants of Conscripts in the respective States, and are neglecting to make to those officers any returns of the conscripts gathered by them.

It is hereby ordered that all officers acting under the authority of the circular in question, shall refrain from interfering with any conscripts in the custody of the officers regularly on conscription duty, and shall assert no claim over them otherwise than by estimates on the commandants for the quota to which their requirements shall be entitled under the principle of pro rata distribution; also that they shall respect certificates of exemption issued by regular enrolling officers, reporting for decision of the commandant any case in which the exemption may appear to them to have been improperly granted; that in no case shall they themselves grant certificates of exemption or detail; that in all doubtful cases or cases of appeal from their decision, they shall refer to the regular enrolling officers, or the commandants; and that they shall furnish to the local enrolling officer or the commandants of conscripts for the State, descriptive lists of all persons within conscription age, recruited or gathered by them.

II. The commandant of conscripts in making their reports to the Bureau of Conscription, will return separately the conscripts gathered and reported to them, under the system instituted by the circular above referred to. By order.

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

[Official] M. R. CLARK, Major and A. A. G., Commandant Conscripts, State of Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE OF CONSCRIPTION, Brookhaven, February 19, 1863.

General Order No. 7.]

ALL persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years, except those drafted into the "Minute Men for State service," prior to January 7th, 1863, are hereby ordered to report to the Camps of Instruction in their different districts. Those who have furnished substitutes heretofore, whose substitutes are now within the ages of conscription, are also ordered to report to the Camps of Instruction. No men between the ages of eighteen and forty are liable to a draft into the State service, but those men [illegible] and such as have been discharged from conscription; and all militia officers are forbidden to enrol any person liable to conscription.

The attention of all recruiting officers on duty in this State is called to General Order No. 16 published February 7, 1863 from Adjutant and Inspector General's office. By order, M. R. CLARK, Major and A. A. General, Commanding Conscripts State of Mississippi. F. A. MILLER, Adjutant. fe23 1w

WANTED,

TO BUY or hire, a YOUNG GIRL, as NURSE, 14 or 15 years of age, one who has been well trained. Address M. C. R., Appeal office. fe23 1w

MACHINISTS, ATTENTION.

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

All Machinists arriving from New Orleans, by applying to Major Dumonteil, at Camp Moore, will be immediately detailed to our Armory and furnished with transportation. Good wages will be given good Machinists, and board can be had at moderate rates. COOK & BROTHER, Armory, Athens, Ga. fe19 1m*

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD.

THE ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, for the examination of Medical officers in this Department, meets daily in the ante-room of the Senate Chamber. Medical officers who have not heretofore been examined by a regularly constituted Confederate Medical Board, are required to report for examination, or decline doing so in writing. All those refusing so to do will be dropped from the rolls by the War Department. Only those assigned to orders, having appointments or letters of invitation from the Secretary of War, will be examined.

As the Board will visit Vicksburg, Medical officers on duty at that post and vicinity will, for the present, be exempt from this notice. O. S. KNODE, President Army Medical Board. fe12 2w

REBEL MATCHES, Rebel Matches, Rebel Matches!

THE undersigned having established a MATCH MANUFACTORY in the city of Jackson, would inform those wishing to purchase that all orders from a distance, accompanied with the cash will be promptly filled. M. STERN & CO., Jackson, Miss. fe17 1m

THE WIDOW'S GIFT.

THOSE who have no SALT—who have been made widows by this war, and who are poor—can get EACH ONE BUSHEL, to the number of one hundred, from J. C. McALLISTER, Jackson, Miss. fe18

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Quinby & Robinson, of Memphis, Tenn., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present the same to W. T. Quinby who is the one authorized to pay, and all persons who are indebted to said firm will make immediate payment to said Quinby, who has been authorized to settle said firm's business. WM. T. QUINBY, W. A. ROBINSON, General Partners, J. S. CLAYHORN, Special Partner. Etowah, Ga., January 2, 1863. fe16

A CARD!

THE undersigned is informed that during his absence busy and malicious enemies have propagated falsehoods and circulated industriously the vilest slanders against him, which would be totally unworthy of notice if confined to the locality where the authors are known. Slander, like rumor, hath a thousand tongues, and silently and insidiously plants prejudices where the denial or refutation may never reach. I have, therefore, deemed it proper to depart from the rule of dignified silence in the hope that the authors may travel with the poison and in order to stamp with eternal infamy the [illegible] of the reports damaging to my standing commercial, social and political. This is the home of my adoption, the birthplace of my children, around which all my hopes of happiness are centered, and if it has been lived among you for twenty-five years, with an irreproachable reputation, is to be of no avail against the tongue of scandal, then have I lived in vain [illegible] the standard of true Southern honor. At the proper time these matters will be investigated and the creeping creatures, like their slimy prototypes, will be brought from their hiding places to the light of day, to be crushed beneath the heel of truth and justification. A. LEVI. fe14 1m

The Port Hudson and Clinton (La.) papers please copy and send bills to this office for collection.

FOR SALE!

THE subscriber offers for sale one of the most desirable TRACTS OF PLANTATION LAND in Louisiana, situated on the Amite river, near Lake Maurepas in the parish of Livingston, containing near sixteen hundred acres, two hundred and fifty of open land, with improvements.

This land grows cotton, cane and corn, equal to the best Louisiana land; and second to none for the purpose of stock raising, cattle and hogs having an excellent range winter and summer range—it is easy of access, being only fifteen miles west of Ponchatoula on the New Orleans and Jackson railroad and fifty miles northwest of New Orleans by the lakes. Particulars will be given by addressing the undersigned, G. T. RAOUL, Independence, La. fe24-2w*

DESERTED,

CAMP 46TH REGIMENT ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS, Near Vicksburg, Miss., February 18th, 1863.

PRIVATE HUGH FAULKNER, company F, 46th Alabama regiment, answering the following description: A native of Ireland, fifty-one years of age, 5 feet seven and a half inches high, fair complexion, gray eyes, dark hair, a small piece taken out of his left ear, deserted this camp on the 12th instant. The usual reward will be paid for his apprehension and safe delivery to any proper authority. JOHN B. SPINKS, Captain Co. F, 46th Alabama Regiment. fe20 1w

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, Jackson Miss., February 17th, 1863.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,

SIX experienced "LEATHER CURRIERS" for Government work. S. HELYER, Captain and A. Quartermaster. fe17

WANTED,

TO HIRE, a No. 1 WASHER and IRONER. Address M. C. R., Appeal office. fe24-1w

JAS. S. KNAPP, D. D. S.,

MAY be consulted by mail at his residence at [illegible] county, Miss., on Dental operations. He will visit Brookhaven professionally for the week commencing Monday, the [illegible] day of February. fe20 1m*

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of LEVY, BRO. & CO., of Lexington, and L. W. TEMPLE & CO., of Carrollton, are dissolved by mutual consent. L. W. Temple is authorized to collect all debts due the concern in Carrollton, and M. Levy all debts due the house in Lexington. M. LEVY, D. LEVY, L. W. TEMPLE. ja26

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly BY John R. McClanahan----Benjamin F. Dill, Under the firm and style of McCLANAHAN & DILL, To whom all letters on business, or otherwise, should be addressed.

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

THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF REUNION.

EDITORS APPEAL: It is certainly a matter of astonishment that the people of the North will still cling to the idea that the reunion of the States is a possibility, and the manner in which the subject has been treated by the Southern press is equally astonishing—none of them having ever touched, so far as I have seen, the real cause which renders that event an utter impossibility. It is true the press have advanced sufficient reasons why the Southern States should forever refuse to again become a part of the Federal Union; but while they have held up good and sufficient reasons—reasons that should have long since dispelled the delusive hope from the mind of every sensible man in the North—they have passed by unnoticed one consideration which so peers above every thing yet advanced, that, when examined comparatively, all other causes sink into utter insignificance.

The causes which impelled the separation in the first instance still existing, are quite sufficient to prevent the South from returning to the Union, nor would it be possible for these States to return while those causes remain without stultifying themselves; but the grievances which drove us out might have been, and could still be removed—hence it would not be impossible to reconstruct the Union if that were the only obstacle.

The bitterness of feeling on the part of the Southern people towards the North, inspired by the haughty attempt of those people to lord it over us, by the cruel and inhuman war they have waged against us—by the thousand and one sets of outrage committed upon the persons and property of our people—by the total disregard of every principle of civilized warfare, and above all, the effort on their part to incite our servile population to deeds of violence and outrage upon our women and children, is an obstacle to reunion which would require an age to remove, if, indeed, it could be removed at all.

The contempt we feel for the Yankee character—the pride inspired by a comparison of Southern statesmen, Southern soldiers, Southern women and Southern chivalry with the miserable pretenders of the North—the gratification which swells our bosoms when we remember that we are in no way responsible for the barbarous despotism inaugurated by the Yankee administration—all, all admonish us to resist, and, in the language of your interesting correspondent, "Secessia," to "fight till the last drop of Southern blood is spilt, and till every man, woman and child is slain, rather than again claim brotherhood with a nation of thieves and robbers." But let us admit that all these causes might be removed, yet there is one consideration which must ever exist so far as foreign or outside influences are concerned, that will forever cause the Southern heart to swell with indignation at the bear thought of a reunion of the States under the Yankee government. That consideration is Southern patriotism. When the people of the Southern States could no longer find that protection to their persons and property in the old Union which was guaranteed by the Constitution; when these States could no longer share that equality which was the basis of the compact, when the dearest rights of the people of the South were not only threatened, but actually invaded by the party in power in the government at Washington, it was but natural that we should exercise the right—yes, the duty of withdrawing our allegiance, our support, our love from the establishment, and endeavor to rear for ourselves a government that would meet the ends for which governments are established; one that would elicit the love and support of our people. How we have succeeded, let the universal harmony, the unity, the self-sacrificing devotion of our people answer. We have built a government which not only enchains the hearts of our own people and promises all that the most sanguine could desire, but it commands the respect and the admiration of all the prominent nations of the earth. We have sustained it with a chivalry and devotion which is without a parallel in the history of the world, and with a success that would have been creditable to the mightiest war powers of the earth. We have consecrated it with the best blood of our land. We have watered it with the tears and nourished it with the prayers of every woman within the area of its limits. We have shown, and are still daily evincing a willingness to sacrifice all home comforts, life and family to preserve it, a living, lasting monument to its defenders and supporters. And shall we now be told by the venal devotees of interest and policy that we do not love it? Can we listen unmoved to arguments for reunion, based upon promises of the re-establishment of constitutional supremacy? Never. Though every vestige of grievance should be entirely effaced from memory itself—though assurances of security and perfect equality in the old Union, as reliable as the promises of the sacred book, should be held out to us—yet would the people of the South prefer a lifetime of war and a final doom of complete extermination rather than abandon our glorious Confederacy to Abolition rule—rather than acknowledge that the tears of our noble women, and the blood of our brave and generous spirits have been shed in vain. Let hopeful gentlemen of the North look to this. They may exterminate our people, but they can never remove from our hearts the love we cherish for our young Confederacy, or the consciousness of duty that prompts us to war for its preservation.

LIEUTANT CO. H, 27TH LA.

☞ The office of the Rockport (Ind.) *Democrat*, which was destroyed by a mob of Abolition soldiers recently, has been renewed, and the paper has again been issued by Col. Jones, its former editor.

SPEECH FOR STOPPING THE WAR.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, by Mr. Conway, an Able Republican from Kansas—He Proposes the Acknowledgment of the Confederates—A Radical View of the Question.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

A few days ago, Mr. Conway, of Kansas, one of the most ultra, as well as one of the ablest of the Republican members of Congress, made a strong speech in favor of peace and the stoppage of the war. The speech is said to have the approval of Governor Andrew, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Horace Greely, and other leading Abolitionists, who held a caucus in Washington just before it was delivered. It is a very important demonstration. We take the following extracts from it, which show its character:

HE IS AGAINST REUNION.

SIR: I am not in favor of restoring the Constitutional relations of slaveholders to the Union, or of the war to that end. On the contrary, I am utterly and forever opposed to both. I am in favor of the Union as it exists to-day. I am in favor of recognizing the loyal States as the American nation, based, as they are, on the principle of freedom for all, without distinction of race, color or condition. I believe it to be the manifest destiny of the American nation to ultimately control the American continent on this principle. I conceive that, therefore, the true object of this war is to revolutionize the national government by resolving the North into the nation and the South into a distinct public body, leaving us in a position to pursue the latter as a separate State. I believe that the direction of war to any other end is a perversion of it, calculated to subvert the very object it was designed to effect.

HIS UNIONISM.

I have never allowed myself to indulge in that superstitious idolatry of the Union so prevalent among the simple but honest people, nor that political cant about the Union, so prevalent among dishonest ones; I have simply regarded it as a form of government to be valued in proportion to its merits as an instrument of national prosperity and honor.

THE SOUTH INDEPENDENT.

This war which has come in between the North and the South for the past two years, has made a revolution. It has substituted in the South another government for that of the Union. This is the fact, and the fact in such a matter is the important thing. It settles the law. No technicality in a question of this kind can stand. The war has utterly dissolved the connection between the North and South, and rendered them separate and independent powers in the world. This is the necessary legal effect of civilized war anywhere. It makes the belligerent parties independent for the time being, and, unless the one succumbs to the other, they continue independent of each other forever. The principle is laid down by Vattel as follows: When a nation becomes divided into two parties, absolutely independent, and no longer acknowledge a common superior, the State is dissolved, and the war between the two parties stands upon the same ground, in every respect, as a public war between two different nations.—Book III, chapter 17, page 428. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that so learned and profound a jurist as the honorable member from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens] should express the same opinion. * * * *

THE DEMOCRACY TRUE TO THE UNION.

The Democrats will not, of course, listen to separation for an instant. Such a suggestion, in their eyes, is a proposition to dissolve the Union—for which one ought to be hanged. They expect the question whether the Union shall be restored by force or by compromise to be submitted to the people in the next election: and upon that to carry the country. That plan is to oppose the administration simply on its anti-slavery policy. They put in issue the confiscation act, the Missouri emancipation act, the President's proclamation of emancipation. These measures they pronounce unconstitutional, deny the validity and everything done, or to be done, in pursuance of them. In addition to this, they attack the administration on account of its suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, false imprisonments, corruption, imbecility, etc., and a thousand other incidents. But on the war and the integrity of the Union, they are like adamant itself. They claim to favor the war for the sake of the Union, but to be for compromise rather than war. They say very truthfully that the Republicans have tried force for two years, and exhausted the country, and upon this claim the adoption of their method is all that is left to be done. This is the manner in which the politicians of the country propose to terminate this great conflict.

THE GREAT CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

An alliance seems recently to have been effected to this end between certain elements heretofore hostile. The border State politicians are the remnant of the old Whig and Know-nothing parties, who, all their lives, cherished an intense hatred of the Democracy. They now unite with that party to effect this object. The Republicans of the Albany school, under the sagacious leadership of Mr. Weed, who for long years fought the Van Buren regency and finally broke it down through the agency of freesoil, are also hand in glove with their old opponents. Thus the army of the Democracy takes the field for the next great political battle, supported on the left by the followers of Clay and Crittenden, and on the right by the special friends of Wm. H. Seward. Such a host may well feel confident. It is a combination for victory. The elements have been well shaped. Not in vain have the border State politicians thronged the hall of the presidential mansion. Not in vain has the discreet Secretary of State incurred the reputation of having become imbecile. Not in vain has the whole administration suffered the odium of drifting with the tide for lack of a policy. They could well afford to dispense with the applause of radicals, while they silently directed that under current which was to refer the gigantic questions, with which they would not grapple, to the decision of another presidential election. The conservatives will triumph.

The cheif element in the accomplishment of this reactionary movement is the war which the administration is conducting for the restoration of the Union. The war is indeed the trump card of the Democracy; not war for conquest, but Mr. Lincoln's war for the restoration of the Union. They have no fear it will serve the end of Abolition. It has passed that stage. Its results are now in their keeping. All they wish is its prolongation. In the first place, it holds the nation pledged to the principle that the Union is intact, and the Constitution open to amendment through Southern votes. In the next place, the responsibility of it, being the Republicans', it weakens them sadly in the elections. And, in the third place, it is to wear away and depress the slave-holders, and dispose them in favor of conciliation. The war, in whatever aspect it may be presented, is an admirable instrument for them. If it should happen to meet with unexpected success, and defeat the rebellion, the slaveholders will be brought back just in time to join them in the election. If it should lag and accomplish no results, as now seems likely, this will inevitably insure them a triumph in the popular vote. Their theory is—and it is a sound one—the two forces, abolition and secession, now in deadly conflict, have only to be permitted to continue the fight long enough to wear each other out, and cause the political waters to subside to their former level.

THE ARMY CONSERVATIVE.

Nevertheless, without reference to the result of the war, I consider the chances of the conservatives, in the election, far superior to that of the administration. Great reliance is placed by the latter on the vote of the soldier; but, in my opinion, this is delusive. The soldiers will be affected in like manner with the rest of the people, and moreover, will be tired of military service, and anxious to return home. They will be dissatisfied from a thousand causes and desire a change. The sufferings and indignation, yet to be engendered by the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper currency, will of itself overwhelm the administration party, and sink it deeper than plummet ever sounded. But the Democrats, in my judgment, safely calculated that they can take issue on any of the hundred necessary incidents of the war, and defeat their opponents by a large majority.

THE PROCLAMATION A FAILURE.

Many suppose that the effect of the proclamation of emancipation will so thoroughly, speedily and completely annihilate and extirpate slavery, that the slaveholders will no longer have a motive to act together. This is an egregious mistake. The proclamation will have no such effect. It cannot have any such effect. Its constitutionality is denied. It is still unexecuted, and its validity undetermined. The whole subject is yet open to debate and final settlement. The judiciary department is to render its decision upon it; and, in the meantime, it is to be the controlling issue in a popular election for President. This state of things will undoubtedly inspire the slaveholders with a more resolute purpose than ever. Their effect will not, as heretofore, be to prevent the Abolitionists from freeing the slaves, as a distant and speculative proposition, but to rescue him from the grasp of the enemy already actually laid upon him. It will redouble their will and bring out every latent energy.

SUMNER HIS MAGNUS APOLLO.

The senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner), who has lately been re-elected to serve another term of six years in the body he has so long adorned, should, in this crisis, point us to the proper action. His purely Northern character, his great abilities, his lofty aspirations, his sacrifices for freedom, the entire confidence of his State, so spontaneously bestowed upon him, and that State the noblest in America—all single him out as one authorized and required to speak with a decisive voice on this great occasion. There are also in this house, gentlemen whose words on this momentous theme, the country will listen to with intense interest. The honorable member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Thad. Stevens), one of the truly great men of America—full of learning and wisdom—tried by long years of arduous service in this cause, who has never faltered, and is now re-elected in his district by overwhelming numbers, stands foremost among those of whom the nation will expect deliverance from the dangers which encompass it. Let these men, and such as these, speak and tell the country what to do in this hour of peril. Nevertheless, I cannot refrain from expressing my individual opinion that the true policy of the North is to terminate this war at once. The longer it continues, the worse our situation becomes. Let the two houses of Congress adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the Executive be, and he is hereby, requested to issue a general order to all commanders of forces in the several military departments of the United States, to discontinue offensive operations against the enemy, and to act for the future entirely on the defensive.

Resolved, That the Executive be, and he is further requested, to enter into negotiations with authorities of the Confederate States, with reference to a cessation of hostilities, based on the following propositions: 1st. Recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. 2d. A uniform system of duties upon imports. 3d. Free trade between the two States. 4th. Free navigation of the Mississippi river. 5th. Mutual adoption of the Monroe doctrine.

CAN LIVE TOGETHER.

I entirely disagree with those who assert that it is impossible that the North and the South could live peaceably side by side, because there are no natural boundaries between the two, such as the Rocky mountains or the Atlantic ocean. This is a bugbear with which we impose upon ourselves. The people of the North and South can never become foreign nations to each other, in the sense in which the French and English and Russians are. They are sprung from the same origin, speak the same language, possess a common literature, inherit similar politics and religious views, and inhabit regions closely connected by natural and artificial ties. They will therefore both be American. The only great difference between them is of a social and political nature, namely, that which arises from the existence of African slavery in one, and the absence of it in the other. This fact, however, offers no obstacle whatever to such a separation as is involved in independent political jurisdiction: on the contrary, it greatly facilitates it. Before the Federal Union was established, all the States were independent, and associated under Articles of Confederation, in the nature of a treaty. The arguments now adduced to show the impracticability of present separation, between the North and the South, go with equal force to prove the impossibility of what then actually existed and was accepted in the case of the thirteen original States of the Union. The latter stood toward each other, precisely as the North and the South would stand should they stop the war and enter into a treaty. It would simply be resolving the North and South into the Confederate States, resuming as to them, the old basis of the Confederation. This would be the whole of it. It is, therefore, a very simple operation. I do not suggest this, however, on the idea that should it ever be adopted, the separation it implies would be permanent. I believe that it would insure an ultimate reunion on an anti-slavery basis.

I have confidence in the inherent vitality of Northern civilization. I have no fear to set it in competition with the South. Let them proceed side by side in the race of empire, and we shall see which will triumph.

MR. DAYTON'S NOTION OF THE SOUTH.

PARIS, November 10, 1862.

MR. DAYTON TO M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: * * * A little more than a year ago the whole of the slave States south of the Potomac, and almost to the Mississippi, thirteen in all, were in possession of the insurgents, except only a small locality in Virginia opposite Washington, a tract of country in the same State to the west of the Alleghany mountains, in which there was a moral possession, the northern parts of Kentucky, and perhaps half of Missouri. With these exceptions, they held undisputed sway of the entire country of the South. They possessed at the same time the military arsenal at Harper's Ferry and the vast naval arsenal and dock yards at Norfolk and Pensacola. They had likewise possession of the eastern shore of the Chesapeake bay, which, in connection with the command of the Potomac, gave them control over the access by water to Washington, the capital of the nation. They have lost, during the year, the eastern shore of the Chesapeake and the command of the Potomac, the city of Norfolk, with its arsenals and dockyards, and the neighboring country and the dockyards at Pensacola. They have lost all Virginia west of the Alleghanies, Kentucky and Missouri, and part of Tennessee, comprising, among other points, Nashville, the capital, and Memphis, its commercial port on the Mississippi. They have lost every port, harbor and fortification on the Atlantic coast of any value, those at Charleston alone excepted, from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the southern point of Florida, and thence around the gulf coast to Pensacola. But, more important even than this, they have within the year lost New Orleans, the great commercial metropolis of the South, with the numerous fortifications established for its defense. They have likewise lost the Mississippi, with every island and river fortification, save that at Vicksburg, by which it was defended. This river, which drains the entire valley of the West, and cuts in two the slave States from Cairo to the gulf, and on which could float the navies of the world, which can neither be forded nor bridged, must forever separate the four slave States and their contiguous territories on its west side from those on the east. The loss of this river was more injurious to the cause of the insurrectionists than the loss of many battles. Conscious that this would be so, it was fortified, your excellency will remember, not only at its mouth and below, and at New Orleans, but at every available point upward; yet, with its many fortifications, Vicksburg alone excepted, it has within the year been lost to the South. The Tennessee and Cumberland, great interior rivers of the West, with their defenses and fortifications, have likewise been taken, after a hard struggle, by the armies of the Union. In a word, the insurgents do not now hold a foot of ground which they did not hold early in the war, while the flag of the Union has been constantly advancing, and it floats somewhere on the soil or over the fortifications of every slave State save one. Their armies have, in the meantime, been driven from an area of country embracing in the aggregate not less than 100,000 square miles, and occupied by a population ranging from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 of people.

But in war equality in strength consists not in these things. Permit me, therefore, to remind your excellency that, while all the incipient efforts on the part of the South to create a navy have been defeated, and her vessels destroyed, the navy of the United States has, within the year, grown from a very small to a very great power, closing all the ports of the South, save with our consent, unless by stealth or accident. This power, which the South has little to meet, is almost exclusively the growth of the year, and on our own coasts, and in the ports, harbors and rivers of the South, it cannot but be in the future a most efficient means of attack or defense.

There are two other elements of strength which specially require consideration—men and money. The armies of the South have been large beyond example, as compared with the extent of population from which they have been drawn. To raise them to their present standard, the conscription law of the South has embraced all from the age of eighteen to forty-five years. Their armies, like our own, waste away by the casualties of war, and there can be little force in reserve to supply the drain. An examination of the preliminary report of the census of 1860, of which I have had the honor to transmit you a copy, will show on page 131 that the body of the population upon which the South must draw for the supply of the drain, is less than I suggested in our recent communication. The aggregate free population of all the slave States, including Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, is only 8,289,163; but from this must be deducted the population of those slave States in the United States where no conscription law of the South could possibly be enforced, and likewise the free blacks of the South, in whose hands they dare not place arms. The free population of these States shown by the census of 1860 is as follows: Delaware, 110,418; Maryland, 599,860; Kentucky, 930,201; Missouri, 1,067,081; Kanawha or Western Virginia, with Jefferson, Accomac and Northampton counties, estimated at 379,774; free blacks of the South to be deducted, 350,787—making an aggregate of 3,338,121, which, when deducted from the aggregate free population of the South leaves only 4,951,642, including, men, women and children. The general accuracy of these figures can readily be tested by reference to pages 131 and 286, 287, 288 and 289 of the census report before referred to. It is true that to some slight extent troops may voluntarily go into the Southern army from portions of the country not in their possession; but these would probably be at least balanced by those withholding themselves along the coasts, in the towns and cities of the South subject to our control, and for which no allowance is made in the above calculation. I need not recapitulate the population of the free States and of the border States in our possession. The aggregate, by reference to the same census report, will be seen to be within a fraction of 22,000,000 (21,996,345). During the last summer in addition to the army then in the field, they raised within the space of two months, by voluntary enlistment, 600,000 men, and there is yet another, and still another army in the reserve, as I am instructed, to take their places, in whole or in part, should that unhappily become necessary.

In the foregoing estimate I have taken no account of the slaves of the South as a source either of strength or weakness. As they have been used heretofore, they have certainly added strength to their masters. They have in fact fed the army. Some have been forced to labor with it in the trenches, while the great mass have toiled in the field at home, thus leaving almost the entire population of the South free to fight its battles. Emancipation, should it occur, while it liberates the slave, would cut off this source of strength from their masters. Their supplies in the rear must be kept up or their army cannot be held together. The one is essential to the maintenance of the other. A time may soon come, therefore, when, aside from the apprehensions incident to emancipation, the slaves of the South will be to their masters a source of weakness and not of strength. Permit me, however, here to add, that whoever may have entertained apprehensions of a servile war, such I do not suppose for a moment to have been contemplated by the President in foreshadowing his policy of emancipation. The slaves of the South, scattered over a vast extent of country, have no arms, and no means of procuring them. They have little intelligence, no means of distant inter-communication, and can have no general concert of action. They may refuse to labor for their masters, and their masters cannot maintain them.

The map left with your excellency showing the per centage of slaves in each county of the South, will prove this beyond a question. In certain large sections of country, along the Mississippi more especially, there is about twenty-eight per cent only of white population. All the rest are slaves. Of this population the able-bodied are now almost entirely away with the army. Could attempts be made here or in other sections to constrain the slaves to a forced obedience they may resist, or they may leave their plantations, as many have already done, and seek the friendly shelter of the Union flag. But neither principle nor policy will induce the United States to encourage a servile war, or prompt the slave to cut the throat of his master or his master's family. The government will not even permit, as I have already said to you, its own soldiers, or the soldiers of the enemy, acting as guerillas or marauders, belonging to no organized force and under no regular flag, to make war or attack even an armed enemy without punishment; still less would it encourage or permit slaves to offend against humanity by attacks upon the feeble and helpless. That an isolated case or cases of wrong may occur in the course of establishing a great change, if such shall be established, in the social organization of the South, is not improbable, but in every such case I doubt not that the arm of the government would promptly interfere to protect and to punish. This, however, is matter incidental only to the subject of my communication.

Leaving the question of population, I pass for a moment to the other great element of the strength in war, and that is money. I have already said that the resources of the South in men would seem to be practically exhausted, and their resources in money, I think, must be equally so. I am instructed, that with a floating debt of $400,000,000, represented by paper, at a discount of seventy-five per cent., they have neither raised, nor have they the means of raising a revenue equal to $10,000,000 in any form, for any purpose. Want and distress are already disclosing themselves in painful forms throughout the entire region occupied by the insurgents. On the other hand, the government of the United States has, as I am instructed, a revenue available in the precious metals of more than $100,000,000, while its mines are yielding gold more rapidly than foreign trade withdraws it from the country. In this vital matter of finance, therefore, there does not seem to exist between the parties an equality of strength. So far, indeed, as I can see, such equality has existed nowhere, except on certain battle-fields, especially between the two armies in Virginia. Here the insurgents have advanced and retreated. They have gained battles and lost them. I do not mean to deprecate their valor; they are yet my countrymen. Here at least they have shown equality of strength; but everywhere else the permanent gain has been with the armies of the Union.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency assurances of the most distinguished consideration, with which I have the honor to be your Excellency's very obedient servant.

WM. L. DAYTON.

Stampede of Armed Contrabands.

[Correspondence of the Hartford (Conn.) Times.]

HILTON HEAD, February 2.—The negro expedition from St. Mary's has just returned. It was composed of four companies of the negro regiments. They went after negro recruits and lumber.

They got together a lot of negroes, but they refused to come away, and were left behind.

They did not succeed in getting any lumber. The transports were fired at from the shores. Captain Jack Clifton, of the steamer John Adams, was killed by a ball through the head. He was well known all over New York. He was the brother of the celebrated actress, Josephine Clifton, and was very much liked for his social and cheerful qualities. His wife and daughter are at Beaufort. His loss is regretted by all.

The expedition succeeded in bringing off four non-combatants. The town of St. Mary's was burned by the negroes.

The negroes landed and encamped at St. Mary's. During the night twenty rebels on horseback made a dash into their camp, when the negroes fled in every direction, and then stampeded for the transports, throwing away their guns. They rushed pell-mell on board, and created the greatest confusion. The rebels fired from high bluffs, and our troops could not elevate their guns enough to do much execution. Report says that two rebels were killed and five wounded.

Destruction of the Hatteras—Reports of Her Commander.

U. S. CONSULATE, KINGSTON, JAMAICA, January 21, 1863.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy:

SIR: It is my painful duty to inform the department of the destruction of the United States steamer Hatteras, recently under my command, by the rebel steamer Alabama, on the night of the 11th inst., off the coast of Texas. The circumstances of the disaster are as follows:

On the afternoon of the 11th inst., at 3:30 o'clock, while at anchor in company with the fleet, with commander Bell, off Galveston, I was ordered, by signal from the flag-ship Brooklyn, to chase a sail to southward of eastward.

I got under way immediately, and steamed with all speed in the direction indicated. After some time, a strange sail could be seen from the Hatteras, and which was ascertained to be a steamer, which fact I communicated to the flag-ship by signal. I continued chase, and rapidly gained upon the suspicious vessel. When within about four miles of her, I observed that she had ceased to steam, and was lying broadside awaiting us. It was nearly seven o'clock, and quite dark; but, notwithstanding the obscurity of the night, I felt assured, from the general character of the vessel, and her maneuvering, that I would soon encounter the steamer Alabama.

Being able to work but four guns on the sides of the Hatteras—two short thirty-two-pounders, one thirty pounder rifled gun, and one twenty-pounder rifled gun—I concluded to close with her, that my guns might be as effective as possible. I came within easy speaking range, and, upon asking, "What steamer is that?" I received answer, "Her Britannic Majesty's ship Vixen." I replied I would send a boat aboard, and immediately gave the order.

In the mean time both vessels were changing their positions, the stranger endeavoring to gain a desirable position for a raking fire.

Almost simultaneously with piping away the boat the stranger replied: "We are the Confederate steamer Alabama," which was accompanied with a broadside. I at the same moment returned the fire, and steered directly toward the Alabama, but she was enabled, by her great speed and by the foulness of the bottom of the Hatteras, and, consequently, her diminished speed, to thwart my attempt, when I had gained a distance of but thirty yards from her.

At this range, musketry and pistol shots were exchanged. Firing continued with great vigor on both sides. At length a shell entered amidships into the hold, setting fire to it, and at the same instant a shell passed through the sick-bay, exploding in an adjoining compartment, also producing fire. Another entered the cylinder, filling the engine room and deck with steam, and depriving me of any power to maneuver the vessel or to work the pumps, on which a reduction of the fire depended. With the vessel on fire in two places, and beyond human power, a hopeless wreck, with her walking beam shot away, and her engine rendered useless, I still maintained an active fire, with the double hope of disabling the Alabama and attracting the attention of the fleet off Galveston, which was only twenty-eight miles distant.

It was soon reported to me that shells had entered the Hatteras at water line, tearing off entire sheets of iron, and that water was rushing in rapidly, utterly defying every attempt to remedy the evil, and that she was rapidly sinking. Learning this melancholy truth, and observing that the Alabama was on my port bows, entirely beyond range of my guns, doubtless preparing for a raking fire of the deck, I felt I had no right to sacrifice uselessly, and without any desirable result, the lives of all under my command. To prevent the blowing up of the Hatteras from the fire, which was making much progress, I ordered the magazine flooded, and, afterward, a lee gun to be fired. The Alabama then asked if assistance was desired, to which an affirmative answer was given. The Hatteras was now going down, and, in order to save the lives of my officers and men, I caused the armament on the port-side to be thrown overboard.

After considerable delay, caused by the report that a steamer was seen coming from Galveston, the Alabama sent us assistance, and I have the pleasure of informing the department that every living being was conveyed safely from the Hatteras to the Alabama. Ten minutes after leaving the Hatteras she went down, bow first, with her pennant at her masthead, and with all her muskets and stores of every character. The enemy not being able, owing to her rapid sinking, to obtain a single weapon. The battery upon the Alabama, brought into action against the steamer Hatteras, numbered seven guns.

From the character of the contest, and the amount of damage done to the Alabama, I have no reason to believe that any officer failed in his duty. To the men of the Hatteras I cannot give too much praise. Their enthusiasm and bravery were of the highest order. I inclose the report of the assistant surgeon, by which you will observe that five men were wounded and two killed.

I am, very respectfully,
R. C. BLAKE, Lieutenant-Commanding.

Physical Symptoms of Starvation in London.

Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne writes to the London *Times* concerning the physical process of famine:

When famine destroys life it may do so under two different conditions. Stoppage of all food, such as that we have read of in the case of the shipwrecked, brings on in a short time a train of symptoms which quickly end in the most horrible of deaths. The other condition is that, when food sufficient, if not in abundance, gradually becomes diminished in quality, then in quantity, passing to still another stage, where it is not only altogether deficient in quantity, but also in the qualities necessary each day to rebuild nature's waste, and thus provide for the next day's life.

On this stinting of physical sustenance supervenes mental depression, causing loss of appetite; thus there is indisposition to partake even of that measure of food which, itself insufficient, is still necessary to keep up some existence.

Strange to say, at this stage of depression in mind and of gradual waste of body, the sufferer complains but little, if at all; there is tendency to sleep, rest—anyhow, anywhere, yet little evidence of pain. There is, however, to the skilled eye, a cast of eye unmistakable; the children look aged beyond their years; adults move and speak with a gait and utterance which seems to shun all effort.

Falling fever, famine goes on to run its own well marked course. I write from what I and many others saw, watched and noted. With no real complaint developed, with little real pain, there is an increase of lassitude in the adult, a want of all childish energy in the young; a species of patient, sullen, hopeless despondency masters the whole man. You have a trophy, now showing itself in many ways; the hair quits the head in patches, the ankles swell, the skin is bloodless, the eyes sunken; at this stage food fails, medicine fails, care cannot rescue. It is a mere matter of time; few, if any, recover—few seem to wish it.

Letter from Charleston.

[Correspondence of the Mobile News.]

CHARLESTON, Feb 19.—The proclamation of Gen. Beauregard, which appeared in the morning papers yesterday, urging the women and children to leave the cities of Charleston and Savannah, produced quite a stir among the Charlestonians, who were yet holding on for the eleventh hour. The principal families of Charleston have already left the city, but still there is a goodly population of the fair sex left behind, and many who do not intend to leave at all, believing that our defenses are fully capable of resisting the attacks of the enemy. The appeal to the Georgians and Carolinians to rush to arms—"to come with pikes and scythes to exterminate the enemy—with spades and shovels to protect our friends—to share in our brilliant success or glorious death"—will not be in vain, and the men from the mountains and plains will nobly respond to the call. An immediate attack is not at all anticipated, and Gen. Beauregard's proclamation is merely a precautionary measure to prepare for the worst.

Flying rumors of the commencement of an attack at Savannah prevailed on the streets here yesterday, but without any other foundation than that it was said heavy firing had been heard in that direction. Another rumor to-day, said to be predicated on a private dispatch, is that the enemy had made another assault upon Fort McAllister at Genesis point, at the mouth of the Ogeechee river, with a view principally of preventing the steamer Nashville from coming out. The Nashville, formerly owned by Spofford, Ifleston & Co., of New York, was a regular packet between that city and Charleston, and has been fitted up as a Confederate war steamer, under the name of the "Rattlesnake." She is said to be very effective, and is commanded by the celebrated Captain Baker, who formerly commanded the privateer Savannah. If Captain Baker succeeds in getting the Rattlesnake out, somebody will certainly get poisoned.

The French steamer Milan came up to the harbor to-day from Port Royal. The abolition expedition for this city and Savannah is reported not quite ready. Some 23,000 troops are said to be at Port Royal and Hilton Head. Large bodies move slowly, and it is no easy matter to provide for the transportation of a large army. The several embarkations and disembarkations, the procuring of wagon trains, supplies and provisions, etc., etc., all take time to get into position. I predict, therefore, that Washington's birth day will pass by without any attack having been made by the enemy either here or at Savannah.

THE PAN HANDLE.

[From the Atlanta Intelligencer.]

The geographical wedge between the Eastern and Western States of the Federal Union is a natural lever for their ultimate separation. We have no doubt that the Potomac and the Pan Handle will be the eastern boundary of the Southern Confederacy.

We are led to write the present paper because, doubtless, the facts contained will some day be a matter of considerable interest in the history of our nation.

We commence it in the autumn of 1856, because of the importance that presidential canvass had on present events, and because of the connexion a conversation then held with the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, has with the present and future. We had been together a good deal during his Buchanan electioneering tour. In that campaign, and at Jacksonville, Ill., particularly, the main incidents I record, occurred. Our conversation ran on the prevailing fanaticism which was so bitterly exhibited by the ultra Black Republicans, through Illinois and the West. We said to him, Mr. Douglas, the national influence brought to bear on this campaign are doing much to produce the long desired feeling in the South, which will eventuate in a dissolution of the Union. We are well satisfied that the present canvass will result in the election of Mr. Buchanan, but his administration will be but a temporizing affair, and what are we to expect? Only a removal of the conflict and defeat to the South brings separation. What then? and where will the separation take place? We believe that that little wedge running up to Lake Erie, between Pennsylvania and Ohio will be the lever to split the East from the West, and South. See the map of this continent. There is room for the easily governed, grand, confederate republic, and we await the day which shall separate us with anxious yearnings. What is your prophecy?"

Pointing to the map, he said: "There, east of the Potomac and the Pan Handle, is an empire of thrift, and industry, and shrewdness, which will be the finest commercial country of the world. South of Mason and Dixon's line, there is the most glorious agricultural and innate wealthy land, of mineral and every other resources on earth. The South has nearly served its term of labor and tax to her masters, and her day of liberation must eventuate in a glorious nation. Yet, forever, will she be a victim to the cupidity and avarice and greed of other nations. No lessons will teach her wisdom; her wise men aim at too high and lofty a dignity, for the plain business, matter of fact manner of exhibiting a clear balance sheet; hence, only the inherent wealth of her people will save her awhile."

"The West is the great land of promise. Bounded on all sides, by natural barriers, to prevent encroachments and invasion. An interior country of vast and interminable resources, her wealth will never be exhausted, because it never can be entirely developed. Producing the very staples of life, her neighbors will, out of policy, be bulwarks of her safety; and with prospective peace smiling on her fertile lands, during the coming centuries, it will be, assuredly, the Canaan of the new world; the store house of earth; the granary of all countries, and the peaceful valley, in which shall flow the milk and honey we read of in the good book. Her very rivers are eloquent with the voices of prosperity; her prairies nod gracefully millions of tasselled heads, to the expectant luxury, which hungers for its growth. Her cities will spring up like the flowers in the garden of Eden, and, famous before all and to whom all shall bow the knee, is my own city Chicago. It shall be the magnificent capital of the West, and indifferent to rivals, it will go on in grandeur and importance until my property will be of fabulous value and my pride unmeasurable."

"But, Mr. Douglas, will all this occur peaceably? What of the brutal fanaticism of our present competitors, the Black Republicans? What will be intermediate? We look for war, and prophesy war."

"Yes! this majestic Republic will dissolve in an ordeal of fire and war which will cause the nations of earth to stand aghast; and it will be between the North and the South, as you say. But, my dear friend, it will be only an initiation to the peaceful establishment of our Northwestern empire. But all this will only occur after I have been President of the United States. My squatter sovereignty doctrine will patch up the breach a few years longer, but at last, at last, the day of doom will come and a carnival it will be. Gentlemen, next week James Buchanan will be elected President, and we will have the evil day put off a little longer."

Mr. Douglas remarked: "He hoped his picture was overdrawn, and that war would never spread its baleful blight over our great country. Yet, nevertheless, it will come; yes! yes! it must come," said Mr. Douglas, and we broke up the little party.

In 1860 Mr. Douglas visited Memphis on his presidential campaigning tour. Being a warm, personal friend, we visited him, as courtesy demanded. After a few minutes casual conversation, he broke out with:

"Well, Mr. Malaprop, what sort of enmity is this against your old friend? They tell me you are an earnest supporter of Mr. Breckinridge's claims for the Presidency. This is scarcely according to the bargain. I am told you have gone with the *Avalanche*, neck, body and heels, and are the guilty writer of hot-headed sensation articles."

"My dear sir, you are right. Though I remain as warmly your personal friend as ever, yet, politically, Judge Douglas, I am your opponent; and, to give you my views, let me state, I firmly believe you will be defeated, even if Mr. Breckinridge were not in the field against you.

"I boldly avow to you, and whenever opportunity offers, that I am the advocate of Mr. Breckinridge's claims, because I believe them to be the first in the nation; because I believe him to be the most gallant and true champion of our rights, as Southerners, in the campaign; because I believe him to be the noblest Roman of you all; and especially because, by making votes for him, without the slightest hope of electing him, I believe the skeleton of Northern fanaticism and anarchy will be made more hideous, and its ugly nakedness in the election of Lincoln will so plainly exhibit the inferior position of the South, that she will be driven to desperation and cast off the coils of the serpent, arise in her might and hurl her oppressors into the dust. That disunion is a fixed fact, and let war and devastation and horrid barbarities and atrocities cover our land with blood and desolate our homes, yet we will come out of the strife conquerors, and the cynosure of all nations. Remember the Pan Handle! that golden wedge which is to separate the continent."

"Ah! yes, I remember the Pan Handle prophecy, and though I am certain of its ultimate truth, yet it is a hard thought for me to suppose I shall be beaten. My dear sir, I had set my heart on the Presidency, as you well know, long ago, but I am satisfied that my Illinois competitor will be elected; yet I am sorry to say to you, *et tu Brute!* But never mind, ambition is the Trojan horse, and the only version I make of my prophecy is that all of it will occur, except my becoming President of the United States. I would like to break Galloway's neck and bury him under his abominable snow slide."

We left him and his accomplished wife, attempting to convert our worthy Mayor, Dick Baugh, to their internally, incomprehensible doctrine of squatter sovereignty, but I knew that the Judge's eloquence and the lady's charming arguments would alike prove unavailing. So time proved.

N.

THE POST OF ARKANSAS.

Terrific Battle—Fighting for Two Days—Confederate Loss 150 Killed and 400 Wounded—Federal Loss 2,000 Killed and as Many More Wounded.

From Confederate soldiers who escaped from the Post at the time it was taken, we gather the following particulars. On the evening of Friday, the 7th inst., the enemy came in sight, with seven gunboats and sixty-eighty transports, and commenced landing troops below the Post. At daybreak next morning they commenced their breach of the Post. The gunboats advanced to within range of our rifle-pits and kept up an incessant shower of shells until 3 o'clock. Our troops then abandoned the pits and moved to the fortifications, while the enemy kept up their firing of shells until nine o'clock at night. The cannonading was resumed at daylight on Sunday morning, and continued until 11 o'clock before any musketry engagement, except skirmishing. From 11 o'clock until 4 o'clock the firing of musketry and cannon was incessant.

At this time, according to the statements of the Federal prisoners that were taken, the fort was completely surrounded by between 30,000 and 40,000 men, while our force at the Post was less than four thousand. The three large guns we had were dismounted by the enemy's fire in the morning, and the gunboats were thus enabled to pass and completely invest the fort. It is stated that three charges were made, but the truth is that charge after charge was made at different points and successfully resisted until the ground all around the fort was covered with their dead and wounded. After our guns were dismounted and unserviceable, our forces were taken from the fortifications to prevent a flank movement, and the fight was kept up outside the fort.

Never did a gallant band of men fight harder or longer, or contest the battle more fiercely than the heroes of the Post of Arkansas. Had McCulloch's division and the two regiments of cavalry reached them at any time on Sunday afternoon, they say they could have held the Post for two days longer, and until further reinforcements came. Our loss in killed will not exceed 150; the wounded about double that number. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded will exceed four thousand. Some of the enemy fought bravely and moved up to be mowed down and driven back.

Our men had fought for two days, their guns were dismounted, they were surrounded by ten times their number, the sun was setting, and no reinforcements came. Further resistance was unavailing, and to save the lives of the remainder of the patriotic band, a council of officers concluded to surrender. They had no means of fighting any longer, and there was no other resource. Between two and three hundred succeeded in making their escape. Captain M. M. Martin, of company D, Sweet's regiment, and Mr. Pinkerston were among those who escaped.

They drove off forty beeves, which the enemy had captured and had in a lot about a mile from the Post, and took two of the enemy prisoners. The prisoners say that the resistance was as stubborn as men could make, that the Confederates fought like heroes at bay, and their loss was more than ten to one. They further state that the object in taking the Post is to come on and take immediate possession of Little Rock.

The Post of Arkansas has fallen, but its defense will form a bright page in the history of the revolution. Against ten times their numbers, and a part of them outside of their fortifications, the patriots rolled back the living waves that rolled upon them, and breasted the surge that threatened to overwhelm them. They were not conquered or beaten; they were crushed beneath an overpowering force. History will do them justice.

Captain Alf. Johnson and fifty of his company were taken with the other Confederate forces.—*Little Rock Democrat.*

Latest Change of Base.

The intelligence has assumed a positive character, and is relied on, that the Yankee army on the Rappahannock has sounded a retreat. It is believed that they are making for Washington, to recruit, behind the breastworks of that city, their wasted ranks and broken spirit. Hooker—"fighting Joe"—who sneered at all his predecessors for doing so little, has followed their example of the back track, having done still less than they. And yet he has doubtless done the best and wisest thing the circumstances admitted of. He had in front of him an impregnable position and an invincible army.

He had under him a beaten, disgraced, demoralized and spiritless force. It was impossible for him to move forward. The river and the mud afforded him only temporary respite from demolition by Lee. It was prudent to get away while he had a chance. And so ends another chapter in the history of "On to Richmond." This is the fourth flight to Washington of the army that has come out from its walls with banners flying and steeds prancing, to overrun Virginia, and occupy her capital. McDowell, Pope, McClellan and Hooker rival each other in the glory of a hegira. Whose turn comes next—and when will the Confederate States be conquered at this rate of progress?—*Richmond Whig.*

The Insurrection in Poland.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 25th, publishes an account of the insurrectionary movement, and stating that the conflicts which have taken place at Plocks Pionsk, Rudzit, etc., are of the most serious character. It was at Warsaw, on the night of the 22d, that the insurgents attacked the troops separately cantoned and killed several soldiers.

The *Journal* further states that the Warsaw revolutionary party intended to enact a second massacre of St. Bartholomew on the night of the 22d. At midnight, not only in the city of Warsaw, but in every town throughout the province, all the detachments of Russian troops were simultaneously attacked, and many soldiers strangled in their beds. The insurgents also burned several villages, which were vigorously defended by the soldiers, who finally everywhere repulsed the insurgents with great loss.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* also publishes a dispatch from Wilna, dated the night of the 23d, stating that a numerous body of insurgents coming from Poland, made an attack on the Russian troops cantoned at Surasa, the commander of whom, fearing to be surrounded, fell back upon Gabondord. The environs of Wilna were said to be in a state of tranquillity.

☞ The following particulars of the loss of our steamboats Moro, Baker and Berwick City, we have obtained from passengers by the steamers Hodges and Texas:

These boats were captured and burnt at and near the mouth of Red river, by the Queen of the West, formerly a freight boat, now extemporized into a Yankee gunboat. The Moro contained a valuable cargo of army supplies, bound for Vicksburg, consisting of 146,000 pounds of pork, several hundred live hogs and salt. The Baker had discharged her heavy load of provisions at Port Hudson and was returning. When captured she was wooding, ten miles below the mouth of Red river. The Berwick City, from the Atchafalaya, was freighted with sugar and molasses, belonging to private parties, when destroyed.

The presence of a Yankee boat was not suspected, and the surprise was complete. The Moro was hailed from the wharf boat, to give her warning of the impending danger, but the captain supposing that the signals were made by passengers, passed down and was caught about three miles below. The gunboat having run down in the night, attacked the boats before light. There was no difficulty in succeeding.

Several Confederate States officers were taken on the Baker; the soldiers escaped by wading through water breast deep, before reaching the high land. They were fired at with rifles, but being protected by the darkness they escaped unhurt.—*Caddo Gazette.*

THE RIVER.—On Thursday the river began to fall slowly at this place, and is still receding. All accounts from above the raft agree that the fear of an overflow had passed: the waters having fallen rapidly. The success of our cause in the West and South depends greatly upon the next crop in the Red river valley. It will take every acre of our all[illegible] land to make corn enough to fatten the [illegible] and to supply our army with food.—*Shreveport Gazette.*

☞ Mrs. Douglas has written a letter relative to the reports that she was about to be married again. The following extract is published: "Although I live so quietly, the world seems determined to talk about me. I have been disturbed by rumors that I have been engaged. I hope you will think enough of me not to allow any one ever to say such a thing to you without resentment."