THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

Y M'CLANAHAN & DILL. ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 24, 1863. VOL. XIV, NO. 269

e Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED BY

L. McClanahan----Benjamin F. Dill.

Under the firm and style of

CLANAHAN & DILL,

on all letters on business, or otherwise sho[illegible]

erms of Subscript[illegible]

per month.....$6.00

Subscriptions taken for a longer term than [illegible] months.

erms of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged two dollars per [illegible] for the first insertion and one dollar and fifty [illegible] for each subsequent insertion.

Business notices will be charged at the rate of fifty ce[illegible]

Marriages or deaths charged at the rate of twenty-fi[illegible] cents, and all other notices not of general public[illegible] will be charged as advertisements.

Our Location,

Mitchell street, between Dem[illegible] and the Atlanta and West Point [illegible]road.

EAL JOB OFFICE

have the satisfaction of announcing to our friends that we recently purchased a new in connection with the APPEAL publication office, one of the most

PENSIVE

and

FINEST

PRINTING OFFICES

In the Confederacy,

consequently prepared to fill orders for

JOB WORK

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Facilities for executing ARMY work are [illegible] and we invite the attention of Quarter[illegible], Commissaries, and other governmental officials thereto.

have, also, a large amount of English [illegible] on hand, suitable for the finest work.

will be promptly filled by experienced [illegible]en. Address

McCLANAHAN & DILL,

Atlanta, Ga., or Montgomery, Ala.

PRINTERS.

WISH TO PURCHASE A GOOD

t Smaller than Letter Page,

Buggies',

Gordon's,

Adams',

ther good patent. Apply immediately

APPEAL OFFICE,

Atlanta, Ga., or

JOB OFFICE,

Montgomery, Ala.

EW DRUG FIRM.

undersigned having recently purchased the [illegible] established drug store of W. R. [illegible] & CO., now offer for sale a most valuable and [illegible] selection of

Drugs and Medicines,

[illegible] variety of other articles usually found in [illegible] drug stores, and collect a share of public [illegible]

L. S. MEAD & CO.

December 16, 1863.

[illegible] undersigned, late druggists of this city, have [illegible] to our employment one of the druggists of [illegible] Mead and do most cordially recommend his [illegible] friends and the public as a safe, reliable, [illegible] druggist, understanding thoroughly the [illegible] and worthy the confidence of families and [illegible]

HUNNICUTT & TAYLOR.

O EGGS SODA for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

es Extract Logwood for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

[illegible]. Copperas for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

Cream Tartar for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

[illegible]nine Quinine for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

[illegible]nces Sulphate Morphine for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

[illegible]nds Iodide Potash for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

Borax for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

[illegible] Sulphur for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

[illegible] Chloroform for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

[illegible] English Calomel for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

[illegible] English Blue Mass for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

[illegible] Oil, in bottles, for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

WANTED TO HIRE,

Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company is desirous of hiring for the ensuing year two good able bodied NEGRO MEN. The company is anxious to remove from the enemy, and the company intend to use the engines and clothe them comfortably. These are inducements worthy of consideration by persons having negroes to hire. Address

THOS. R. SHARP, Superintendent,

Columbia, S. C.

EGRO BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION OFFICE.

SOLOMON COHEN,

Ellis Street, Augusta, Ga.,

[illegible]OUNCES to his friends and the public that he has opened a house for the purpose of conducting a General Brokerage and Commission Business.

[illegible] entrusted to his care will receive prompt [illegible]tion.

[illegible]ceral cash advances made on consignments.

CARPET BLANKETS.

[illegible] in the vicinity of Atlanta, desiring to sell [illegible] for the benefit of the soldiers of Bragg's [illegible], under the recent appeal of Maj Gen B. F. Jones, Commander, Lagrange, Ga., will please call upon the undersigned for listing and information on the subject.

HARRIS, JONES & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

A. B. WITHERSPOON,

Commission Merchant and Dealer in Domestic Manufactures,

FOR SALE, TOMBIGBEE, MISS. Corner Cherry and Locust streets, Aberdeen.

GEN. FORREST,

THE

Great War Chief of the West!

HAS given me authority to raise a REGIMENT for his new command. All men not now in the Confederate States service, nor liable to conscription by the laws of Congress, and are able to endure active service, will be received. Each man must provide himself with a good horse, saddle and bridle, and arms will be furnished by the General at headquarters. Men will be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of Confederate States soldiers.

Only southrymen—young men of Georgia—delay no longer. Come out of your easy places. We have a duty to perform—the noblest that ever moved the heart or nerved the arm of a soldier. Home, honor, mother, wife, sister, children, all, all are at stake! Let us go where we can hurl the enemy back. The great cavalry chief can Forrest will enable us, by his energy and daring to make up for past inaction. Then fall into ranks, make up companies and form the regiment, and let us be off for the battle-field.

My address for the present is Rome, Ga.

GREEN B. BUTLER.

I refer to my citizen of Rome, Hon. Wm. Beard, Adjutant Mayor J. M. Calhoun and Captain C. W. Adair.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 12, 1863.

Having known Adjutant Green B. Butler from childhood, I take great pleasure in commending him to the patriotic young men of Georgia, as a gentleman of extraordinary energy and business capacity, and possessed of all the qualifications of a gallant soldier and skillful gentleman, and peculiarly adapted by nature to succeed as an officer of cavalry under a leader like Gen. Forrest.

G. W. ADAIR,

Adj't Gen. A. N. G. to Gen. Forrest.

(Copy.)

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT TENNESSEE,

December 12th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 86.

1. Col. A. P. Johnson will proceed to the rear and establish a rendezvous for the men of Morgan's command who are now separated from their regiments and not attached to any existing cavalry organization. He will organize them into companies, battalions and regiments and equip, mount and arm them as rapidly as possible. All Provost Marshals and Commissaries of Posts in this department will give Col. Johnson every aid in the execution of this order.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. HARDEE.

GEO. WM. BRENT, A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S COMMAND,

Decatur, Ala., December 16, 1863.

The news of the escape of General Morgan from the Ohio penitentiary, has sent a thrill of joy through the hearts of all his command. His presence once more among us may soon be expected. I have received authority from Lieutenant-General Hardee to organize all the members of his command who are not now in active service, to be in readiness to join his standard as soon as he appears. I therefore earnestly call upon all who are now absent to report at once to this camp which I have established at Decatur, Ala. This includes not only all officers and men who are absent without leave, but also those with leave. And all Provost Marshals and Commandant of Posts are requested to send forward all officers and men of this command to these headquarters, and not to recognize any leaves of absence except such as are printed, and issued from and approved at these headquarters. I sincerely hope that every officer will not only show the greatest alacrity in responding to this call, but will use his endeavors to bring any man forward that he may know to be skulking from duty.

A. R. JOHNSON,

Colonel Commanding Morgan's Cavalry.

R. A. ALSTON, Lieut. Col. and A. A. A. General.

dec19-10t

CIRCULAR ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS VOLUNTEER AND CONSCRIPT BUREAU,

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 26, 1863.

THE sanction law, upon principles of public policy, grants exemption from military duty to tanners, shoemakers and other mechanics.

This privilege is allowed these useful members of society for the public good and for the benefit of the craftsmen themselves. They derive great individual benefit from it, but the privilege is allowed for the public good alone. These exemptions are conditional. If the privilege is abused, the strength is forfeited. The law allows this exemption a very liberal profit, seventy five per cent on the cost of production. The exemption rates now demanded for shoes, rough shoes ($-$8) and for boots (from $100 to $150) illustrate the extent of this abuse.

The State conscriptions under a law of Congress have fixed full prices for all articles entering into the wants of the army. The wants of the country are the same. The prices fixed by these commissioners for hides, leather, shoes, etc., are adopted as the basis of prices to be allowed, and are demanded for leather and shoes. If the Government allows leather or shoes at these good profits per pound for hides, the tanner will be allowed that, and no profits for tanning. If the Government allows 60 or 80c per pound for leather, that sum will be allowed for the shoemaker, upon which he is to make his profit as a manufacturer. If charges exceed the rates fixed, by Government, they will be regarded as evidence of the abuse of the privilege of exemption. Where the motive has been strained, the right to revoke the exemption is clear. If the privilege is abused, upon proof being made and brought before proper enrolling officers or commandants of reserves, the exemption, which will be revoked the proofs, with their opinions inclosed thereon, through the Brigadier-General in superintending the Bureau.

Some manufacturers refuse to sell their goods for money and demand of the families of soldiers that they shall pay for their goods with provisions. This will be regarded as a violation of the privilege of exemption, it being a disposition on the part of such manufacturers to make profits than the law allows. They demand these goods for money. They must have a money price, and if they will not sell for this must cease to manufacture. Information is wanted in the country of this character, and the refusal of it will be treated as a violation of exemption. If witness will give barter evidence it is not supposed to.

The attention of the officers of the Bureau is called to the street. They will examine resellers' goods and forward the same to all other cities where citizens charge a forfeiture of exemption.

By order of Brig-General J. FARAW, Superintending Bureau. JOHN G. SHAW,

A. A. General.

NOTICE.

THE officers and men from Louisiana in the Army of Tennessee, and their friends, will find a depot at Marietta, Georgia, to receive and forward articles intended for all of THE LOUISIANA BRIGADE, or members of any description. Address Louisiana Depot, care Col. Louis Von Zinken, Marietta, Georgia.

oct17-4w* Chairman Louisiana S. H. Association.

MARIETTA PROPERTY ON THE MARKET.

NEAT COTTAGE, four rooms, kitchen and two store rooms, on Atlanta street—lot one hundred and twenty six feet by one hundred and twelve feet deep.

One LOT, on Roswell street, ninety-one feet front and one hundred and twelve deep. House, with four rooms.

Also, one LOT, on the same street, fifty feet front and one hundred and twelve deep. House, with three rooms, large stables and carriage house.

All the above adjoining and in the town block, and in a desirable part of the city. The owner being in the service of his country is indeed to leave the quiet city of his choice. Apply soon to

M. C. GAYLE,

Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker,

oct29-1w Marietta, Ga.

NOTICE.

NITER AND MINING BUREAU,

SELMA, Alabama, December 17th, 1863.

I WISH to contract with parties for the cutting of sixty thousand cords of Wood and the hauling of two million bushels of Charcoal at the High Dome Iron Works, recently purchased by this Bureau and worked on Bureau account. They are located in the healthiest portion of Alabama, fifty miles above Selma on the Alabama and Tennessee railroad.

It will require two hundred hands to cut the wood and burn the charcoal. Hire will be received for the whole or for a portion. One man will be detailed as an overseer for every twenty-five hands employed.

There are good quarters for negroes on the premises, convenient to the works to be cut.

Proposals will be addressed to me at Selma, Ala.

WM. M. RIGGS, JUDSON HUNT,

dec23-1m Major and Commissary Bibb Iron Works.

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!

LOOK WELL TO YOUR ORCHARDS AND GARDENS—PLANT FRUIT TREES, THEY GROW WHILE YOU SLEEP!

WM. S. TRUEMAN, one and a half miles from the city, is the owner of the Mitchumpin road, has a large and varied assortment of FRUIT TREES of the best Northern and southern varieties.

One hundred thousand Plants of the unequaled Wilson's Strawberry, a few acres more of Grape Vines, well rooted. Also, a few choice Ornamental Plants, Shrubbery, etc.

I also offer my 1-1 Mill seedlings to the country in laying out and planting Orchards. Nearly twenty years experience in "root-grafting" will enable my services to some importance. Come and see my Stock of Trees, Vines, etc.

Testimonials—Col R Peters, Dr W P Hayden, Dr M W Brown, Hon J A Hayden, Lewis Lawton, T Loveless, Capt John Gullet, Maj John R Steele, Col Thomas O Howard, Atlanta; Hon O A Bull, Lithonia; D Kelsoe, of Augusta; and all others who have formerly patronized me, and seen my Trees, Fruit and Greenhouse.

WM. S. TRUEMAN,

dec17-1m Atlanta.

"KENNEDY HOUSE,"

MOBILE,

ON ST. LOUIS, between Franklin and Hamilton streets, is one of the most pleasant boarding houses in the city, and the traveling public will find it to their interest to stop there. The table is always furnished with the best the market affords. Colored servants in waiting to attend to the wants of the guests. Carriages are in readiness at the boat to convey persons who wish to stop at this house, to other places, to reduce it would be well to remember the address.

Daily Appeal.

[FROM THE ARMY EDITION.]

Movements in the Federal Congress.

The recent votes in the Lincoln House of Representatives, upon resolutions submitted by Rollins, of Missouri, and Fernando Wood, indicate, we imagine, nothing more than a shuffling of cards by parties for next summer's Presidential campaign. Rollins' resolution, declaring in substance against conquest and subjugation, was saved from a hasty death by the intervention of Israel Washburne, a Black Republican leader from Illinois, who seems to have carried for his motion to lay over, fifty-five Black Republican votes. He stated that he "wished to debate the resolution."

Washburne, with more sense than the fifty-two of his brethren who were for killing the resolution on sight, seeing that this will be the issue of the next Presidential campaign, proposes to treat it with something like the gravity due the subject—to draw the enemy's fire upon it, and furnish the Black Republican party outside of the House, in advance, with the arguments in favor of conquest and subjugation.

When the vote comes to be taken on the passage of the resolution, it will be found that its supporters have dwindled down to the *fifty-nine* which seems to be the strength of the Democratic minority in that body, and in this shape the question will go before "the country"—that is to say, the Northern country, and make up the great issue of the election. We need not express the conviction that the Democracy will be thoroughly whipped upon it.

Fernando Wood's resolution, to appoint three commissioners to open negotiations with the Richmond Government for peace and fraternity under the Constitution, we suppose to be a private experiment of his own upon the temper of the war Democracy; and he succeeded in getting the whole fifty-nine Democratic votes for it, while it appears that most of the nitos who went against Washburne's motion, declined to vote at all. Wood, of course, could have had no hope for his resolution.

We see nothing more in all this action than the anxiety of parties to make up the issues of the coming struggle for the spoils. Wood, as the leader of the "Peace Democracy" wishes to tell the war Democrats as nearly over to his position as possible, and we have no doubt both factions will unite for the struggle upon a platform denouncing subjugation and proposing the employment of every means of conciliation, in connection with force and arms. On the other hand the Black Republicans will go into the fight under the banner of total and immediate abolition—no negotiations with armed rebels—war to the hilts—subjugation, confiscation and the property of the rebels to pay for the war and furnish "free farms" to the conquerors. In a fight on these issues the Democracy will be worse whipped than common. We have no doubt of that.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.]

RICHMOND, December 16.—Two of our papers—the *Enquirer* and *Dispatch*—have declared in favor of the Cabinet, and against Johnston's limitation scheme. The latter journal is peculiarly active in its opposition. The *Examiner* favors the measure, and the *Whig*, also, to a certain extent, though dubbing its constitutionality and its effect in times of party excitement after peace is declared. What the temper of the two Houses may be, I know not. We ought to have a better Cabinet than—that is, if men like Toombs and Hunter can be content to remain in it.

The New York *World* complains that neither Stanton nor his ordnance bureau throws any light on the vexed questions connected with the monster guns. It is claimed that they are the best on earth, but this can only be proved by a war with England or France. In like manner, Welles is silent in regard to the ironclads, and gives no opinion as to the relative value of the broadside ships and the monitors. The *World* concludes that Stanton is as ignorant of guns as Welles is of ships. Seventy new ironclads are being built.

The talk, still, is, that Johnston is to take Bragg's place. We are told that the President, in reply to a suggestion from a relative in favor of Johnston, said that, in his opinion Johnston is no better fitted for the place than Hardee. A score of rumors are afloat in regard to changes in army commanders, alleged to be impending, but all we know is that Lee has been so closely consulted with the President that his friends and relatives have seen little or nothing of him; and the two rode out early yesterday morning to inspect the fortifications.

A large mass of correspondence with commissioner Trueman has been sent to the care by the President, and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations to decide whether it ought to be published. Its tenor has not been divulged.

Since the maximum was knocked in the head by instructions to impressing agents not to interfere with supplies on the way to market, Richmond has been almost glutted with venison, ducks, geese, turkeys, fish, oysters, mutton, beef, and all manner of vegetables. Prices are high, but there is an abundance to eat and no thought of famine.

Reported that John Mitchel dissolved his connection with the *Enquirer* several days ago, but his pen seems still visible in the paper.

Lee has been gathered from at least one pond in an adjacent county. HERMES.

Object of the Lincoln Proclamation.

[From the Macon Telegraph.]

This is a point of much unsatisfactory inquiry and speculation. In the outset, it is clear that the *apparent* purpose of this document cannot be its *real* one. It professes to meet and encourage a disposition manifested in some of the Southern States to return to the Union, and it does this by establishing conditions the most ruinous, revolutionary and abhorrent. Could Lincoln suppose for one moment, that the reconstructionists of North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, or any of the other States, would be gratified in their policy by this proclamation? On the contrary, must it not have been evident to him that his propositions would act as an extinguisher upon all their hopes and projects to alienate the people from the Confederate Government?

This proclamation cannot, therefore, be intended to promote the cause of reconstruction in the Confederate States. What, then, is its purpose? Some have suggested that it is meant to excite discontent and revolution in the South, by holding up slave property as the only barrier to peace, and to stimulate to increased activity the prejudices of the outside world by reducing the questions of the war to the single one of unconditional emancipation. There may be something in this, and these purposes may, perhaps, enter into the general design of the proclamation.

For our own part we are inclined to look for the real object of the proclamation in a direction precisely the opposite of its ostensible purpose. The Lincoln Government, no doubt, now fully believes the subjugation of the South a question of but a little further time, and, therefore, while, to prevent trouble at home, they think it necessary to hold out some pretence of a proposition for reconstruction—a sort of tub to the whale of Northern conservatism—yet, as reconstruction is the last thing they desire, they have carefully proposed a plan which they know is not only impracticable, but will fire the Southern heart to the last extremity of resistance.

To subjugate the Southern States and sell them out, stock, lock and barrel for Federal greenbacks in order to clink the Yankee national debt, and provide homes for the hordes of banditti they have gathered in their armies, is, no doubt, the settled policy of the Lincoln Government. Satisfied that it can be accomplished by a few more months of war, they would not willingly accept a voluntary return of the Southern States to the Union, if it were tendered.

But still, something is due to appearances—it is prudent not to fly needlessly in the face of the patriotic and moderate of their own section; and the proclamation is meant to conciliate them, while, if not accepted by the South, the mutual furnishes ample justification for those extreme measures of confiscation and ejectment which they mean to pursue, not only to gratify their malevolence, but also to replenish their finances.

But man proposes and God disposes. Let no man insult a wise and beneficient Providence by a distrust of His purpose to save the South from the iniquitous schemes of her enemies.

For the Memphis Appeal.

"WHEN THIS CRUEL WAR IS OVER."

YANKEE GIRL TO HER LOVER.

I.

Dearest love! Do you remember,
When we last did meet,
How you told me that you loved me,
Kneeling at my feet?
Oh! how proud you stood before me,
In your suit of blue,
When you vowed to me and country
Ever to be true!

Chorus—Weeping, sad and lonely,
Hopes and fears how vain!
When this cruel war is over,
Praying that we meet again.

II.

When the summer breeze was sighing
Mournfully along,
Or when autumn's leaves were falling,
Sadly breathes the song.
Oft in dreams I see thee lying
On the battle plain,
Lonely, wounded, even dying,
Calling, but in vain.

Chorus—Weeping, sad and lonely, etc., etc.

III.

If, amid the din of battle,
Nobly you shall fall,
Far away from those who love you,
None to hear your call,
Who would whisper words of comfort,
Who would soothe your pain?
Ah! the many cruel touches,
Ever in my brain!

Chorus—Weeping, sad and lonely, etc., etc.

IV.

But your country called you, darling!
Angels cheer your way,
While our nation's sons are fighting,
We can only pray.
Nobly strike for God and Liberty,
Let all nations see
That we love the starry banner—
Emblem of the free!

THE LOVER'S REPLY.

I.

Dearest love! I do remember,
When we last did meet,
How I told you that I loved you,
Kneeling at your feet.
Yes, I proudly stood before you,
In my suit of blue,
And I thought to you and country
Ever to be true.

Chorus—Weeping, sad and lonely!
All your hopes are vain,
For I've wed a colored lady,
And we'll never meet again.

II.

When the summer breeze was sighing
Mournfully along,
By a nigger cabin marching,
There I heard a song.
Oft for days I had been making
Lonely, sleeping, kind a aching,
Round and round in vain.

Chorus—Weeping, sad and lonely! etc., etc.

III

Not amid the din of battle
Did I hear her call;
Far away from rebel pickets,
Mid behind a wall,
There she whispered words of comfort
Through the window pane—
Ah, the many kinky darkies
Loving me in vain!

Chorus—Weeping, sad and lonely! etc., etc.

IV.

Now this darky calls me "darling,"
Angels, clear the way!
While for niggers we are fighting,
She can only say:
"Nobly strike for Abe, and don for me;
Let de white gal go
Dat you into de darky better
Dan dem who's free."

Chorus—Weeping, sad and lonely!
All your hopes are vain,
For I've wed a color'd lady,
And we'll never meet again.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. F. HUGHES TO THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

I have been chosen by the people of Texas as Chief Executive of the State for the next two years. The office of the Chief Magistracy of a great sovereign State like Texas is at all times one of great importance and responsibility; but now, when war is waged upon our common country and danger threatens the State upon every hand, and where so many grave questions of policy are to be met, its importance and responsibilities are greatly augmented.

I fully appreciate the fact that a majority of the suffrages of the people have been cast for me at a time when all that is sacred to us is involved in the issues of a war of such magnitude and such virulence in character, and when the perilous condition of the country requires of the Executive so much discretion, watchfulness, soundness of judgment and firmness in the discharge of the duties of his office.

I most sincerely thank the people for the distinguished honor conferred on me, and for their manifestation of confidence under circumstances so marked and significant, and while I distrust my ability and experience in public affairs, I can promise, without reservation, a will and determination to discharge the duties of this high trust with a firm hand, and as nearly as I can in accordance with the wants of the State.

I indulge the hope that a zealous devotion to the great interests of the State in these times of peril will plead not unsuccessfully, and excuse for my short-comings and want of wisdom in this high position, and that a generous confidence will be slow to desert or abandon a public servant, faithfully laboring for the public good.

If statesmanship and ability, the power to distinguish, and the disposition to observe the true character of our political system, be essential qualifications to the officials of the Confederate, they can be no less so in the officials of the State Government.

Texas, in allying herself with the other States of the South for general purposes and for the common weal, surrendered not her sovereignty or her complete control over all matters of local concern; and it follows, as a matter of course, that a wise and judicious administration of the affairs pertaining to the local can be of no less importance to the welfare of the people than the administration of the affairs pertaining to the general authority. A full appreciation of this simple fact, and a rigid observance of it in practice, will have no little influence in producing sober and correct views as to the scope and object of the Confederate authority, and in modifying prejudices to partisan organizations and par than strife, founded alone upon differences of opinion as to the extent and objects of that authority.

But the responsibilities of position in a government like ours, and especially at a time like this, when the services of all are needed, should not deter the citizen, through timid apprehensions of evil consequences to himself when called by the voice of his country from yielding his services to it. The life of the State is threatened, its welfare being at all times an object near the heart of the patriot; and all selfishness and mere personal considerations should be banished, and the citizen in private life and in public station should be guided alone by the most exalted patriotism, discarding from every act and utterance bearing reference to the public affairs all baser motives.

We are struggling through the perils of bloody fields for the preservation of the institution inherited from a glorious ancestry, and it surely behooves us to heed their voice, to be instructed by their experience, and to study well the conditions and means by which they are not only to be maintained by the sword, but perpetuated and adjudicated. For the machinery of government, all machinery is the most intricate and the most difficult of adjustment and management, and the science of government, of all sciences, has claimed from mankind the greatest share of their attention, and yet has secured from them the least uniformity of opinion as to its true mission, and as to the principles which should be embraced in a perfect system.

Though the builders were master builders, yet the complicated and refined character of our political system, together with the absence of experience and precedents as guides, gave rise from its very origin to the most serious and delicate questions in the adjustment of State and Federal authority, questions often involving the most bitter party strifes and the most alarming excitements in the public mind, bringing at an early day to the minds of the original framers grave apprehensions of the long duration of the workmanship of their hands.

Our bleeding and struggling country warns the people of the dangers of holding to differences of opinion vital in their character as to the true nature of the government of their own formation, and of yielding themselves up blindly to party organizations and partisan strifes for the purpose of building up theories at variance with the Government as written and originated. Instructed by experience and guided by the lights of the past, it is hoped and believed, that if we are true to ourselves, we may escape such dangers for the future, and from the beginning of our new political career, not only understand but put in practice the Government according to its true theory.

The strength and beauty of a Federal system of government, its value and completeness as a government, its harmonious and energetic action, absolutely require in both the general and local authorities, a rigid observance of the boundaries of power lying between them, and marking out their appropriate spheres of action.

The simple rule forbids alike the usurpation of authority upon the part of the General Government, the infringement upon the local authority, and the denial on the part of the State to the General Government the exercise of authority clearly granted in the Constitution. These observations are not deemed out of place here, for the reason that the extraordinary events daily transpiring in our country, together with the universal demands of this war upon its energies and resources, are trying both the strength and character of the State and Confederate organizations—the extent of their authority, respectively, and bringing into action a large class of powers which, in ordinary times of peace, lie dormant and unobserved in the organism of a complicated political system.

A distinction will, of course, be observed by every intelligent and just minded man at a time when necessity forces upon the Government the employment of so many agents for so many varied purposes, between deliberate action on the part of the Government at variance with the Constitution and mere irregularities in the exercise or execution of authority on the part of officials, which may be promptly arrested and corrected by appeals to the proper tribunals.

To make such irregularities the foundation for factious and organized opposition to the Government, would be at all times unjust and unwise, but in times like these of madness and folly.

It is not apprehended by me that the Confederate Government will either inaugurate or persevere in a line of policy that will touch the sovereignty of the States, impinge upon the rights and privileges of the citizens, violate the compact between these States, or fail to rebuke and punish usurpations of authority upon the part of officials when properly brought to its attention.

Its disposition is conceived to be the reverse of this, and it is believed that the Confederate and State authorities not only may, but should, in their own appropriate spheres, and moved by the agencies appropriate to their own organism, work harmoniously together in uniting and directing the energies of the country in this deadly conflict for freedom and humanity.

For while this contest shall continue for national existence, our main business must be war. To its demands all other considerations must yield, just as a man yields all else for the preservation of his life. The destiny of Texas for weal or woe, and by her own volition, is connected with that of the Southern Confederacy, and she has pledged herself to her sister States of the South, that their triumphs shall be her triumphs, and their fall her fall—their glory her glory, and their sorrows her sorrows.

She has pledged life and sacred honor, that the lone star banner, around which cluster so many glorious memories, sacred to the cause of civil nation and well ordered government, shall never be a banner of treason to the Southern Confederacy, or to her own plighted faith.

Texas can of course, as other States, act but a subordinate part in the conduct of this war and yet the line of policy to be pursued by her as a sovereign State, under existing circumstances, may not only be essential to our liberties, but to the liberties of the Southern Confederacy.

Up to this period in this bloody drama, Texas has discharged her duties fully and nobly—even beyond the legal demands made upon her energies and resources.

Wherever danger has been incurred, or glory won upon the field of strife, her sons have poured out their generous blood fully, and won for themselves, their State and their common country, imperishable renown.

But dangers thicken around us, and make still greater demands upon her patriotism and power. The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the consequent imperfect correspondence with the States east of the Mississippi river, and the Government at Richmond, has rendered the Trans-Mississippi Department to a very considerable extent, self-dependent, not only for counsels, but for the means of prosecuting the war and defending itself. The people of Arkansas and Louisiana are flying by thousands with their property to our borders, to escape the presence of an insolent and insulting foe, and large portions of the territory of these States are already within the Federal lines.

Under these circumstances it will be admitted that Texas occupies a large place in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Her territory is vast, her geographical position favorable, her resources great; her credit has been used but to a limited extent; her people have not been driven from her borders—murdered upon her soil, or her property destroyed, as has been the case with her sister States.

She will own those advantages—appreciate her grave responsibilities, and rising with the occasion that demands still greater effort, make full preparation to put forth her strength to the best advantage when the occasion shall present itself. The glories of San Jacinto, the horrors of the Alamo, and the tyrannies of Mexico, are too fresh in her memory; her sacrifices in this war are too great, and her experience too bitter for her to fall or falter in this perhaps the darkest hour of this dark contest. The spirit of her departed heroes, of Carter, of Clough, of Dickson, of Barnes, of Terry, of Lubbock, and of thousands of others who offered themselves freely upon the altar of their country, cry aloud for vengeance, and for still greater sacrifices on the part of the living in the cause for which they fell. A young giantess as she is, almost of the forest, with limb unfettered and spirit free and free, that never stooped to dignace or tyranny, Texas has not forgotten or forsaken the faith involved in the issues of secession. She owns the presence of a divinity in the wild storms of human passion, that rocks this continent, and finds that the true interpretation of this, as of all great revolutions in human affairs, is in the mysterious ways of an Allwise and Overruling Providence.

As a matter of course, the conduct of affairs of the State and its legislation, should have reference to the main to our condition in a state of war. But we know not how long those clouds shall hang over the land. In the midst of the embarrassments and dangers of war, we should not forget that the essential end of government and all struggles for government, is the protection of society and the securing its welfare, physically, morally and mentally. The laws, therefore, should be upheld and honored, and as far as consists with the circumstances surrounding the State, rigidly enforced, so as to visit speedy punishment upon the offender against its mandates, and check the wild tendencies to anarchy and violence, resulting from the demoralizing agencies at work in these times of evil. We shall strive in vain upon the field of blood, if in the meantime the bonds of society are to be broken asunder; the habit of obedience to law and the authority of government forgotten and abandoned; human life and individual rights left unguarded or exposed to the caprices of the mob, and the matured and youthful mind, accustomed and familiarized to the fearful and dreadful scenes which always occur when lawless passions hold their sway.

We claim to read in the Northern mind a downward course to the dark abyss of confusion, anarchy, and hopeless tyranny, which but too often mark the destiny of nations involved in a protracted war and bloody revolutions. Warned by the ruin and misery that seems to overhang their society, and by the instructive voice of history, we should not, in these times of excited passions, of jealous apprehensions and real dangers, overlook the importance of a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of security, lying at the foundation of society and of Government of trusting to the regularly and legally constituted authorities and tribunals, and of laboring zealously, watchfully, systematically and with proper foresight, to make them fully adequate to the punishment and suppression of crime, and to the protection of society from the wicked offender against its peace, its welfare, and its life. We should accord our conduct with the spirit of the Constitution and the theories of our Government, and make the law a shield to every man, and cause every offender to be punished according to the law.

In the midst of this revolution, the education and the training of the rising generation appeal with peculiar force to the whole society and to the authorities of Government, so far as they have control over the subject. We are losing many river by the casualties of war, and many others are absent from home beneath the banner of their country, contending with the foe, some of whose sons cannot be educated unless they receive aid from the State through that system which finds its foundation in the Constitution. The lapse of but a few years will introduce the youth of the land upon the stage of active life to act their part in society for good or for evil. Every consideration as to the welfare of society and of Government, under our institutions, require that they should be trained, educated and prepared for the stern and varied duties that lie before them as citizens.

The establishment of manufactories for the leading articles of husbandry and of daily consumption, so as to relieve the people from a dependence upon a foreign, irregular, uncertain and corrupting trade, is a consideration that will be owned by all to be of the highest moment.

The consummation of this desirable end rests mainly with the people, limited and prescribed, as the Government is, in its powers over the subject. They own the capital, the labor, the raw material—the most useful metals lie imbedded beneath our soil, our geographical position is favorable to the introduction of the necessary machinery. What can be accomplished in this line, by associations of individual capital, by enterprise and resolution, can only be determined by persevering, systematic effort. The necessity and the inducements for effort, cannot be averred. It is far better and far more economical, as I conceive, to make capital yield its profits not only during the war, but after its close, to make it an enduring monument of a lofty, self-reliant spirit in the people, by investing it in permanent and useful manufacturing establishments than to squander it away forever in purchasing goods from nations perhaps indifferent to our fate, or from a foe who is striving by all the appliances of war to subjugate and enslave us.

Besides, the uncertain direction of this trade should be impressed upon the public mind. We know not how soon the direction of the war may close the trade across the Rio Grande, and leave us not only without a market for clothing—but without the machinery necessary to the manufacture of the material for them.

It is gratifying to learn, that the public mind, to some extent, is being awakened to the importance of this subject, and that combinations are here and there being made for developing the mineral resources of the State, and for the introduction of machinery for manufacturing purposes. Let the spirit of enterprise be diffused, and let the good work go on, until every man, woman and child in Texas, if need be, shall be clad in homespun, or in domestic manufactures, and until every field shall be plowed with iron from our native ores.

The first act of my induction into this high and responsible office, is the taking of a solemn oath to discharge its duties according to the Constitution and the laws, in accordance with its provisions. The oath forbids me to tamper with the provisions of the Constitution—it binds me to make it the law of my official acts, as it is the law, not only of the governed, but of all of its officials. Where its provisions are plain, difficulty is at an end, and wherever doubtful, recourse should be had to the rules of interpretation, sanctioned by time and experience.

As I should, while in office, approbation take upon myself the administration of the affairs of the State, were I not to be aided through the coordinate branches of the Government. I indulge the hope that the officials of the various departments of the Government may labor harmoniously and energetically together with the single purpose of securing the welfare and the highest interests of the State—trusting that the God who has thus far sustained our cause, and given victory to our army upon an hundred bloody fields, will vouchsafe His guidance to all those engaged in the administration of the public affairs of the country.

Congress and the Army.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

The astounding propositions which have signalized the first days of this present session, for placing the entire population of the Confederate States in the field, leaving no producers of food to feed the enormous army so raised, and no tax payers to find the money to furnish it, have created a considerable sensation. A feeling of despondency has been produced by them among reflective observers; not by the prospect of the universal cessation of national life and organization, which the realization of those wild projects would certainly cause—for as one can tell is sure that there is no danger of realizing a patent impossibility—but by the singular want of discernment which they indicate. It is difficult to believe that many members of Congress really intend the establishment of a dictatorship in this country, still less to make Mr. Davis dictator. Yet it requires but little reflection to perceive that such a law lately suggested in his message, a suggestion which members of Congress have taken in trust from it, is nothing more nor less than that.

The entire nation cannot remain in the field more than twenty-four hours, under the penalty of death, by starvation. A law requiring the whole population to take up arms and go into camp is a nullity. Few will dispute the remark, and the President blandly proposed that the power and discretion should be given him to "detail" such persons as he pleased to constitute the pursuit of civil life. The relative numbers of those in the army and those not of it, might not be changed by a law of universal enrollment if accompanied by this provision. The sole difference between the present and prospective condition of the military force and nation, would be the change of "details" for "exemptions." One of those words designates persons who continue the work that must be done in war and peace, under the authority of a law; the other, those who go about their business because of the favor of the President and his office-holders, great and small.

This is a proposition to give them despotic control over every individual in this country, and to destroy every check upon their will. The parallel of power are pleased with it. There exists a small faction in this country who have long clamored for this measure, because they expect power, profit and revenge from it. But it is impossible to believe that those who have uttered this cry in some of the resolutions offered in Congress, intended to do so. A resolution of inquiry, fortunately, is not a law, and when the force of the measures suggested in the first has been examined, as it must be before it is fixed in the last, there will be little danger that Congress will stultify itself or sacrifice the cause by such insane steps as are now feared by many.

The motive of those who have given a quasi sanction to these projects is easily understood. The Confederate army sorely needs replenishing. But some means of effecting that purpose must be found which is not at once a folly and a crime. The present army is created by conscription. If the actual conscription law does not furnish a sufficient number of men, the natural and rational means of remedying the defect is to enlarge the sphere of its action, by increasing the age of conscripts, and diminishing, where it can be done with safety, the exempted class.

But as it true, that the actual law does not affect the desired number of men, having the youth and occupying the relations in life which require them, if anybody, to do military duty? It is quite notorious—it is not denied by any one person whatever—that the law, though badly enforced, has really furnished the army with a number of men double that which its ranks have at any time contained. Where are they? The reply is that they have "absented" themselves—deserted—or been allowed to go home on some excuse and never returned. Why does such a state of things exist? The answer was unconsciously given by a local reporter the other day, who concluded his list of "City Intelligence" with this paragraph:

"NO EXECUTION.—The military executions ordered to take place at Camp Lee, yesterday, were postponed on account of the respite or reprieve of the condemned."

The reader will remember (if he can) how often he has seen a similar announcement since the army was organized. When deserters are caught they are generally tried by a court-martial. The penalty fixed by law in that crime is death; sentence is passed and execution arranged. But the inevitable sequel is contained in the stereotyped phrase of the local reporter. Hence we have in practice laws without penalties; that is to say, neither law nor justice. Hence, too, the army is a sieve. Conscription does not fill it; a levy in mass will fill it less, for the greater the volume