THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 25, 1863. VOL. XIV, NO. 270

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED 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.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily per month.....$2.00

Up to subscription taken for a longer term than Six Months.

Terms of Advertising.

All advertisements will be charged two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

Local notices will be charged at the rate of fifty cts. per line.

Contract prices charged at the rate of twenty-five cts. per line, and all other articles out of general public interest, after advertising.

Our Location,

On Whitehall street, between Decatur and the Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

APPEAL JOB OFFICE

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

EXTENSIVE AND FINEST

JOB PRINTING OFFICES

In the Confederacy,

And are consequently prepared to fill orders for

JOB WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Our facilities for executing ARMY work are superior, and we invite the attention of Quartermasters, Commissaries, and other government officials thereto.

We have, also, a large amount of English paper on hand, suitable for the finest work.

Orders will be promptly filled by experienced workmen. Address

McCLANAHAN & DILL,
Atlanta, Ga., or Montgomery, Ala.

TO PRINTERS.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE A GOOD

JOB PRINTING PRESS,

For Smaller than Letter Paper,

Either Briggs', Gordon's, Adams', or any other good patent. Apply immediately at APPEAL OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., or JOB OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.

FOR SALE,

SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, lying immediately on the Southwestern Railroad, between Chilhowee and Fort Gaines, eight miles from the former place, and only one mile from a station—two hundred acres ready for cultivation and improvements now. If not sold by the 10th January next, it will be withdrawn from market. Price twenty-five dollars per acre. Apply to JNO. F. TROUTMAN, Fort Valley, Ga.

NOTICE.

THE officers and men from Louisiana in the Army of Tennessee, and their friends, will find a Depot of Macon, Georgia, to receive and forward articles intended for all LETTERS, PACKAGES, or notices of any description. Address Louisiana Depot, care Col. Leon Von Zinken, Macon, Georgia.

T. B. SULLY, Chairman Louisiana S. E. Association.

NEW DRUG FIRM.

THE undersigned having recently purchased the Drug establishment on Whitehall street of W. E. YOUNG & CO., now offer for sale a most valuable and choice selection of

Drugs and Medicines,

including a variety of other articles usually found in well supplied drug stores, and solicit a share of public patronage. L. S. MEAD & CO.

Atlanta, December 18, 1863.

We, the undersigned, late druggists of this city, have long had in our employment one of the foregoing firm, Mr. L. S. Mead, and do most cordially recommend him to our old friends and the public as a safe, reliable, and skillful druggist, understanding thoroughly the business, and merting the confidence of families and physicians. MUNDHUTT & TAYLOR.

dell 1m

100 KEGS SODA for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

100 boxes Extract Logwood for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

5000 lbs. Copperas for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

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

1000 ounces Quinine for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

100 ounces Sulphate Morphine for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

200 pounds Iodide Potash for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

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

1000 lbs. Sulfpeter for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

200 lbs. Chloroform for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

200 lbs. English Calomel for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

200 lbs. English Blue Mass for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

Castor Oil, in bottles, for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

dell 1m

WANTED TO HIRE,

THE Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company is desirous of hiring for the ensuing year two hundred able bodied NEGRO MEN. The company is healthy and remote from the enemy, and the company prepared to feed the negroes and clothe them according to law. They will receive negroes at Columbia, Kingsville, Camden, and Cheraw, and will pay a fair price for the hire of negroes to hire. Address

THOS. S. SAXON, Superintendent.
Columbia, S. C.

Agents: Columbia, S. C.

CARPET BLANKETS.

I AM in the receipt of Carpet Blankets, daily to arrive, suitable for the boards of the army of Georgia, under the recent order, M. O. No. 3, S. D. Lee's Corps, Lookout Valley, who will please call and see for themselves. Also on the cars.

HAMIL, DEAN & CO.
Commission Merchants,
Market-street, Atlanta, Ga.

dell 1m

A. B. WITHEROPOON,

Commission Merchant and Dealer in Domestic Manufactures,

SUGAR, SALT, THREAD, ETC. Corner Cherry and Second streets, Macon, Ga.

dell

Daily Appeal.

[FROM THE ARMY EDITION.]

A Monster Gun—Trial of Sir William Armstrong's Six Hundred Pounder.

From the Manchester Examiner, Nov. 21.]

This monster gun—which weighs about twenty-two tons, is fifteen feet long over all, and has a bore of thirteen and a half inches—was submitted to a trial at Shoeburyness on Thursday. It carries a conical cast-iron, hollow-headed shot, weighing six hundred pounds, and capable of containing a bursting charge of no less than forty pounds of powder. The charge used on Thursday with shot was seventy pounds, with shell sixty pounds. By the time everything was ready the interest of the spectators had reached the highest pitch; and it was amid exclamations of surprise and wonder, from even veteran artillerists, that the men serving the gun put into it and rammed home first the powder, looking like a tolerable bolster, and next the conical cast-iron, hollow-headed shot, measuring nearly thirty inches in length by 13 3 inches in diameter. The shot is first placed in a cradle and lifted to the mouth of the gun by means of movable chest legs, provided with blocks and pulleys.

The cradle hinges on to a couple of hooks at the mouth of the piece, and holds the ponderous shot in the proper position for being rammed home. The gun was given one degree of elevation, and the word passed that all was ready. The last bugle-call was sounded, and the great gun was fired for the first time. The ponderous shot burst from the mouth of the piece with a terrific rush and roar, striking the sand at about seven hundred yards from the shore, leaping and dashing onward, ricochetting five or six times, and finally burying itself near the four thousand yards target. After nine rounds had been fired with the solid shot, three rounds were fired with hollow shell, and the range obtained was: the first shot, one thousand eight hundred and thirty yards, and the second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety yards, the elevation being five degrees. The steel shells which are to be employed for the gun, and which will possess penetrating power superior to ordinary solid shot, will contain fifteen pounds of powder, or about equal to the charge of powder for a 68-pounder.

This monster gun will be able to send one of these projectiles a distance of eighteen hundred yards, and, on striking an object, its effect will, it is said, be equal to that of glancing the muzzle of a 68-pounder close to, or through a ship's side or fort, and firing into it with the full service charge. Notwithstanding the mere mass of the gun, it was worked with comparative facility, and after the first two or three rounds the time required for loading and firing was ten minutes. Twenty men were sufficient to wash, load and fire the piece. The recoil ranged from nine feet to nine feet six inches. The result of the trial was considered satisfactory in the highest degree. Taking into account the weight of the gun, and of the projectile, the comparatively small charge of powder, the range and accuracy attained, the War Department have full reason to be satisfied with the gun. The 600-pounder's ultimate range, with higher degrees of elevation, and with seventy-five pounds of powder, may, says the *Morning Post*, be safely set down at ten thousand yards, or falling short by two or three hundred yards only of six miles.

The Patriotic Loan.

From the Huntsville Confederate.]

The necessities of the present year (R. C. 2110) were greater than ever. Every resource seemed exhausted. Among other means, the currency had been gradually lowered in value, the *As*, which had originally been a pound weight of copper, had now been diminished to one ounce of that weight, and all payments for the Treasury were, no doubt, made in this depreciated coin. The usual results of such measures followed. A temporary relief was gained. But the prices of all articles were raised to meet the change, and the public credit was shaken.

In these difficulties the Senate proposed, again, to try ship-money. But the people were in no mood to bear it. They had been much impoverished in the last four years; continued increase of taxation had draining their resources; continued service in the army had prevented the proper cultivation of their lands; the marauding march of Hannibal, the year before, had ruined many. The terminal, caused by this new impost, assumed a very formidable appearance. The Senate met to deliberate, and the Consul, Lentulus, proposed that the great Council should set an example of patriotic devotion. "Let us," said he, "contribute all our treasure for the service of the State. Let us reserve—of our gold, only our rings; the bullas worn by our sons, and, for the ornaments of our wives and daughters, one ounce apiece—of silver, the trappings of our horses, the family salt-cellar, and a small vessel for the service of the gods—of copper, five thousand pounds for the mensa of each family." This proposal was carried by acclamation, and the noble example followed, enviously, by all the people. So eager was the throng, which pressed to the treasury, that the clerks were unable to make a full register of the names. This patriotic loan saved the State; and was even more valuable in the spirit which it called forth, than for the actual relief which it afforded to the treasury.—*Liddell's History of Rome.*

This was during the second Punic war, six years after the disastrous battle of Cannæ. During all that time, the Fabian policy had, of necessity, prevailed. The provinces of Southern Italy were in revolt. Magna Græcia was in alliance with the enemy. Hannibal, the previous year, had ridden up to the very gates of Rome. In Spain, the two Scipios had been defeated and slain, and their armies cut to pieces. For six years no Roman general had dared to meet Hannibal in a pitched field. His brother Hasdrubal, victorious in Spain, was on his way with heavy reinforcements. The Senate had been meeting the expenses of the war with "promises to pay." Even the fortunes of orphans and widows had been absorbed. The ship-money bill, with excessive severity, compelled all not the poor to furnish fully equipped, one seaman or more to the navy, and proved oppressive and odious. Corn was selling at about two dollars a bushel, whereas, at other times, it had ranged from about ten to sixty cents. In such a crisis, "the Patriotic Loan saved the State."

Is there no Consul Lentulus now, in our Great Council, to set a similar example. It would be followed in every State and county. It only needs a noble example of self-denying sacrifice of pleasure but still not indispensable articles of personal and household decoration, to be followed "unanimously by the whole people." The old Roman spirit still lives. Let some patriot, high in office and influence, set such an example.

Millions of gold and silver plate, and even of hoarded coin, would flow forth if once the generous stream begins to flow. Call it a loan, but let it be made in the spirit of a gift. Let treasury notes, also, be added to this patriotic consecration. Such a course, not intended to preclude legislation, but to underlie and support it, would not only bring immense relief to our depressed currency, but would be more valuable to our suffering cause, in the spirit which it would call forth.

In six years the "Patriotic Loan" was repaid. In less than that, our young nation, saved by the self-sacrifice of her people, will be able to do the same. PRO PATRIA.

From the Dalton Daily News.

A SOUTHERN GIRL'S REPLY.

Think ye that the South, so far worn, only sighs
Weak as a child, when the foe, defiant, defies?
Know ye, from valleys and mountains to sea,
Still the South is unconquered, unconquerable, free?
Know ye the South, the South, the South, the South, the South!
Know ye the South—the South—the South—the South!

Think you that a nation so famous in story
Who yield to a moment the right to be free,
When the land that has nourished on the battlefield gory
A nation that is prepared to meet?

Think you the spirit which spoke forth in thunder
Upon Lexington's and Bunker Hill's sod, and crying out loud,
Thinks you that the spirit which boldly answered
Our Gaul of oppression, from heaven is dead?

No! towards, no! That which kindled other
In the hearts of our sires a flame, strong and bright,
Burns Fortune may frown, Gold, we'll struggle the harder
To win from a tyrant a freedom's right.

D. D. R.

Camp Davis, S. C., December 5, 1863.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

ROGERSVILLE, EAST TENNESSEE, Longstreet's Corps, December 11, 1863.

From the Charleston Courier.]

The enemy's position in front of Knoxville was as strong almost as nature could have made it for sustaining an assault or maintaining a siege. Many of the fortifications had been erected by the Confederates, enlarged by the Federals, and improved by the addition of every conceivable means of defense. Pickets standing at an angle of forty-five degrees, ready to intercept the during stormers, and telegraph wires stretched knee high on the edge of ditches, to trip him as he clambered on, and other ingenious devices had been prepared in anticipation of the emergency now at hand. Still, the Federals were timid and alarmed. If our pickets advanced by day, the whole Yankee line was thrown into commotion. If by night, instantly the horizon was lighted by burning buildings, to reveal, if possible, the direction of the apprehended demonstration. Between the 19th and 23d, upwards of thirty dwellings, with their outcoats, most of them belonging to Southern citizens, were thus consumed. During the night of the 20th considerable commanding took place from our batteries on the left, provoking the fire of what was known as the Gay street battery in the town, but as it was discovered that our shots were taking effect among the residence, the practice soon ceased.

On the 21st, Capt. Dunn, of Longstreet's staff, while standing by the side of his chief, was wounded in the thigh by one of the Federal sharp shooters. Our camps here were all within easy range of stray shots, although protected by a crest of hills in front. Major Humphries, of the Palmetto sharp-shooters, while sitting under his tent fly barely escaped a wound. A ball passing within two inches of his body and entering the ground a few feet beyond. Pickets firing during this time was sharp and protracted, our men having been advanced nearly to the edge of town. Among the killed in this outpost duty was Sergeant Ross, of Captain Connell's company of the Hampton legion. Having crept out of the rifle pit in which they were ensconced, and gone toward a few yards, he was espied by one of the enemy's marksmen and shot through the body. His comrades brought the prostrate form back to the shelter, and there the dying man told them he had fought his last fight, and would soon be in the presence of his Maker. He bade them to remind his friends at home that he had endeavored to do his duty like a faithful soldier, and had fallen at his post. Then asking his captain to pray for him, the little party knelt in the narrow pit, and with heads uncovered and tearful eyes, those rough war-worn men united in the solemn invocation that ascended to the Lord of Hosts. The prayer preceded the departing soul but a few moments, and the pulseless clay of the dead soldier was then all that remained on earth of the lion-hearted sergeant save "tears for his loss, the cypress and willow for his grave and homage to his memory."

Gen. Wheeler, with his divisions of cavalry, occupied the extreme left of our line, Jenkins' occupied the center, and McLaws the right, the Carolinians in both divisions being nearest the town. (It is a fact worthy of note here, that throughout the protracted campaign the South Carolina, under Kershaw and Bratton, have, one or the other, invariably held the post of honor in both the advance and retreat, whenever the enemy was expected to attack.) Speaking of cavalry, it is gratifying to observe the kind feeling that exists between this arm of the service and the infantry. The Western horsemen became attached to our men, because, as they said, they always fought well, while the boys were relieved by the infantry on the ground that the cavalry, when dismounted, acted as heavily as if they had been born for the work.

Throughout the campaign the force of Gen. Wheeler has been of great assistance to Longstreet, both in furnishing our commissaries and watching those of the enemy. During a short time, Bragg's army was defeated in securing a large amount of forage, cattle, pork and bacon for the army. On Saturday, the 21st, one of his squads captured a couple of wagon trains, among other articles, five hundred pairs of shoes and packages of hats. These Wheeler generously tossed over to the infantry.

On Thursday morning, the 24th, our lines having been shell further advanced than before, a Michigan regiment essayed to drive the small force occupying the first intrenchments from the position, but after a sharp skirmish the Yankees were completely whipped back, leaving from seventy-five to eighty prisoners, besides their killed in our hands. Among the latter was Adjutant Noble and several lieutenants. Among the wounded was Major Bringham, whose leg was subsequently amputated.

There was now little or no change in the programme until the morning of Saturday, the 26th. The bridge over the Hiwassee river at Charleston, on the railroad, below us, had been carried away by a freshet, the troops en route to us from Bragg, consisting of two brigades, under Generals Bushrod Johnson and Gracie, were thus necessarily hindred; Ransom, who, with his command, was hourly expected from the direction of Rogersville, had not appeared, which added to the general misfortune resulting from delay and other causes; hundreds of the men were barefooted, and destitute of blankets, and thus comparatively lost to the service.

In truth matters appeared to have arrived at a stand still. Longstreet had pushed his lines forward on both sides of the river, as far as it was prudent to do so without provoking a general engagement. Every preparation had been made for an attack, whenever the propitious moment should arrive, and consultation after consultation was had between the division and brigade commanders as to the manner of assault which would ensure success with the least possible risk of failure and sacrifice of life. Still there appears to have been no definite scheme decided upon. Gen. Jenkins, anxious to attack in his front, proposed to break the enemy's line of intrenchments there, and push vigorously into the town and toward the rear of the powerful forts on the left. But this plan and others, after discussion, were abandoned, and the days of the siege wore fruitlessly on. The strong works of the Federals were beyond both to Gen. Longstreet and to his men. The latter remembered too well the scenes of Gettysburg, while the commander-in-chief, with all his sterling courage, his anxiety to win success, and his partiality to modes of fighting, was cautious even to an extreme, in taking a step which involved so much of uncertainty and probable disaster.

Nevertheless, delay was dangerous. Already reinforcements had started from Chattanooga to the relief of Burnside, and the Federal cavalry were making havoc on the railroad behind us, and threatening Loudon. A captured courier from Grant to Burnside threw into our hands dispatches ordering Burnside to hold out to the last moment, and stating that two columns were marching up—one on each side of the river. More than all, Bragg had been defeated at Missionary ridge, and was falling back to Dalton; assuringly but one resource was left us—either to make a prompt effort to capture Knoxville or to change our base from Loudon to some point north of Knoxville on the railroad approaching the opposite direction.

As a step preliminary to the fall of the city, it was determined to assault Fort Sanders or Loudon. This is a large square earthwork, on an immense hill, to the left of the main road, by which we had arrived. Preparations for the movement went in progress for nearly a week. Troops were thrown across the river to make demonstrations on the Federal lines and batteries there; had and eleven rifle guns, after much difficulty, were got into position at a point where they fully commanded the work to be attacked. Reconnoissances of Fort Sanders, as far as practicable under the circumstances, were made, and it was reported that there was no difficulty in the way to prevent its capture. Some officers supposed a check; others reported that it was not down and would be easily carried. In view of some cases, however, Gen. Longstreet and Jenkins suggested the expediency of omitting the assault. Perhaps (knowing of his partiality for rough and tumble fighting) it was the proper course to pursue. Unfortunately, any that course was not followed, and the sequel will show the result.

Fort Sanders being in front of the line of Gen McLaws, the chief command of the movement devolved upon that officer. The troops were kept under arms during the whole of Saturday night, the coldest, clearest, driest of eight hours of waiting, of which our men have been exposed. Four o'clock in the morning found them rifled to the bone, fingers numb and almost frozen to their fire-locks, and in the opposite of that buoyant condition which should ever attend an undertaking of a desperate nature like that in which they were about to engage. The brigades assigned for the duty were Humphries, (formerly Barksdale's) Bryan's and Wofford's, of McLaws' division, and Anderson's, of Jenkins' division. Kershaw remained in line, facing the right diagonally of the fort, ready to co-operate with the remainder of the division at a moment's notice, and Anderson was to perform a similar part when required on the left.

Our skirmishers and sharp shooters during the night occupied a position in front of the work so near that a man could not show his head above the parapet without being shot, and the fire they maintained had completely silenced the few guns with which it was provided. About four o'clock, by prearranged arrangement, eleven rifle pieces, under Col. Alexander, opened from an opposite hight, and for an hour or more incessantly shelled the interior of the fort, and contributed to the demoralization of the Yankee defenders. Daylight was scarcely breaking, and through the cold thick mist, our troops advanced to the assault. Up, up, up, until within a few yards of the great frowning pile the storming party silently advanced, exposed to the irregular and uncertain fire of the foe behind the parapet; then suddenly dashing forward with the battle cries that have rung out on so many desperately contested fields, the Confederates charged to the ditch at the very base of the parapet.

But now what a scene of confusion! A wire stretched along the edge of the chasm caught the leg of every man who did not suspect its presence, and tripped him headlong into the yawning trap. Others followed, and others and others—there behind rolling like a wave on those before—until the abyss was filled with a seething, boiling, babbling mass of men and guns, out of which issued the groans, shouts, yells and orders, with the discordance of a pandemonium. There were those in that throng, however, who could not be appalled by any danger, men over grown, though wrapped in the sweet humanity of sharpshooters as well as privates; and remembering the mission in which they were engaged, they still pressed on to its accomplishment. Mounting the shoulders of their comrades, and digging their fingers into the earth, they climbed the opposite side of the ditch as best they could, and then assisting others, little party was thus quickly gathered who had to the top of the parapet and there stood—the heroes of the hour. Among these were the color-bearers of the 18th and 17th Mississippi regiments, whose flags for more than a quarter of an hour flaunted proudly over the very heads of the crouching foe.

Lieut.-Col. Fiser, of the 17th Mississippi regiment, one of the most gallant spirits of the occasion, lost an arm on the parapet. Capt. Tom. Cummings, adjutant of one of the Gen. Wofford's brigades, a son of Augusta, Ga., who had just reported to his command, after recovering from a previous wound, which had disabled an arm for the remainder of his life, also gained the summit. Not content with this, and calling on three or four of his men to follow—(I am not certain that they were not the color sergeant and guard of his regiment)—he dashed down into the work, and made for a party of Yankees who were endeavoring to rear a gun. Before he could strike a blow, he was overpowered and disarmed. His remark to the officer who had thought the sword was characteristic of the coolness of the man: "You have got my sword, sir, but it is a proud satisfaction that you take them from me in the middle of this fort." These facts I learned from a Federal officer, under a flag of truce, and the compliments paid the young Georgian were as generously given as they were sincerely expressed. It is impossible to enumerate all the instances of individual daring which occurred during the assault, but when I tell you that the men of Georgia and Mississippi all mingled together in the melee, and that each strove to outdo his comrade in heroic deeds, it will be a sufficient index of the nature of the struggle, and the terrible catastrophes with which our troops strove to meet success.

But fate and natural obstacles were against us. The enemy were defeated at the outset—paralyzed, so to speak, by the audacious and success of the assaulting; yet the inability of the men in the ditch to support those on the parapet, the inevitable result followed the intermingling of commands, soon increased by the Federal shells and hand grenades, which rolled down upon their heads, and exploding in the crowd, scattering death on every side—these and other causes contributed to wrest the victory from our grasp, and change it to a galling defeat.

Those who could escape from the ditch, did so, and made their way down the hill the remainder of the command taking the same course. Those who gained the interior of the fort, with few exceptions, and others who could not escape from the ditch, were captured. Altogether the prisoners numbered, it is believed, about two hundred men.

In the 13th Mississippi, Col. McElroy was killed; and Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien (who is a brother-in-law of Parson Brownlow,) was captured. In the 17th, Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser lost an arm. The total casualties in the two regiments was one hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

Of Bryan's brigade three regiments were engaged—the 50th, 51st and 53d Georgia. Col. Simms, of the latter, was wounded, as was also Captain Bills, the assistant-adjutant-general of Gen. Bryan.

In Gen. Wofford's brigade, Col. Ruff, commanding in the absence of the general (who is ill at home) and Lieut.-Col. Thomas, of the 18th Georgia, were killed.

The total loss in the three brigades was 650 killed and wounded. A large number were killed in the ditch, others while retreating down the hill, when the Federals reopened fire.

The misfortune is due to three causes: 1st, Natural obstacles around the fort, whose strength was underrated; 2d, the failure to provide fascines or other means by which these obstacles could have been overcome; and 2d, the absence of a general officer possessing discretionary power to change front as soon as he learned the difficulties before him, and attack the banks of the fort. These were discovered to be preventable, and it is now believed that had the main assault been made here, while a demonstration took place in front, the work would have speedily succumbed to the attack.

All the general officers commanding brigades were present, as I am informed, and behaved with their usual gallantry, but probably neither of them felt privileged to assume the responsibility of changing the plan of attack by which he had been instructed to proceed.

At ten o'clock on Sunday morning a flag of truce was received from Gen. Burnside, courteously offering Gen. Longstreet the privilege of removing our wounded and burying our dead. This truce continued until five o'clock, P. M., during which interviews took place between our officers and those of the enemy, and many of the refugees from Knoxville had an opportunity of communicating with their families in the city. Scores of these gentlemen joined the army, hoping to reach home and be restored once more to their wives and children; but they have again been doomed to disappointment and exile.

The events which followed this attack and failure, I shall make the subject of another letter. PERSONNE.

Mr. Cobden on the American War.

Mr. Cobden, member of Parliament, addressed his constituents at Rochdale, on the 24th ult. The following are extracts from his speech:

ADVOCATES OF INTERFERENCE IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

At the present moment there is a party in this country actively advocating an interference in the affairs of America. [Hear, hear.] I say interference; I mean we have a party here who is advocating either recognition or something which means interference, if it means anything. [Hear, hear.] I have seen lately a report of two meetings or constituencies in the west of England—at Bristol and Plymouth—at which liberal members, representing popular constituencies, have been recommending that the Government should enter into arrangements with some foreign country in Europe in order that they may recognise the South in America, and interfere to put an end to the war in that country. [Cheers.] Very proper! and "Go, go." I believe that the idea which has pervaded those members and their constituents was this, that the effort in America was to be settled in a petty way, according to the fortunes of those particular parties. [Hear, hear.] From the beginning of this American war, this lamentable circumstance, from which you have suffered so much, one great and fundamental error in the conduct of statesmen and governments, and of a large portion of the influential classes in this country, has been, that they have made up their minds that there can be but one issue to this civil war in America, and that this is a separation between the North and South. [Cheers.]

I told you when I was here last, when that spirit was, if possible, even more ripe than it is now, that I did not believe myself that the war would issue in that way. I have stated the same opinion since in the House of Commons; yet I declare to you that, taking what is called by a cant phrase in London "society," which means that circle ten thousand with which members of Parliament are liable to come in contact in the clubs and elsewhere, nineteen-twentieths of the ruling classes (if I may use the phrase) that you meet in those purlieus in London have been convinced from the first that the civil war could only end in separation. [Hear, hear.] How far the wish was father to that point I will not pretend to say. [Cheers.] I believe the conviction has been sincere; I believe it has been founded on the fact that, looking at the vast extent of territory employed by the insurgents in this war, it was impossible that they could be subjugated by any forces that could be brought against them by the North.

IGNORANCE OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

But there has been a most lamentable display of ignorance among these classes to which I refer, if we may judge by the conduct of the organs of the press, which may be considered the exponents of their views. There have been errors in geography; mighty rivers, in which those in England can bear no comparison, with hundreds of miles of steam navigation, have been described in those leading organs as running into one river and into another, in utter disregard of the rules of geography. There are a number of great cities in America—cities of one hundred thousand and one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants—which are among the largest shipping ports for raw produce in the world, in the interior of that country. In one of them I have seen a mile of steamboats moored side by side, and yet of those great cities and that great commerce, forming part of the strength and resources of North America, the ruling classes in this country know nothing. You don't find them in books at Oxford and Cambridge, where your undergraduates are obliged to study before they can pass their examinations.

SUCCESS OF THE REBELLION IMPOSSIBLE.

It is in utter ignorance of these resources that the opinion of the ruling classes in England has been come to. But I, whom accident, perhaps, more than anything else, have been made as well acquainted with the position and geography of that country as with my own, I have never believed—and I believe now less than ever—that I shall ever live, or that any one here will live, to see two separate nations within the confines of the present United States of America. [Cheers.] I will tell you candidly that if it was not for one cause, I should consider as hopeless and as useless the attempt to subjugate the Southern States of America as the parties do upon whose views I have been commenting. It is the object with which the separation has been made that, in my opinion, render the success of the secessionists impossible—[hear, hear]—and if the moral and intelligent population of this country had not been systematically misled upon that question, they would have been unanimously of that conviction. [Hear, hear.] We were told in the House of Commons, by one from whom it was almost incredible it could have come, once the great champion of democracy, once the great advocate of all the rights and principles of the unenfranchised millions—that this civil war originated because the South wished to establish free trade principles and the North would not allow it. [Laughter.]

ARISTOCRACY AGAINST DEMOCRACY.

With such a conflict going on, and with such a result as I feel no doubt will follow, is it fair to speak of such a contest as that and say that it is a struggle for empire on one side and independence on the other? I say it is a aristocratic rebellion against a democratic Government. [Applause.] That is the title I would give to it. In all history, when you have the aristocracy plied against the people in a physical force conflict, the aristocracy has always gone down under the heavy blows of the Democracy. [Hear, hear.] When I speak thus let nobody say I am therefore indifferent to the progress of misery and desolation and rain and bloodshed that is now going on. Nor my indignation against the South is that they fired the first shot, and made themselves responsible for those results. I take, probably, a stranger view than most people of this country—and certainly a stronger view than anybody in America—of the vast sacrifices of life and of economical comfort and resources which must follow to the North from this struggle. They are mistaken if they think they can carry on a civil war like this, drawing a million of men from productive industry to be engaged in the processes of destruction—to spend two or three hundred millions sterling—they are deluded if they think they can carry on a war like that without a terrible collapse, sooner or later, and a dreadful prostration on every part of the community. [Hear, hear.] That being so, makes me still more intolerant of the cause. But of the result I have no more doubt than of any subject which lies in the future.

THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS.

Now I would ask you why do some people wish the United States should be cut in two? They think it desirable it should be weakened. Will that view bear discussion for a moment? I hold not. I am of the opinion which our statesmen held in the time of Canning, who thought it desirable for Europe that America should be strong, because it would thereby prevent European powers from interfering in American affairs. That has been the case hitherto. The country has prospered, and it has never come to interfere with European politics, while it has kept European governments from interfering in other American States which have been less prosperous or less orderly than the United States. What has followed of this disruption? You have France going into Mexico and Spain to St. Domingo, because Spain has invaded that country—[hear, hear]—with a view to reconquest. And the French Emperor has embarked on a career in Mexico which I will only characterise as the greatest mistake he has ever made. [Loud applause.]

Those enterprises would never have been undertaken if the United States had not been in this difficulty, and it is the least creditable part of those enterprises that they have been undertaken because America was weak. [Hear, hear.] It only required that the North should have been a little weaker to have enabled those silly people who are going about the country to have carried their project, and to have induced England and France to interfere to settle the rebellion. [Hear.] Is that desirable? [Cheers.] Don't you think we have enough to do at home? Do you suppose that Europe has so little to do that she can afford to cross over to America to set that country in order?

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

An act to reorganize the militia of the State of Georgia, and for other purposes.

Section 1. *Be it enacted*, etc., That each senatorial district in this State shall constitute a separate military district, and it shall be the duty of the governor, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint an aid-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, in each district, who shall be charged with the duties hereinafter set forth.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That, within four days after being notified of his appointment, it shall be the duty of each aid-de-camp to commence the enrollment of all free white males resident in his district who are or shall be of the age of sixteen years, and not over sixty years, and also those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of sixteen years, or who may come to reside within the district, except those who shall actually be in the army or navy of the Confederate States, or in the State service. The enrollment shall be by company districts, and shall show the age, occupation and nativity of a person enrolled; the number of the company district in which he may reside, and if any exemption is claimed the ground of it.

For the purpose of facilitating the enrollment, the aid-de-camp shall be authorized to employ with the approval of the governor, three or more assistants for each county, who shall receive for their services, commissions, at the rate of fifty cents for each person enrolled by them; but they shall not be exempt from service under this act, in consequence of their being such assistants. For a failure faithfully to discharge their duty, the assistant enrolling officers shall be liable to removal by the governor, and if without sufficient excuse to be judged by the governor, shall be liable further to forfeiture of all compensation.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the aid-de-camp, within ten days after the enrollment has been completed in his district, to forward complete lists, in duplicate, of the enrollment in each county of his district to the adjutant and inspector general, and to file with the clerk of the superior court in each county a copy of the enrollment in his county, and the aid shall be empowered and required when there are but few persons enrolled in a particular company district to incorporate and consolidate, subject to the approval of the governor, two or more adjoining company districts into one, reporting the consolidation made and the numbers of the company districts so combined, and in cities to divide districts.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the governor be authorized, on receiving the reports of the new company districts, provided for in section third, to arrange said companies into regiments or battalions, defining their limits without regard to county lines, and it need be, for the purpose of effective organization, without regard to senatorial districts; provided, that no regimental district shall contain more than one thousand or less than five hundred men, arranged in ten companies; that no battalion district of the first class shall contain more than six hundred or less than four hundred men, arranged in not more than nine nor less than six companies; that no battalion district of the second class shall contain more than four hundred nor less than two hundred men, arranged in not more than five nor less than two companies, and that no company district shall contain more than one hundred nor less than sixty-four men.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That to each regiment there shall be allowed one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major; to each battalion of the first class, one lieutenant-colonel and one major; and to each company, one captain, four lieutenants, five sergeants, four corporals; and that each company shall be divided into two platoons, each platoon into two squads, and there shall be for the purpose of drill and discipline, one lieutenant, one sergeant and one corporal to each squad.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That as soon as the arrangement of regiments and battalions and companies shall be completed in each or any of the senatorial districts, the governor shall be required within ten days thereafter, to order an election for officers to command said regiments, battalions and companies in the same manner now prescribed in the military code of Georgia, and shall issue commissions on the election returns as therein also directed under the seal of the Executive department, and in the event of a failure or neglect on the part of the people to elect, the governor shall commission to the vacancy, a fit and proper person on the recommendation of a majority of the company officers concerned. The officers thus elected, or appointed and commissioned, to be vested with all the authority usually appertaining to such grades. And all members of the State guard, who are absent in the service of this State or the Confederate States, shall be permitted to vote at said election for officers at the places where they are stationed, and two commissioned officers shall preside at said elections, and transmit returns thereof, within fifteen days after said election to the governor of this State, whose duty it shall be to consolidate said votes as in other cases.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the governor shall have been advised by the aid-de-camp in any senatorial district, that the organizations hereinbefore provided for, have been completed in the district, and the officers therein elected, or appointed and commissioned, it shall be his duty, within ten days thereafter, to declare the militia organization theretofore existing in said district, under the military code of Georgia, suspended, and the officers under said previous organization, relieved from their command, and such officers shall be subjected to all the military duties imposed by this act upon persons of the same age with themselves.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the aid-de-camp in each senatorial district, to supervise and direct, under the orders of the governor, all military matters within his district, and he shall be the channel of communication between the adjutant and inspector-general and the troops in his district, for the transmission of all orders, instructions, reports and military communications generally, and he shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of seven dollars per day for the time he may be employed in perfecting the organization herein provided for, and for such time in each quarter, not to exceed ten days, as he may be required to devote to military matters in the district. He shall be removable at the pleasure of the governor.

Sec. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each lieutenant of a squad to keep a list of all persons enrolled within the limits of the squad beat, and shall notify the aid-de-camp of his district, through his captain, quarterly, of all persons arriving at the age of sixteen, who shall move into or out of his beat; which notifications shall be consolidated by the aid-de-camp, and forwarded within ten days after the end of each quarter of the year to the adjutant and inspector-general, noting also, such other changes in rank, command, etc., that may have occurred during the quarter. The object being to continue a complete enrollment of the district, and to preserve its military organization.

Sec. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the persons enrolled under the second section of this act, shall be divided into two classes. The first shall be composed of those between seventeen and fifty years of age, to be styled the militia proper, who shall be first liable and subject to perform all the military duties contemplated by this act. The second class shall be composed of those between sixty and sixty-four years of age, and be styled the militia reserves, who shall, organized with the militia proper, but shall not be required to drill or perform any of the military duties contemplated by this act, until the militia proper shall have been called into active service, nor be subject or liable to any draft or other compulsory process to fill any requisition for troops, upon the governor of this State, by the President of the Confederate States. When the militia proper shall be called into active service, the lieutenant of each company most advanced in age, shall be left with, and in command of the militia reserve of their respective companies. And if any person belonging to the militia reserve, shall at any time be elected to, and shall accept any office under this act, he shall be required to perform all the duties of the office without reference to the class to which he may have belonged.

Sec. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever, in the opinion of the governor, it shall be necessary either to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws, to call the State militia, or any part thereof, into active military service, he is hereby authorized and empowered so to do; but the militia reserve created by this act shall not be called into active military service only after the militia proper has been called out in great emergencies to meet which the militia proper are deemed insufficient, and shall be discharged from such active service as soon as the emergency to meet, which they are called out shall have passed; and whenever the militia, or any part thereof, shall be called into active military service, they shall receive the same pay and allowances as if they were in the service of the Confederate States, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war and the regulations for the government of the armies of the Confederate States.

Sec. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the militia shall be called into active service by the Governor, brigades and divisions may be organized for the period of active service, in such manner as the Governor may direct; the officers and men composing the brigade and divisions, in all cases, electing their brigade and division commanders; provided that the officers of brigadier and division general shall expire when disbanded, and the individuals holding them shall return to service according to their ages, as provided for in this act.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a requisition for troops for local defense in this State shall be made by the President of the Confederate States upon the Governor of this State, the Governor