Daily Appeal.

ATLANTA, GA.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5, 1864.

CHANGE OF RATES.

From and after this date (January 1st) the subscription price of the DAILY APPEAL will be four, instead of three, dollars per month. This increase is necessitated by the constant advance in the price of everything incidental to newspaper publication.

CONGRESS AND THE EXECUTIVE.

In times of popular alarm or sensitiveness upon any given subject, nothing is truer than the Latin saying: *Nugæ addere pondus*, or that men give weight to trifles. At such times, events, which if taken by themselves, would amount to little or nothing, assume in the popular mind, all the pregnant import of significant induction, like the small circumstances which make up the presumption of crime, or the significance of the general direction of the tracks, discovered by the fox to be all going in the cave, and none coming out. While at such times, no doubt a morbid popular apprehension may magnify "molehills into mountains" and "trifles light as air," may be invested with the plenary importance of "actions of great pith and moment," it may happen at other times, when the popular suspicion in a given quarter is lulled, or has not been aroused, that portents the most pregnant are unheeded, and that events themselves, charged with the most decisive results to society or men, are their own scout couriers.

Of the two states of over-excited alarm, or stolid blindness, we prefer the former, upon the authority of an inspiration which declares that events the most momentous in their consequences to States and individuals come upon them as a "thief in the night," and that they, therefore, should always be watching. We feel, too, that we are fortified in this preference by the remembrance, that in our own past political history, the true political prophets, who saw the faults of the Federal Constitution and predicted the future evils of its adoption, were denounced as declaimers and alarmists by those calling for its prompt adoption as a matter of positive political necessity; as, also, by the reflection that the power of the Federal Government was the growth of an artful political coalitry adopted in times of war, or periods of social exhaustion following upon war, when measures of social relief were made paramount to the Constitution. Those who court power are usually watchers, are usually men of opportunities, men who lie in wait for occasions when the popular mind is lulled by a sense of security, or preoccupied by a paramount sense of external danger, to transfer that power to the "few," which only belongs to the "many;" relying on the popular *insouciance* to escape detection, or their ability to impeach the patriotism of the complaining, by pleading the extremity of the threatening danger.

An illustration of the two mental states, is furnished in the retiring speech of Governor LETCHER, of Virginia, and the speech of Mr. FOOTE upon the reception of the memorial from the officers of the army of Tennessee. While the latter sees nothing but danger to the rights of the people and the States, from Executive lust for power, and Executive encroachment, the latter affirms as his belief that the President "is a good and able man, and true patriot," and that if the people "will but come forward and hold up his arms and strengthen his hands, he and the Southern Confederacy will triumph over all its enemies, and their independence will be secured." Now, not supposing that either gentleman is under the warping influence of personal feeling, and supposing each to be equally intelligent, what, it may be asked, is the cause of such diversity of judgment?

Gov. LETCHER, from his position, has had ample opportunities of knowing the President for the last three years, most intimately, personally not less than officially, while Mr. FOOTE must have had opportunities, from his connection with the Government, of paramount value in making up a judgment, and yet the first says he is to be trusted, and the other says he is not. Our explanation is that their views are the inspiration of their different points of observation; Mr. LETCHER witnessing from his point the almost uniform success of the President's military administration in Virginia, and Mr. FOOTE, from his, the almost as uniform failure in the West. The first is sanguine, confident, hopeful, from his experience, and gives the President the praise of able, honest, patriotic administration; the last is diffident, despondent, fault-finding, and is disposed in his despondency not only to charge upon the President the blame, but even to assault his motives. An unreasoning mind would take sides with the one or the other, while a reflective mind in the present emergency, at least, would not take sides outright, with either, but take the assurance of the one as the qualification of the other, and insist that the President be regarded as a "good and honest man and patriot," but one that will bear, and will not mind watching.

The President is President, and must of necessity be trusted by the Congress and people, particularly at a time when Executive energy and Executive intelligence, backed by the confidence and resources of the country are needed for our salvation. Whatever may have been the President's past errors, or possible future failures, let the Congress, forgetting the past—until the time comes for them to be remembered—and waiving distrust as to the future, give the President *now* all the *strength* necessary to repel the enemy, with such *power* as the Constitution gives him and no more. In giving him strength to do the country's work, let it follow Governor LETCHER, and in giving him power, let it follow Mr. FOOTE.

Congress is a co-ordinate and independent authority, charged with the sacred guardianship of the rights of the States and the people in the Confederate Government. While it should do all to resist subjugation, it should, from no false or factious motives, do anything in derogation of its trust. It should have intelligence enough to know its mission and prerogatives, and have virtue and firmness enough not to destroy them on any pretence or temptation. Let the Congress, "without fear, favor or affection," pass—and pass immediately—the measures necessary for the salvation of the country, with such wise restrictions upon power as may prevent its abuse, or its being plead hereafter as a precedent. If it should, it will, at one and the same time, restore confidence to the heart of the people in the great cause, and quiet prevalent apprehensions as to the perils of the State from the undue exaltation of power. And whatever may be the legislation of Congress promotive of these ends, let it and the Executive rest assured that the people will, as heretofore, give them the support of a hearty energy and good will, and that, if the cause fails, it will not be for the lack of loyalty in themselves, but from the lack of wisdom and energy in the Government.

☞ Major Isaac Graham, the Western pioneer died in San Francisco on the 7th inst. He was a native of Botetourt county, Virginia. He was present at the death of the famous Daniel Boone.

HELP THE SOLDIER.

We publish in another column a feeling appeal to the people on behalf of the troops of Gen. HINDMAN'S corps, which it is hoped will be promptly responded to. It is the highest duty of our people, men and women, to come to the aid of the Government and do all in their power to make our troops comfortable. Most of the troops of this corps are cut off from their friends at home, and the Government is powerless to supply them with all the comforts they absolutely need.

The papers throughout the country are requested to publish this appeal, and urge upon the people the absolute necessity of a prompt compliance with it.

Is it a Bad Case.

Some of our friends who have substitutes in the army, says the Lynchburg *Republican*, think it a hard case that they should now be commanded to service, after paying for their exemption. Grant this complaint to be just, do these gentlemen expect to pass through a great revolutionary struggle involving life, liberty and property, without incurring any hardships? Do they expect above all other persons, to have an easy time of it—to live in luxury, make money, save their property and their lives—and all for the pitiful sum of a few hundred dollars paid for a substitute? If any expect such a happy time of it, they have certainly valued liberty and independence at a low figure.

But is it a hard case with these men? Let us compare their hardships with some others. Is their case as hard as the poor woman's whose husband has been conscribed, and she left to live upon public charity? Is it as hard as the widowed mother's and the orphan's whose only protector has fallen in battle? Is it as hard as the tens of thousands of refugees who have been driven exiles from their homes with the loss of their houses, lands, negroes and property of all kinds? Is it as hard with them as with our gallant soldiers who have braved all the dangers and hardships of the camp and the field? Is their case as hard as the case of those who are languishing in Federal prisons, and in our hospitals? Is their case as hard as that of thousands of our farmers and merchants whose property has been impressed at less than one-third its cost value? What, we ask, are the hardships of these "substitute men" compared with the hardships, sufferings and losses of every other class of the country?

Able-bodied men who have paid the enormous sum of a few hundred dollars for a substitute, should be ashamed to talk about hardships. They have been kept out of the army for one, two and three years—have saved their health and their lives—made money, enjoyed the pleasure and comforts of home and family—and all for a few hundred dollars! Is all this nothing as an offset to the pitiful sum of money which they have paid for the privilege?

The truth is, this class of men have no cause whatever to complain. They have been a privileged class. They have had an easy time of it, compared with nine tenths of their fellow-citizens, in the army and out of it, and they should now go into the service without a murmur. They *feel* and *know* that the country now requires their services, and they should not hesitate to give them cheerfully. Nor will the just and patriotic portion of them make complaint, but will faithfully obey the call of Congress and do their duty as good citizens.

Melancholy Affair on the Potomac.

On the night of the 25th, as the Petersburg *Express* learns from one who was present, J. A. Frazier and Charles Bean, of Virginia, and Edward Magruder, of the Maryland cavalry, now in the Confederate service, attempted to cross the Potomac river from Conrad's ferry, in Loudon county, for the purpose of spending the Christmas holidays, with some friends in Maryland. The usual signal was given on this side the river, with a lighted torch, and appropriately responded to on the other side, when the three, accompanied by a negro; thinking all was right, pushed out into the stream. The moon was shining brightly, and the boat could be easily seen from the opposite shore. They had proceeded about half way, when they were fired upon by Yankee pickets, it is supposed, Frazier being killed, instantly, and Bean severely wounded in the shoulder. Magruder, with the assistance of the negro, put the boat about, and immediately returned to the Virginia shore. The body of Frazier was buried near the shore, and Bean was taken to Charlottesville, and placed under medical care. What renders the affair doubly sad, Frazier was betrothed to a wealthy young lady of St. Mary's county, Maryland, and was on his way to fulfill his matrimonial engagement.

It is thought that the enemy has all the ferries and landings on the river strongly guarded, and any crossing from this side is now attended with great peril.

☞ An article in our paper yesterday was credited to the Macon *Telegraph* instead of the Macon *Confederate*.

☞ The bill (since become a law) declaring that no person shall be exempt from military service by reason of having furnished a substitute, passed both Houses by a very decisive vote—in the Senate 17 to 2, and in the House 52 to 13.

From Mexico.

The New York *Herald* publishes later news from Mexico, which gives a very sad picture of the disunity and helplessness of the Juarez Government. If we may rely on these accounts, it would seem that Juarez is now ready to take his flight from San Louis Potosi, having packed up his archives and treasures, ready for the expected migratory movement. The French forces were gradually pushing into the interior, and the star of the empire seemed to be ascending to the zenith.

Here is an extract from one of the *Herald's* letters:

When Forey counted upon the want of firmness, instability, deceit and internal endless divisions of the Mexican people as his best allies in the conquest of their country, he was not wrong. It is true reinforcements have lately arrived from France—in what numbers I do not know; but the significant fact still remains that Bazaine marched out of Mexico city with about twelve thousand Frenchmen and half that number of native allies to attempt, or perhaps accomplish, the conquest of that vast country, and meets with no opposition. We must take facts as we find them, and estimate them at their proper value. I say again that there is no Mexican nation, and for that very reason the success of the French is not so wonderful as may at first sight appear.

Mexico is dead, and all the telegraphic bulletins from California, or all the sympathy in the United States, cannot galvanize her into life. We now find the national army broken into fragments, the chiefs at variance with each other, the people divided, the treasury empty, and the constitutional head of the Government flying from town to town for safety.

GEN. MORGAN IN DANVILLE.—A letter from Danville, Va., says:

Gen. Morgan arrived in Danville on the night of the 24th inst., in fine health and spirits. Eight companies now on duty, in Danville, turned out on the 25th, under Capt. Gish, of Picketts's division, with the militia of the place and a large body of citizens, all under command of Colonel R. E. Withers, accompanied by the mayor of the town, who, with a few appropriate remarks, received the general, after which three cheers were given for Morgan, three for Withers, and the troops retired to their quarters, delighted as well as surprised at seeing so fine a looking man. He is here with his lady for a few days, when we of the East must say, adieu, vexsel of the West.

LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

OKOLONA, December 30, 1863.

Great anxiety has been felt for Gen. Forrest. It is but just to the Administration to say that he was a major-general before he placed himself in the rear of his pursuers. He is yet in a precarious position, having the Tallahatchie in his rear and pursued by a heavy force, but I have no doubt of being able to telegraph before this is in type, that he has either whipped them back, or that he has made good his escape. He has made a junction, near Holly Springs, with Gen. Chalmers, and Ferguson will be within helping distance should a crisis come. The combinations of Gen. Lee were made with a view of helping Forrest out. Had they been made instead, Forrest having so unexpectedly helped himself, to take advantage of the reinforcements furnished by him, we would have had Memphis. Forrest's campaign in West Tennessee has given us five thousand effective men.

I see some indication of interference in the matter of greenbacks. It is to be made penal to handle or deal in them. I trust Congress will not be so absurd. Such a law will place loyal citizens on the border doubly at the mercy of disloyal people and speculators. It will be working in a better direction when it legislates vitality and virtue into its own evidences of value. Gold, sterling exchange, greenbacks and Confederate notes will regulate themselves. Domiciliary visits, personal searches, traps, tricks, and swindling are certain to follow any legislation on the subject. Where Yankee arms are dominant, Yankee currency will prevail; and where the value of a shirt is expressed in five dollars in greenbacks, or twenty in Confederate notes, greenbacks will be sought, if for nothing else, to save bulk and arithmetic.

The State Government has interposed in the matter of bringing negroes away from exposed positions. Its action has not, as yet, resulted in the revocation of any order, but has had a tendency to discourage agents from pushing their work and induced citizens to hide and run off negroes. It is a transparent means of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Eventually every one of these border negroes will come against us with arms in their hands. It is certain as death. Corruption or force will place them in the Yankee ranks. I trust that Gen. Polk will carry out the ideas of Gen. Johnston in this respect and push the work in spite of the adverse influences brought to bear. I assure you it is a most vital matter. Late movements on the part of the Yankees, show a determination to force into arms against us master and slave. Let the master take care of himself: let Gen. Polk take care of the negroes. B.

WHEELER'S EXPEDITION TO LOWER EAST TENNESSEE.

Bad Weather and Sufferings of the Men—The Attack and Failure at Charleston—Loss of Men—The Retreat and Return to Tunnel Hill.

NEAR TUNNEL HILL, GA.,
Camp 1st Batt'n Morgan's Cav., Jany. 1, 1864.

[Correspondence of the Appeal.]

In accordance with orders from brigade headquarters this battalion, numbering one hundred and forty men for duty, moved at 7 o'clock, A. M., December 27th, to Tunnel Hill, and joined an expedition, composed of Brig.-Gen. J. H. Kelly's cavalry division, and organized as follows: the 1st, 2d and 9th Kentucky regiments and 1st and 2d Kentucky battalions, of Grigsby's brigade, under command of Lieut.-Col. Griffith, of the 1st Kentucky regiment; the 1st, 3d and 10th Confederate, and 4th Alabama regiments, of Wade's brigade, under command of Col. Wade, together with Hoalt's battery of four pieces of artillery; the whole under command of Major-Gen. Wheeler.

About 9 o'clock the artillery and Grigsby's brigade took up the line of march on the Cleveland road, being preceded by Wade's brigade, which had been previously encamped on the latter road, and some distance from Tunnel Hill. During the whole of this day's march the rain fell in torrents, nor did it cease until daylight the next morning. It is hard for those not present to realize the sufferings and privations of the men, during the period mentioned. Cold, fatigued, hungry, clothing and blankets saturated with water, and compelled to bivouac without shelter of any kind, they suffered intensely, yet bore it as becomes true men struggling for their country's independence and their own liberty. We have rarely experienced so great a degree of real suffering as upon this occasion.

The first day's travel brought us to a point four miles distant from Cleveland, Tennessee, where Generals Wheeler and Kelly had established their headquarters for the night. The roads being almost impassable from the late rains, caused considerable delay to the artillery, which did not reach camp until twelve o'clock at night, and next day moved only a few miles in consequence of the roads, which were utterly impracticable. On the morning of the 29th, at daylight, the march was continued in the direction of Cleveland, the whole command passing two miles south of that place, and following the Charleston road. A slight demonstration was made upon Cleveland by one of the regiments (we think 3d Confederate) from Wade's brigade, with the view to deceive the enemy as to the real purpose of the expedition, which was the interception and capture of a train moving from Chattanooga to Knoxville, and loaded with supplies, ammunition, etc., for Burnside's army. This train consisted of more than one hundred and fifty wagons strongly guarded, seven thousand Yankees having been detailed (as was gathered from the prisoners captured) for that purpose, from Granger's corps at Chattanooga. It is not known with certainty, that all this force attended the train, but undoubtedly the greater portion, was present at Charleston, and had prior to our reaching the last named place, succeeded in crossing it safely over the Hiwassee, and beyond our reach. Notwithstanding this, the largely superior numbers of the enemy, their advantage of position, and our own illy prepared condition for a fight, it was determined by Gen. Wheeler, for what purpose we are unable to comprehend, to attack the forces found at Charleston.

Accordingly, upon our arrival there, dispositions to that end, of the troops forming the expedition, were made in the following manner: The 1st brigade (Col. Wade's) occupied the extreme right of the line of battle and, being dismounted, took a strong position upon the crest of a hill in front of and overlooking the town; the 1st, 2d and 9th Kentucky regiments held the center, and were posted in a dense cedar brake, on the slope of the hill and immediately upon the right of the railroad; the 1st Kentucky battalion, Capt. Kirkpatrick commanding, held the left of the line on the north side of the railroad, with advance line of skirmishers under immediate charge of Capt. J. A. Cooper, of company D, and about six hundred yards from the right of the enemy's line; the 2d Kentucky battalion, Capt. Dortch, was ordered, early in the day, to remain with the artillery, which it did, consequently did not participate in the affair. Before our lines were fairly established, skirmishing had begun, and being kept up for more than an hour, principally at long range, resulted in but little loss to either side. The delay on the part of Gen. Wheeler gave the enemy full time for preparation and ample opportunity to recross troops over the river from Calhoun, thus increasing his force to several thousand infantry and cavalry. The appearance of several regiments of infantry on both sides of the railroad, showed but too plainly their intention to charge our position. We could distinctly, on the left of our line, hear the commands given by the enemy to charge our position across the railroad. From a few scattering shots and a brisk skirmish, the firing became more earnest and general. For a short time our lines remained firm, but when the Yankees raised the yell and charged, they broke and scattered in the wildest confusion.

A portion of the 2d brigade attempted to check the enemy's advance, but being too small in numbers, found it impossible to do so. Then commenced a scene of the most shameful character, many of the regiments scattering and making no effort, except to get as far from the reach of the Yankees as possible. A number of dismounted men, on reaching the line of horse-holders, found their horses gone and themselves left on foot with the enemy's cavalry charging upon them. In this way nearly one hundred and fifty of our men fell into the hands of the Yankees. One instance in this connection is worthy of mention. Private Thomas Bradley, of Capt. Lawrence Jones' company, 9th Kentucky, lost his horse during the fight, and was captured by the 5th Ohio cavalry. Private Joseph Miller, of same company who, at the time was a few yards in advance, wheeled his horse, charged the Yankees, reached Bradley, assisted him in getting behind him (Miller) and passed out under a shower of bullets, both reaching our lines in safety. Our losses in killed and wounded were comparatively small, the heaviest being in prisoners, of whom the number already mentioned, or very nearly that number, were taken in the confusion consequent upon the sudden breaking of our lines. Col. Wade, commanding 1st brigade of Kelly's division, received a flesh wound in the thigh, not of a severe nature. A few were wounded in 9th Kentucky, and we understand a small number were also wounded in 1st brigade. The retreat was conducted by Lieut.-Col. Griffith, both Generals Wheeler and Kelly, being forced, in order to prevent capture, to take a different road. Both rejoined the command in the retreat that night, on the road to Tunnel Hill.

Capt. Cooper, of the 1st Kentucky battalion, from the advanced position held by him on the extreme left, at the time of the retreat of the forces on our right, was, with two of his men, separated from the command, and had to make his way for several miles through the Yankee lines. In passing out he succeeded in capturing four prisoners from the 88th Illinois infantry. Finding difficulty in effecting his escape, while compelled to guard them, he released them upon parole, which they were sworn to respect until regularly exchanged. The retreat was kept up until a late hour of the night, when the several commands, comprising the division, were directed to halt and rest until morning. The following night we returned to camps, near Tunnel Hill, wearied, hungry and exhausted, having been absent three days, during which time we had traveled upward of seventy-five miles, over roads barely possible for man or horse to pass. The entire expedition was a failure—complete and perfect in itself. Why General Wheeler attacked the enemy at Charleston, is better known to himself than the writer of this. That the fight, on his part, evinced the least military skill and judgment possible, is true, and known to every man present during the engagement. It will not suffice to say he was unaware of the enemy's real strength. He had all to lose and nothing to gain by making the attack. The train that he so certainly counted upon intercepting, had already escaped him. Our men had marched all the day before through rain, cold and mud, and were prevented by the heavy fall of rain from obtaining any rest at night.

In addition to this, at least one-half of the supply of ammunition on hand was so much damaged as to be unfit for use. The artillery could not be moved to the scene of action at Charleston owing to the condition of the roads. Then why risk an engagement under all these disadvantages? Let General Wheeler say, for upon him alone rests the responsibility of this shameful disaster. One other like it would dismount and demoralize a full division.

General Kelly was present during the fight, and behaved with characteristic gallantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith, commanding 2d brigade, evinced much daring, and proved that he, too, is able to command. So of the regimental and battalion commanders, who participated in the affair. Twelve or fifteen prisoners were captured and brought into our lines. Thus ended an expedition, brilliant in no particular, and resulting in disaster to ourselves. J. F. A.

The Currency.

LAGRANGE, GA., December 30, 1863.

EDITORS APPEAL: From among the many plans and ideas suggested by the improvement of our currency, it would seem that something might be matured to effect the all-important object.

In attempting, however, to remedy an evil, we should be careful not to increase it, or bring upon ourselves one of tenfold severity.

If we tax treasury notes, as has been suggested, 50 per cent., and government bonds 20 or 25 per cent., it is simply repudiation to that extent, and if it be good policy to repudiate one half, why not at once repudiate the whole and commence *de novo*. The credit and good faith of the Government could be as completely sacrificed by repudiating one-half of its liabilities now as the whole; all confidence would, of course, be destroyed. The present holders of treasury notes are, as a general rule, not those who have been speculating and making their thousands and tens of thousands; they are most generally with the masses of the population, held by innocent parties. Those who have made money off the Government and people, in any and every way, are not the ones who hold on to the treasury notes long; they have been shrewd enough to invest in something else.

I know of many instances of individuals who invested specie funds in Government bonds not with any expectation of gain. Many, again, who have been driven from their homes, and have nothing in the world but treasury notes to live upon during the war.

It has been suggested, also, that the cotton held by individuals should be taken by the Government and be sacrificed for the general good. The purchasing of all the cotton in the first instance by the Government, when it could have been done, might have been well, but to talk now about sacrificing that particular interest is simply absurd. I do not own a pound of cotton, nor have I speculated in anything. If it be good policy (which I do not admit) to sacrifice any particular interest, or class, or species of property for the benefit of our cause, let it fall upon that, without which there would have been no war—the negro property of the country. Suppose a tax of fifty per cent. was laid on all the slave property in the Confederacy at present valuation—say three to four thousand dollars for negro men. But it is useless to make calculations upon any supposition involving the sacrifice exclusively of any particular species of property, it is all wrong in principle, and unjust in any and every point of view. Let everything of the kind be abandoned at once and forever, and let us come up to the true standard of right.

A heavy tax on everything, arranged equitably and justly is the first great step; let it be increased above any estimate heretofore made, and then the scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury or bank convention, with some modifications, would doubtless be well. B.

OUR WOUNDED AT CHATTANOOGA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
DALTON, GA., January 2, 1864.

EDITORS APPEAL: Will you have the kindness to publish in your columns, for the information of the friends of the parties named, the enclosed letter from the surgeon in charge of the Confederate wounded at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The letter was written in answer to inquiries made of the Federal officers at different times by friends of the missing soldiers.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
KIRKLOCH FALCONER, A. A. G.

GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 2,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Dec. 25, 1863.

Surgeon G. Peth—

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement in answer to inquiries concerning Confederate prisoners wounded, or supposed to have been wounded, at Mission ridge, Nov. 25th, 1863:

W. King Poston, company A, 4th Tennessee volunteers, was wounded (not seriously) in the shoulder and sent North Dec. 1st.

Capt. Hazard, 24th Alabama volunteers, was captured (not wounded), and sent North with other Confederate officers. From him we learn that Lieut.-Col. Julius T. Porcher, of the 10th South Carolina volunteers, was killed or died on the field.

Assistant Surgeon W. J. Bull, of Furgerson's battery, was captured on the night of November 26th, and is on duty with the Confederate wounded at this place. Nothing is known of Tabuson, of Mobile.

Private A. D. Barlow, of the 9th Mississippi, was not brought in and probably died on the field the evening of the battle.

Sergeant A. A. Stewart, company A, 5th Georgia regiment, was among the prisoners sent North, not wounded.

Probably, also, George Adams and Lewis Milligan of the same regiment, as they were not among the wounded brought in, and it is known that quite a number of that regiment was captured.

Information has been received by his friends here, from other wounded soldiers, that Corp'l Jas. A. Brown, company C, 36th Alabama, died on the field.

Capt. Coker, 6th South Carolina volunteers, is at a private house in front of the city, where he was left on the retreat of General Bragg's army. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
GEO. M. MCDOWELL,
Surgeon 4th Ga. Sharp Shooters, C. S. A., in charge of Confederate wounded, Chattanooga.

Stubborn Facts.

The East Tennessee correspondent of the *Register* asks some very pertinent questions, and indulges in some truthful remarks in his letter of the 17th December:

Where was our cavalry when the enemy marched from Cleveland to Knoxville? At least one thousand prisoners and as many wagons could have been captured with two hundred cavalry. Negligence somewhere. This is no child's song. 'Tis too irksome to make a joke of. The negligence of many commanders of late in permitting the enemy to escape when they might have been cut up in detail, is a disgrace. Pleasure and ease are their fatal errors. God have mercy on many of our commanders. They need pity indeed.

Many of them conduct their portion of this revolution as though it was to last two centuries, and, in order to fill up their depleted ranks, they had only to make a requisition for the men. They are zapping the very life-blood of the nation. If so much soft "West Pointism" was abandoned, all the absentees of our armies collected and put under efficient generals, there would be no necessity for the repeal of the substitute law—nor for the extension of the conscript act. In less than sixty days our gallant legions could send up their shouts from the banks of the Ohio—whilst trampled and tyrannized Missouri and Kentucky would be made drunk with joy at their redemption. There is no excuse in the abandonment of so much territory. We have an army, if it was collected and disciplined; and, under such men as Lee and Johnston, we could carry the war home to the enemy's doors. You have only to travel over the country and you will find thousands of our soldiers at home. Wives not at home, they are pillering, stealing and marauding all over the country. The farmer has got so that he feels unsafe to venture to mill, for fear of his having his stock taken from him and probably mobbed himself. Our armies, in some instances, are becoming but little better than an armed mob.

The Government should look to the equipment and discipline of its soldiery. In this the Federal Government excels us. Half the number of soldiers well disciplined and clad would be far more efficient and do much more effective service in the field.

Something must be done for our suffering soldiers. In Gen. Longstreet's command there are hundreds of soldiers barefooted and half clad. If these men were shod properly and furnished with clothing fit for white men to wear they would be worth three times their number of raw recruits. 'Tis a shame that these gallant men are forced to suffer in this manner. Can't something be done? No further news from the front, only that the enemy are falling back on Knoxville.

Noble Enterprise.

The Eagle Mills have determined to establish a free school for the poor of our city. The board to which they have entrusted its management consists of Rev. Mr. Key, Messrs. Wise and Wilcox, and Dr. Woodruff, with Rev. Mr. Devotie as president.

For temporary purposes the Methodist church near the Palace mills has been secured, and Mr. Startwell, well known among our citizens as an able and attentive instructor, has been employed as teacher, and the school will be opened next Monday week. Here is an opportunity for all the poor youths of our city to be educated, and then become ornaments to any society or community.

This praiseworthy scheme, we understand, originated with Messrs. Gunby, Brown and Young, gentlemen of extensive means and large hearted, full-souled philanthropy. This school is the most lasting monument which could be erected to their memories—one that will endure, while proud mausoleums crumble into dust.

The Mills, as soon as possible, will erect a suitable building.—*Columbus Sun.*

THE TERRIBLE LOSSES OF THE WAR.—The following paragraph, from the Washington *National Intelligencer*, tells the story of the enormous losses of the war better than anything we have seen. It says:

We have now in the United States at least two hundred and thirty-five general hospitals for the use of the soldiers, containing about eighty thousand patients. To show on what a large scale our battles have been fought, as we do everything else, it seems that during four months of 1862 there were treated at our hospitals 30,930 cases of gunshot wounds. The wounded of the whole British army in the Crimean war was a little over 12,000, and their entire hospital accommodations in the three years would not have sufficed for the wounded at either of the battles of Shiloh, Antietam, or Gettysburg.

☞ The following is a copy of an order issued by General Lee, complimentary of a citizen of Chester district. Private Wm. A. Bollick has been a scout within the enemy's lines for some time previous to the date of this order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 20, 1863.

Major-General J. E. B. Stuart, Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: The report of the capture of six Federal soldiers, with their horses and arms, at Weaverville, near Gen. Meade's headquarters, on the 31st of October, by Privates Wm. A. Bollick, of the 1st South Carolina cavalry, and Isaac Curtis, of the 9th Virginia cavalry, has been received. They deserve great credit for the daring and skill with which the act was effected. The report will be forwarded to the department as an evidence of their merit.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
R. E. LEE, General.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional Proceedings.

RICHMOND, January 4.—In the Senate a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the amount of property sequestrated and the amount of property realized from sales and several events connected with the subject.

Most of the day was spent in secret session.

The Senate agreed to the House resolution of thanks to Gen. Lee and his army.

The rules were suspended to the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill on the subject of exemptions, of which the following is a copy.

A bill to be entitled an act repealing the existing, and regulating future, exemptions from military service. The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That from and after the passage of this act, all acts and parts of acts exempting persons from military service, be and the same are hereby repealed; except in as far as they relate to officers of the Confederate and State Governments; and hereafter no other persons shall be exempt from such service other than the following, to-wit: all who shall be held unfit for military service under rules to be presented by the Secretary of War, and such other persons as the said Secretary, with the approval of the President, may deem it expedient to exempt:—in view of the fact which must be satisfactorily established that such persons can by their skill, labor, occupation, employment, better answer the vital interests of the country and contribute more substantially to its defense outside the army than in the ranks, provided, that even in such cases absolute exemptions from military service shall not be granted, if, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, the same end can be obtained by regularly enrolling and detailing for specified time and stated purposes those whose skill, labor, occupation or employment may make their services more valuable out of than in the actual ranks of the army.

The House then went into secret session on the currency and war bills reported on Thursday last, and continued three hours, after which it adjourned.

The petition of the dentists of this city was presented to both Houses, asking exemptions. It is indorsed by the surgeon-general.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, January 4.—It is said the President has approved a bill to place in the service those who have furnished substitutes.

Members of Congress are overwhelmed with business before the departments; much more than could be attended to if it had nothing else to do.

A senator remarked to-day that he could not reply to half the letters he received, much less attend to matters to which they related; that, since it became probable Congress would put an end to exemption by substitution, and narrow down the exemptions for other causes, an immense number of persons in his State, affected thereby, had applied to him to get offices for them which would exempt them from service, and that it was indelicate in a senator to ask for an appointment and then sit in judgment to confirm the nomination.

The Senate confirmed the nomination Saturday of the Hon. George Davis, of North Carolina, as Attorney General of the Confederate States.

Gen. Forrest was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, Major-General.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, January 4.—The first North Carolina hospital was destroyed by fire this morning. The patients were all removed safely, and all the stores, medicines, furniture, etc., saved.

No other news of importance.

There has been no firing to-day. The Yankees are still working on the batteries.

The Front.

MONDAY NIGHT, 12 o'clock.—We learn from an officer, just from Beans' station, East Tennessee, that Col. G. G. Dibrell's wounds are not dangerous, one being the fleshy part of the arm, and the other in the fleshy part of the leg. Generals Armstrong's and Martin's divisions, of General Wheeler's corps, are at the above place, where they are continually having heavy skirmishes with the enemy.

About four or five days ago a squad of our men, ten or twelve in number, captured a lot of Yankee clothing, and were in the act of draping themselves in their captured property, when they were recaptured by the Yankees, who, finding them in Yankee clothing, contrary to their published orders, led them out for the purpose of shooting them. Just at this time the 4th and 7th Alabama regiments of cavalry arrived upon the spot and charged them, but not in time to save our men, who were shot down in cold blood—the ruthless villians escaping. A few days afterwards the regiments above alluded to caught fifteen or twenty Yankees and shot them in retaliation.—*Confederacy.*

Fire in Newnan.

From Col. Wilkinson we have received the following information in regard to the recent fire in Newnan:

NEWNAN, GA., Jan. 3, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: We had a considerable fire last night, breaking out about 10 o'clock, from a stove in one of the hospitals, consuming pretty much all the buildings on the west side of the square. P. H. Whitaker, U. B. Wilkinson, H. Buchanan and Dr. C. D. Smith, owned all the buildings destroyed, all occupied as hospitals, and by Government officers, except a small building occupied by Mr. L. Griswold.

Loss some $8,000 or $10,000.

It is not ascertained that there was any insurance on the destroyed property.

The fireproof warehouse of U. B. Wilkinson and the hotel of John Dougherty narrowly escaped the devouring flames. The said property of Wilkinson and Dougherty, not consumed, is certainly much more secure from fire in future.—*Intelligencer.*

The Captures from Averill's Command.

The captures from Averill's command at Jackson's river, were two hundred prisoners, including two colonels, two captains, and several lieutenants; two hundred horses and equipments; Averill's own riding horse and private baggage, and the wagon train of the command. These captures were made in a gallant charge by Major Laidy, with a small detachment of the 20th Virginia and Harman's battalion of cavalry. Gen. Averill just managed to get across the bridge over the river before our cavalry were upon them. In Gen. Averill's baggage was found a number of his maps of fifteen or twenty counties, in which nearly every house was put down, and in several instances the occupants of the houses given.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE ATLANTA.—The Washington *Chronicle*, of the 25th, says "it is stated that the ram Atlanta, built by the rebels at a cost of a million dollars, now that she has been refitted and put in order, is likely to be only less formidable than the Ironsides. The talk at the Philadelphia navy yard is, that she will go down to Charleston to take the place of the Weehawken that sank at her anchorage. The Atlanta is more like the Ironsides than any of the monitors. She is again in the water, and before many days will be at sea."

It has been stated on good authority that Commander Page, the chief naval officer at Savannah, remonstrated strongly against sending on the Atlanta until a vessel of lighter draught could be got ready to pilot her. He predicted that without such pilotage she would be sure to run aground in the shallow and tortuous channel through which she would be compelled to pass. As a reward for this sensible advice, Commander Page was removed and a more dashing man put in his place. The result is given in the above extract from Lincoln's organ at Washington. Would it be amiss in Congress to probe this matter a little?—*Richmond Whig.*

A CARD.

Henderson's corps, army of Tennessee, consists of Hindman's, Breckinridge's, and Stewart's divisions, composed of troops from Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina.

It is now midwinter and bitter cold, yet over fifteen hundred officers and men of this command are entirely destitute of blankets and all other bedding. Several thousand have only one blanket; a still larger number are without socks; many have neither boots nor shoes, or those they have are so worn as to be worthless.

This destitution is not likely soon to be removed, unless by the aid of the kind ladies in the rear, who have always responded, when called upon to relieve the wants of our needy soldiers, and who, it is hoped, will assist them in the present emergency. Cotton comforts are a good substitute for blankets. Socks can be made very rapidly, and gloves also, of woolen cloth, cut and sewed.

Army articles for these troops may be shipped by express, a messenger accompanying them, in all cases, whose expenses will be paid here, and to whom passports will be sent, on application to Major-Gen. T. C. Hindman, commanding corps.

J. H. ERSKINE,
Medical Director, Hindman's Corps.

DALTON, GA., January 2, 1864.

☞ The late Major-General Buford's "last words," as reported to the Northern press, were not very complimentary to his troops. He said: "Put guards on all the roads, and don't let the men run back to the rear."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

RUBBER BELTING, 12 inch, 4 ply.

FOR sale at the office of the BATH PAPER MILLS, Augusta, Ga.
j5 2t

NOTICE.

THE highest price will be paid for well GLAZED JUGS, holding from four to six gallons. Those having contained varnish will not answer. Apply at once to M. M. WRIGHT, Colonel Commanding Arsenal, Atlanta, Ga.
j5 2t

FOR SALE,

GUM BELTING, two to ten inches wide—two inch four dollars per foot.
35 dozen Hand Saw Files, two and a half to six inches—$70 per dozen.
300 lbs. Navy or Ga.'s Cast Steel, one inch, square—$12 per lb. Apply to
J. W. WATSON,
Care W. A. Ramsay,
Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
j5 2t

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE!

JUST outside the city limits of Atlanta, with some thirty-five or forty acres of land attached, about ten of which are timbered.

There are several beautiful building lots upon the place. Several hundred fruit trees, embracing the most choice selections; about five hundred grape vines, a fresh fish pond, containing a quantity of fish of various kinds, and several never-failing wells and springs of excellent water.

The improvements are new and in good order—a dwelling with seven rooms, including basement and cellars; servants' and store rooms, pantry, kitchen, stables, cutting room, carriage and pigeon houses.

Perfectly healthy and in good neighborhood.

Some elegant NEW FURNITURE will be sold with the place, if desired.

Also—Corn, Fodder, Hogs, Cows, etc