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de18 1m

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de18 1m

"KENNEDY HOUSE,"

MOBILE,

ON ST. LOUIS, between Franklin and Hamilton streets, is one of the most pleasant locations in the city, and the traveling public will find it to their interest to stop there. The table is always furnished with the best the markets affords. Gentlemen are in the habit of taking persons who wish to stop at this house, in other places, therefore it would be well to remember the location. jdeX

A. D. WITHERSPOON,

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se18

Daily Appeal.

[FROM THE ARMY EDITION.]

Petty Tyranny.

It appears that some persons who have received appointments, through the generous credulity or mistake of Confederate electors, or authorities, are determined to ape Lincolnism and Butlerism as closely as possible. A correspondent of the *Intelligencer* writes from General Johnston's (late Bragg's) army:

Since my arrival here I have been taking special pains to observe everything worthy of observation, and among things I have noticed one to which I desire particularly to call the attention of our generals. I allude to the abuse of power by subordinate officers in the army, and the ill results which accrue from acts of tyranny over the privates. I shall explain my accusation by mentioning a circumstance which fell under my personal observation on Saturday last, and which I made a note of with the intention of writing you for publication.

A New Orleans friend of mine, being a member of the reserve artillery at this place, I called to see him, and observed several men "riding rails," with a guard over them. On inquiring the nature of the crimes which called for such a humiliating punishment, I learned that it was nothing more than neglect to answer roll in the morning. I also learned that the commander of the battalion was in the habit of inflicting such punishment as "rail riding," "rail riding," "post whipping," "stump digging" and "thumb licking," for the slightest offense, and then without waiting for the order of a court-martial, but on his own responsibility.

I am compelled to protest against any such acts of tyranny for three reasons:

1. Because the punishment for simple offenses is limited to "extra duty," that is, an extra amount of legitimate, military duty, which punishment the company commander should inflict.

2. Because no corporal punishment should be inflicted, unless by order of a court martial.

3. Because such ill treatment of our men leads to hatred of their officers, and ends either in deserting or bad revolving alloys known as "picking off" our own officers on the battlefield.

This abuse of power, and tyrannical acts on the part of subordinate officers, I state, I learn, to some extent in this army, and must always be productive of evil and detrimental to the morale and spirits of the troops. I abstain this time from mentioning the name of the officer referred to above, but should he continue such unauthorized acts after this notice of them comes to his knowledge, (which I shall take good care it does,) I shall not only call his name, but make it my business to call the attention of Lieut. Gen. Hardee to this usurpation of power, as I feel certain that neither he nor his subordinates are aware of such acts being committed in the army, or approve of them.

In my next letter, I shall make a few remarks relative to the cases of suicide which are the frequent deterrings we hear of. I have been carefully observing the reasons which animate the men to commit so heinous an offense, and think I have found out two or three of the main causes.

A. S. A.

The Confederate Steamer at Calais.

It is announced that the French custom house authorities at Calais had received instructions to allow the Confederate steamer Rappahannock to leave whenever her Captain might think it to depart. It appears that the Rappahannock was formerly Her British Majesty's steam sloop Victor, and was recently sold with three other steamers to private parties. Three other steamers were likewise reported to be fitting out for rebel privateers on the Thames. The Victor, or Rappahannock, is upward of one thousand tuns burden, built of wood, with engines of three hundred horse power. The London *Times* says:

When the admiralty sold the Victor, it was stated that she was intended for the China trade, and she was extensively fitted out with that view, while her name was changed to Scylla, of London. Several suspicious circumstances, however, occurred, and the dock-yard officials felt it their duty to make a report to the admiralty. The result was the receipt of an order at Sheerness directing her to be stopped. The order, however, arrived a few hours too late. Those in charge of the vessel evidently suspected the intention of the Government, and had her taken out of the harbor a few nights since. She immediately put forward toward the Confederate flag. She is of three hundred and fifty horse power, but, owing to some slight defect in the construction of her engines and machinery, her speed in steaming was never very high, which was the principal reason for the admiralty directing her to be sold. A special report has been made to the lord of the admiralty of the circumstances under which she left Sheerness dock yard.

A letter from Calais contains the following respecting the Rappahannock: "This steamer was in the roadstead from midnight, waiting to receive on board fifteen young Americans, who have been residing here for more than two months, to serve as officers. These officers had embarked on board a fishing boat which they had hired to convey them to Boulogne, as they told the master, in order to conceal their project and avoid the police. When once they were outside the port, however, they ordered him to put them on board a vessel from which rockets were being fired, which was the signal agreed upon. The master of the boat, in alarm, called for assistance from other boats near him, and with their help he sailed into port, where he landed his passengers, who were much annoyed at what had occurred."

The Rappahannock has been purchased for the Confederate Government, who was an English vessel, undergoing repairs at Sheerness. She left that port under pretence of trying her machinery, and taking with her, as crew, the mechanics and ship-carpenters who were at work on board. Once across the English flag was replaced by that of the Southern States. She has not yet any guns on board, but is pierced for eight heavy guns. Her repairs are, it is thought, about to be completed at Calais. It is reported a part of her crew have arrived by steamer from Dover. A private letter from Hull, dated November 27, and published in the *Daily News*, says: "There was a prize vessel got away from here some days ago. She was an undoubted 'ram,' with masts fitted to lower on the deck, and telescope funnel. She was launched with steam up, and came alongside the west-pier. Two cabs full of Southern looking gentlemen drove down and went on board, and she was off like a shot. Every one was taken by surprise."

FROM THE ARMY.—Our scouts, says the Richmond *Sentinel*, report a movement among the Yankees in Culpeper. A large force—said to be two or three army corps—have crossed to the south side of the Rappahannock. Whether Meade contemplates an advance, or is making a feint to draw attention from other quarters, time will discover.

The condition of the roads will certainly suspend operations for several days to come.

DESTRUCTION OF THE 1ST NORTH CAROLINA HOSPITAL.—At five o'clock, A. M., on Monday morning, a fire took place, which resulted in the complete destruction of the 1st North Carolina hospital. The building was that fine dwelling, at the corner of Mary and American streets, belonging to the estate of the late James S. Mills. When first discovered, the flames were issuing from the ceiling of the third story. The alarm was given by the nurses, and in a very short while the steward and all the inmates were aroused. There were about fifty patients in the hospital, and it happened, very fortunately, that all of these had been removed on the previous day to the lower floor. They were removed to safe places without any accident, and all the furniture, beds, bedding, medicines, in fact everything but the banks, were saved. The building, however, was totally consumed. The fire is attributed to a flaw in one of the chimneys.

Between seven and eight, P. M., on Monday night, there was another alarm of fire, originating in the already scorched kitchen or the demolished hospital. This fire was readily extinguished before any damage was done.—*Charleston Mercury.*

From the Charleston Courier.

Lines Dedicated to the Rebel Troop, Edisto.

Deserted Isle, the winter blasts
Sweep o'er thee chill and drear;
Howl o'er thy fields and lonely wastes,
And through thy woodland bare;
Lone, through the leaves, the summer bright
Its hurrying sunbeams throw;
There late the musk bird carol'd light,
The golden orange grew.

But they are gone, and all is still,
Save from the kingly oaks
The blue jay twitters, loud and shrill,
The storm raven croaks;
Through tangled fern and thorny brake,
How noiseless steals the hare,
And wildly sings the carrow's shriek
Upon the frosty air.

Our homes are there, but quiet, deep,
Pervades those lofty halls;
The winds through open casements sweep,
And moan around their walls;
Where once light tripped the bounding feet
To music's sweetest strains,
The owls their doleful notes repeat,
There desolation reigns.

'Tis but one year—not long ago—
Since from those homes forth went
An exiled group with footsteps slow,
In mournful obedience;
'Tis but one year! but since that time
Those halls, to hostile tread,
Have rung the Northern eagle's chime—
Has waked their echoes dead.

There, close beside the beaten road,
Towards the calm blue sky,
The sacred temple of our God
Uplifts its spires on high;
Oft in the purple sunset's glow,
Over spire and aisle thrown,
Was heard soft voices sweet and low,
The organ's pealing tone.

But those sure walls, where once arose
The swelling anthem—the prayer—
Are now defaced by rubble's foes,
Who rudely wandered there;
Even near the spot our kindred rest,
With name and words of grave,
Their alien dust the foe, unblest,
Hath mingled with our own.

I think I see thy shell-strewn beach,
Washed by the restless tides;
I hear the white wing'd seagulls screech,
As on the wave he rides;
Think, as upon the beach I stand,
A voice midst ocean's roar,
Asks, "Where the feet once pressed my sand,
Come, ah, again no more?"

Fair Isle! the daughters wand'rers are,
Far from thy lonely strand;
Thy sons are gathered to the war—
A brave, a rebel band.
In vain ye ask, ye murmuring waves,
I with their absence mourn;
But—where the dead—the unknown graves—
They shall no more return.

C. W.

January 3, 1864.

NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Louisville Journal.]

WALKER'S FORD, December 21.—I see it quoted from the Richmond papers that General Wheeler's advance brigade was reported by the rebels near Maynardville about the 1st of December. This is false. Gen. Wheeler sent a brigade of cavalry, under Col. Graham, of Col. Fearn's division, with the view to harass the enemy's left and rear, and draw off as large a force as possible from the neighborhood of Knoxville. Graham scouted to Bain's crossroads, and the whole of Wheeler's cavalry corps and Jones's brigade advanced, expecting to gobble up Col. Graham. The colonel skirmished one day, falling back to Maynardville. That night he withdrew to Clinch mountains, within three miles of Walker's ford.

An engagement ensued the next morning, December 21. The enemy was driven down upon two regiments of infantry supports, under Col. Jackson, of the 110th Indiana, and two sections of artillery, under Capt. Patterson, of the 21st Ohio battery, and the rebels were handsomely repulsed and driven back a mile and a half before dark. They retreated again behind Clinch mountain at nine o'clock, and, by daylight next morning, were in full retreat toward Knoxville, losing some seventy five in killed and wounded and about one hundred prisoners. Our own loss in killed, wounded, and missing did not exceed sixty. So far, Wilcox's troops have proved able to take care of themselves, and all reports of their being cut off and meeting with losses are false.

Northern Congress—First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec 21.—Mr. Dixon introduced various petitions praying for the amendment of the enrollment act, so that ministers of the gospel may be regarded as non-combatants and exempted from the service except as chaplains.

Mr. Bryan presented a petition of the citizens of Iowa, praying for the total abolition of slavery.

Mr. Wilson gave notice of a bill to make it illegal for any member of Congress to act as counsel in any case in which the United States is interested.

Mr. Morgan submitted a joint resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the names of all officers and members of the regular army who have deserted or resigned between the first of December, 1860, and December, 1863. Adopted.

Mr. Foot offered a similar resolution relative to the navy.

The pending question being on the postponement of the resolution of Mr. Sumner, embodying the proposed rule of the Senate,

Mr. Bayard continued the discussion and favored the postponement of action.

Mr. Sumner said it was difficult to resist the application urged with so much pertinacity by the gentleman from Delaware, yet that gentleman enjoyed the most ample opportunity of considering it, and it was due to the Senator that it should be settled without delay, and, before the holidays, he should deem it proper to press it to a vote.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill for increased bounty and pay of volunteers was taken up. The amendment allowing soldiers to re-enlist in other branches of the service coming first under consideration, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr Wilson said that in October last, when it was found the draft for three hundred thousand men was incapable to meet the wants of the War Department, a bounty of four hundred dollars to veterans, and three hundred dollars to others, was offered, and this bill was designed to carry out the pledge made. Nine million dollars had then been received from commutation. This was now augmented to twelve millions.

Mr. Wilson acknowledged the necessity of exercising great care with regard to the depletion of the treasury, and to keep the credit of the Government intact. It had always been thought more difficult to obtain more money than men. He watched the currency of the country to be sound and her credit good; yet we must keep our pledges made to enlisted men. They were numerous, not only in the Northern States, but in the Southwest. East Tennessee had recruited thirty-five hundred men. Arkansas had raised a substantial addition to our forces. Such recruits should be dealt with according to promise. He was in favor of the commutation clause and for the payment of the bounties proposed.

Mr. Harris did not favor the amendment. As it stood tonight, it would stop all recruiting after the 5th of January.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, said we could not fill our armies with conscripts alone. There were 3,000,000 men subject to draft at this time, and of this number, on the basis of the receipts of the last draft, but 426,000 could be brought into the field, if the entire enrollment were taken, and out of this number from 20,000 to 30,000 would be deserters. Indiana had more than filled her quota, and could be depended on in any circumstance to furnish her full share without resort to the draft.

Mr. Collamer moved to strike out the words January fifth, and insert till the next draft, not later than February 1st. Lost.

Mr. Howard moved to strike out 15th in the committee's amendment and insert 20th, as the bounty for obtaining enlistment of veterans. Rejected.

After a conversational debate, participated in by Messrs. Wilson, Howe and Fessenden, on motion of Mr. Sherman the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, the documentary evidence in the various contested elections was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, from the committee on Ways and Means, introduced a bill appropriating over $70,000 to carry into effect the act of March, 1862, for pay, bounty and pensions to officers and men actually employed in war in the department of Missouri.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, objected to the consideration of the bill at this time.

Mr. King, of Missouri, advocated the passage of the bill.

Further debate ensued, when the bill was made the special order for to-day at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, from the military committee, reported a bill repealing the third and tenth sections of the enrollment act, so that the two classes of persons who may be drafted shall be consolidated into one, this to take effect on or after its passage.

Objections being made to the consideration of Mr. Schenck's report at this time, he temporarily withdrew it.

Mr. Yeaman, of Kentucky, offered a series of resolutions, setting forth that a conspiracy of persons exists, assuming to be the government of certain States, for the purpose of withdrawing those States from the Federal Union, but this does not extinguish the political franchises of such States, and that the people thereof can at any time resume their civil government on the only condition that their constitution shall be republican, that with those who are loyal and qualified by the election it lays to resume their State government, and that this is a sufficient evidence of loyalty, etc.

Mr. Schenck moved a suspension of the rules in order to take up the report and act upon the bill to consolidate the two classes in the enrollment. The vote was yeas, 63; nays 60. So the rules were not suspended, a two-third vote being necessary.

The House refused to accede to the demand for the previous question, when, on motion of Mr. Lovejoy, the resolutions were referred to a select committee.

Mr. Olding, of Ohio, offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of nine to consider and report on the subject of a national bank.

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, which was adopted.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, introduced a bill, which was referred, providing a provisional government in the military districts of the insurgent States, and authorizing the loyal citizens thereof to organize a government, republican in form, and for other purposes.

Mr. Ashley offered a resolution granting the use of this hall for a public meeting of the Freedmen's Relief association.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution respectfully requesting the President to instruct those having charge of the exchange of prisoners to propose to the so-called Southern Confederacy to exchange white man for white man, leaving all other questions, including that relating to negro prisoners, to be disposed of hereafter, so that the suffering white men may be restored to the service of the Government, their friends, and firesides.

The House refused—73 against 55—to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a substitute for the above, declaring that the House approve of the measures taken by the Administration for the exchange of prisoners now held by the enemy in Southern prisons, and recommending that the same course be pursued for the fair and just exchange of all our soldiers now held by the rebels.

The question was taken, and Washburne's substitute was adopted—87 against 63.

A long discussion ensued on the bill appropriating twenty millions for bounties for volunteers.

The House Military committee will not consider the three hundred dollar commutation until after the holidays.

CHATTANOOGA, December 21.—Two boats, from Bridgeport arrived last night loaded with provisions. All citizens here from the North are being enrolled with a view of covering the draft. The order causes some stir. Great improvement has been made here in the postoffice and mail arrangements by the new postmaster, Hood, and mail agent, L. P. Cone.

NEW YORK, December 21.—A letter from Boston station, Virginia, to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: I have heard a report, said to be brought in by a contraband who recently left Gordonsville and succeeded in escaping to our lines, that a day or two before he left a Louisiana regiment and also the Jeff Davis legion had arrived there, and that the rebel authorities are sending to Gen. Lee all the troops they can collect from various points, with the intention of making an attack on the army of the Potomac.

A Havana letter says Gen. Comonfort was murdered by his own countrymen—that the new Maximilian regency was virtually dissolved by action of the Archbishop of Mexico city. The Archbishop insisted on a restoration of the Church property which had been confiscated and distributed by Juarez. This was refused and His Grace excommunicated every Frenchman and Mexican who opposed him, from Gen. Bazaine and Gen. Almonte down to drummer boys of the liberating army. The Cathedral doors being closed, Gen. Negrete surrounded the building with 3,000 French soldiers, and, planting his cannon in the doorways, demanded admission of a certain culprit. The Archbishop admitted the pious belligerents at once, and gave them Episcopal benediction.

Gen. Doblado, Governor of Guanaxuato, had declared for Juarez. Guadalajara was besieged by the Mexican forces under Mejia. Berthier and Bazaine had advanced the France-Mexican army to important positions. Gov. Vidaurri was hostile to Juarez.

The latest reports from St. Domingo, by way of Havana, represent the Spanish troops as making a steady advance towards the heart of the insurrection, and likely to subdue it.

Terrible explosions of steam boilers occurred in the whisky distillery of George Moore, this morning. One of the boilers was thrown forty feet. The engineer was fatally wounded.

A special to the *Post* says that Congress will adjourn by Wednesday week for the holidays, and that the draft will be postponed twenty days.

The Russian fleet leaves for Fortress Monroe during the present week. Mr Lincoln will visit the admiral in his flagship on Tuesday or Wednesday.

A letter to the *World*, dated New Orleans, 13th, says: Up to tonight, we have nothing fresh from the Rio Grande, but our forces have all left the Teche, and but a small garrison is at Brashear, this side of the Bay. I do not think anything is expected from Texas just now, though possibly there may be. It is reported here that Magruder is at Columbus, on the Colorado, with a large force, and that if the Federal army enters the interior its progress will be disputed. It will not, in my opinion, leave navigable waters very soon. Magruder was fully apprised of the intended attack on the Rio Grande, and rather invited it, with the hope of embroiling the United States with France.

ST. LOUIS, December 21.—A special to the *Democrat* from Fort Smith, Arkansas, December 20, says that an attack was made on the outposts in Fort Gibson, on the 17th, by Standwaite, with a force stated at 1 600. He was repulsed and fell back, taking part of his force across the Arkansas, below Fort Gibson, moving northeast.

The 3d Wisconsin cavalry has just returned from a successful reconnoissance southward. They went within fifteen miles of Red River, but finding the enemy had changed position since the last advices, they were unable to proceed further. Their return was a constant skirmish for over a hundred miles, strong bodies of the enemy being posted at all the cross roads to intercept them. They cut their way through in a number of places, and avoided other posts by taking blind and circuitous mountain passes. Their loss was trifling. Among the prisoners captured is the notorious Handy Lane, who boasts of having killed over a hundred Union citizens with his own hand.

Information has been received that two-thirds of Kirby Smith's force are preparing to attack Little Rock, while the balance, anticipating that McNeil's force will be drawn away to reinforce Steele, are to fall on Fort Smith.

A communication from the Choctaw chief, McCurtain, says that the Choctaws will not rejoin Cooper. The tribe are disposed for peace.

Our advance headquarters are at Waldron, fifty-five miles south. They frequently push down toward Wachita, constantly annoying Price's left flank.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Government, it is said, received information of a rebel plot to rescue the rebel prisoners now at Point Lookout, under charge of Gen. Marston, of a New Hampshire brigade. It is said, however, that the prisoners deny all knowledge of the affair, and many of them, who are comfortably quartered, would not join in an attempt, even if an armed force of rebels made their appearance. Precautionary measures, however, have been taken at the Point, and if any such attempt was made, the attacking party would surely receive a warm reception.

CAIRO, Dec. 21.—Boats from below bring no later dates than published. The Graham, from Memphis, had 300 bales of cotton for St. Louis, but is on lending here, being unable to go further on account of the ice.

The Salmo, from White River, had arrived at Memphis with six hundred and fifty bales of cotton.

Private steamers, not under Government charter, or carrying Government freight, have not been allowed to enter the Cumberland river for several days past, and will not be until further notice.

The Ohio river is rising rapidly.

NASHVILLE, December 24.—Major-Generals Granger and Sherman, Gen. Dodge, and Surgeon-General Hammond are in the city, stopping at the St. Cloud hotel. Gen Grant will establish his headquarters here for the winter.

The coldest weather since 1859. The ice on the creeks and ponds is one inch thick. There is a large fleet of steamers at the levee. River eleven feet on the shoals, and falling.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 21.—Arrived, ships Cremonie, Lock Lomar, Barton, York and Lancashire.

Sailed, ship Wm. Tell, with Callao dates of to-day, via Acapulco the 24th of November. Great suffering for provisions prevailed among the poorer classes.

The fortifications are continually being strengthened.

The French had advanced no further interiorwards since occupying Queretaro.

The recent killing of Comonfort had aroused a feeling of intense bitterness among the population.

A counts from San Luis Potosi state that Mexican officers have returned from the United States, where they had been sent with commissions for purchasing and fitting out of vessels of war, under letters of marque, to prey on French commerce. It is reported the mission was successful.

The Growth of the Rebellion.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

BLEXTON, Todd county, Ky., Dec. 11.—I will many other loyal friends don't fail satisfied and well pleased with the present state of things in our county and the adjoining counties on the southern borders of our old patriotic State. You will doubtless recollect that in 1861, on the breaking out of the rebellion, the rebels established recruiting camps all along our border just over the line in Tennessee, Camp Boone, Camp Trousdale, etc. This impudence drew off from our counties very many young men of our State many of them unwary and inexperienced, who have fallen victims to their folly, and many who survive sorely repent their folly. We then had and yet have many of the most loyal citizens in our counties that belong to our State who suffered both in person and property and many of us had to leave or hide from the relentless hand of persecution while the demons in human form overran our border country. Then when the United States Government called for help, the most of our sons and neighbors of the loyalty responded heartily to the call, with an eye to the protection of their Governor, homes, and families, many of whom now sleep on the forsaken waste of the bloody battle-fields. And here I wish to remark that our little patriotic county have not had the credit awarded to us that was just and right, as the rebel sympathizers were for other counties who have the credit, and released from the draft, while I see we have to foot the bill of one hundred and ninety-one men in our small but patriotic county. There is a wrong somewhere about the matter, and we won't stop here to look for the wrong; but this is not the last nor worst we have to submit to. We have been loyal, and contributed by our blood and treasure to the support of one of the best Governments ever made by man.

But now here are the present administrators of that Government, with their officers and underworkers, insisting on Let me answer the question. At Nashville, Clarksville and Fort Donelson, they have opened recruiting quarters for the negroes, and bear in mind all these points are along the southern borders of our counties, and the negroes of both loyal and rebel sympathizers are leaving our State by hundreds and thousands, and receive protection under those sinks of abolition. Now, I ask, in the name of high heaven, is there to be no difference between loyalty and treason? Are those that have stood unfaithful to their duty to be treated like those that have been in arms against the holy struggle? Is our State to fare no better than those who are termed insurrectionary States in the President's proclamation? And is it right that those Abolitionists should set up their recruiting camps in sight of us, and hold out inducements to our slaves to decoy them from their loyal masters, who have nurtured and cared for them as children, and with whom they have been happy and contented? Rather a humiliating incident occurred with one of my neighbors last week, as related by him, who is and has been as loyal a man as any. Having lost vastly by the rebels, and left only by his negroes, who joined the camp at Clarksville, he was solicited by a sick neighbor of his to go to Clarksville and get some horses, and see three or four of his (the sick man's) negroes, who had eloped with the horses the previous night. The first neighbor spoken of went, as requested by his loyal friend and neighbor, to Clarksville, and, as he approached headquarters to get leave for the horses and see the negroes, he was hailed by a young husk negro, dressed in Federal uniform, with presented musket and bayonet, and ordered to leave and obey his order, or he would blow a hole through him. My good old friend had to obey under the most humiliating circumstances, and said he hoped never again to be treated in like manner under the direction of those whom he had looked upon as his friends and friends of his Government.

I am informed that hundreds and thousands of negroes—men, women and children—are thronging these camps and cities, who are fed, clothed and protected at the expense of the Government, to whom we pay a heavy tax and revenue, while many of our country-women, who have lost their husbands, brothers and sons in the defence of their country, are poor, penniless, and crying for bread. Now this is more than we bargained for, and this was not in the programme on which we set out to put down the rebellion. I hardly know who we are or what we are to come to by this unholy, bloody, and uncalled for rebellion, nor can I see what is to be the result of our Administration overriding our Constitution with such a high hand, and with such unwarrantable stretch of power, all under the false pretense of military necessity. I never had any feelings of affiliation with Jeff Davis or his hot-beds of treason, and I confess, with many of my loyal friends, that I have almost lost all hope in our present radical, high-handed Administration, particularly while you see set forth the basis on which he builds his hopes, as he says, for reconstruction, and never hear a word about the restoration of our fathers' government and wholesome institutions. Messrs. Editors, I have, as you perhaps recollect, been an unconditional Union and constitutional man, and say now, as I have heretofore said in my private circles, as well as in my public acts, that the institution of slavery has been a blessing to the black race, and a wise providential ordinance, more for the black than the white race. Though I am the owner of several likely slaves, I have always said if they stand in the way between me and my Government, happiness and prosperity, let them get out of the way, for what is property of any description without a Government to protect it, as well as my life and hopes of the future? But I have conscientious scruples and fears that they will be placed in a worse condition than if they were to be kept under my control and protection. Now, if the will and design of those radical and negro-loving Abolitionists are carried out, woe for the poor negro, as I know them well enough to say they will never be willing to spend a farthing for their benefit, but great themselves in their wicked and hellish designs, to which wickedness and sophistry in them part of our present trouble as a nation is attributable. It would be somewhat amusing, if not too wicked, to have a full-grown two-hundred-pounder of their idols attached by some kind of lasting ligament to excellents of those humane negro-worshippers, who could have a full benefit of their sweet-scented godess, long enough to relieve them of their mania.

I called on our excellent Governor the other day to try to remedy the evil of which we complain in our border counties. He promised to do all in his power to have our loyalty protected and our rights as Kentuckians respected, but I have awful fears and foreboding that this wicked rebellion and the mal-administration of the Federal Government will end in the total destruction of our once happy institutions, and anarchy, which is beginning to show her hideous form, will prevail to the destruction of all our nation, and our fond hopes for the future perish. I am also somewhat astonished and discouraged by the course pursued by some of our Kentucky Congressmen, men that I delighted in as true Kentucky statesmen, to see them tremble and speculate in the time of peril. I am sorry to see it, and pray God that they may repent and return to their first love and loyalty, so that they can face their constituents and stand on the platform on which they embarked.

I have been too lengthy and hope to be pardoned, but I cannot help but think and desire to make my simple thoughts and remarks known, hoping it will do no harm if no good.

I am, as ever,

AN OLD KENTUCKIAN.

Northern Correspondence.

From the Louisville Journal.]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., December 16.—I have made during a somewhat lengthy experience in the vicissitudes of army life many very toilsome, wearisome, dismal journeys, but I have the pleasure to announce to-day the termination of the dreariest of all.

The railroad between Nashville and Stevenson is worn and worthless. The employment of a portion of the forces, that from this time forward during the winter will be idle in winter quarters, in repairing and improving this indispensable communication with our new base, would inure not only to the good of the service, but to the comfort of that portion of the luckless traveling public who are compelled to take the trip.

Cars are an improvement in this country on the army wagon, but at this time they would not compare favorably with an Irish coach, either in point of speed or comfort.

A car on this road resembles a discarded canal packet, after mischievous boys have pelted the windows with stones and the sides with mud balls. If you have ever seen a sitting room of a hotel at a State capital on a rainy day, during the organization of the Legislature, flowing with a mixture of tobacco juice and mud, you have only to recall the spectacle, and you have a type of railway cars on the Nashville and Chattanooga road.

It is cheering to know that amid all the demoralization socially, that war has effected in military men, the proprieties of society, cultivated by the presence of women, are not totally disregarded even on the theatre of war. That man is most fortunate, who, on this road, procures a seat in a car where a lady happens to be a passenger. If his fellow passengers are modestly favored with brains, and a proper appreciation of these civilities toward women that bespeak the gentleman, he may reasonably hope to escape suffocation by tobacco fumes. I noticed one man during my trip, who, though repeatedly requested to desist from the use of a filthy pipe, smoked only the more, and seemingly enjoyed his vulgarity.

The cars leave Nashville now at 4 o'clock, and arrive in Murfreesboro in time for breakfast. If hunger annoys on the way, you may appease its gnawings by purchasing pies of venders at the stations. Pumpkin is the favorite among the pie-boys and negresses, who engage in the business. The crust is about as tough and about as digestible as sole leather, and this characteristic has given them the appellation "sole leather pies." Dried apple pies are abundant too, and the crusts of these you will find about as devoid of apples as the apples are of substance. Now and then you will find among the long, yellow, or [illegible]-shaped chunks that resemble dried apples, [illegible] hair, that seriously disposes the contemplative mind to the belief that the principal ingredient is mingled molasses.

At Decherd you may succeed in obtaining something more palatable and more nutritious. In fact, you may, as a general thing, do so, but the tables groan under a very modest burden.

Slowly, tediously plods the train again. Camps and picket posts, white canvas houses and grim and sullen sentinels constitute the principal objects of observation, until we reach the mountains. Here a huge locomotive attaches itself to the rear of the train, and pushes it up the steep ascent. Wrecks of locomotives and cars are strewn along the line of the road, affording an unpleasant reminder to the nervous traveler that eternity is not an improbable termination of the trip, and not many feet distant. The rocky heights are reached, the heavy rumbling pusher quits its grasp fully, and we enter the long, dark, dreary, damp, and repulsive tunnel. The train descends the mountain amid scenes of destruction similar to those witnessed in the ascent. Here a ruined locomotive, there a car and another locomotive, another further on, and now comes a train of shivered cars. The valley is reached, and through a country that the plough-share of the enterprising husbandman might have made the garden of agriculture, we labor like a wearied footman among untilled fields, that bear upon their surface in the rotted forests an emblem of their own crying barrenness. Night chases the sunbeams, and as their receding brightness abandons the earth to the pursuer's pall, we creep slowly into Stevenson, Alabama.

The proprietors of the Alabama house will furnish you all the mock comforts of a hotel, unless, like myself, you happen to be a reporter and have earned the establishment. If in your notice you have preserved a proper regard for the truth you will have grievously offended the lords of the mansion and you may, as I did, meet with an unwelcome reception. You will have remarked before you reach this place that the passengers bound for a point further on bewail the fate that compels a delay at the Alabama house. Avoid any mention of the house in the newspapers, for if you do not your appearance in the presence of the proprietors will be the occasion of a blasphemous vituperation, to which the devil's vocabulary would offer few improvements.

"It rains" in this country means it pours. We have floods here instead of showers, and we had one when I arrived. By the kindness of Capt. Warren, the post quartermaster at Stevenson, who furnished me a horse, I was enabled to make an exceedingly pleasant visit to the headquarters of Col. Atkins, 93d Illinois mounted infantry. I could not express in stronger terms my appreciation of the Colonel's kindness while visiting him, than to say that the visit, procured through hostile elements, was a pleasant one.

The regiment is in that vast forest lying between the Memphis and Charleston railroad and the Tennessee. A cabin in this cheerless waste is the headquarters. A cheerful log fire lighted up and warmed the rather contracted quarters, and the excellent band, composed of musicians from the regiment, enlivened the waning hours of night with its stirring melodies.

Midnight was undisturbed save by the lulling patter of the raindrops on the roof. Listening to these melodies of nature sleep stole his quiet march.

Families from Georgia are continually coming over the river to Col. Atkins' camp and asking to be sent North. Five women, with their little bundles of clothing came down from the mountains and were ferried over the river in a skiff on that stormy night, sleeping in the drenching rain on the river bank. The women of the South are the real sufferers in this war, and their stoic, uncomplaining endurance will rank them high in the catalogue of heroines.

If the rebellion succeeds, and no mortal can divine Divinity's ways and aims, the South will do its women injustice it does not accord them an equal share of the honors that accrue.

If, however, the experiment fails, the misdirected zeal of Southern women will have heaped upon their character a load of obloquy, to which a thousand reeking hecatombs will stand as silent, solemn, relentless accusers before generations and ages to come and go.

To the restless, churlish mischief-makers, who would, by their meddlesome indiscretions, disturb the peace of society North, and convert her smiling fields into barren battle grounds, I commend a visit to this sorry theatre of war.

The London Times on the Great Exodus.

Some years ago a West Indiaman had discharged its cargo in one of our docks at home. The ship was plagued by rats as never ship had been plagued. Their devastation, their noise, their odor, their destruction had been beyond mortal endurance, but there was no remedy. The captain, who was still on board, was waked at midnight by his mate and asked to step on deck as quietly as he could. A fruit ship had arrived in the course of the day from the Mediterranean, and on coming alongside had passed a hawser to the West Indiaman. "Look there!" whispered the mate, pointing to the rope, which, in the darkness, seemed to be moving slowly toward the fruit ship. It was alive with rats, fugitives from the sinking ship to the stranger, whose fragrance told the tale of its delicious freight. Before sunrise there was not a rat left on board the West Indiaman. How it fared with the stranger it is needless to say.

That is the very spectacle we are now witnessing on a world wide scale. The hawser is across the Atlantic, and in one incessant, endless train, hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens are passing to a richer continent. Its fragrance comes in letters full of good tidings, and containing often the substantial earnest of golden promises in the shape of notes or orders for pleasant round sums. Could we take the same view of human affairs that the skipper and his mate did of their little world, we should tread softly, and think the less said the better. But we cannot quite do that. It