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The Memphis Appeal.

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Daily Appeal. MORNING EDITION. ATLANTA, GA. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23 1864

THE LATE TRUCE BOAT.

The steamer, says the Richmond *Sentinel*, which arrived at City Point under flag of truce, on Thursday evening, brought fourteen citizens, who had been brutally taken from their homes by the Federal military and sent to prison in Washington. Some of them have been confined for months, without any pretense of charge against them. They are now paroled for one month, to secure, if possible, the release and exchange of an equal number of the operatives of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, who were captured by our troops. The following are their names: Edward A. Freeman and Granville Kelly, of Culpeper; William Smith, James K. Skinner, R. Jaquelin Smith, Rev. Mr. Pugh, Lieut. Davis and Sampson B. Bayly, of Fauquier; Aylett Nicol and James Howlem, of Prince William; Mr. Bridgos, of Fairfax, and Messrs. Hunter and Riddle, of Alabama and Georgia.

Besides these, there were several exiles, Surgeon KELLER, of Gen. MORGAN'S command, and two ladies, making twenty-one or two in all. We understand that in the interview held with Mr. GULD, by Major MULFORD, it was communicated to the former that the Federal authorities insist that all correspondence on the subject of exchanges be conducted with BUTLER, and no other. Our own Government is understood to be firm in its own position; so that the negotiations are still suspended.

In selecting BUTLER as their representative, the Federal authorities have given fit expression to the base brutalities with which they are conducting the war, and the low malignity by which they are actuated. There was no reason to expect of BUTLER any fair exchange, in conformity with the cartel. If we had recognized him as a soldier, it would have been a gratuitous humiliation and disgrace. Nothing would have come of it. It is not the purpose of LINCOLN to exchange prisoners, except upon his negro basis. He is attempting to make us recognize his abolition policy and dishonor our own laws! Meanwhile a large number of prisoners on both sides are pining in captivity, and longing to be exchanged; and the entire communities of both countries are anxiously sounding their appeals. All these must be disappointed, because Mr. LINCOLN is afraid to fight without the aid of runaway or captured negroes, whom he has forced into his ranks!

We deeply commiserate our poor captive soldiers. They have all been collected at Point Lookout, and put in BUTLER'S power. This miserable man has already commenced to torture them. They experienced horrors enough in other prisons; but now they are crowded in tents, without anything to sleep upon but the cold sands. For fuel there is doled out to them a small quantity of *green pine*. Their rations are very meager in quantity, and are disgusting in quality. Their situation is represented to us as truly pitiable and lamentable. The miserable beast is trying to destroy them. The falsehoods the enemy have told about their own prisoners here are made the excuse for turning BUTLER loose upon these unfortunate men. It is the very game BUTLER likes—the only one to which his courage is equal. He is kept to worry captives. What would he not do if we had no prisoners of theirs in our hands as a check upon his masters?

Food For the soldiers.

We learn, says the *Confederacy*, that instructions have been issued from the department at Richmond to Major Cummings, chief of the bureau of subsistence in Atlanta, to enter the market as a purchaser under the prevailing prices current. We trust that this fact, at once securing the produce of the country from impressment, will open the market considerably. Farmers can now have no reason for withholding their produce, which will be liberally taken at a fair and just standard by the Government.

The army must be supported. Unless the agricultural interests of the land come forward with a will, we fear the troops in front will not fare so well as they ought and as they can be made to fare by a proper spirit of enterprise and patriotism.

We suggest to the farmers of North and Central Georgia to hold county meetings, set a value upon the produce that can be spared, inform Major Cummings of the fact, and he will pay them the amount thus determined on. Certainly this is perfectly liberal, and our countrymen should be up and doing at once.

Exchange of Prisoners.

The Washington *Star* says: "The mission of Gen. Butler to Washington has a much wider reach than has yet been stated, and relates to future plans of the utmost importance, the nature of which must remain secret till subsequent action on the part of the rebels cause their development. Gen. Butler had another protracted interview, a few days since, with the President, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck, and is understood to have received their endorsement of his proposed course, and full powers given him to carry the same into effect. That all the rebel prisoners, about 38,000 in number, are to be transmitted to this department is true, and retaliatory measures, to a proper and legitimate extent, have been determined upon. There is also embraced in Gen. Butler's scheme a move in the game which the rebels little think of, and which cannot fail to bring them to terms. He has prepared a counter move to every possible contingency, and whether they refuse to hold communication with him or not, the result will be the same."

☞ Mr. J. G. W. Mills, of this place has, we are glad to learn, received the appointment of special mail agent for the Confederate States. There are many abuses to be corrected, which will receive his early attention.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. J. A. Stewart, offering for sale all his interest in the valuable mill property on Marietta street, near the Western and Atlantic railroad. The mill is in good working order, and the interest and immediate possession can be had for the sum of $60,000.

☞ The Cleveland and Columbus railroad company has voted ten thousand dollars to the soldiers' families during this winter. It is understood that the other railroad companies in Ohio will follow this liberal and praiseworthy example.

KENTUCKY CONVENTION.

In compliance with resolutions adopted at a preliminary meeting, held on the 12th inst., a convention met at the headquarters of Lewis' Kentucky brigade on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

On motion of Major Sleddard Johnston, Col. J. W. Grigsby was called to the chair, and Lieut. W. D. Chepley requested to act as secretary for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. Delegates were enrolled, and the following found present:

Lewis's Infantry Brigade—Major Jos. Millett, Col. J. W. Moss, Captains J. B. Kergan, Thomas Steele, W. T. B. South, T. J. Henry, John W. Gillum, Lieuts. Thomas R. Moss, T. B. Cook, Oscar Kennard, Privates Chas. Herbert, Jos. Tydings.

Bennett's Infantry Brigade—Col. H. B. Lyon.

Grigsby's Cavalry Brigade—Major J. Q. Chenoweth, Captain R. Biggs, Lieuts. Sam. Hughes, W. H. May, M. Atkinson, Privates Frank Camp, James Huffman.

Duke's Cavalry Brigade—Captains Wm. Jones, J. A. Cooper, J. H. Cantrill.

Johnson's Cavalry Brigade—Capt. N. A. Humber, Lieut. A. M. Bedford, Private John P. Pratigg.

Signal Corps—Capt. George Bain.

Gleburne's Escort—Private A. P. Randall.

Kentuckians in Tennessee regiments of Strahl's Brigade—Surgeon J. M. Alexander; Kentucky company in 5th Tennessee regiment, Capt. J. B. Ward; Kentucky company in 32d Tennessee regiment, Capt. W. F. Marmery; Kentucky company in 15th Tennessee regiment, Maj. J. M. Wall; Kentuckians in the 28th Tennessee regiment, Lieut. A. H. Peyton.

Kentucky citizens in Atlanta, W. A. Bethell; Kentucky citizens in Augusta, Lieut. W. D. Chipley, Capt. W. A. Willis; Kentuckians in Tunnell Hill, Lieut. O. F. Payne.

On motion, Capts. Cooper and Gillum and Private R. P. Randall, were selected a committee to report the names of officers for a permanent organization, who announced Major J. Q. Chenoweth, as Chairman, and Lieutenant W. D. Chipley, Secretary, Lieutenant H. Clay McCay, Sergeant-At-Arms.

It was moved and adopted that a committee of three be appointed on credentials. Capt. Humber and Lieuts. Hughes and Moss were named by the chair. The committee recommended the admission of all delegates who claim to have been regularly delegated, and that the prisoners of war be allowed representation, further that the rates of representation be fifty and that twenty-five be entitled to a half vote.

This report was adopted, and Major Johnston and Capt. R. W. Woolley being invited to resolve and count the ballots balloting, commenced with the following results:

1st District—" Willis B. Machen, 126; Major John A. Lounsdale, 16.

2d District—First ballot: John D. Morris, 24; John W. Crockett, 18; Major George W. Triplett, 67. Second ballot: " Major George W. Triplett, 82; John D. Morris, 28.

3d District—" Col. R. M. Cofer, 106; H. R. Reed, 25.

4th District—" Geo. W. Ewing, 147; J. R. Barrick, 1.

5th District—First ballot: Col. Thomas Napier, 59; Col. J. W. Grigsby, 56; J. S. Christman, 19. Second ballot: " Col. Thomas Napier, 67; Col. J. W. Grigsby, 66.

6th District—" P. B. Thompson, 89; Col. J. G. Wickliffe, 32; T. L. Barnett, 12; Dr. R. B. Stevenson, 1.

7th District—" H. W. Bruce, 146; Major Maldom, 1; C. Johnson, 6.

8th District—" J. T. Pickett, 104; Gen. H. Marshall, 28.

9th District—" Prof. Joe Desha Pickett, 84; E. M. Bruce, 51; M. Langhorne, 7.

10th District—" Lieut. Col. Thomas Johnson, 75; Col. A. J. May, 46; J. W. Stone, 17.

11th District—" Judge Thomas B. Monroe, 125; Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, 14; Wm. Dainsby, 10.

12th District—" J. M. Elliott, no opposition.

* Were announced as the selection of the convention, and on motion their nominations were declared unanimous.

Note.—Col. Grigsby and Prof. J. D. Pickett declined being candidates, and requested to have their names withdrawn, but their friends insisted upon their nomination and Col. Grigsby received a very flattering vote, and Prof. Pickett was declared the nominee of the convention to represent the 9th District.

Capt. H. A. Humber submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were considered in detail and adopted unanimously, except that line of the fourth resolution including Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, which was passed by a majority vote:

Whereas, it has again become necessary and expedient for the citizens of Kentucky to elect Representatives to the second Congress of the Confederate States, it may not be inappropriate for them to express their views upon the general condition and policy of the country: Therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, That we see nothing in the present condition of our arms to excite alarm; that if the people are but true to themselves and the country, we cannot fail of success; and that we have an abiding faith in the ability and will of the Government to bring the war to a successful termination.

2. That as the bayonets of our soldiery are the pillars of the republic, we cannot, should we be unhearded, to clothe, feed, and strengthen the army; and, as our only hope and safety depends upon the success of our arms, that everything should be made to yield to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and, to that end, no sacrifices in blood or treasure are too great to secure for ourselves and posterity the boon of national independence and deliverance from a rule more hated and intolerable than that under which unhappy Poland now writhes.

3. That the perfidious and tyrannical course of the Federal Government leaves us no alternative but to fight or submit; and, in the struggle, that submission is eternal slavery, worse than death, and we hail as our only hope a bold and vigorous prosecution of the war until we shall compass an honorable peace.

4. That no proposition for peace should be entertained on any other condition, than that of the absolute independence and sovereignty of the Southern States, including Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, and that our representatives be instructed to oppose any and every proposition for peace, which seeks to ignore the rights of these States.

5. That we invoke the volunteers of Kentucky to the field, to stand fast to their colors, and if necessary in the future, as many times in the past, seal by their blood their new-born devotion to constitutional liberty, and the inalienable rights of their kindred.

6. That in view of the early expiration of their period of enlistment, and as a reward for their distinguished gallantry upon so many fields, we respectfully request that the order of Congress, and the President, the justness and expediency of mounting the Kentucky infantry.

7. That we have unbounded confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and ability of the distinguished President of the Confederate States, and that we deprecate all factious opposition to his Administration as the certainty to defeat the successful prosecution of the war.

8. That deeming it of the highest importance that we should be fully and ably represented in the next Congress, we call upon all our sons and citizens of Kentucky to co-operate with us in securing this object, and to this end we pledge our hearty support to the nominees of this convention.

Captain J. R. Cantrill offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That Kentuckians need the services of an organ, that we miss the familiar face of the old Louisville Courier, and that we respectfully request W. N. Haldeman to re-establish his paper pledging him our hearty support and co-operation.

By invitation Professor J. D. Pickett and Colonel Thompson then addressed the meeting. There being no further business a motion to adjourn was carried.

J. Q. CHENNEWETH, Chairman.

W. D. CHIPLEY, Secretary.

DEATH OF COL. R. S. CLUKE.

EDITORS APPEAL: The telegraph has just announced the death of R. S. Cluke, colonel of the 5th Kentucky cavalry, Gen. John H. Morgan's division, who recently died in military confinement in Federal prison. A personal friend of the deceased, I can truthfully say, that in the death of Col. Cluke the Confederacy has lost one of its ablest officers, society its bright ornament, and the world a true nobleman. Reared in the center of old Kentucky, he early espoused the cause of liberty and the South. In the autumn of 1861 he raised one of the largest and most chivalrous regiments in Gen. Morgan's command, using private means to aid its equipment. At the head of his regiment at Danville in October, '62, he formed a bulwark against the advancing enemy. During Bragg's retreat from Kentucky, his horse was killed under him and his command came out in the rear of the army. At Hartsville, 7th December, '62, he led his regiment through the ranks of the enemy. Wherever the fight was thickest there could he be found. During the masterly expedition of Gen. Morgan on the Louisville and Nashville road in December and January, '62 and '63, he commanded a brigade, evincing military skill and capacity of the first order, deserving and receiving the praise of the great chieftain, for valor and zeal. On the 13th February, '63, he left McMinnville, Tennessee, in charge of seven hundred picked men (his regiment included) and made a reconnoissance into the heart of Kentucky, spreading terror and dismay into the ranks of the enemy, swimming rivers, capturing garrisons, clambering over mountains, he reached the blue grass region on the 23d February. Although 10,000 mounted myrmidons from the North attempted to overwhelm him, his pickets penetrated to Paris and Lexington, and after several pitched battles, in which he had killed and wounded five hundred of the enemy and destroyed several millions of dollars worth of stores, (capturing more prisoners than he had soldiers) he returned to southern Kentucky with the loss of less than forty men killed, wounded and captured. Being then placed in command of the 2d brigade, at Horse Shoe bottom in Kentucky, on the 9th and 10th of May, '63, he led his brigade with great gallantry and manoeuvred it with such consummate skill as to merit and receive the highest commendations of his division commander. In charge of his regiment on the Ohio expedition he was constantly at the post of honor and when the enemy was in rear, there could he be found; if in front, he was invariably pushed there; and when disaster and defeat enveloped the command at Buffington Island, no officer labored with greater energy or displayed more ability than he in attempting to effect the escape of the command, and not until all had surrendered was this noble hero captured.

Conveyed to the dungeon cell at Columbus, Ohio; that as a convict, he was doomed to the most galling punishment that fiendish malignity could inflict. Tortured and goaded until it had ceased to affect him, he was sent to Cincinnati and there tried for his life. All of which he bore as a martyr. Borne again being remanded to solitary confinement, his frame wasted away and death released him from the cruel enemy. The page of this war's history presents no nobler name or record than that of Col. RICHARD S. CLUKE—a name without a stain, a man without an enemy and an officer deserving and possessing the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. To the brother officers and soldiers of this high-minded martyr, while we deplore his loss, let us emulate his virtues, and let our right arms and trusty rifles wipe out from this fair earth all vestige of a foe so dastardly and cowardly as to inhumanly murder this gallant friend. His blood calls for vengeance. Remember him on the battle-field.

S. P. C., of Morgan's Cavalry.

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

JANUARY 16, 1864—The Senate met at 12 o'clock, M., Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Langhorne, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Private Relief Bill.

Mr. Jemison, of Alabama, introduced a bill for the relief of Green T. Hill, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Counterfeit Notes Received by Government Officers.

Mr. Jemison introduced the following, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee of Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to receive them in such cases as he shall decide there has been no fault or neglect on the part of the collector.

Mr. Semmes, from the Finance Committee, made an adverse report on the House bill to amend the act in relation to the receipt of counterfeit notes by public officers.

Soldiers Detailed to Collect the Tax in Kind.

Mr. Brown offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report what further legislation is necessary to prevent assistant quartermasters, commissaries, and others, from detailing able-bodied men from the army to collect the tax in kind and perform other light duties, which may as well be performed by aged citizens and disabled soldiers as by men capable of bearing arms!

Tax in Kind on Tobacco.

Mr. Semmes, from the Finance committee, reported a bill to authorize the appointment of experts as receivers of the tax in kind on tobacco, whose duty it shall be to assort the various grades and have them properly put up in hogsheads, etc.

The bill was considered and passed.

Virginia Volunteer Navy Company.

Mr. Brown, from the Naval committee, reported adversely on the memorial of the memorial of the Virginia Volunteer Navy company, so asked pecuniary aid of the Government for the equipment of vessels, etc.

Naval Affairs.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill for the establishment and equalization of the grades of officers of the navy and for other purposes. Referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

Officers Appointed to Raise Troops.

Mr. Sparrow, from the committee on Military Affairs, offered the following resolution, which was read and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate the names and rank of officers appointed to raise troops, under the act approved 11th October, 1862, and the dates of their appointments; also, the names of those who have raised troops under such appointments, and of those who have failed to make their report of what they have done, and of those whose commissions have been vacated as provided by said act.

A One Horse Bill.

Mr. Sparrow, from the same committee, reported back with the recommendation that it pass, the bill to allow chaplains in certain cases to draw forage for one horse. The bill was read the third time and passed.

Volunteer Navy.

Mr. Brown, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to amend the act establishing the volunteer navy, approved April 16th, 1862. Read the third time and passed.

Mr. Brown also reported a bill to regulate the allowance of traveling expenses of officers of the navy and others traveling under orders. The bill was ordered to be printed.

House Resolution on the War.

Mr. Semmes, from the special committee on the address to the country, reported back, with the recommendation that it be concurred in, the House resolution on the war. The resolution was considered and confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Semmes, the Senate resolved into secret legislative session. The doors having been reopened, on motion of Mr. Semmes it was resolved, that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be to meet on Monday at 11 o'clock, A. M."

On motion of Mr. Barnett, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Edwards, of the Methodist Episcopal church.

How to Meet the Yankee Host.

Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce the following:

"Whereas, the President of the United States and the Federal Congress may possibly call for one million or more of men to attempt to recover all Federal prisoners in the Confederacy, and to plant the Federal flag upon every foot in the Confederate States, and to do divers other things, within the ensuing ninety days, too numerous to mention; and to render the accomplishment of these things certain, there is a remote possibility that the means of the Confederacy may be taxed to the extent of one day's work in the field," therefore

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of at once enlisting five hundred thousand men to meet this host, to serve until "next grass," and if, in their opinion, this is not sufficient, they further inquire into the propriety of calling out the reserve, for that time, every member of Congress under twenty one years of age, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The reading of the resolutions excited no little merriment. The vote being taken on the motion to suspend the rules, resulted—ayes 30, noes 16—no quorum voting. Another count was had, and the motion was lost by a vote of—ayes 37, noes 16.

Mr. Foote moved that the first business in order be the bill, reported from the committee on Military Affairs, to give adjutants of regiments and independent battalions the rank, pay and allowance of captains of cavalry.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that the House go into an executive session on the currency question.

The motion was lost—ayes 19, noes 47.

Rank and Pay of Adjutants.

The House took up the bill to fix the rank and pay of adjutants.

The question being upon the amendment offered by Mr. H. W. Bruce, of Kentucky, to place adjutants in the regular line of promotion as officers of the line.

The amendment, after being debated by Messrs. Funsten and Chambliss, of Virginia, Bruce of Kentucky and Keese of Georgia, was rejected.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to amend the bill by adding the following section:

That each non-commissioned officer and private in the Confederate States army shall have the rank, pay and allowance of a lieutenant of infantry.

Ruled out of order.

Mr. Keaun, of Georgia, moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table.

The vote resulted—ayes 29, noes 30. So the motion to lay on the table was lost.

Mr. Hilton, of Florida, with a view to harmonize conflicting views, moved to amend the bill by striking out the word "cavalry" and inserting "in the arm of the service to which they are attached".

On the suggestion of Mr. Baldwin, of Virginia, Mr. Hilton modified his amendment by striking out the word "allowance," so as to give adjutants the rank and pay of captains.

Mr. Tripps, of Georgia, moved to further amend by striking out the word "rank."

Mr. Goode called the previous question, which was ordered.

Mr. Tripps's amendment was lost, and Mr. Hilton's agreed to.

The bill was then passed—ayes, 59; nays, 36. The following is a copy:

A bill to be entitled an act to fix the rank and pay of adjutants.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the passage of this act, adjutants of regiments and independent battalions shall have the rank and pay of captains in the arm of the service to which they are attached.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, the House went into secret session for the purpose of considering the report of the special committee on the currency.

(Among the visitors on the floor of the House to-day were Maj.-Gen. John C. Breckinridge and Brig.-Gen. John H. Morgan.)

☞ The following is from the Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 22d ult.:

The steamboat Belle Memphis was seized at Cairo on her arrival from Memphis, by order of Rear Admiral Porter, and a guard put on board. It seems that one George F. Thompson, who had attempted to smuggle one hundred thousand percussion caps into Tennessee to the rebs., was a passenger on her, and was put on shore at island No. 37. It is said that a great deal of smuggling has been and is being carried on by persons traveling up and down the Mississippi river, and Rear Admiral Porter has received very strict orders on the subject.

It is elsewhere stated that the man had taken the oath of allegiance, and had a regular pass, and the percussion caps were in his valise, and their existence unknown to the officers of the boat.

KNOWLEDGE.—"Jake," said an old farmer, one day, to his mower, "do you know how many horns there are in a dilemma?" "Well, no, not 'zactly," replied Jake; "but I know how many there are in a quart of good corn whisky!" Jake was a bit of a wag, and said himself that "he know'd a thing or two."

For the Appeal.

LONELY MOMENTS.

BY ELLENE.

Darling! come home! I cannot bear
Thy long, protracted stay—
So sad and lonely is my heart
When thou art far away.
I've tried—alas! how vainly tried—
Thine absence to forget;
Yet still I can but think of thee
With fondness and regret.

As mourns the sad and cooing dove,
In accents desolate;
When forced by some unkindly hand
Far from her loving mate;
So, through the chambers of my heart,
Echoes a mournful tone,
Whilst every pulse Affection beats
Re-echoes, "I'm alone."

Things that are bright when thou art near
Look dark and gloomy now,
And Nature seems to share my grief,
With sighs upon her brow;
The birds sing, now, a sombre song
Than e'er they sang before;
And flowers have lost the sunny hue
They once so sweetly wore.

To while away the weary hours
That lag with leaden feet,
I read my choicest authors o'er—
My favorite parts repeat;
But even books—those valedictory friends—
Have lost all charms for me,
And fail to cheer my heart unless
I read them o'er with thee.

And Music, with a voice so sweet,
I've called her to my aid,
And soft and low, with trembling hand,
Thy favorite airs I've played;
But, ah! these tender notes have stirred
Affection's fountains deep,
And sadly have I left my song
To think of thee and weep.

Thus gloomy thoughts their dismal shade
O'er brightest objects fling;
How true it is a saddened heart
Can sadden everything!
Then, darling, come! Thy food one's heart
Still warmly beats for you—
A heart whose every throbbing pulse
Is faithful—ardent—true!

COLUMBUS, January 14, 1864.

Our Duty.

From the Richmond Sentinel.)

The news from the United States is such as to make plain the path of duty of our Government and people. When Virginia first seceded, a distinguished member of the convention, now a prominent member of Congress, in contemplation of the war which the Washington Government had already indicated as its purpose, telegraphed to his friends that we must "prepare for the biggest fight that was in us." This is emphatically true now. We have but little to stop short of efforts involving our entire strength and energies. Our resources must all be brought out. The enemy, flushed with hope, is this day busy marshaling and distributing his armies. He is getting his forces in position to move at the first opening of the campaign. Lincoln is preparing to fall upon us from all sides at once. Meade is in Culpeper. A black crowd is gathering under Butler. Wilmington and Charleston are to be strongly assailed. Grant is to come upon us from the mountains. West Virginia, also, is to be the basis of an advance.

All these movements are organizing, and the men and material are being placed in position. Cornelius steamers are ploughing the waters, burning for blood and fire, and busy with the work of moving men and munitions and supplies. The middle of January is now passed, and but two more moons will fill their horns before the song of the blue bird will tell the arrival of spring. It will not be many weeks before the war is afoot again.

Can we meet the enemy that comes against us full of the blackest designs, and boasting as did the Philistines in the valley of Elah? We can. We can confront him and overthrow him, and, by the blessing of God, we will. We have, indeed, no hope but in victory, and everything to dread from failure. Our enemies are actuated by the spirit of the rapacious robber and the malignant despot, while we are defended, we shall be stripped of all our comforts, and we shall be bound with chains such as make Poland groan in agony of soul. We shall be penniless slaves. We have, therefore, every motive to make the bravest fight that ever the world has seen, rather than yield the struggle; to eclipse all the records of fortitude and heroism which other ages and countries have bequeathed to the human race, as examples and inspiration to the manly and the free! Leonidas and his Spartans shall not be braver or more devoted than we!

But while we must be roused as one man, and energized as a giant by the robberies, the tortures, and the chains which our enemies proclaim as their purpose, or clank in our ears, thank Heaven we are not reduced to the necessity of taking counsel from mere fury and desperation. We are full able to fight this, our deadly and intolerable foe. For three years we have withstood his fiercest onsets, and we can do it still. But his new efforts will demand new energies on our part, and call upon us to show that no zeal for our destruction can surpass or equal our resolute purpose to defend our liberties and our homes with our last breath sooner than yield them.

For the fight that is before us, this is the precious hour of preparation. The enemy are hastening to the field, they are deploying for the battle. What are we doing? There is but one answer to the question, what should we be doing? We should be collecting every resource and summoning every energy of the country, and placing them all at the disposition of the Government. We should thoroughly and swiftly gather our whole strength of vigorous men, for the movements of the field. We should do away with the crying shame of having so many able young men in what the soldiers contemptuously call the "safety departments" and "bomb proofs." We must organize the men whose age and physical decay unfit them for the long march, into a reserve for local duty and defense.

We must hold all the means of the country, whether of money or produce, at the service and call of the Government. In the supreme struggle in which we are now about to engage, no man should think of making calculations, or count even his life dear to him. In the camp and in the workshop, and on the farm, and in all our habitations, there must be the same universal spirit of supreme devotion to the cause. Every person in the Confederacy, each in his place and with all his ability, must take part in the great contest, whose shock will soon be joined. Let gray haired age speak the word of encouragement, and bid the young men be worthy of their cause, and show themselves heroes. Let the matron say to husband and to son, that she loves them as they love their country. Let the maiden buckle the knapsack and the sword upon her lover, and tell of what deeds of courage she expects to hear. Let illness and infirmity lay by all self-indulgence, and seize the spade and the hoe. Let nimble fingers ply the cunning needle, and drive the busy shuttle and the humming wheel. There is a part for every one to do; and our country cries, every one to his post!

But what are we doing? Alas, the precious moments which have run by, while Congressmen made speeches and members of the Legislature trebled their pay and took long holiday! And there is much now that is painful to hear. Although the time is at hand when every one who can shoulder a gun must take part in the near or distant battle, we see some persons intent only on finding fault with everything that Government does, or leaves undone; others worrying because they are allowed only five prices for their stuff, taken to clothe or feed the army; others, fearing that Congress will tax them too high, or will do something that will treat as less sacred than gold or silver that currency which they have raked together by arms-full, and at a tenth of its face; others putting on a look of injured innocence, because, having bought a substitute who ran away the first night, they are now required to help defend their property and country.

But over and above, and superior to all this, there is a fact which is full of hope and encouragement: There is a general conviction among the people that the times require us to put forth our united and best efforts. This it is that will sanction and sustain brave measures on the part of the Government. This it is that will silence all complaining and make each man bend to his task, if only the burdens be equally distributed. Then let Congress go forward! Let our leaders lead off! The time is short in which to array us for the fight—let no more be lost.

And let us entreat our fellow-citizens to indulge to the full the spirit of generous patriotism and self-sacrifice. If we do, and if we sustain our Government and do our duty as we ought, we are sure of a glorious triumph that shall make our people the praise of the earth and the pride of history. But, as was said in the revolution, "if we fail to hang together we shall hang separately." And if our cause should go down through selfishness, what would avail that money and that property the love of which would have destroyed us? Dishonored, confiscated, lost in the general wreck! What a noble example our glorious army sets the whole country. Brave, patient, cheerful, confident, let us all imitate the soldiers.

Crushing the Rebellion.

From the Richmond Enquirer.)

The United States papers, from which we continue to extract the latest news from that country, all, without exception, have satisfied themselves that the "rebellion" is crushed, and that it only remains to gather up the fragments in the spring. But the mode of collecting the "*disjecta membra*" of the "rebellious States" is a source of no little discord among the contractors. The plan of Mr. Lincoln's message is highly satisfactory to the Republican party, as, by that arrangement, the one-tenth of the people in the seceded States, having become Republicans, give the electoral vote of those States to the Republicans, and says the Democratic party forever high and dry upon the shelf, "out in the cold." Away from place, and patronage and plunder. This is not relished in the least by the Democrats; hence they are for reconstruction of affairs "as they were."

Governor Seymour, of New York, in his annual message to the Legislature of that State, says that

"The disorganization and destruction of the South are not to save us from the cost of the war. The plan for the future government of the seceded States demands the maintenance of armies, and a continued drain upon the persons and property of our people. Whenever one-tenth of the voters of either of these States at all submit themselves to the conditions imposed, they may form new governments, with new or old names and boundaries. This inconsiderable minority is to be supported in the exercise of power by the arms and treasure of the North. There will be no motives on their part to draw the remaining population into the support of the governments thus created. There will be every inducement of power, of gain and of ambition, to perpetuate the condition of affairs so favorable to individual purposes. It will also be for the interests of the national administration to continue this system of Government, so utterly at variance with a representative policy. Is not this an exhibition of something upon which other nations have tried to govern their dependencies? Has complete subjugation for centuries produced the quiet, the obedience to law, the order, the security to life and property, the kindly feelings or the mutual contributions to prosperity which belong to real peace?

'Governments thus formed would represent not the interests of the citizens, but the wills and interests of the power that creates and sustains them. The nine States thus centre led would balance in the House of Representatives in the choice of President, and at all times in the Senate. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Kentucky, and Wisconsin, with a united population of 8,532,203, which is more than one-half of that of our whole country. The one-tenth who would accept the proclamation for the price of power, would not only govern the States made by Executive decrees, but they would also govern the North. While the plan is harsh to the body of the Southern people, it is still more unjust toward the North. Fourteen hundred men in Florida would balance in the Senate of the United States the power of New York. Less than 70,000 voters in the nine States named in the President's proclamation would wield a power sufficient to weigh down that of the nine most populous States in the Union.

"We shall thus have, with the nominal States of Eastern and Western Virginia, a system of rotten boroughs which would govern the Union and destroy the representative nature of our Government. This, in connection with existing inequalities in State representation, would be a dangerous invasion of the rights of a majority of the American people. It would enable an Administration to perpetuate its power.

"It is a fact full of significance that every measure to convert the war against armed rebellion into one against private property and personal rights to the South, has been accompanied by claims to exercise military power in the loyal States of the North.

"The proclamation of emancipation at the South, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus at the North, the confiscation of private property in the seceded States, and the arbitrary arrests, imprisonment and banishment of the citizens of loyal States, the claim to destroy political organizations at the South, and the armed interference by Government in local elections have been contemporaneous events.

"These acts at first were justified upon the ground that they were necessary to save the national existence. We now find that now and more extreme claims to arbitrary power are put forth, when it is declared that the strength of the rebellion is broken, and that our armies are about to trample out every vestige of its inconsistency fires. More prerogatives are asserted in the hour of triumph than were claimed as a necessity in days of disaster and danger.

"The doctrine of Southern disorganization and revolution is a doctrine of national bankruptcy, and of national ruin; it is a measure for lasting military despotism over one-third of our country, which will be the basis for military despotism over the whole land. It does not contemplate the return of our soldiers to their families, or relief from the cost and sacrifices of war. It will make an enduring drain upon our homes, and impose crushing burdens upon our labor and industry. It will open a wide and lasting field for peculation and fraud. It tends to perpetuate power by making and unmaking States, as the interest of factions may dictate. It will be a source of internal disorder and disquietude, and national weakness in our external relations. It will give dangerous allies to invaders of our soil.

"If this war is to make a social revolution and structural changes in great States, we have seen only its beginning. Such changes are the work of time. If they are to be made by military power, it must be exerted through long periods. Whether white or black troops are used, the diversion from labor and the cost of war will be equally prolonged, and we have just entered upon a course of certain cost and uncertain results. No such changes as are now urged, have ever, in the world's history, been without struggles lasting through more than one generation of men.

"What has Government accomplished in the territories wrested from rebellion by the valor our armies? Has it pacified them? Has