THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1864. VOL. XV, NO. 4

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED BY

John R. McClanahan----Benjamin F. Dill.

Under the firm and style of

McCLANAHAN & DILL,

To whom all letters on business, or otherwise, should be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily per month.....$4.00

☞ No subscription taken for a longer term than Two Months.

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

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In the Confederacy,

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HAVING constructed a large building in Columbia, S. C., and removed our machinery from Charleston, we would inform Quartermasters, Bank and Railroad officers, and the public, that we are now prepared as before the war to execute all orders in our line. We have been importing from Europe largely of articles used in our business, and now have on hand a stock consisting in part of the following articles:

200 Reams Eng. Double Cap Writing,
200 " " Royal—white, blue and buff,
200 " " Bank Note Paper,
500 " White and Blue French and English Folio Post,
500 Reams White and Blue Eng. Cap,
1000 Reams White and Blue English and French Letter,
1000 " English Bath Letter, small;
2000 " White and Blue Note.

ALSO,

Blotting, Copying and Domestic PAPERS,

1,000,000 Assorted Envelopes,

700 gross Gillotts and other steel Pens, Pencils, Pens, Sealing Wax, Ink, and almost all articles of Stationery.

Also, a small stock of best ENGLISH BLANK BOOK PAPER (super royal and imperial, not yet arrived,) which we are prepared to manufacture into any kind of Blank Books.

We are now opening the above valuable stock, and advise our old customers, and all others, in want, to send in their orders at once, as the stock may be so much broken as to prevent us from filling them properly.

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NOW READY:

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By Lieut. Col. R. S. Andrews, Army of Northern Virginia. Illustrated with nearly one hundred fine lithographed cuts, prepared by Major Walker, gunner and first horse artillerist. This book is published under instructions of the Ordnance Department, C. S. A., and should be in the hands of every artillery officer. Price $1—postage added to the trade.

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Translated from the French by Col. Frank Shaller, U. S. A., with notes by the editor. Illustrated.

"PHILIP,"

A New Novel, by Wm. H. Thackery, (lately deceased), splendidly illustrated with portrait of the author and other engravings.

"OLLENDORFF'S NEW METHOD OF LEARNING FRENCH."

Being a reprint of this valuable work, now entirely out of print, and much needed by the youth of our country.

Also—One hundred thousand copies of the New Testament and Psalms for the "Confederate States Bible society," with several works for other Societies and Publishers.

Having arrangements for securing full supplies of all kinds of Printing Papers, we are prepared to undertake the printing and publishing of any book of value to the country, and expect to execute the publication of Military, School and other useful books.

Evans & Cogswell,

Columbia, S. C.

Feb 6 1m

C. B. WELLBORN,.....J. A. TAYLOR.

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Consignments solicited. Goods bought and sold on commission.

WM. M. HILL, Auctioneer.

ja27-2m

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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Old stand of the late firm of Pease & Davis, Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

WILL attend promptly to all orders or enough such entrusted to his care.

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Daily Appeal.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GA.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We have been informed by several gentlemen that they have been charged fifty cents for a single copy of our paper by some of the newsboys. This is contrary to our instructions, and the understanding by which the paper is placed in their hands at a price that enables them to sell at twenty-five cents a copy and realize a handsome profit. Any departure from this understanding reported at the office, will prevent a repetition of the fraud. Our price at the counter is twenty-five cents a single copy.

RAGS WANTED.

The highest market price, either in money or subscription, will be paid for clean cotton or linen rags, white or colored, delivered at the APPEAL counting-room, Atlanta.

THE NEWS.

Contrary to all the rumors heretofore received, MEADE is again at the head of the army of the Potomac. He seems to have a strong hold upon the confidence of the Washington Government, and will, we presume, be permitted to conduct the spring campaign in Virginia.

GRANT declines a presidential race. We predict he will reconsider this decision if a nomination is tendered him three months hence by a party that has a prospect of success.

Re-enlistments are now going on rapidly in the commands under BEAUREGARD and LONGSTREET, as the telegraph informs us, and by reference to Gen. LEE's dispatch, it will be seen the same glorious work is progressing in the army of Virginia. Our veterans will soon all be in "for the war."

We have nothing new from Mississippi or the gulf coast.

☞ Very recently a portion of the Richmond press published a part of the correspondence between President Davis and Gen. Johnston, that passed during the campaign in Mississippi which ended in the fall of Vicksburg. This synopsis is being extensively copied by our cotemporaries, but we have refrained from publishing it for an obvious reason. We do not say the correspondence was garbled for that purpose; but the column and a half published as stated is taken from a printed volume of sixty-four pages, and the effect of its publication may tend to create confidence in the military judgment of the Executive who was hundreds of miles away from the field, and depreciate the wisdom of the commander who was on the ground. In this wise, at a time when that commander occupies the important position he does—second to none in the Confederacy? We want no bickerings among ourselves at this crisis.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The vote at Newnan, Ga., is reported as follows: Macken, 50; Triplett, 55; Coler, 36; Read, 17; Barrick, 4; Ewing, 49; Napier, 1; Chiniman, 44; Barnett, 59; H. W. Bruce, 50; Marshall, 33; Pickett, 40; E. M. Bruce, 42; Langborne, 11; Moore, 43; Johnson, 3; Bradley, 25; Breckenridge, 18; Elliott, 49.

☞ A letter from Mobile to the Columbus Sun says: "Paradoxical as it may seem, goods went up in this market when we were apprehending an immediate visit from the enemy. It is impossible to account for this on any other hypothesis than that 'there is something rotten in Denmark;' or, in other words, that the dealers in 'ole clothe' have an eye to greenbacks. This spirit is confined to adventurers, and not the legitimate dealers, who, as a class, are behind none in patriotism."

DESERTERS PUNISHED.—Four deserters from our ranks in Texas, who had joined the enemy, were recently captured and taken to Bonham, where Col. Baylor had a court of investigation convened. The prisoners were brought forward and interrogated, and were found guilty by their own testimony. The majority of the board were in favor of disposing of all the prisoners immediately, and not burden the soldiery in guarding them, or put the government to any unnecessary expense. Col. Baylor, however, in his sage judgment, declared in favor of two on account of their extreme youth. He accordingly ordered the two older ones, Benson and James Armstrong, to be executed, and they were marched out one mile from Camp Irene and shot.

☞ A report having prevailed that Rev J. B. Ferguson, formerly of Nashville, would soon appear in that city and publicly recant his rebel principles, he has written a letter to the editor of the *Dispatch*, dated "Mount Hope, Texas, January 17th," denying the report.

☞ Mr. John Harding's elegant mansion on Stone's river, six miles from Nashville, was destroyed by fire a short time since. Nothing could be saved from the flames.

☞ The Shreveport *News* of January 19th, says the principal shoemakers of that city have been conscripted and ordered to camps.

HOG CHOLERA.—We have heard of numerous cases of this alarming disease in this city and vicinity lately. One gentleman informed us that within ten days he had lost twenty-nine hogs, large and small. The disease attacks hogs of all ages, sizes and conditions. A safe and sure remedy for the disease is a desideratum at this time, better still would be a sure preventive. If this dreadful disease continues to spread our people generally will be compelled to observe the Mosaic prohibition as to swine flesh; the pork and bacon will not be purchasable.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

We have known ashes and salt used with success as a preventive. Let them be mixed and placed in the bottom of a trough, into which shelled corn should be thrown daily, and the hogs allowed access thereto. Try it.

☞ There is but one mode by which five millions of people, with arms in their hands and superior courage, can be subdued; and that is, by the failure of subsistence.

In copying the above from a Richmond paper, the Chicago *Times* accompanies it with the following:

Judging by all accounts, the Confederates are taking precisely the course adapted to secure a failure of subsistence; and that is, by their sweeping conscription, which throws everything, save useless negroes, women and children, into the field. No people can conduct a war successfully who are compelled to withdraw their producing element. In a campaign rations are quite as essential as muskets—soldiers without food are just exactly as useless as cannon without ammunition. A dozen victories won by Northern troops will not benefit them one twendieth as much as would a conscription which forced every Southern man from sixteen to sixty into the field.

42D ALABAMA RE-ENLISTED.

CAMP 42D REGIMENT ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS, NEAR DALTON, GA., February 12, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers and men of the 42d Alabama regiment, Capt. W. D. McNeil was called to the chair, and, after expressing the object of the meeting, on motion of Lieut.-Col. Lanier, John A. Billups was appointed secretary.

A committee of five was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling and determination of this body, consisting of the following persons: Lieut.-Col. Thos. C. Lanier, commanding 42d Alabama; Capt. R. C. Reader, Co. I; Lieut. Pentifoy, Co. E; Capt. G. H. Craig, Co. H; John A. Billups, Co. D.

During the absence of the committee, Rev. J. P. McMullan made an eloquent and touching appeal in favor of re-enlisting and setting forth the benefits that would accrue to our cause from such acting. After the adoption of the following resolutions, Lieut James, Dr. Cooper, J. A. Billups, C. W. Buck, and C. R. Hughes were called out, each responding to call with short and stirring speeches:

Whereas, we, as a nation, are scourged with a great and terrible war, a calamity unsurpassed in the annals of war, for wickedness, tyranny, and oppression; that we sought and desired peace until forbearance on our part ceased longer to be a virtue, being forced to accept war as the only alternative, and, with full confidence in the justice of our cause, and in the God of battles, we will give to it our cordial approbation and our utmost assistance, pledging to our leaders and Government our unfaltering support: Therefore,

Resolved, That, as officers and men (of the 42d regiment Alabama volunteers,) we regret that civil war has been forced upon us; that we are peace loving men, when honor and self-respect are not involved; that as citizens of a great commonwealth, we claimed the rights and immunities of citizens; those were and are still refused us; and that we, a respectable minority, are disregarded, insulted, and ordered to subserve the purposes and designs of the wicked and Abolitionized majority, who are trying to annihilate us and despoil our country.

Resolved, That as we believed in 1861, '62 and '63, that we were right and that we were contending for our constitutional rights and privileges, that in 1864 we are fixed and determined in our previous opinions, and that the bloodthirsty policy of the enemy towards us has most clearly developed his fiendish purposes, that he is now impelled by motives as black and base as hell, and that "booty and beauty" are his watchwords—rule or ruin, his platform.

Resolved, That we, as a command, unanimously agree to re-enlist for the war in the service of the Confederate States of America; that as representatives of the State of Alabama, we are determined never to lay down our arms until the honor of our proud State is avenged, and the independence of our Confederacy acknowledged; and by the memories of our honored dead in the battle fields of Corinth, Hatchie, Vicksburg and Chattanooga, we pledge one to the other our lives, our honor and our all, that we will never yield up or give over the struggle until an honorable peace is conquered.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the skill and ability of our noble leader and popular general, Joseph E. Johnston; that we see in the distance our sky brightening; that we are ready to move when the direction is pointed out, and that if Congress, in its wisdom, deems it prudent we would respectfully ask the privilege of reorganizing.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Mobile and Montgomery papers, and also to our army headquarters.

On motion of Lieut. G. W. Larimer, the meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. J. P. McMullen.

W. D. MCNEIL, Chairman.

Jno. A. Billups, Sec'y.

Official Dispatches.

DUBLIN, February 15, 1864.

To Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. G.

On the 2d inst., Major Moorman, with a detachment of forty men of the 16th Virginia cavalry, captured the armed steamer B. C. Lera, at Winfreds, Putnam county, Va., with a valuable cargo and twenty-nine prisoners, including Brig.-Gen. C. P. Scammon, commanding forces in Kanawha valley, a captain and two lieutenants of his staff. Gen. Scammon and two officers of his staff are there now, and will be forwarded to Richmond to-morrow, unless you order otherwise, in charge of Lieutenant Yeatman, the gallant young officer who boarded the boat with only twelve men. Col. Ferguson, who I sent with his regiment, the 16th Virginia cavalry, to the lower Kanawha some weeks since, has made several captures, and rendered valuable services.

SAM. JONES, Major-General.

ORANGE C. H., February 15.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

The following troops have re-enlisted for the war since the announcement of the 10th inst: Lane's brigade, Wright's brigade, Perin's brigade, Davis' brigade, 8th Virginia cavalry, 11th Virginia cavalry, 14th North Carolina troops, 11th North Carolina troops, 48th Virginia infantry, Garnett's, Peagne's, Haskell's and Pegram's battalions of artillery.

The following having enlisted originally for the war, have reiterated their determination to continue in service:

Cutts' battalion of artillery, McGowan's brigade and 14th Alabama regiment.

RO. E. LEE.

Non-Combatants.

From the Mobile Register, 17.]

We observe that a very large number of our citizens are sending away their wives and children and slaves in compliance with the recommendation of the military authorities and Governor Watts. This is as it should be—let every woman and child in the city leave at once, and not hamper our army by their presence, their wants and their distress. Some little anxiety and solicitude exists among many as to the willingness of the people of the interior to share with them the necessaries of life in the hour of affliction, and that unless they go with the cash in hand their wives and little ones may starve. We are assured that this impression is erroneous, and that the people of the interior are ready and willing to do all within their power towards the comfort and support of the helpless who will have to leave the city. Mobile is the gateway to Alabama, and when it falls the cordial and selfish will reap a crop of troubles commensurate with their infamous acts. That there are miserly and bad people in all communities none can debate, but for the acts of a few bad people we should not condemn and look with a suspicious eye upon the great heart of the mass. We have every reason to hope for the best, and, therefore, say to all, be of good cheer. Let our troops be unembarrassed in their movements, and all will go well. Let Mobile promptly strip for action, and fight it out to the last. Let the timid remember that if the Yankees have guns and can shoot, that we have guns and can shoot too. It is a poor cock that won't crow on his own dunghill, and we trust that no man capable of bearing arms will hide his head and be too cowardly to defend his own home.

PROGRESS IN CHINA.—A translation of Wheaton's work on international law has been made in China, and is about to be adopted by the Chinese authorities as their guide in regulating their foreign affairs.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *World* says there are many who believe that a war will ultimate between England and France out of the Suez canal enterprise.

The Story of "A Lady Refugee from Charleston."

"A highly respectable lady," who left Charleston on the 11th January, has furnished the Philadelphia *Inquirer* with a description of an "interior view of the cradle of secession." The *Inquirer* says:

According to her statement the bombardment by the Union forces has had a most telling effect, having desolated the most opulent and thickly settled portion of the city. From the battery (which, before the rebellion, broke out, was the most fashionable promenade and resort for the Charlestonians) up to Wentworth street, about the middle portion of the city, the shells propelled from Gen. Gilmore's powerful guns have burst in every direction, penetrating nearly all the houses, demolishing some of them entirely, and compelling the inhabitants to flee to more distant quarters for protection. Many of the elegant residences along the battery have been laid in ruins, others have their roofs and walls shattered and split in all conceivable manners, and the earth around about them has been ripped up, together with the pavements and sidewalks. The majority of the stores and and houses on East bay, King street, Meeting street, Church street, Coming street, and all the parallel avenues, have been more or less injured by the terrible Union shells and the naughty Greek fire which Gen. Gilmore, with such a remarkable disregard of politeness and respect for the feelings of the chivalrous sons of the South, persists in throwing into the cradle of secession. Scarcely a public building within the area described above is without some mark, scratch or rent.

All the hotels, except the Pavilion, have been so much injured or so much exposed to the destructive fire of our boys, that they have been entirely shut up, and no board is to be had for love or money in the whole city of Charleston, except at two boarding houses and at the single hotel mentioned above. The charge at the boarding houses is at the rate of six dollars per day for their bed and board, which, at the same time, is of the most primitive description, as will be most readily conceived. The Mills House, the Charleston Hotel and the Calder House, in Church street, (formerly the Planters' Hotel,) have all been very badly damaged by the shelling.

The Normal school house, in St. Philip street, had its roof shattered during one of the recent shellings, and the walls are rent and torn in several places. The school has, in consequence, been removed to a private residence at the corner of Pitt and Calhoun streets, which was some years ago the boundary of the city limits.

A REBEL OBSERVATORY.

Our info mant stated that the fire of the Union guns seemed to be directed mostly to the central point of the city, and particular aim appeared to be taken at the steeple of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, which is also located on one of the corners formed by the junction of Meeting and Broad streets. This church is a fine old English architectural structure, and its spire rises several feet higher than any other object within the city limits, commanding a fine view of Charleston harbor and the country for miles around. It is supplied with the best magnifying glasses, and is used as a lookout or observatory by the rebels. The Union troops seem to be well aware of the fact, as their fire was directed at the steeple as a grand target. Shells are constantly dropping to the right, left, front and rear, all around it, but up to the 11th instant, it had passed through the shower of deadly missiles without being ever touched or grazed. Objects on every side of it had been struck, and it was a subject of wonder among the inhabitants how the church had escaped so long. Very few people ventured into the vicinity of the church, except during the intervals between the firing, and then very seldom indeed.

DEFENSES OF THE CITY.

She saw forty batteries around the city, and slaves were constantly employed in erecting new ones. Reinforcements were arriving daily in large numbers, and the rebels, she says, seemed sanguine of ultimately driving off our forces.

A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Gen. Gilmore opened a terrific bombardment on Charleston on the 24th of December, no doubt with a view to affording the Charlestonians an opportunity for enjoying a merry Christmas. According to our informant it was the most dreadful shelling that the city has yet endured. It commenced about midnight, and lasted until noon on Christmas day. The shells showered down upon the city in every direction, and burst with such intense noise and force that the houses were shaken to their very foundations. The windows were shattered into atoms, and the doors and shutters unhinged. Greek fire was at the same time hurled into the streets, and, striking several houses, almost instantly set them in a blaze. The large one-story building in Church street, near Broad street, occupied as a cotton press, was set on fire and completely burned, together with a large store of cotton contained within it. A number of firemen were injured during this conflagration by the falling of one of the walls of the building.

HORRIBLE EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

During the bombardment on Christmas an old gentleman and lady, brother and sister, were seated by the fireplace, in their house on Market street, when one of the shells burst through the wall and struck them both in their chairs, tearing the old man's leg and arm, and injuring the lady so severely that she died next morning.

The people of Charleston were thrown into a perfect panic by the terrific bombardment, and there was a second stampede for the interior of the State, to get out of the reach of the shells. The women, who generally throughout the siege displayed an uncommon amount of pluck, ran through the streets shrieking in terrified tones, and seeking protection in cellars and other similar places. It was a great relief to them when Christmas noon arrived, and with it brought a cessation of the much dreaded firing.

Since the commencement of the bombardment firemen have patrolled the streets day and night, in readiness to put out the fires occasioned by the Union shelling. The operations of the Union troops are conducted with great regularity and precision. The shelling takes place three times every day—at ten o'clock in the morning, four o'clock in the afternoon, and at midnight—lasting each time about two hours.

HOW THEY TAKE THE BOMBARDMENT.

Although the inhabitants of Charleston have been obliged to abandon the largest portion of the city almost entirely, owing to the dreadful firing of our guns, still, as a general rule, they appear to take the matter with a good deal of philosophy and *sang froid*. Familiarity with danger has doubtless detracted considerably from its terrors, but yet there are times, our informant states, when the people are shaken up somewhat by the thundering discharges and explosions from the Union batteries. When the bombardment first began the terror of all classes, without exception, was terrific. It was about noon, on a day in November. The city was in its usual quiet condition, and the inhabitants were not in the least apprehensive of what was about to happen.

Suddenly the shelling commenced, and some of the projectiles burst in the sky right over the city. One of them smashed through the roof of a house in King street, tore up the doors, shattered the walls and finished up its destructive career by striking a poor negro woman sitting in one of the rooms, killing her instantly. The inhabitants—men, women and children—rushed out of their houses in the utmost dismay, and an indescribable scene of confusion and alarm ensued. The famous Bull run "skedaddle" appears to have been nothing in comparison to the flight of the chivalry from Charleston to the interior and neighboring towns and villages. The houses were emptied of their valuables, animate and inanimate, and conveyed away as expeditiously as horse flesh could accomplish. Since that first grand scare the Charlestonians have learned wisdom and the art of dodging, a species of gymnastics in which they have become quite proficient by long practice.

SILK MANUFACTURES.—Paterson, N. J., is the headquarters of the silk manufacturers in the United States. One thousand and fifty hands are now employed, mostly females, whose annual payrolls amount to $150,000. The silk comes from China and Japan, and is converted into coat linings, ribbons, neckties, flags, sewing twist, etc. Two new first class factories are about to be started, when the silk manufactures of Paterson will exceed that of the rest of the United States.

☞ Judge Black has tendered his resignation as law reporter of the supreme court of the United States.

The North Respondent—The Period for Vigilance.

From the Richmond Whig.]

No one can have read the extracts from late Northern papers on the subject of the war, and rallied to discover the tone of despondency which they manifest, intentionally at least. For the first time in the progress of this war, they estimate at its true standard the magnitude of the task which they are to enter upon in the coming campaign. They realize with clearness that speaks creditably of their perceptive powers, that the rebellion is not crushed, and frankly admit that "Abe's" amnesty proclamation was a little premature. They find in short, that the policy of deception is no longer effective, and they now resort to the novel device of truth and candor. This expedient will serve their ends to no better advantage. A fruitful presentation of the spirit, zeal and patriotism displayed by our gallant soldiery in their spontaneous resolves to see the war terminate in our independence, will not be found compatible with the augmentation of their army to a standard offering guarantee of such results as they would fain hope to realize. The spectacle of a gallant host of veterans, re-enforced by many thousands, animated by motives of independence and self-protection against the barbarous horde of mercenary vagabonds, will be found very effective in cooling down the fighting ardor of the Yankees. The prospect of realizing rich spoils, in the shape of Southern farms is fast diminishing, and the effect of large bounties secured before hand seems to be little regarded. Every motive that inevitable success could furnish has disappeared, and with it every spark of that spurious and ephemeral patriotism which served Lincoln at the inception of the war.

Despondency is palpably written in the utterance of energy displayed by the Yankee Congress, and the corresponding apathy that evidently pervades the public mind of the North in reference to the war. The action of Congress is rather of a retrograde character, betokening somewhat such indifference as a foregone conviction of defeat would occasion. So far they have not taken a single step promising the least hope of success in the coming campaign. They are merely re-enacting schemes for the raising of an army, which have heretofore proved utterly abortive. It might be expected that some measure would be conceived, upon the experience of the inefficiency of former ones, which would secure results adequate to the peculiar mode occasioned by the expiration of the term of the three years' men. But no. The highest of their legislative achievements reaches only to the point of former expedients, with the novel feature of making exemption by commutation effective for a period of three years, the full term of service contemplated by the new draft.

We noticed in an article, a few days ago, that the fear of forfeiting popular favor would restrain the Black Republicans in the enforcement of an efficient draft. A choice had to be made between the duty of reinforcing the army to the standard of efficiency, and the expediency of a superficial and loose enforcement of a conscript law, which would not risk the forfeiture of popular favor. The latter, it seems, has been chosen, as we predicted. The spoils of office offer a stronger temptation to that corrupt party that success in the war. It is strange that while the Abolition press, for the first time, present the true magnitude of the task to be achieved, and the stupendous efforts necessary to its accomplishment, the zeal of the authorities is rather otherwise. They seem, in fact, to proceed in an inverse ratio to the great work pictured for the army in the coming campaign. When the rebellion was understood to be on its last legs, as was the case at the opening of every new campaign, the energy displayed was vivacity in excess of the supposed task to be encountered. Mighty armies were rising up, as if by magic, and "ninety days," beyond peradventure, were to witness the final consummation of legal and constitutional ascendancy over rebellion and wicked treason. Now that this achievement is found to be bound with serious hazards, and held in the mighty grasp of an evident lack of zeal is manifested, which can only be accounted for in a foregone conviction of the hopelessness of any further extraordinary effort to effect the object in view.

This betokens, in our estimation, a purpose to end this war by other means than a continued resort to arms. The absence of all popular warlike displays, such as has marked the opening of past campaigns, is significant of the waning faith of the people in the promised conquest of the South. Not a single popular manifestation has occurred to give *éclat* to the grand final movement in the work of subjugation. No high-flown resolutions now herald the russed determination of the people to conquer or die. No warding echoes reach Congress from the great sources of power, to give effect to the popular yearnings for subjugation, by vigorous enactments conformable to the needs of the crisis and the enthusiastic and determined spirit of the masses. All is flat, monotonous and apathetic. Not a sign of vigorous life is visible either in the halls of legislation, Independence Square, the Cooper Institute or Faneuil Hall. Peace to-day is the prominent, and, we might almost say, the all pervading sentiment of the North, if the truth were known. It is this conviction on the part of Congress, that begets the existing apathy in that quarter. Policy seduces deference to this sentiment. If the Presidential election were more remote, the same disregard of the popular will, which has marked the course of legislation for the past three years, would still be manifested. To run counter to the popular will now, would be to risk the loss of the spoils, which are more important to the Black Republicans than the pursuit of a doubtful issue, involving in its maintenance a resort to means the most unpopular and the most odious, in the present temper of the Northern mind.

As the disproportion and the inefficiency of Northern preparations relatively to ours shall become developed, the peace tendency, which the Northern mind is manifestly assuming, will rapidly attain to the resenging standard. We venture the prediction that, by June or July next when the abortive efforts now being made to recuperate the army shall display themselves, peace propositions from the South will be acceptable, if offered. The policy of Seward, in an exigency of this sort, now rapidly maturing under the influences of reactionary popular sentiment, will be to intimate to the leading foreign Powers, through his Ministers, a willingness to treat for peace, but on terms much better than those which would be accorded him under a confession of his inability to prolong the war any further. Yankee pride will hardly brook the idea of forcible submission to our terms, and external influences will be put in active play to avert the shame of such submission. However, the popular mind being reconciled to peace, be can with safety venture upon negotiations brought about by foreign intervention; and his only concern will be, to avert the odium of forced submission, which would ill comport with conciliatory expedients in view of a presidential contest. Popular clamors for peace at home will be brought about through secret influences, in order to furnish a further justification for negotiations to that end. Every device, in short, will be employed to make peace a necessity, and avert the odium of inaugurating it.

Meanwhile, it behooves our authorities to be active and vigilant in the interval to July next. The last great effort will be made by the enemy before the expiration of the terms of the three years' men. Their only hope is in them, and they will make the best of their services while available. The apathy of the Yankee Congress in the matter of preparation to fill the void which their return home will create, proves clearly that their last hope lies in the men now in the field. The forthcoming draft, with all its palpable abortions, must needs prove inefficient. It is identical with the last enactment, and looking to the adverse influences (empowering distrust, so natural in view of previous efforts and repeated failures, which will beset the operations of the new draft, it will undoubtedly stop far short of the results achieved by any former effort.

Our cause is far brighter to-day than it ever has been. The veil of despondency is fast setting down upon the cause of Yankeedom, and they are rapidly verging upon the last throes of final dissolution. Slavery has done for them what was predicted of it in reference to us. The hanging of Lincoln, Seward and Chase will probably close the tragic scene.

THE GALE.—The heavy gale of Monday did considerably more damage in our city than we were aware of at the time we noticed it. The tin roof of the jail was partly torn away, and other buildings were damaged considerably. A new frame of a house, being erected, in Girard, was entirely blown down and demolished generally.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

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.

From Longstreet's Army.

NEW MARKET, February 18.—The work of re-enlistment goes bravely on. Nearly all the troops have given unanimous evidence they are in for the war. Hampton's legion and the 5th South Carolina, have re-enlisted.

Privates Isaac Morgan, of the 5th, and W. F. Guion, of the 24th Georgia regiments, were shot to-day, in the presence of their brigade.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, February 19.—Meade left Washington the 14th, to resume command of the army of the Potomac.

Grant has written a letter declining to be a candidate for the presidency.

Butler's brother, who was with him in New Orleans, has deceased.

George Thompson, the British Abolitionist, has arrived at Boston.

Hon. Wm. A. Thornton, the British attorney general, who prosecuted in the Alexandria case, is dead.

Negotiations for the Prisoners.

RICHMOND, February 19.—On the 24th ult. Ould proposed to Hitchcock that the prisoners on each side should be attended by a proper number of their own surgeons, with power to receive and distribute contributions of food, clothing and medicines, and liberty to make reports, through the agents of exchange, of matters relating to the welfare of the prisoners. Two flag of true boats have arrived since, but no answer has yet been received.

The Siege of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, February 19.—One hundred and seventeen shells were fired at the city to-day.

A Yankee blockading ship is reported to have sunk during the blow yesterday.

Re-enlistments are progressing in this department.

The Late Military Movements in Eastern North Carolina.

The Wilmington *Journal* has been favored with a highly interesting account of the movements of the force which left Wilmington under command of Brig.-Gen. Martin, to co-operate in the recent demonstration against Newbern. Gen. Martin, with the gallant officers and men under his command, accomplished all and more than had been assigned to them, and if blame attaches anywhere for the comparative failure of the combined movements, none of that blame can attach to Gen. Martin or the brave little army under his command. From all we have been able to learn from different sources we are convinced that Generals Clingman and Hoke also performed their part well and bravely. "Still, we cannot divest ourselves," says the *Journal*, "of the impression that somebody blundered. We are in doubt whether any good could be accomplished by any further remarks that we might feel disposed to make, and therefore forbear further comment, for the present, at least, perhaps altogether. The main body of the prisoners, over seventy, arrived here yesterday. From first to last, the movement under Gen. Martin was eminently successful, and reflects the highest credit upon all concerned." The following are extracts:

The expedition consisted of the 17th North Carolina regiment, Lieut.-Col. John C. Lamb, commanding; the 43d regiment N. C. T., Col. John E. Brown, commanding; Captain Paris' (Va.) Battery of artillery, and Capt. Ellis' Battery of Major J. W. Moore's battalion of artillery, and two companies of cavalry—Capt. Harris and Capt. Harland—the latter from South Carolina.

The expedition moved from Wilmington on the 28th ultimo, and made an average march of twenty miles a day over heavy sandy roads at this end of the line, and deep muddy ones at the other. No remarkable incident occurred until our forces approached the enemy's lines, when General Martin disposed his forces as follows: An advanced guard, consisting of all the cavalry, three companies of infantry, and one of artillery, was thrown forward to "feel" the enemy—the cavalry being under the immediate command of Lieut.-Col. R. J. Jeffords, 5th N. C. cavalry, and the whole under command of Col. George Jackson. The rest of the infantry and artillery followed under the immediate supervision of the commanding general. On nearing the first picket of the enemy and discovering them on the alert, the cavalry dashed furiously forward, and the Yankee picketa, twenty-five or thirty in number, retreated as fast as their horses would carry them. The road over which pursuers and pursued had to pass was through a swamp, and full of deep holes overflowing with mud and water. But on they sped—some of the Yankee horses and their riders turning somersets in the mud, and others running over them, and tumbling headlong into the deep mire after them, inflicting many bruises upon the men and horses, breaking the neck of one of the latter but doing no serious damage to the riders. It was at this point that Lieut. Muse, of Harris' cavalry, while gallantly leading the charge, fell mortally wounded by a pistol shot from a Yankee who was being hotly pursued.

After driving them through the woods, and over the field intervening between our troops and the fort (Newport barracks,) the enemy opened on us with a 32-pounder from the fort. Capt Paris delivered a few well directed shots at them from his 12-pound Napoleons, when the general determined to commit the works with infantry. Skirmishers were thrown forward, but on their appearance, the enemy, having previously set fire to all the buildings, evacuated the place, set fire to the railroad bridge, and tore up the county bridge over Newport river, to prevent pursuit. It was now night, and after a running fight of six hours, over the distance of eight miles, our gallant troops were in possession of the field—the enemy flying for life. Altogether, our troops captured seven pieces of artillery, several hundred stand of arms, two hundred boxes ammunition, about seventy-five prisoners, six slaves, a dozen horses, and commissary stores enough to subsist the troops during their stay in the neighborhood, besides a large quantity of clothing with which our men supplied themselves—such as overcoats, pants, blankets, etc. The enemy burnt most of their quartermaster and commissary stores. They also burnt their stables with the horses in them. Some few horses were rescued by our men. In addition to our captures, we destroyed one thousand barrels turpentine belonging to the United States Government, and burnt two railroad bridges.

Besides the capture of prisoners, about twenty of the enemy were killed—most of their wounded being carried off the field.

The next morning the general directed Colonel Jeffords, with a detachment of sixty cavalry, to make a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Newbern—not having heard from our forces there, and being in entire ignorance as to the movement of our troops.

This work was thoroughly accomplished. Col J. went within a mile of Newbern, obtained valuable information, capturing two blockhouses, spiking the guns, leaving up and burning every railroad and county bridge between the Trent and Stepanville or Newport Barracks, and bringing off a full outfit of clothing for his men.

Posey's Old Brigade.

From the Richmond Whig.]

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. McRae, of Mississippi, presented the following dispatch announcing the re-enlistment for the war of the lamented Posey's brigade of gallant Mississippians:

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, VA., February 18th, 1864.

Hon. J. J. McRae:

Posey's old brigade, consisting of the 12th, 16th, 19th and 48th Mississippi regiments, have this day unanimously re-enlisted for the war.

STANHOPE POSEY,
Capt. and A. A. G.

☞ A trial is in progress in the supreme court of Kansas, involving the title to a good portion of the city of Atchison.

HOSSUTH PROCLAMATION.

The following is the text of the proclamation issued in the name of Kossuth, which has been published in the *Alleanza*, of Milan, a journal established by the Hungarian emigrants in Italy:

BY ORDER OF LOUIS KOSSUTH:

The National Committee of Independence to the Nation:

Fidelity to the flag of 1849 survives in the heart of our nation. Refusing to accept any kind of compromise, the great majority of the nation is firmly resolved to shake off the Gordian yoke of German domination. But as the extraordinary events of our national life have in recent times not been in harmony with that resolution, our natural allies abroad have conceived doubts as to the firmness of our designs. These doubts have been the greatest obstacle to the efforts of our Government tending to the deliverance of the country. The removal of that obstacle becomes an imperious necessity before the new turn of European events—a turn offering a prospect full of promise to all the people who groan under a foreign yoke. We must give a sign of life in order that our natural allies may be convinced that against the common enemy they may surely count upon the arms of the Magyars.

We must hold ourselves in readiness, in order that the use of the terrified Austrian may not entangle our nation in the snare. We must prepare to be in a state to seize energetically the favorable opportunity. For these purposes the governor, Louis Kossuth, abolishing every previous order, and having judged it necessary to declare the formation of a new general committee, makes known by the present document to the nation, that in consequence of that order the general committee of independence is constituted; that it has for its end the realization of independence of 1849; and that, full of resolution and ready for all sacrifices, it has taken in hand the direction of affairs, according to the instructions received from the chosen governor of our country. The committee expects, from the patriotic sentiments of the nation, that the orders emanating from it will be promptly executed, that its instructions will be followed, and that its measures