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Daily Appeal.

EVENING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GA.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26.

A NEW CRISIS IN NORTHERN POLITICS SUGGESTED.

The New York *Herald* of the 8th inst., has an article on "The Presidency—The Democracy and the Slavery Question," in which it is asserted that a great change in the Northern political programme is about to take place, and a new platform is laid down for the Democracy in the coming presidential campaign. BENNETT's character for the inventive, his motto being sensation no matter how fabulous the foundation, we are inclined to the opinion the ideas of the article originated and only exist in his sanctum, but we cannot forbear calling the attention of our readers to the article.

The statement is made that the Northern Democracy are beginning to realize the fact that the maintenance of Southern slavery for political purposes has become an "obsolete idea;" that, from this terrible war, the institution has received such a shock through all its vitals that it cannot survive; that the hope of restoring it, with the restoration of the Union, as a democratic balance of power, is gone; that the public sentiment of the loyal States is drifting irresistibly along with the current of events to universal emancipation; and that, before the broken fragments of the late Democratic party can do anything, or hope to do anything, as a national organization, they must be relieved of this incubus of Southern slavery."

The opinion is expressed that "upon a pro-slavery platform," the Democracy against an anti-slavery platform will hardly obtain the vote of a solitary State participating in the election, because in 1856, "with the solid vote of the Southern States, the success of BUCHANAN turned upon a county majority secured in Pennsylvania by a lavish outlay of money in her October election," and because "BUCHANAN's administration, and this Southern rebellion have forever swept away to a Northern conservatism which rested upon the perpetuation of the Southern Democratic balance of power," which "balance of power has disappeared—the foundations upon which it was established being overthrown."

Northern politicians are so mixed, and Northern politicians are so slippery, that we need not be astonished at any platform, no matter how absurd, being adopted, or at seeing anybody stand up upon it, no matter how inconsistent the position may be with former professions. But among the most uncertain of all is the *Herald*, and to its own weathercock proclivities alone are we perhaps indebted for the idea advanced.

There probably will be, however, a party, or a faction, that may take this position—there will be if the *Herald* can rally one. There may be some who can be persuaded that LINCOLN "can only be defeated by a constitutional platform for the extinction of slavery;" "that it is the policy of all the conservatives to take a new departure—to strike out boldly for an amendment of the Constitution, which will forever settle the troublesome question of slavery by removing the institution from the country." If so, it will be but a faction that will only have an existence until the nominations are made. Abolitionism and negro equality is too sweet a morsel; LINCOLN's adherents will not let it slip from under their tongues; and the Democracy of the North are not yet sufficiently "demoralized" to take such an unwonted position. There only remain a few hybrids, politically, to take the step, and of these BENNETT will be the oracle and leader, probably. At all events, the South will take no interest in the campaign. She proposes to "settle the troublesome question of slavery," so far as the North is concerned, in another way, and all we ask is to be allowed to do so.

☞ Our exchanges generally announce an advance of prices on the first operation of the currency law. This was expected, but a reaction will soon take place. Very soon money will be anything but a drug. By the time one-third is taken of the value of all treasury notes, and the taxes of two years are collected in currency—taxes, by the way, so heavy as to be really a forced loan—money will be anything but plentiful. Large numbers of people have little cash on hand. These will all have to sell property to raise the means of paying taxes, and much will be thrown into market at reduced prices, and much of this will be the produce of the country, now held back. Prices will decline, and the most promising speculators shrivel into losers. There is a better day coming for the masses.

THE CURRENCY.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 22d, says: "There is already manifest in the business of Richmond a cheering prospect of the probable operations of the new currency bill. It is understood that the city banks have agreed to invest in the new four per cents to the extent of five or six millions. Between the present time and the 1st of April tax payers will be under the necessity of investing in these bonds to the extent of three hundred millions of dollars. We may add to this a very considerable amount on account of voluntary funding, as these bonds at par offer, perhaps, the best paper investment in the Confederacy, which the banks already show signs of appreciating."

☞ The Yankees have two bodies of cavalry in North Mississippi—one under Grierson and the other under Gen. W. Long Smith. Grierson moved from Jackson, Tennessee, and Smith from Memphis on the 11th inst. They have united, and Smith is the ranking officer. A knowledge of these facts will render our dispatches of this morning much clearer.

WASHINGTON POLITICS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* thinks the point of manœuvers in that city are assuming considerable importance, and says the war between the republican factions grows fierce and furious. The Lincoln men have abandoned the convention system, and rely upon the nomination of their candidate by acclamation. The Chase men, however, have a great gun to bring to bear that is intended completely to frustrate the plans of their opponents. In the meantime it is added, the democrats are quietly lying in wait for a spring. They intend to squelch copperheadism in their ranks, and place themselves on a straight-out war platform, and patiently hold on till the war of the republican roses is fairly inaugurated, when they will introduce General Grant as a candidate, and go in to win, with the assurance of the support not only of all the opposition, but of the defeated faction in the Republican Nominating Convention.

☞ The Columbus *Enquirer* publishes a letter dated Almadia, Miss., Feb. 16th, which has a paragraph that says: "You have doubtless heard ere this of the occupation of Meridian by the Federals. We have been in front of them for several days, and still facing them from this point. Prisoners captured yesterday report that the Yankees have accomplished their mission in taking Meridian and the roads that centre there, and that they will return to Vicksburg."

THE FRONT.

We go to press without anything from the front in Northern Georgia, later than the intelligence conveyed by the dispatches received at midnight. Up to the hour the train left passengers report severe fighting having been going on all day, without either side gaining any apparent advantage. The dispatches are several hours later.

A rumor is prevalent on the streets at noon today that the Federal general commanding, THOMAS, had been killed, but we presume there is no foundation for it.

EAST TENNESSEE.

A letter from New Market, East Tennessee, received in this city, dated February 17th, says: "We are on the eve of stirring events here. LONGSTREET seems disposed to take the initiative in opening the spring campaign. Our troops will commence crossing the Holston at Strawberry plains to-morrow, as the pontoons are already laid. * * * I think LONGSTREET is undecided as to the number of reinforcements SCHOFIELD has received from the East. At all events we cannot remain idle here, as all the subsistence in this country has been consumed."

IS IT SO?—A letter has been received in this city, which mentions a report prevalent at Mobile, on the 9th, that a party of deserters from one of our regiments had burned the town of Paulding, Miss., and destroyed a quantity of Government stores. The same letter says: "All is quiet here (at Mobile) and on the Mississippi front, with the exception of some little excitement about matters down the bay. I have seen a captain of one of the bay steamers who said the Yankees made it rather squally at Fort Powell yesterday."

A CHANCE FOR BAGGING.—It seems to us that if reports from Mississippi are correct, the Federal cavalry force in North Mississippi is in rather a precarious position. Completely routed at Okolona, as stated in the latest dispatch from Demopolis, with Forrest in their rear and Lee in front, not a man of them should escape. We have heard a great deal about "bagging," since the commencement of the war, and hope the splendid opportunity now presented will not be lost sight of.

☞ Attention is called to an advertisement in another column for a wet nurse wanted for a child three months old. The situation is in a small family, and will be a pleasant and agreeable one.

MOBILE.—The *Register* of the 24th has nothing regarding the situation in that vicinity, beyond the brief announcement that the enemy had resumed his fire on Fort Powell.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—All editors of weekly papers in Georgia are requested to meet in Milledgeville on the 2d day of March. R. M. Orme, sr., generously invites them all to be his guests during their stay.

☞ The *Mississippian* thinks it queer that the President should approve a bill to establish a horse infirmary, and veto the bill to establish an infirmary for disabled soldiers.

☞ The office of Mr. DeBow, general agent of the produce loan for Mississippi and East Louisiana, is temporarily removed to Selma. He will remain there until April.

☞ Senator Orr expressed the opinion in Columbia, S. C., the other day that about 80,000 men would be added to the army by the new military bill, and a revenue and funded debt of $600 000 000 be received and created by the currency and tax laws.

RECAPTURED.—The Selma *Reporter* learns that the eleven Yankees who escaped from the prison at Cahaba a short time since, have all been recaptured and are now safe in their old quarters. They escaped *in* John Morgan, by digging a tunnel sixty feet through soft sand, and then crossing the river. Afterwards they stole ten mules and a horse from Mr. Matthews and started for Pensacola.

☞ The city council of Columbus has passed an ordinance declaring that if the outstanding bonds and coupons of the city, which are due, are not presented for payment by the 25th of March prox., the city will only hold itself liable for the payment of the same in 4 per cent. bonds.

☞ The churches in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, have all been taken possession of by the Federals, who have directed that the pews are to be free for the negro soldiers, who are to occupy seats with the whites, and any person disapproving of the same, by word, look or gesture, will be arrested and imprisoned. If the pastors of the churches refuse to officiate, Yankee ministers take their places and the congregation forced to support them.

☞ Gen. Beauregard has prohibited the further exportation from South Carolina of subsistence or forage supplies for other than strictly military uses, without express authority from his headquarters.

☞ The Charlotte Railroad has received portions of the rolling stock of the Richmond and Danville, Selma, and Memphis Ohio and Railroads, and is now one of the best equipped roads in the Confederacy.

☞ With the exception of two engines left at Vicksburg by order of Gen. Pemberton, it is stated, that the Memphis and Ohio Railroad have lost no engines or stock since the war began.

☞ Gen. Robert Vance, of North Carolina, recently captured in East Tennessee by the Federals, is at Camp Chase, Ohio, enjoying good health and doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

☞ Rev. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, Virginia, is delivering a series of lectures in Columbia, South Carolina, for the benefit of soldiers in the Confederate service cut off from their homes.

☞ The corn house of a Mr. Lochman, in Montgomery, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night.

THE WOOL INTEREST OF VIRGINIA.—The General Assembly of Virginia has passed a bill, designed to foster and promote the wool interests of Virginia. The act prohibits the sale of sheep for mutton, as well as the butchering at home with the view of sending the meat to market, under a penalty of $50 for each sheep so killed. The owner of a dog which, upon proof before a magistrate, has killed his neighbor's sheep, is made responsible to such owner for the loss sustained. The master is responsible when his slave's dog has killed another's sheep. A similar law should be on the statute books of all the States.

MISSISSIPPI.—Our Mobile and Selma exchanges, received this morning, are almost barren of news from the seat of war in their front. The *Dispatch* of the 24th has one paragraph which says the Yankee front has been lost in Mississippi, and only the following in addition:

Nothing additional from the front, except confirmation of last night's reports. The enemy have taken the back track. The Mobile and Ohio railroad is clear from Mobile to Okolona. Unless the forces of Generals Lee and Forrest give out we may look for reports of important captures of Yankees soon.

☞ Ben Franklin said that if ever the perpetual motion was invented, it would be by a fool, for nobody but a fool would try it.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

From the New York World, Feb. 11th.]

STATEMENT OF MR. C. C. FULTON, PROPRIETOR BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

At 10 o'clock on Monday morning, Commissioner Ould, accompanied by Capt. Hatch, visited Major Mulford on board the steamer New York, for the purpose of receiving Dr. Ritchie and the two overseers, taken during the raid on Brandon last week. There were also several gentlemen on board who had come down to have a personal interview with Judge Ould among whom was Mr. Montfort, the commissioner of the State of Indiana; and your correspondent. "C. C. F." On hearing that I was on board, Judge Ould immediately expressed a desire to see me. The time of both being limited, I proceeded direct to the business on which I had sought the interview—the devising of some feasible means of relieving the sufferings of our prisoners at Richmond. I remarked to him that the purpose of my visit to City Point was to obtain a personal interview with J. C. Cowardin, Esq., proprietor of the Richmond *Dispatch*, with the hope that we might, in our capacity as private citizens, having no official connection with either Government, effect some arrangement that would be satisfactory to the friends of the prisoners on both sides. He replied that in the present condition of affairs, it would be impracticable to have such an interview.

Finding that an interview with Mr. Cowardin was not practicable, I then stated to Judge Ould that the proposition I had to make to Mr. Cowardin I would make to him, which was that I would agree to give my time and services to the amelioration of the condition of the Confederate prisoners in our hands, and promptly and faithfully attend to any commission that might be entrusted to me by Mr. Cowardin, reporting direct to him, provided that he would act in the same capacity toward our prisoners in their hands. That I would undertake to deliver to them whatever our Government permitted to come through the lines, provided he would take charge of deliver such articles as his Government would consent to receive from us by flag of truce.

Judge Ould replied that he was now and always had been ready and anxious to do all in his power to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners on both sides, and to make concessions to the cause of humanity that might not be advisable under other circumstances. With this view he had, some two weeks since, made a proposition to our Government which he thought, if accepted, would accomplish the same purpose as that I proposed, in a more extended and satisfactory manner. This proposition, he said, was to allow a number of our surgeons, selected by our Government for the purpose, to pass through their lines and to visit and remain with our prisoners wherever they might be, having full liberty of the city, and to pass from point to point as they might deem necessary in the performance of their duties. They would even be allowed to act as commissaries for our prisoners, and to order through the lines such stores as they may deem necessary, and to receive and distribute them. He presumed that not less than fifty would be required, and he had contemplated receiving at least that number. All that he had asked in return was that they should also be permitted to send such number of their surgeons within our lines as might be deemed necessary, with similar powers.

To this proposition he expressed great surprise that he had not yet received any reply from our Government. So long as this proposition was under consideration he could not consent to entertain any other. [The reason why this proposition of Commissioner Ould has not been entertained is presumed to be that he persists in refusing to acknowledge Gen. Butler as the commissioner of exchange, and directs his communications to the authorities at Washington, although officially informed that the whole subject is in the hands of Gen. Butler.] I urged upon him that the cause of humanity and justice to the people of his section required that something should be done immediately to prove that the charges against him were, as he alleged, false—that technicalities and etiquette might defeat or delay the consummation of such an agreement—whilst an arrangement that would accomplish the same purpose, such as I proposed, between two private citizens, could be perfected in twenty minutes.

I also urged upon him that the prompt and thorough manner in which Mr. Cowardin had performed the commissions that I had imposed upon him, had placed him high in the estimation of our people as a man of honor and integrity; and that if he would undertake the general supervision of our prisoners at Richmond, that I felt authorized to become responsible to him for all the expenses he might be under in so doing. That wagons and mules to provide him with transportation could be forwarded—that as an agent in the cause of humanity, he might be enabled to accomplish his mission without the delays incident to Government transportation. Such an arrangement would at once ameliorate the condition of their prisoners in our hands, and that all deficiencies in supplies for them from Richmond would be made up by our own people and associations. In the course of our conversation I was assured that the most unfounded statements had been made against the people and authorities of Richmond in the Northern papers, especially by the returned sharpers, who, he asserted, had each endeavored to excel the other in malignant falsehood. Of all men, he thought that the truth might have been looked for from them. On the contrary, they had misrepresented everything, and never told a truth when a falsehood could be substituted. No true soldier who had gone North, he asserted, had corroborated or substantiated their slanderous statements.

To put a stop to the misrepresentations, he had made the proposition to our Government for the reception of surgeons, whom we now mutually treated as non-combatants, and he still had no doubt that so reasonable and feasible a proposition would be accepted. Warfare has enough horrors inseparably connected with it without needlessly multiplying them by provoking the most embittered animosity between the people of the "two countries" as to the condition of their prisoners of war. He admitted that there had also been great misrepresentations on this score by some of their returned prisoners. I was assured that nothing could be more erroneous than the statements that these men were exposed to the weather and brutally treated. He would far rather take their places than be confined in any of the tobacco warehouses. They were all, he said, provided with tents, and as well sheltered as the soldiers who guarded them.

In addition to which they enjoyed the free air, were less troubled by vermin, had room for exercise, and were not subjected to the confined atmosphere inseparable from hospital or prison life. He did not allude to the character or extent of their rations, or to the character of the shelter provided them. With regard to fuel he assured me that an abundance of it was supplied to the men on Belle Isle, and they were not crowded there without regard to shelter; that when any number of them had been taken away a similar number was added, and that the island was covered to its full capacity with tents, and no more than could be accommodated in those tents were at any time placed there. The health of those on the island was better than that of those in the prisons, and they fared as well as their own soldiers in the field.

The Currency.

From the Mobile Register.]

Are people who handle money all gone mad? Has the love of gain so eaten into the hearts of traders, and dealers that they have neither eye nor ear, nor sense, nor feeling, for the general and public weal and their whole souls are concentrated on their own personal and selfish interest? The astounding folly now in full career around us, about the currency, forces these questions to utterance, and cause us to doubt the sanity of the community in which we live—Don't you see, you stupid dolt who refuse Confederate notes above five dollars, that you are in the same boat with your neighbor? If *he* cannot buy your meat with the currency, how are you going to buy *his* bread, or *his* groceries? Like the fool of a dog who saw the shadow of the beef in his mouth reflected in the stream over which he was crossing, and dropped the substance to grasp it, you are a fool of a man, and are damaging and repudiating and trying to ruin the only currency you possess, and in the support of which you are just as much interested as anybody else. The than, who under present circumstances aids in this ridiculous panic is, either knowingly or not, an enemy to his country, and an enemy to the society of which he is a part. And why? Because, if a man were to take a bombshell and explode it beneath the feet of the community, he could not do it a greater damage than by setting so pernicious an example.

In the name of common sense, why refuse to let it pass now? Is it any worse, any less valuable as a medium than it was three days ago, when the wires brought us news of the new law? No man can say so. On the contrary, it is in a better position. It is indorsed by the Government as an existing debt, interest is provided to be paid on it, the treasury printing press is stopped, and we are to have no more of it. Suppose, again, that the law is not a wise one. Admit to the fullest extent that the Congress has botched the whole business, and his legislation is unwise and stupid. Still the case is not altered, and policy, interest and public spirit all combine to point to one course, and that is to make the best of it, and acknowledge and use it as a medium of exchange until the funding begins. If everybody would do this, then everybody's convenience and interest would be subserved.

The contrary course produces nothing but evil, and even the mean wretches who are crying, "save who can," the "devil take the hindmost," will not be benefited. We are all in a dilemma, and it is just one of those dilemmas out of which the only escape is through mutual forbearance and mutual assistance. The transition from one currency to another is sharp enough, and will produce trouble enough, without having it interrupted by the heartless cormorants who think of themselves first and always, and the public good, never. Let us meet the difficulty like men of sense and men of humane feelings, and not like wild beasts governed only by the instincts of self-interest.

Suppose you were one of fifty fellow mortals in a boat which had been lowered from a ship gone down at sea, and you were to decide that your safety and your "business" interest required you to pitch your forty-nine companions in misfortune into the sea? That is precisely your condition when you advertise to the world that you will not countenance the only medium of exchanges which the community possess. You cannot do it without inflicting a tremendous injury upon the community. You throw everybody else overboard, that you may float. Can you do it as a responsible member of society? And ought you to be allowed to do it, if you had a conscience hard enough to attempt it? Surely not, and so wisely think the military authorities, for they have shut up the dry goods house of Messrs. Averill, Rice & Co., who have publicly brandished this firebrand of pernicious example in the face of the community. Take the money, pass it and use it until the time for funding, and then put what you have on hand into bonds. This is the only honest, politic and patriotic course.

The Wounded in the Battle atOcum Ponds, Florida.

From the Savannah News.]

The late hour at which the train, containing the wounded in this late battle near Lake City, arrived here last night, rendered it impossible for us to obtain a correct list of the names of the wounded men and the character of their injuries. Our reporter has this morning obtained the following list, which is as nearly as possible correct. The majority of the wounds are of a slight, or, at least, not of a dangerous character. The men have been well cared for, their wounds skillfully dressed, and everything possible done to promote their comfort, by our surgeons and their assistants. The hospitals are visited by the ladies, who spare no kindness nor personal attention that can contribute to the comfort of the brave sufferers:

At General Hospital No 1, Corner of Broughton and Jefferson Streets—Forty Wounded at this Hospital.

J S Adams, 19th Ga, co H, calf of leg; B F Dorsey, 23d Ga, co E, left leg, above ancle; D Harrison, 6th Ga, co A, toe; J J Webb, 27th Ga, co C, scalp; W A Webb, 27th Ga, co C, contusion, left side, below ribs; P Hemphill, 1st Ga regulars, co I, left wrist, flesh; H Oglebee, 32d Ga, co E; left fore finger, and shot off; J C Cottier, 23d Ga, co G, left hand, flesh; W A Faircloth, 32d Ga, co D, left hand, middle finger shot off; T J McAffee, Bonaud's battalion, co A, right arm; J E Perryan, Bonaud's battalion, co C, through left wrist; Joseph Jordan, Bonaud's battalion, co A, arm, flesh; J C McClendin, 27th Ga, co H, right leg, buckshot; Sergeant J B Johnson, Bonaud's battalion, co A, shell fracture in left arm. J R McCollough, 27th Ga, co H, head, slight. Elias Davis, 32d Ga, co K, thigh, flesh; —— Knight, Bonaud's bat, co C, leg; A J Walker, Bonaud's bat, co C, hand; J F Hadaway, 19 Ga, co H, in groin; J W Lunsford, Bonaud's battalion, co E, in hip; G W Davis, Bonaud's battalion, co E, neck; W R Barnes, Bonaud's battalion, co E, shoulder; —— Killinworth, 32 Ga., co F, in leg; S B Gleason, Bonaud's battalion, co C, in leg; J H Jackson, 32d Ga, co I, in hand; —— Price, 32d Georgia, co I, in hand; A S F Copeland, 19th Ga, co E, in side; Capt D H Simms, 19th Ga, co E, left knee; Lieut B Yarboro, 19th Ga; co H, in right leg; R Wardlaw, 64th Ga, co H, left groin; B F Brooks, 6th Ga, co G, thigh; M T Malloney, 23d Ga, co H, left arm; T J Erwin, 23d Ga, co K, left foot; J C Bolin, 23d Ga, co K, left calf; Corpl H H Forsatt, 23 Ga, co B, right foot; P W H Bradford, 6th Ga, co G, left foot; W G Thompson, 6th Ga, co G, right calf; J T Collins, 6th Ga, co G, knee; W R Warmack, Bonaud's battalion, co E, flesh wound in abdomen; W H Morgan, 19th Ga, co H, in right leg.

At the Wayside Home—Thirty-six Wounded.

J C Whittington, O P Daniell, A Averett, J T Fitzpatrick, J M Wilson, J J Webb, R M Whittington, 27th Ga, co F; Sergt C C Anderson, J T Coombs, J A Sandeyford, J S Low, 6th Ga, co I; J K Britt, R R Binson, 64th Ga, co G; Sergt J H Blackwell, H F Blackwell, W F Blackwell, H H Moreland, 32d Ga, co A; J W Orr, E F Normand, J P Jackson, J B Walker, 32d Ga, co I; M F Strickland, 6th Ga, co C; E G Noland, 6th Ga, Co D; J L Boyce, 32d Ga, Co K; H Burrow, J R Jordan, J H Grimes 19th Ga, Co L; H A Holland, 19th Ga, Co K; John Schobee, 23d Ga, Co G; J H Edwards, 23d Ga, Co H; W J Wood, 23d Ga, Co I; J D Jordan, 19th Ga, Co H; J W Calloway, 32d Ga, Co H; Wm Pratter, 64th Ga, Co K; H J Wheeler, 23d Ga, Co G; S H Wallace, 64th Ga, Co K.

All these men are slightly wounded, and all but three left on the morning train for the Macon hospital. Those who remain at the Home are, J. R. Jordan, wounded in right hand; H. A. Holland, right leg, and J. L. Boyce, in left shoulder, all of the 19th Ga., Co. K.

At General Hospital No 2, (Savannah Medical College.)

W N Harris, 5th Ga, co C, in knee, flesh; B M Shaw, 64th Ga, co B, right side, flesh; Sergt J H Hulson, 23d Ga, hip; J H Heath, 32d battalion, co B, left shoulder and right side; Geo W Logell, 6th Ga, co A, right thigh; J H Shannon, 32d Ga, co H, leg; M M Henri, 64th Ga, co H, hand; W S Hicks, 23d Ga, co F, left arm; J M Stanford, Bonaud's battalion, co E, right arm; J M Cliatt, 32d Ga, co F, right arm; J F Roberts, 23d Ga, co I, right knee; W T Heffry, 23d Ga, co I, right knee; Corp J W Arnold, 23d Ga, co A, flesh, knee; J L Collier, 23d Ga, co G, left hand; J A Hinson, 23d Ga, co G, flesh, under jaw and right shoulder; Adjutant G M Blount, 32d Ga, flesh, right leg; W T Heard, 23d Ga, co G, top of nose; Sergt E E Groover, 28th Ga, co C, left hand, bone; John H Powell, 28th Ga, company C, through wrist, shattered fore finger; L Cliett, 26th Ga, co C, shattered carp bones; J H Harrison, 6th Ga, co D, flesh, left hand and left knee; Wm Jones, 28th Ga, co C, through left hand; J N Johnson, flesh, left leg below the knee, Sel Pruett, flesh, right hip, J L Tingle, flesh, left thigh, J F Hales, flesh, right leg, M C Tingle, flesh, left leg below knee, all of 32d Ga, co H; Wm E Ellison, 19th Ga, co E, flesh, right arm and left leg; B F Brown, flesh, above left knee, and Sergt C Reynolds, 28th Ga, co E, flesh, left hand; Jas J Hester, 6th Ga, co A, flesh, left thigh; E Williams, 64th Ga, co F, fleshy part arm; Corp'l J K Bailey, 54th Ga, co F, face; Jno B Patterson, 23d Ga, co H, flesh, right arm; J W Thompson, 23d Ga, co H, left side; Sergt F A Anderson, 23d Ga, co F, finger; V W Failer, 23d Ga, co I, flesh, right thigh; F L Hilton, 23d Ga, co A, below left knee; Porter Graddick, above right knee, Sergt H D Thrash, 64th Ga, co F, below left knee; W F Blackwell, co A, 32d Ga, left arm and foot; J H Edwards, co H, 32d Ga, right thigh; George Walton, 27th Ga, co B, right hip; Wm Prader, left thigh, S H Wallace, left arm, co K, 64 h Ga; G W Calloway, 32d Ga, co H, right side; J B Jordan, 19th Ga, co A, fore arm shattered; W J Wood, co I, 23d Ga, flesh, neck, and bruise, shoulder plate; John Shambles, left thigh, through both, Corporal H J Wheeler, left thigh, co G, 23d Ga.

We have already reported that Lieutenant Col Barrow, 64th Ga, was killed, and Col Evans and Maj Weems, of the same regiment, wounded. Capt Cannon was also killed. Adjutant Wm Johnson, of the 19th Ga, killed. His body has arrived in this city, and will be sent to his friends. He was shot in the head. A L Garland and J M Goodnight, of 19th Ga, co K, killed. They were from Gordon county. Sergt Jas Gwinn, 19th Ga, co A, from Atlanta, killed. Lieut Waller, 64th Ga, killed; Sam'l Clark, 19th Ga, co C, killed; Jas White, 19th Ga, co G, killed; D D Morris, 19th Ga, co G, from Henry county, killed; Lieut Holland, killed; Lieut. W H Coombs, killed.

The 19th Georgia were opposed by and fought negro regiments. They report that the slaughter of these troops was immense, and that they strewed the field of battle for several miles with the dead and wounded.

The loss of the 19th and 23d Georgia regiments has been severe, as will be seen by the report, although nearly all the wounds are of a slight character.

By this evening's train more of the wounded will be received.

☞ The Gibbons House, at Savannah, was nearly destroyed by fire, on Friday morning last.

Compensation of Property Lost or Destroyed During the War.

From the Richmond Examiner.]

The Committee on Claims of the House of Representatives has made an important report to Congress on the subject of compensation for property lost or destroyed during the war. The report interests a large class of citizens, and includes some vital constitutional questions.

The claims embraced in the report are for property taken or destroyed by the enemy; for property destroyed by our forces as a military necessity, either when in the occupancy of the enemy, or to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy; or for property wantonly or unnecessarily injured or destroyed by persons connected with the military service of the Confederate States; and property taken by the Government for public use, or taken and used by the Confederate troops without the authority of the Government.

The committee do not admit, as a general principle, the Government can be held either legally or justly liable for losses sustained by individuals from the acts of the public enemy. The doctrine applicable to municipal corporations, which are held responsible for the destruction of private property by the lawless act of a mob, can have, says the committee, no legitimate application to belligerent nations. There is no acknowledged principle of public law, or of political or moral obligation, which render it the duty of the State to indemnify sufferers by the casualties of war. The committee contended that it is the first duty of the Government to look to the welfare and preservation of the whole body politic, and it may be destructive of this welfare that it should assume the burden of individual losses incidental to a great public war.

The committee says: "There is no instance that has fallen under our notice where compensation in such cases has been made, except as a mere gratuity, and from motives of benevolence or policy. In the case of the American loyalists, above referred to, Mr. Pitt, then prime minister, while advocating some indemnity for the losses sustained by the claimants, remarked, emphatically, 'that however strong might be the claim, the relief extended should not be regarded as due, on the principles of right and strict justice,' and the amount of $45,000,000 claimed was eventually scaled down to one-third of the sum, and was, after a delay of seven years, paid in Government debentures, bearing an interest of three and a half per cent. per annum.

"The Congress of the United States, on the 9th of April, 1816, passed an act to prove indemnity for losses sustained by American citizens, as the consequences of the war with Great Britain, but the relief was by the express terms of the statute, limited to cases of property lost while actually employed in the military service.

"Before referring to the legislation of the Congress of the Confederate States on the subject, it will be appropriate to pass to the consideration of the second class of claims referred to, viz: Those for property destroyed by our forces, as a military necessity, either when in the occupancy of the enemy, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy; or for property wantonly or unnecessarily destroyed by persons connected with the military service of the Confederate States.

"This class of claims, it may be remarked, although neither so numerous nor so large as those falling under the preceding head, are yet of no inconsiderable number or magnitude, especially where reference is had to the present ability of the Government to provide for them. Though occupying, as is generally supposed, a more favorable footing than those of the first class considered, yet, as a general rule it may be safely affirmed that neither, in regard to them, is there any fixed principle of law or equity which imposes upon the Government any absolute duty of recognizing and adjusting them, the obligation to do so, if it be an obligation at all, is known as imperfect obligation, which confers no right to demand a fulfillment, even in point of conscience; but for the performance of which the party affected is responsible only to the moral law, as, for example, the exercise of the virtue of charity, benevolence and gratitude," et cetera.

Most of the claims of the class referred to are for compensation for private buildings destroyed or injured by our forces when in actual conflict for the purpose of dislodging the enemy, who was using them as a covert, or for the destruction of tobacco, cotton and other property which the owner could not, or would not remove, and which were liable to fall into the hands of the enemy and aid him in prosecuting the war.

The committee concludes that the claims embraced under the first and second head are not, as a general rule, regarded as either legal or strictly equitable demands upon the Government, but as appeals addressed to the generosity and sympathy of Congress. It is not denied that exceptional cases may exist, growing out of the nature of the property destroyed, the relative condition of exposure and peril in which it was placed, and other peculiar circumstances; but, taken as a whole, any relief granted could not be considered as the discharge of an obligation resting upon the Government, but in the light of a boon or gratuity.

As to the third and remaining description of claims, viz: those for property taken by the Government for public use, or taken and used by the Government troops without the authority of the Government—the committee admits, for those which are for property taken for the use of the Government and by its authority, the Government is not only bound as a matter of right and justice, but by the paramount authority of the Constitution. The chief, if not the only source of difficulty in regard to them is in determining disputed questions of liability, not for the use of the property, but for its value, in cases of slaves or other property temporarily used by the Government, either by contract or impressment, and where, in consequence of death or some other cause, the Government is unable to restore the property to the owner. The fact of such liability will, of course, depend upon the circumstances of each particular case, and as the number of such cases may be very considerable, to avoid the evil of special legislation and to provide a prompt and adequate remedy, it is recommended by the committee that a tribunal should be constituted competent to determine such cases as they arise.

A GLORIOUS GIRL.—An incident was related to us the other day that speaks more eloquently than words of the spirit and devotion of our Southern women. Upon the arrival of the troops at Madison, sent to reinforce our army in East Florida, the ladies attended at the depot with provisions and refreshments for the detenders of their homes and country. Among the brave, war worn soldiers who were making to the defence of our State, there was, in one of the Georgia regiments, a soldier boy, who we have feet were bleeding from the exposure and fatigue of the march. One of the young ladies present, moved by the noble impulses of her sex, took the shoes off her own feet, made the suffering hero put them on and walked home herself barefooted. Boys, do you hear that? Will you let this glorious girl be insulted and wronged by Yankee ruffians? Never! Wherever Southern soldiers are suffering and bleeding for their country's freedom, let this incident be told for a memorial of Lou Taylor, of Madison county.—*Tallahassee Floridian.*

REMOVAL OF NON-COMBATANTS.—We are gratified to announce that ample preparations have been made to provide for the poor non-combatants of this city. Their removal will be provided for, together with an ample supply of food and shelter. We again urge upon all who do not or cannot participate in the defense of the city, to get ready and leave for the interior at as an early a day as possible. Col. Garland Goode has been selected on the part of the city of Mobile, and Col. Bolling, of Gainsville, by Gov. Watts, who are charged with immediately erecting the houses and providing the food. They have the money.—*Mobile Register.*

HORRIBLE BARBARITY TO OUR PRISONERS. The following paragraph from a Northern paper will explain how some of our faint-hearted prisoners in the North have been impelled by torture, and death as it were, to take the oath of allegiance:

From the Albany Argus.]

Some of the Southern prisoners who passed through on Sunday, on their way east, having volunteered for service in the United States navy, were *actually barefoot*, and in the aforesaid condition were compelled to cross *the rider on the ice.*

The *Statesman*, noticing the fact, says:

They were in a very destitute condition.—Many of them were without boots, hats and even shoes. As these men have taken the oath of allegiance, and become part and parcel of our naval force, we cannot understand why they are not made comfortable. To ask men to walk barefooted across frozen rivers, as was done in this city yesterday, is what we never expected to see the American people tolerate towards men who have just sworn fidelity to the old flag. It was a sight to move the most callous to pity.

☞ The Yankees have at last caught the favorite blockade runner Pet, off Wilmington. That steamer had made successful voyages.

How the States are Brought Back into the Union.

Not all the Northern papers endorse Lincoln's fiats of "dragooning" the seceded States "back into the Union." The Detroit *Free Press* (the organ of General Cass) says of the game being played in Arkansas:

The President says to the people of Arkansas: I will allow you to return to the Union, but not under your own Constitution and the Constitution of the United States. You must first join the abolition party, and next you must make—or I will make for you—an abolition Constitution and abolition laws. If you don't do this, I'll send an army there to thrash you till you do it. I'll send Northern politicians to rule you—some consistent bantam like T. W. Lockwood, or some virtuous chieftain like Colonel Dorus Fox. I'll make you a Constitution, and enforce it upon you by bayonets, and the First Michigan Ethiopian. It is my will, and you must submit. You must accept this "unconditional Unionism." "The interests of God and humanity" require it, and the people of Massachusetts wish it.

Corruption of Lincoln's Administration.

A Republican journal, which goes the Abolition programme all the way through, is, nevertheless, sufficiently independent of party to make the following confession:

It is our conviction, and it is the popular belief to-day, that the Government is in more danger from the corruption among its officials than from the power of the rebels. Rascalities committed by officials, not only discourage the people, but have a demoralizing effect upon society. And yet the Administration organs would have the people believe that it is to the interest of the country to continue this corrupt state of things.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, an Administration newspaper, says:

Neither the Administration, nor its party, can stand under the load of this rank corruption. There is no need of it. It is not their load unless they make it so.

The First Revolution.

Many of those in the field and a large number of those at home are inclined to complain and find fault on account of the great scarcity of the necessaries of life. Can to hear them talk would infer that such a hard time was never experienced before by any nation. These people do not appear to recollect the sufferings and privations of our ancestors during the revolutionary war. If they do, they profit but little by the heroic examples of fortitude and bravery there set them by a people who were determined to be free. To all who are disposed to complain, we say read the annexed order of Washington, issued from his headquarters at Valley Forge, in March, 1783:

"The commander-in-chief again takes occasion to return his warmest thanks to the virtuous officers and soldiers of this army for that persevering fidelity and zeal which they have uniformly manifested in all their conduct; their fortitude, not only under the common hardships incident to military life, but also under the additional sufferings to which the peculiar situation of United States have exposed them, clearly proves them worthy the enviable privilege of contending for the rights of human nature, the freedom and independence of the country. The recent instance of accomplishing patience during the scarcity of provisions in camp, is a fresh proof that they possess, in an eminent degree, the spirit of soldiers and the magnanimity of patriots.

The few refractory individuals who disgrace themselves by murmurs, it is to hoped, have repented such unmanly behavior and resolved to emulate the noble example of their associates upon every trial which the customary casualties of war may hereafter throw in their way. Occasionally distress for want of provisions, and other necessaries, is a spectacle that frequently occurs in any army, and perhaps there never was one which had to bear so patiently supplied in respect to the former as ours. Surely we, who are free citizens in arms engaged in a struggle for everything valuable in society, and partaking in the glorious task of laying the foundation of an Empire, should scorn effeminately to shrink under these accidents and rights of war, which mercenary hirelings, fighting in the cause of lawless ambition, rapine and devastation, encounter with cheerfulness and alacrity. We should not be merely equal—we should be superior—to them in every qualification that dignifies the man or soldier, in proportion as the motive from which we act and the final hopes of our battle, are superior to theirs.

Thank Heaven! our country abounds with provision, and with prudent management we need not apprehend want for any length of time. Defects in the commissary department, contingencies of weather and other temporary impediments, have subjected, and may again subject us to a deficiency for a few days. But soldiers! American soldiers! will despise the meanness of repining at such trifling strokes of adversity, trifling indeed when compared with the transcendant prize which will undoubtedly crown their patience and perseverance, and bring glory, freedom, peace and plenty to themselves and the community. The admiration of the world, the love of their country, and the gratitude of posterity.

Your general unceasingly employs his thoughts on the means of relieving your distresses, supplying your wants and bringing your labors to a speedy and