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General Longstreet.

The sketches of Generals Lee and Johnston by "P. W. A.," the army correspondent of the Savannah Republican, are followed up by the subjoined notice of Lieut. Gen. Longstreet:

Gen. Longstreet is, I believe, a native of South Carolina, and looks to be about forty years of age. He is at least six feet high, weighs about two hundred and twenty pounds, wears a heavy brown beard, and is withal one of the finest looking men in the army. He is a man of simple habits and modest deportment; seems anxious to do his duty without stopping to consider what the public will think of him; and never does or says anything to catch the popular applause or cut a figure in the newspapers. Thus far he has never been entrusted with a separate command, as Jackson, was in the Valley of the Shenandoah last spring, and, consequently, he has never had an opportunity to display his ability as a commander. It is only as a fighter that he is known, and even in this respect less is known of him by the people than any other officer who has rendered the same important services. Whether this ignorance is justly ascribable to the singular reticence of the Press towards so meritorious an officer, or to his own modest behavior, I am unable to decide. This much, however, may be asserted with absolute certainty: He is satisfied, like Gen. Lee, to discharge his duty, and leave the public to judge of his performances as they please, believing their final judgment will be just and truthful.

As a fighter, Gen. Longstreet stands second to no man in the army. Indeed, I have heard that Gen. Lee considers him "the best fighter in the world." The latter reposes the most unlimited confidence in his coolness, skill and courage, and leans upon his broad shoulders and clear, strong judgment, with a sense of the utmost security. This feeling is shared by his entire corps, and by the whole army. It is, but just to add, that Longstreet combines, in an eminent degree, the qualities of a great soldier, viz: the spirit and dash to storm a formidable position; the stubborn courage and cool judgment to maintain his ground against superior numbers, and make the best disposition of his own forces; and the skill and ability to control and direct an army.

Gen. Longstreet has been attached to the Army of the Potomac, or of Northern Virginia, as it is sometimes called, ever since the war commenced. He first commanded a brigade under Beauregard, was subsequently made a Major General under Johnston, and now holds the position of Lieutenant General under Lee—all of them masters of the art of war, though in different degrees. This admirable schooling has been of great advantage to him, and of equal importance to the country, since it has prepared and fitted him to take command of the army, should anything occur to deprive it of its present unrivalled leader.

It is said that Longstreet was willing to cross the Potomac and march upon Baltimore with an army of 70,000 men. Gen. Lee found it necessary, owing to the rapidity of his march, the intensity of the heat, and the unfavorable condition of the troops, to cross with a smaller number and to fight the battle of Sharpsburg with less than 40,000 men. If he had had the 70,000 required by his able Lieutenant, he might have driven McClellan back upon Washington, and maintained his ground in Maryland.

Intervention News.

The "Herald" of the 5th, has an editorial on the rumored intervention in American affairs, by the Emperor Napoleon. We annex the entire article:

Another Proposition for Mediation to be made by Napoleon.

The Asia arrived yesterday, with three days later news from Europe. We learn that the Emperor of the French, will address another circular to the courts of England and Russia upon the necessity of immediate mediation or intervention in the affairs of this country. We are not inclined to believe that either of these Powers will return a more favorable answer to Napoleon than was made to his first demand of a similar nature; but we deem the fact of his making this second proposal most significant of an evil intent towards our Union.

It is, we fear, the last move before the recognition by France alone of the Davis Government. Napoleon will say: "I appealed to

you twice to act with me. You refused. My necessities will brook of no more delay. I recognize the Southern Confederacy. My people are starving. I must have cotton." Our blockades will be broken after a short pause, allowing time to England to follow the example France will have set her. It is for this purpose—the breaking of the blockade—that France has several of her tremendously powerful plated frigates in our waters. She had no need of them for the inland expedition to Mexico. She well knew that, as the Mexicans have no navy, her armored vessels were of no use in the Gulf, save as regards any emergencies which might arise in case of a recognition by France of the Davis Government.

We must not expect that fear of the consequences will deter France from an alliance with the Southern Confederacy. We have, up to the present moment, proved incapable of putting down the rebellion, and, as a natural consequence, Napoleon will feel assured that, strengthened by his aid, Davis would prove too strong for us. The disastrous defeat at Fredericksburg will add to the probabilities of this conclusion, and only make Napoleon deem himself the more secure in his movement against us. He will reason from facts, as he has an undoubted right to, and will judge that we are incapable of subduing his forces, combined with those of Davis. We must not expect him to judge us as we judge ourselves, nor that he should be aware of our entire resources; and thus we must admit that were he to interfere, events would seem to give him reason. We are divided upon questions of vast import to the life of our Union, and make to the world a sorry spectacle.

Another inducement to Napoleon to interfere will be the decree of emancipation. He will understand that all chances for cotton crops are at an end until that question is settled; he will pretend that fearful crimes and horrors will follow the workings of that decree throughout the South; that servile insurrection, upon a scale to terrify mankind, will soon arise, and he will make humanity a reason for interference; and we much fear that here he will be met in a like spirit by England, both seeing that their supplies of cotton will be cut short if the negroes are to be freed. From Russia we may continue to expect friendly relations. She has no immense interests at stake, pushing her on to interfere in our struggle; the emancipation decree will not prove to her the bugbear it will to France and England. She has just set the example of an extended and vast emancipation, and will more than likely sympathize with Mr. Lincoln's decree. Be that as it may, we are assured that France and England will deem it a fearful blow at their commerce, and that from motives of self-interest they may feel all the more inclined to aid Davis.

The French Ministers at Washington, it is said, openly state that during this month his government will mediate in favor of the South. This assertion of M. Mercier's if true, puts all doubt upon that question at an end. We must and are doubtless preparing to meet with energy and determination the coming eventualities which menace all we hold dear. The people will call to a severe account those having the management of our affairs, if, at this hour of peril, they neglect their manifest duties. We must prepare to battle for our constitution and laws—for our great and glorious Union. There is not a moment to be lost. Let our immense resources be fully developed, and above all, let party squabbles and the intrigues of politicians cease in this, the moment of great danger to our beloved country. There must now be a united movement. We must prepare to sustain, at all perils, the integrity of our republic.

The Intervention News.

The following respecting this subject is taken from the Philadelphia Enquirer, which quotes a Washington letter to the New York Tribune, to the effect, "that the late foreign news confirms the belief that the French Emperor designs to persist in his mediation scheme, even if he has to proceed alone."

The Enquirer then remarks:

So well informed does this latter correspondent profess to be, that he gives the propositions to be presented in the letter of the French Minister with considerable particularity. The proffer of mediation by Napoleon, he says, "will be accompanied by a letter from Drouyn de L'Huys, stating in substance that the Emperor believes the proposition of an armistice an act in no way injurious to the interests and honor of the United States, but, on the contrary, eminently useful; that it is not his intention to press it upon the Federal Government, which alone can determine the time when the friendly office of France may be accepted; but that the President must be aware that any protracted refusal of her offers would necessitate the Emperor to listen to the Southern representatives, whose propositions for recognition have hitherto been rejected, because he has always entertained the hope of seeing our difficulties amicably settled and the Union restored." The official communication will conclude by stating that the French government expects that Mr. Lincoln will maturely consider the peculiar situation in which it is placed, and also take into consideration the usages and customs established in the cases referred to in his proposition by writers on international law.

The "Inquirer" says that the concluding sentence of the foregoing paragraph has quite a diplomatic twang. It is very courteous yet very significant. Mr. Lincoln is expected to take into consideration the usages and customs established in the cases referred to by writers on international law. That is a conclusion

very like the termination of a hostile note according to the code of honor, where a polite request for explanation winds up with a reference to the usages and customs recognized among gentlemen! It is as much as to say if Mr. Lincoln does not accept Napoleon's mediation he must look out for consequences."

The Proclamation of Lincoln.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things, the following, to wit:—

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth and forever free, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them in any effort they may make for their actual freedom."

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen therein at elections where a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above mentioned order, and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States the following to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana—except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, Saint Mary, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia—except the forty-eight counties, designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomack, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And, by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Stonewall's Property.

We understand that some five or six negroes belonging to Gen. Stonewall Jackson, passed South through this city, on Saturday afternoon. In consideration of their having the distinguished honor of belonging to the great Stonewall, they were furnished with free passes on the railroad.—*Ref. Express.*

Proposal for a National Convention.

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES BROOKS.

An immense meeting of the Democracy was held in Broadway, New York, on the evening of the 30th ult. The meeting was called to order by Luke F. Cozans, President of the Democratic Association.

After a few congratulatory remarks by the President, the Hon. James Brooks was introduced, and addressed the meeting at some length. In conclusion he said:

"Gentlemen: it is quite time to begin the discussion of these matters here and elsewhere—South as well as North; now is the day and now is the hour to bring up the people—our once common people, both North and South, to the study of this subject—Our Constitution is necessary for our common liberty. Our common form of government is not only necessary for our common liberty, but necessary to preserve us from European intervention and European arms. 'Divide and conquer' is the principle of monarchies against republics everywhere. Divide and conquer is the principle which now actuates the British Kingdom, if not the Emperor of France. Divide the North and South, and then if possible conquer both when both are exhausted. Unity and universality of government is therefore a necessity for us both North and South, and the quicker and deeper and wider this principle is comprehended universally, the quicker we shall all lay down our arms and stop this horrible effusion of human blood."

"(Applause) Gentlemen, I love to speak for practical purposes, and hence I have prepared two or three resolutions to present for your consideration, for your discussion hereafter, not for action at this time and this place, but for submission to this Democratic Association. I see nothing else that is left to us except the principles that are embraced in these resolutions. Revolution is the last thing to be thought of under a form of government like ours, where grievances can be redressed at the ballot box. We have to endure this Congress; we have to endure this President; it is wiser to endure them than to overthrow them by revolution. It is possible—barely possible—that at last they may be awakened, and may heed the voice of the people. Hence I have elected a State as a medium through which my resolution shall be presented to the people both of the North and South. A State of the Revolution—one of the old thirteen, of high and holy history, which has never been alien either to the North or the South, and which has ever been faithful to the Constitution of our common country—that is the State, the glorious State of New Jersey.—(Cheers.) I propose, therefore, the following resolutions, to be submitted to this Democratic Association for discussion, for action, and if you approve them, for presentation to the Government of New Jersey; and let me remark here that the Government of New Jersey is a homogeneous Government; the three branches are all of one faith and one opinion, and it is not so in any other Northern State of the Union."

We annex the resolutions:

Resolved, That the State of New Jersey through her State Government, be respectfully requested to interpose in order to arrest the existing civil war.

1. By inviting the non-slaveholding States and the loyal slaveholding States—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri—to meet in convention in Louisville, Ky., on the day of February next.

2. By requesting the permission of the President of the United States to send commissioners to Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Tennessee, to invite them also to meet in like national convention. And

3. Be it further Resolved, That the President be requested by the State Government of New Jersey to declare an armistice with or for such State or States as may accept this call for a national convention.

Resolved, That a committee be created on the part of this Association to present these resolutions to the Governor and Legislature of New Jersey, and to urge upon that State that, in consideration of her revolutionary history and patriotic associations, she is entitled thus to lead in a national convention for the restoration of the Union of these States.

The resolutions were greeted with a torrent of cheers, and it was asked that they be passed upon immediately. The President therefore put the question, and they were carried unanimously.

The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says:

Morgan was in our power a few days ago, but his usual luck befriended him. He was reconnoitering with a small detachment in front of Sill's division, and was separated from his command. Coming upon some of our pickets, he demanded why they had not fired upon the rebel cavalry who had appeared near them—his own party. The guards replied that they supposed the party were citizens. Morgan, who was in citizen's apparel, said he would see where they went.—Our pickets were again enough to let him go. That's all. Morgan told the story at Murfreesboro, and I learn from good authority that our pickets confirm it.

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Lincoln About to Take the Field.

The Washington correspondent of the "Herald," under date of the 3d, says it is rumored that Lincoln is about to take the field in person in Virginia.

A Prayer for John Morgan.

A wealthy old farmer in Sumner county, who had much land and many negroes, with a good deal of stock, and a great fear of Yankee pillagers, after Gen. Morgan crossed to the South side of the Cumberland, a few days ago, since the blue-bellies came in the neighborhood, called his negroes together, telling them he was "going to make his will." To John he gave "his horse," to Jupiter "that horse," to Harry "that mare," and so on, apportioning to each of the grinning darkies a share of the quadrupeds. And lastly, to "old Simon," the overseer, he assigned the cart and steers, remarking: "Now, Simon, we live in perilous times—I want you to pray for us."—"Well, Mas' John," replied Simon, "it's the first time you ever called upon me to pray, and I reckon I must try anyhow. Niggers; all of you get along on your knees," and down knelt the sable crowd and "Mas' John" under the barn shed, and thus prayed Simon with great unction. "Oh, Lord! I pray that Mas' John Morgan will come along here and right quick, too, and come along with all his men, so as to enable Mas' John to keep all his property together, and more especially his nigger property. Amen!"

And all then arose, no doubt greatly refreshed in spirit. Whether "Mas' John Morgan" will get along in time to answer Simon's call is yet to be seen. He evidently stands as high with Simon as with the white folks.—Gen. Morgan's saving grace is often very powerful.—*Murfreesboro' Rebel Banner.*

Gen. Bragg Addresses Citizens of Decherd and Winchester.

His Reasons for Retreating.

LOSSES OF THE TWO ARMIES.

The Yankees Advancing.

[Special to the Charleston papers.]

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 7.—General Bragg addressed the citizens of Decherd and Winchester Monday, assuring them he would not leave them to the enemy, but would make a stand between Alabama and Tallahoma. He had fallen back to give his brave men repose, after the battle in which they had exhausted their energy. He stated our loss at seven thousand killed and wounded, and that of the enemy at fifteen or twenty thousand.

The Yankees have advanced six miles from Murfreesboro', committing worse than usual depredations.

The Iron-Clad Gunboat Monitor Foundered off Cape Hatteras—The Galena compelled to throw her Armament overboard and Narrowly Escape.

PETERSBURG, January 5.—A reliable gentleman by the flag of truce boat, which arrived at City Point to-day, reports that the celebrated iron-clad gunboat Monitor foundered off Cape Hatteras, a few days since, and all on board perished. Another account says that but thirty lives were lost.

The Galena also came near sharing a similar fate, was compelled to throw overboard her armament and everything.

Their destination was supposed to have been Wilmington, N. C.

Federal prisoners who came up on the flag of truce boat confirm the above report, and say that the information of the disasters were received at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Sad Result of a Runaway Marriage.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes:

A few years ago the marriage of Miss Boker, a young, beautiful, and accomplished lady, with her father's coachman, John Dean, set all the scandal-mongers in Gotham on end. A sad addendum to the "strange eventful history" has now to be added. After the marriage the couple, notwithstanding their different "bringing up," lived happily enough together in a small cottage over in Williamsburg.—The husband obtained an office in the custom house, and saved money enough to open a public house at the foot of Grand street, Williamsburg. But, alas! for John Dean, he could not keep a hotel. It is said "he was his own best customer," and, as a natural result, he commenced treating his wife badly. In a short time all their money was spent, and with poverty coming in at the door, love, as usual, flew out of the window. John beat and abused his wife, but all this she put up with until starvation stared her in the face, when she was compelled to ask admission into the almshouse. The petition was granted, and the fashionable, elegant, and accomplished belle of the 5th Avenue, (a few years ago), is now the associate of beggars and paupers.

Banks, issuing instructions under Lincoln's proclamation, on the 24th, advises slaves to remain on the plantations until their rights are definitely established—that whatever benefits the government intends shall be secured.

McClellan is to be sent to Fortress Monroe to organize an army there.

Thirty-eight Sioux Indians were hung on the 26th ult., by Lincoln's order.

Lincoln's proclamation was honored with salutes and other demonstrations at Pittsburg, Boston and other places.

Capt. McNeil, with one company of Rangers, made a dash upon the Federal train at Moorfield, in the valley, in sight of twenty regiments, and captured and secured fifty horses, fourteen wagons and a number of prisoners.