riot.
The Grensborotedy
NO. 1,240 .

| . |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| M. S. SHERWOOD <br> H\|phanco W. Ingold, Assistant Bditer. ERMS, S2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. uates of Advertising. | Baldwin demanded the yeas and nays. The vote resulted-yeas 47 , nays 62 , less than two-thirds voting in the nafirmative. Su the rale was not suspended, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Sadiciary. This is contemplates the abrokation of the dearest rights ef overy citizen of the Confederate S'aies. if placess the liberty of every man <br>  the pur*air of Heaven, ut the mercy of a single individual. The caprice, or prejadice, or passion or persenal maligoty of that individnal may consigu bim to the dungeon. There is no redress. This measure strips him at osce of all thuse muni- ments of freedom, which for ages bave <br> been the boast of the Anglo- Saxon race. ces, thus subverting the whole frame-work of English atd Anerican freedon, and ma- kine, one man's will the arbiter of every other's fate, was introduced by an individ. unl member, without the formality of a cominituee's report-a formality accorded to ibe most trivial proposition, and sought to be forced through in hot haste, without to be forced througt in hot haste, without consideration or discussion. Lackily the rules of the House prevented the surprise, and gave gentlemen at leasta decent ume fur taking on tho yoke. <br> An impression prevails to some extent that the Confederate Congress is disposed to be undaly submissive to the Execative will. This improssion may do the Congress $i i . j u s t i c e, ~ a n d ~ m a y ~ h a v e ~ a r i s o n ~ f r o m ~ a ~$ proper indisposition on the part of patriotic members to make issues on petty points with an impracticable and ill-contrived functionary. We trust that such may be the fact, and that when the tundamentals of our free institutions are assailed, the mujority of Congress will, without fear or tavor, prove themeelves fearless champions of the right <br> anxious that a!l power necessary to the yigorous prusucution of the war nitould be not underntand how that end can be promoted by giving to one man the authority right of liberty. Tto first Washington successtally carried us through the first Revodespotic power. And wn suprosed that th: grand and disting ishing difference be. Twern ua and our enemies was, that ours was the Cauno of Freedom and theirs of Tyranny. If we degrade our cause by as nimilating it to that of the Yankees and associatinj it with despotivn warm horts praying for its suct ralsy brave arms outstretchid monist ud, that we bave a chations position to question the purit lisces: but it is a sacred duty our liberties var glorious Canse agos have proved impregrable <br> The President's |

lt is stated that fall the negroes
by the Confaderates were imm
shot" We bope this is falase, and
it must be so. The slaves in the
lines are are omployed ouly as
and tean drivers, and even whe
proposed to armand organize the
diers, the Proclamation of the

extreme abolitionism. There are only one
division and two or three battation of cav
alry now in the city, besides the artillery
men and hands amployed on fortitications,
numbering in all about ten thousand men
Eight thousand more aro at Franklin, aud

| one | should ignore the past should treat the |
| :--- | :--- |
| cava |  |
| tremendous erents of the last forty jears |  |
| ons, |  |

