CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Re-vaccination. A good deal of small pox has become spread abroad throughout the Southern States, supposed to have been brought from the North by exchanged or paroled prisoners, since it would be difficult, if not impossible, to account for its very general diffusion, in so short a time, upon any other hypothesis.

There are few diseases of which our people have a greater dread than they have of small pox, and not without reason; for, prior to the use of innoculation, and still more recently of vaccination, it carried off more members of the human family than any other known plague or epidemic. Its ravages in Hindostan, where it carried off over twenty millions of people, are matters of history, and it may be well questioned whether the introduction of small pox among the native tribes of both North and South America, has not contributed more to their rapid disappearance from the face of the earth than either " fire-water " or the sword, or than

Even now, that this dangerous disease, following the law which seems to govern all such affections, is less virulent and fatal than when it first made its appearance, and the advance of medical knowledge has enabled the medical faculty to more fully understand its nature and the modes of controlling its at acks or modifying their virulence, it still remains one of the most dangerous, as it certainly is one of the most loathsome of dis-

Vaccination is the great preventive, but even vacuination is not intallible, although nearly so; and we confess that we have seen so much suffering recently among grown people who have been vaccinated, or re-vaccinated, that it seems to us we would prefer to run some slight danger of taking the disease in the very modified form in which it is almost certain to present itself where the patients have been vaccinated in infancy, to being re-vaccinated and running the not slight risk of getting impure virus, and the almost certainty of some suffering and danger necessarily attaching in mature life to matters which are perfectly innocent in childhood. With a child properly taken care of, the measles amount to a mere trifle. Our soldiers can bear witness to the fact that in the case of grown men, they are anything else than a trifle. So with vaccination. In some cases we have heard of erysipelas, and even death resulting.

Of course we do not wish to dissuade persons who have not been vaccinated, from having it done. But even then it would be well to be careful. We hardly think it prudent or advisable for persons who have been, to keep vorable circumstances

From the Daily Journal, 19th inst.

there is some fire. We do think so. But how much? What is its character?

early fight in the West was in Middle Tennessee, be- long and intimately identified with Wilmington as to tween our troops under Brage and Johnston, and the | feel a pride in all that reflects honor upon her. enemy's troops under Rosechanz. Grant and Mc-CLERNAND will hardly do much against Vicksburg.

In the Eastern States the first serious collision of arms may be expected on the coast of South Carolina or Georgia, or perhaps both. The known fact of a portion of the enemy's force having left Acquia Creek may indicate an intention to hurl a large part of the whole Federal army East of the mountains against Charleston and the other seaboard towns of the South, especially during a season when the weather and the roads render active operations in Northern Virginia wholly impracticable.

The Charleston Mercury of yesterday, (Wednesday,) thus refers to the proclamation from Gen. BEAUREGARD published in yesterday's Journal. We glory in the calm, firm tone of our Charleston cotemporaries : -The Expected Attack.

Another page, full of interest, and of glory too, we trust, is gathering vast fleets and armies upon our coast, and all the indications warrant the belief that, ere many days, they will be hurled against our city. We print to-day the Proclamation of our General, warning the non-combatants that it is time for them to retire, and calling upon our fightingmen, from the mountains to the seaboard, to rally to the defence of Charleston.

We have ser ous work before us. The enemy's assault, so long deferred, will, for that reason, be the more formidable. Every agency that human power and ingenuity, urged on by devilish hate, can command, will be used to capture or destroy the 'hot bed of the rebellion.' The blow that is about to fall may be the last we shall receive in the struggle for our independence, but it will be dea't with all the strength of despair. The foe comes with the avowed purpose to sack our homes and plough our streets with his round shot; and, should his power prove equal to his malice. that will be no empty threat.

man the fortifications which belt the old city on every side, are eager to meet their expected assailants, and test the patient toil. Our matchless little naval squadron will have ! the long-desired opportunity to encounter the Yankee assurance from our General that the city shall be held .will fluish it in a second triumph.

Ir is hardly an exaggeration to say that now all eyes are turned to Charleston, against which a blow is aimed by an army and navy compared to which the boasted armada, called the "invincible," which Spain sent forth against England, was but a petty privateering ex-

All that lavish means could procure-all that mechanical ingenuity could devise or construct, all that the workshops of the world could turn out, have been employed to make complete this expedition. It has men, if not in nations, at least of several nations and colors. It wants no element of success but a good cause and good leaders.

The defences of Charleston and Savannah have at different times been constructed under the immediate supervision of different commanders, but as a whole they bear the impress of two of the greatest military engineers on the American continent, or perhaps in the world, since the death of Toplesen, the great defender of Sevast pol.

The troops that are or will be present to defend these and devoted. Their mouto is "No Surrender!" and their chief is "the Peerless Beau egard," with whom every Georgian or Carolinian is ready to conquer or to die. We use the word Carolinian in its broadest sense. for we know that there will be North Carolinians as well as South Carolinians under the banner of Beauregard. We know that they will take their places willingly and do their duty bravely on any foughten field upon the soil of Georgia or South Carolina.

The issues of the conflict are great. To us they are of vast importance. To the enemy they are more .-They are vital. We need not point out to our readers know this as well as we do, and will spare no effort age sustained by Mr. FROELICH, the proprietor. that malignity can prompt or desperation stimulate

We can but abide the issues, trusting that God, in whose hands they are, will give a glorious triumph to the cause of struggling freemen, and protect the lives of our noble men who will there stand between their loved homes and the war's desolation.

Two vessels-a steamer and a schooner, succeeded

OUR GOOD OLD TOWN .- The arrival rec ntly of a regiment at this post, which, although not raised mainly or even largely in our section, yet contains among its WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863. officers and men many of our personal friends, and friends of our friends, has led us to comparing notes over the losses our community has sustained during the last eighteen months. To them and to us, Wilmington hardly appeared to be the Wilmington of other days .-War, pestilence, famine and refugeeism have deprived us of the sight of old familiar faces, many, too many, of which we can never see again. At least six hundred rest in Oakdale Cemetery, while twice as many, no doubt, have gone to offer, and have offered their livesmostly young, and always brave-upon the altar of

And where is such-and-such an one? Died-killed at Richmond-at Manassas-at Sharpsburg! And such-another? Died at home of fever doing his best for his suffering fellow-citizens. And another still died painfully in hospital. And who occupies such a house? Gone-long gone-fugitives from the homes they loved so well. Why, to us who have been here so few years to look back upon, it seems strange to find ourselves among the "oldest inhabitants!" Strange, new faces meet us at every turn-the reckless but generous soldier-the eager, but, we fear, not generous speculator are mainly those who throng our streets. In the one, we recognise a friend, even though we never saw him before. In the other we cannot be brought to recognise any such thing.

But "There's life in the old town yet !" Our surviving "boys" who come home on their unfrequent furloughs, are as full of life and hope, and far fuller of well-grounded confilence than they were when they first started out. They are now bronzed soldiers. Would that we could immortalize all their names-the living and the dead! Would that there were no dead to im-

And the letters we ket from camp all breathe the same generous, proud, patriotic spirit. Defend the old town to the last brick! So have they written at all times when attack threatened us. All their regret was that possibly they might not be able to be with us. And from the quiet homes of refugees, in the interior, where delicate women and helpless children have sought, and have properly sought, places of safety from the minions of LINCOLN-the co-adjutors of BUTLER, comes the same invocation. And the appeal on behalf of the soldier or the sufferer has never reached the retreats of our refugees without eliciting the most prompt and liberal rc-

There is life in the old town. Its people, wherever scattered, look to it with pride and regard it with affection. There has been speculation in our midst, and there is now, but not as a characteristic of the place. tampering with re-vaccination under the present not fa- The war and the pestilence, and the comparative famine Then list while I relate this most unhappy fate, may have drawn forth some of the bad traits of our Though all the papers swore, when we touched Virginia's nature, but they have drawn out many more of the noblest. The old town is not perfect, but she is one of The news from all parts of the Northwest seems to the most gallant in the Confederacy, and she has given point to some great movement in that section favour- her jewels not less freely than the freest, not less unable to joint action with the South in opposition to grudgingly than the most ungrudging. She has lost hundreds of her sons. She has still her quota in the Where there is so much smoke, one must think that service. Her people are still undismayed.

We are not native Wilmingtonians and therefore For he found it rather hard to ride over Beaur gard, have the less necessity to offer any apology for this vol-It would seem as though the only good chance for an untary tribute to "the good old town." We are so

> AFTER this war is over we think that fish, game and oysters will be big, fat and plenty, there are so few peo. Next came t'e Wool'y Horse, with an overwhelming force. ple now left to make them afraid, and so much fewer left. who can afford to eat them at existing prices. Even already we think they (the oysters) show the effects of the rest they have had in their fat, contented looks. We don't often indulge in such luxuries, but ye terday we did try "a few" at the Globe Saloon. They were so fat and happy-looking, that it seemed to give them pleasure to contribute to our enjoyment.

Had we not supposed that the enjoyment was mutual-that it was as much pleasure to be eaten as to eat, of course we would have made our best bow-of which we don't brag, and left our crustaceous friends to their shellfish existence.

At any rate they made not the slightest oppositionnever said a word, not one of them. The biggest of is soon to be added to the history of the war. The enemy the party did try to choke us when we tried to gobble

We saw a vast number of the same sort aleft. For ought we know there are still a few. The amateurs of

good oysters had better see. Speculating .- Day by day it becomes more and more

difficult for our citizens to get anything to eat at any price, because, as we are informed, the food brought in for sale is forestalled by speculative parties from other places, Petersburg and Richmond being named.

We do not know the parties, but from all t'e information we can get, the facts above stated are strictly We are ready for the ordeal. The brave soldiers who correct, and apply equally to fish as to meat, poultry, etc. We wish to call attention to this matter, because it

value of the defences which have cost so many months of appears to us that some attention is required. The thing is wrong, and a wrong that people cannot afford fron-clads. And, come what may, we have the cheering to submit to long. People must eat, and will not allow their own and their children's bellies to be empty, in Let each man do his duty, in the approaching hour of our their own and their children's belies to be empty, in trial, and Charleston, which opened this bloody struggle, order that the pockets of others may be filled from specalations in food.

> No Northern Mail .- We are without any mail from the North this morning. Why we are so, we are Then said Lincoln unto Pope, "You can make the trip unable to say. We do know that it is extremely inconvenient and puts us to our trumps.

Just now we are in comparative clover, not clover of the tallest kind, but still clover; for we have got a mail and we have seen the sun. The sun is now shiping brightly and pleasantly. This has been a rare state of things for some days past.

A friend has kindly handed us a copy of "Frank

Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," of the date of the 7th | Last of all the brave Burnside, with his pontoon bridges tried instant. As might have been expected, most of the 'illustrations' are devoted to matters connected with the war. The first is "The Night Burial at Sea." putting overboard a poor fellow who had died on board a transport. The next is the Grand Requiem Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, for the repose of the souls of the officers and men of the Irish Brigade killed in the war. They seem to have done the thing up pretty fine Then there is a full page cut devoted to the capture of towns, or either of them, we know to be brave, trained Galveston, and the blowing up the C. S. Gunboat Westfield. Next there is an army sketch of shooting and cutting up cattle. But upon the whole the most interesting pictures are those illustrating the defences off Charleston. Whether they are correct or not we cannot say. They purport to be from sketches by A. P PALMER, formerly of Co. E, 21st regiment South Carolina Volunteers. The strangest thing about this traitor is the statement made by LESLIE, that PALMER is a pative South Carolinian. The letter press is really so treshy-trashy-so wholly subordinate to the pictures, that it is hardly worth referring to.

WE neglected to state yesterday, that the alarm of the effect the capture of Charleston would have upon fire at 3 o'clock on Friday morning last, was occasioned our cause. It would be a heavy blow. But a failure by the burning of the Sword Factory in the Southern would be absolutely ruinous to the Lincolnites. They part of town. We do not know the extent of the dam-

> GEN. SAM. HOUSTON .- The Houston Telegraph of the 16th of January, acknowledges the receipt of one hundred dollars from Gen. Houston and his lady, for the benefit of the wounded of the Galveston fight. The General's health is stated to be improving.

grand scale, and the troops at that point, from all we the 22d ult., writes:
can hear, intend to place side by side in history, the There are now in the nineteen hospitals in this city Two vessels—a steamer and a schooner, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooner, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooner, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooner, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooner, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooner, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooner, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooner, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooner, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooner, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooner, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooner, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooner, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooner, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooner, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooner, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooler, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooler, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooler, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooler, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooler, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooler, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooler, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooler, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooler, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and a schooler, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and schooler, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and schooler, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and schooler, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and schooler, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and schooler, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and schooler, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and schooler, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and schooler, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and schooler, succeeded that of the heroic "Hill source and schooler name of Port Hudson, with that of the heroic "Hill 8,000 patients, besides 1,200 to 1,500 that have been

For the Journal.

Ob! may the God that rules above. Strengthen the powers of faith and love, Ard guide our footsteps where we go, Until we conquer all the foe.

May truth and wisdom guide our way, And we be strengthened every day, And led by those who only fight, For liberty and sacred right.

For thy own power can rule the heart, And vanish fears in every part, And make our foes to quail and quake, And from the line of battle break.

And bring us on to victor's call, And make our foes before us 'all And give as strength to conquering go. Until we lay the last one low.

For thou, O, Lord! dost surely know. For justice, to the field we go, And take our arms our foe to fight, For freedom, liberty and right, Wilmington, Feb. 28th, 1863.

> For the Daily Journal Gambling in the Army.

There is no vice so easily fallen into as that of gambling. and none more degrading and permicious in its effects. is like the Upas tree, it springs up a twig and ere it i discovered, it poisons the whole air around. In a company or egiment, the men having nothing to do, time hanga heavion their hands, and wearied with thoughts of home and to hopes of soon seeing those they hold dear, and driven to desperation and fly to anything to pass away time, that afords t'e least ammeement. Just at this moment there are always friends in human shape, men lost to virtue and to purity, with no shame and no honor, ever ready to toll off the nuocent and unsuspecting. It has grown to a great extent and become a wide spread evil, though it may be looked at lightly, when first viewed, and some may say it cannot grow to any great proportions, because their wages are so small, that they can have no large amount to lose or to win. This may be true, yet they often, on the that will spring up in the future and blast all that is noble

It is astonishing, that while friends of humanity, having noticed drunkenness and other vices, which can rever grow to anything like enormity, on account of high prices, have passed by this -the most detes able that any set of mea can engage in. Cannot some one-some friend of the soldier battling for his liberty and his country's honor-do something to stay this evil? Will not some one able to write his hand to save his tellow man from destruction? Might not a Society be formed in which they night engage, that would take up their attention and amu e their minds? Might not libraries be gotten up in our cities, forts and large posts, where troops are constantly kept, wher they are off duty, that they might ge to improve and engage their minds. Hoping some one will give this his attention and start the good work, and that this may arrest the attention of some comrade, who is about to throw himself away, I leave the subject from inability to say more. Camp Stars, rear Kinston, Feb. 18th, 1863.

> W. itten for the Illustrated News. Richmond's a Hard Fond to Travel;

Or the New Jordan, as sung with enthusiastic applause in all the Northern Theatres. BESPECTIVELY DEDICATED TO GENERAL AMBROSE E. BURN

Of the famous "On to Richmond" double trouble-Of the half a-dozon slips on a half-a dozen trips, And the very latest bursting of the bubble? Tis a dreadful knotty puzzle to unravel.

That Richmond was an easy road to travel. Then pull off your cost and roll up your sleeve, For Richmond's a hard road to travel : Then pu'l off your coat and roll up your sleeve, For Richmond's a hard road to travel, I believe.

First McDowell, bo'd and gay, set forth the shortest way, By Mapassas in the pleasant summer weather, But he quickly went and ran on a Stonewall, foolish man, And had a "rocky " journey altogether; And Johnston proved a deuce of a bother, And 'twas clear beyond a doubt that he didn't like the

And a second time would have to try another. Then pull off your coat and roll up your sleeve, For Richmond's a hard road to travel; Manassas gave us fits, and Bull hus it made us grieve-Oh! Richmond's a hard road to travel, I believe.

To march down to michmond by the Valley. But he couldn't find the read, and his "onward movement" Bls campaigning was a mere shilly-shally.

And Commissary Banks, with his motely foreign ranks, The Dutchman and the Celt, not the Saxon, Lost the whole of his supplies, and, with tears in his eyes, Ran away from that dunder-headed Jackson. Then pull off your coat and roll up your sleeve. For Richmond's a hard road to travel;

The Valley wouldn't do, as everybody knows, And Richmond's a hard road to trauel, I suppose. Then the great Galena came, with her port-holes all a-And the Menitor that famous paval wonder. But the guns at Dreery's Bluff gave them speedily enough Of the londest sort of real rebel thunder The Galena was astonished, and the Monitor admonished. And their efforts so ascend the stream were mocked at,

While the dreadful Naugatuck, by the hardest kind of luck, Was very nearly knocked into a cocked hat. Then pull off your coat and roll up your sleeve, For Richmona's a hard road to travel; The gnn boats gave it up in a sturefied despair,

And Richmond is a hard road to travel, I declare. Then McClellag followed soon, with spade and with balloon, To try the Pennan ar approaches, But one and all agreed that his best rate of speed Instead of easy ground, at Will amsturg he found A Long street indeed, and nothing shorter

And it put him to the dumps that spades wasn't trun ps. And the Hills he couldn't level, as he " orter." Then pull off your coat and roll up your sleeve, For Bichmond's a hard road to travel;

Lay down the shovel and fling away the spade, For Richmond's a bard road to travel, I'm atraid.

He tried the robel it es on the field of Ceven Pines, Wher his troops did such awtu! heavy chargin'-But he floundered in the mud, and he saw a stream of blood Over the Chickshominy's sweet margin; Though the fact scenes rather strange, when he left his gun-

On land be critted overwach to LEE-ward. So he quickly "changed his base," in a sort of seeple-And harried back to Stanton, Abe and Seward. Then pull off your coart and roll up yours'or ve,

For Bichmond's a hard road to 'ravel ; We should be surprised that McClellan took to drink-For Richmond's a hard road to travel, I'm a thinking.

Quoth the bragging Major-General, "Yes, that I can," And began to issue orders to his terrible marauders, Just like another 1 go of the Vatican : But that same demented Jackson the fellow laid his whacks

And made him by compulsion a Seceder,* And Pope took a rapid flight from Manassas' second fight-'Twas his very last appearance as a leader.

Then pull off your coat and roll up your sleeve. For Richmond's a hard road to travel; Pope tried his very best, and was evidently sold And Richmond's a hard road to travel, I am told.

A road no one had thought of before him, With two handred thousand men for the rebel "slaughter And the blessed Union flag a flying o'er him

But he met a "fire of hell" of canister and she I, Enough to make the knees of any man knock ; I waz a shocking sight to view, that second Waterloo, On the banks of the pleasant Rappahannock. Then pull off your coat and roll up your sieeve, For Richmond's a hard road to travel;
'Twas a shocking sight to view, that second Waterloo,

And Richmond's a bloody road to travel, it is true. We are very much perplexed to know who will try it next, And to guess by what new high-road he may go. But the Capital must blaze, and that in nine'y days,

For 'tis written, Delenda est Carthago -We'll take the cursed town, and then we'll burn it down. And plunder and hang up every rebel-Yet the contraband was right, when he told us they would O yis, marsa, they'll fight like the debble.

Then pull off your coat and roll up your sleeve, For Richmond's a hard road to travel; We've played our strongest card, and 'tis plain that we And if Richmond ain't a hard road to travel, I'll blamed

* See Cedar (Run)

CONVERSION OF MRS. LINCOLN.-We have almost the highest official authority under the Government for stating that Mrs. Lincoln has at last become thoroughly anti-slavery-is hearty in her approval of the emancihensive arming of slaves who have been made free

The foregoing important announcement is made by the New York Tribune with as much gravity as if we were about to be invaded by an army in -- petti-

ELEVEN THOUSAND MEN HORS DE COMBAT .- A Port Hudson has been put on a war footing, on a Nashville correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, of BY TELEGRAPH.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1863.

The Senate was occupied to day in the further consider ation of the exemption bill. An amendment was adopted exempting one person on any farm, on which resides a fam ily of women and children not less than ten in number, dependent on the labor and presence of a white man for support and protection; with various cond tions to preventthe abuse of the exemption act. The Senate then adjourn-

The House business was unimportant, being in secret

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

ed until Monday.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20, 1863 The emancipation demonstration at Exeter Hall was one of the most enthusiastic scenes witnessed in London for a long time. The resolutions reiterate the sentiments of the Emancipation Society, and express great sympathy for the North. The London Times was denounced by the speakers amidst greans and hisses similar to those given at the meeting held at Brad ord and other towns.

Emperor Napoleon were marely preliminary to more important steps; if rejected, France will recognize the South. The World says that recent townselections in Ne v York. show immense conservative gains over the vote of last fall. Captain Semmes had a racep ion at the Commercial Ex- The Madrid Epoca and other Spanish newspapers apchange, Kingston, given him by the merchants of that city. prove of the purport and spirit of Napoleon's letter to He was lustily cheered.

General Schenck having caused the Yankee flag to be dis- Epoca says it confirms all its editor has said " touching played in the Hall at the new Assembly room, Baltimore, mrn of a card, lose several months' wages, and sow seeds the congregation have discontinued their religious services at that place. Lincoln has sent to the Senate his nomination of General

> outranking all other volunteer Major Generals, including Burnside and Pooker. The World of the 13th, contains a communication from D. A. Mahoney, declaring that John VanBuren, in his late speech, does not reflect the sentiments of the democracy of the North West, who now favor a vigorous pro ecution for

> THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE-REPORTED DISA-GREEMENT BETWEEN FOSTER AND HUNTER AT

RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1863. A resolution was recently introduced in the Illinois Legis- the war until the D. moerats come in o power, when lature for a recess until June, the objects being to give the they must settle it. no more legislation unless the Democrats withdraw the ton horse railway from 5 to 3 cants. [Seger, of Virresolution calling a Convention at Louisville, and pledge | gini | favored 5 cents | themselves not again to present them. The Republican pledge is given, so that the Leg'slature is virtually dis-

The Port Royal correspondent of the World, under date of the 9th inst., says that Foster's expedition is worse than at a stand still, for the troops are embarking from the transports and taking quariers on St. Helena Island. Many visited Richmond at his suggestion in April last, or at days must elapse before anything can be achieved by i'.- any other time. "He was not then nor has he or any Reports are rife as to disagreements between Generals person ever been authorized by this Government, or by Hunter and Foster. The latter has gone to Washington for the Secretary of State, to make any representations of additional instructions, and nothing can be heard from the any kind or on any subject, to the insurrectionary expedition for three weeks to come.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

MOBILE, Feb. 20th, 1863. The Advertiser & Register has a dispatch, dated Jackson, charged with authority to grant passes through the Feb. 20th, which says that as the out freight train from Mere- lines of the Government forces, and Mercier applied for dian came to Chuncky Bridge last night, it gave way, pre- a pass, and got it; bore no communication to any of by J. D. Dougall : cipitating the engine and four cars into the river. A large the insurgents. Since the 4th of March, 1862, no comnumber of passengers were on the train, and from fifty to | munication, direct or indirect, formal or informal, has | however short, to assure you how deeply interested meone hundred are reported as drowned The bridge cannot been held with the insurgents, their aiders or abettors. self and family all are for your welfare, at this criss be repaired until the water falls.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST-EUBOPEAN NEWS, &c. CHATTANOOSA, Feb. 20, 1863

The Louisville Journal, of the 16th inst., has been recaived. Pr nuice says that the Democratic Convention et Prankfort is an artifice, cishonorable in fact as it is deadly in purpose; it is the cat secession in the meal tub of Del mocracy. The Journal says that the Rebel sympathizers in Louisville are holding meetings preparatory to their State Convention at Frankfort on the 18th inst. Similiar meetlogs have been held in the adjoining counties.

for a Republican meeting on the 26th inst. It is believed at New Orleans that Butler would return, Hudson, and returned. if not made Secretary of War.

athounce the arrival of the Alabama on the 20th January, Galveston waters. Rear Admiral Farragut is " rear- continual danger. Possibly the great age of our feed with officers and crew, one hondred and sixty five in num- ing and charging " and " fretting his guts " generally ing statesmen has divested them of some of the energy ber, of the Federal gunboat Hatteras The Alabama was about the capture of the Harriet Lane. In his official of manhood, and it is to be hoped has brought wisdom severely ridiled in the encounter.

Two federal men of war are reported off Jamaica. Capt. Semmes had a reception at the Commercial Ex- | in our power than occurred in the case of the Harriet change, Kingston. The merchan's of that city loudly Lane. cheered him.

Advices from Europe say that Heenan is matched for a prize fight with an unknown party for ten thousand dol ars. The steamer Asia from Liverpool on toe 31st ult., reached New York on the loth It is assumed by several writers that the French Emperor's proposal is preliminary to more important acti n; if refused, recognition of the Confederate States will follow, independent of England.

Rumors are rite of new difficulties between the British and Washington gov ruments, owing to the seizure of En-

Times was denounced with groans and hisses. demned Lincoln's Emancipation.

Memphis papers say that four million dollars have been sent down to Grant's army. The health of the troops was the Confederacy from financial ruin. The Herald prebad. One hundred bales of Cotton were brought up on the dic's that depriciation will increase until Confederate

Prisoners say that the federals have been repulsed in very demonstration against Port Hudson.

Cassius M. Clay has determined to abandon his commis-A letter from ' urfreesbero' to a New York paper says

that the reason Rosencranz's army don't advance, is because it is mud bound. The army is in excellent condition, Cotton is a king dethroned. Corn is king regnant, and the World of the 16th inst: but is diminished by desertion.

priating ten million of dollars for the abolition of slavery unexhausted and inexhaustible. All that is needed is peror. He is not likely to induce that monarch to in Maryland, one million and a half in Western Virginia, and intellect and intrepidity to develop and organize them tate his own habit of looking at the rebellion through four bundred and forty thousand is Delaware. The Select and give the rebellion its quietus before the falling leaf, the wrong end of a telescope, and the rejection of ba Committee agreed upon a bill to establish a board of emi- certainly before the first week in December. But judg- proposal tends to hasten that recognition of the South gration and colonization in connection with the war depart ing from the past, w must confess our expectations are which, unless we conquer them, must sooner or late

Mr. Vallandigham and the Ohio Government. The telegraphic reports have stated that Mr. Vallan- triumph of the Union over its malignant enemies, North | nal successes, the rebels would have a ready means digham had been nominated as the Democratic candi- and South." date for Governor of Ohio. This is not the case. The State Convention has not yet assembled. Mr. Vallan- Charleston and Savannah simultaneously. digham, however, is generally spoken of in connection with the nomination, and will, we presume, be placed authori atively before the people. We find the follow-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington City, D. C., Jan. 16. David F. Cable, Esq , Stubenville, Ohio :

My Dear Sir: I have received your letter on behalf of the central committee of Jeff rson county, stating that "it has been extensively circulated that I wholly refuse to run for the nomination" as the Democratic candidate for Governo of Ohio, next fall, and inquiring as to my position in regard to it. In answer, I would say that the desire has of the State that my name may be used in Convention for that purpose, and I have yielded to the wishes of my friends. My name, therefore, will be presented to the Democratic State Convention in connection with that office; and if it be the belief of the Democracy of the State, as expressed pation proclamation, and urges immediate and compre- in the Convention, that I may be able, in the position, to aid and hasten the re-union of these States, and, therefore, the return of the prosperity and blessings of other and bet-ter times, and their desire, also, that I shall be their candidate, no honorable exertion, however great, shall be omit-ted by me in the canvass to have the nomination ratified through the ballot-box, by a triumphant election. Having clung to the old ship when the storm raged flercest, and elouds were blackest, and friends fewest, I will not desert her now, when upon a smother sea, and with gentler and more prosperous winds around her. Satisfied, however, that the Convention in will, any event

act wisely and soundly, I shall yield a cordial and active support to the choice of that Convention, whoever he may Thanking my friends in Jefferson for their kindly feelings,

We have received the New York Herald and Wash ngton Chronicle, of the 12th inst. The following is

from the Herald's " Situation" article : Col. Percy Wyndham's reconnoitering party started having been interferred with in his plans for taking from Stafford Court-House on the 9th, and cut the tel- of Richmond. His testimony revealed some startly egraph wires at Warrenton Junction, captured two facts; none of the Committee doubted his word, and pickets at Eik Run, and found no rebels that side of yet they were slow to believe that more than one Gon the Rappahannock, and all the streams and roads in eral has ten guitty of treason. Charges now have

The reported destruction of the Brooklyn is an "absurd story, manifestly untrue." The bark Springbok all be reported to the Sena's at present. Perhaps it will was captured by the U. S. steamer Sonama off the Ba- not be published to the world until after the war is over hamas, on the 3d, and arrived in New York on the 12th. The Sonoma chased the Florida 36 hours. The in his way since his taking command, from the day the ram Oteen of the West, which passed the Vicksburg pontor ns were not forthcoming, as per agreement with batteries, was set on fire by turpentine balls thrown Generals Halleck and Meigs, to the day he resigned

shots 12 only struck the Qieen. The French Yellow Book shows that during the pe- always obeyed just when they should be; officers from riod of Butler's reign in New Orleans the relations of whom more should have been expected, shirked their the United States with France and other countries duty; treason in our own camps exposed his place to were at times in danger of a serious rupture. The the enemy as rapidly as they were formed, and jealous French Minister at Washington, it says, "protested officers succeeded more than once preventing a forward against his conduct," and denounced to Mr. Seward the movement at the opportune moment. acts of teneral Butler, as ealculated to compromis, in the gravest menner, international relations, and per- lin will bring many facts to light, and show to the It is generally believed that the proposals of mediation by haps to provike serious co flicts. After the issue of the country why we have again failed to take Richmond General's proclamation of September 24th, Admiral and destroy the rebel army of the Potemac. Reynaud, of the imperial pavy, was ordered from the North to New Orleans, to act " with the authority of his rank and the firmness and tact habitual to him. Gen. Foray respecting his plans for Mexico. The

> the propriety of a common action" between Spain and France in the Republic. The following telegrams in the He ald are dated

Washington, Feb. 4 h : Since the Yellow Book revelations the Republican Phelps as Major-General, dated December 4th, 1861, thus Senators, led by Grimes, swear they will push Seward from his stool. Thurlow Weed is trying to save him, but success is doubtful. The Republican Senators are caucassing and will present their artagonism to Seward formally to the President. Several are very intemperate in their threats in case of failure. Seward will present a state paper on intervention that will be a bombshell to his persecut rs. The French Minister is preparing a paper for the U.S. Government embody-

ing the views of Napoleon III. It is probab'e the Senate will adopt Chase's banking measure. Collamer defended the local banks. A leading Republican said lately, they must keep up

Peace Convention time to take action and report to the A higher tax is proposed on tobaccu, playing cards, Legislature. After the resolution passed the Senate, the | whiskey and luxuries generally. The House is occu-Republicans held a caucus and agreed that there should be pied in debating a reduction of fare upon the Washing-

Gen. Butler is clearted with the President. Banks's Senators have left Springfield, and will not return until the late order against encouraging slaves to desert their masters works in favor of Butlemas the man for the

> Stonewall Jackson's chaplain is to be released from Mr. Seward has sent to the Herald a short, sharp, agents or so-called autorities at Richmond, or to hold any communication with them on behalf of this Government. From the beginning of the present disturbances till the spring of 1862 this Department was

The Herald republishes Mircier's letter to Thouvenel, erners will be soon crowned by a glorious and lasting The trains from Tullahoma make a connection at Lock of April 13, 1862, in which he says Seward told him independence. Creek. Pontoon bridges have been constructed for passen- he could very easily go to Richmond, and offered him a | . I wish you would take every opportunity to dissemipass; that, not having foreseen such a thing, he pate, in print or otherwise, the truth of my assertion An officer of the 2d Arkansas regiment has been senten. promised to reflect on it a d undertake the trip "when that the sympathies of the British people are with the ord to be hot or the 27th inst for cowardice at Mur. it seemed in compliance with the d sire of Seward."- | South. I press this upon your attention, because there He also says: "It was understood besides, that I seems arising in the South a feeling of bitterness should report to Mr. Seward only what I w sauthor- against Britain. Now it is hard that a people ized to repeat to him. Mr. S. said to me that I might per se should suffer for a Government per se. Per add if I found an opportune occasion that, in his opin- the British people of all ranks, and ninety-nine out w icn, the North was animated by no sentiment of ven- one hundred would vote for the South. Why the geance, and that for himself he should with pleasure Government is so supine, it is difficult to say. The old meet Southern Senators in the Senate again, &c."

Immense preparations were being made at Indianapolis daylight, smashed the rebel guaboat Vicksburg, de- some importance, and it is strange if the laws which

Kingston (Jamaica) papers, by the steamer Salereman, ton, January 26th, says the Harriet Line is within | Continent with our Canadian Possessions expend report he says : " It is difficult to conceive a more pu- in its place. But supinchess is not always wildlim, and silanimous surrender of a vessel to an enemy a'ready action carries both moral and physical weight with it

full, and says editorially, that the " money affairs of the | ification for you to be assured that every fresh victors Confederacy have passed through nearly the same pro- is reported here to the delight of every one you meet cess as the finances of the Federal Government. But | Enter any coffee house, restaurant, conveyance or what our able resources bear no comparison with the means you may, the sympathies are all with you. Once only at their disposal, and it asserts that "the solution of and that in an obscure village in Scotland, thave I heard the great question involved in the var mainly depends contrary opinions prominently asserted. upon the relative financial endurance of the two belligerents." We have paid off our deficit and about forty-two million floating debt, and after defraying current expenses, had a surplus of about fifteen millions, of which two and a half millions were in gold. Our ex-The resolutions of the Emancipation Meeting at Exeter penses have been eight and one-third millions per week, Hall express great sympathy with the North. The I onden | while the Federals was twenty-one millions per week. It says our public debt, December 31st, was four hun-Sir Robert Peel, in a speech, declared himself in favor of | dred and forty-three and a half millions-and on 1st separation between the North and South, and strongly con- July would be eight hundred millions-one-third less than the Federal war debt.

Our currency must be reduced by two thirds to save money is as worthless as the old Continental notes and the French assignets. A gold dollar North is worth policy? or is he acting upon an understanding with \$1,50 paper; with us it is worth \$2,25 paper. It says her Majesty's Government? These are questions Loans and Treasury notes will not raise half enough for great importance, and we hope their solution is not far such a gigantic war as the present. The Herald prophecies that Mr. Memminger will have a different story to tell from this when be anticipates that the United States has California gold and superabundant breadstuffs .- half-Southerners. Read the following paragraph from that monarch is here. Our rescurces are vastly superior in men and means to those of the rebels. They are in repelling the friendly suggestion of the French E not very sanguine as to the future, while the present come. Its acceptance would have given us several administration continues in power, and we fear, there- months of assured freedom from foreign interferent fore, we must look to a more distant period for the final and if, meanwhile, our arms should be attended by

The Herald, thinks operations will begin against John Van Buren says "the South is determined not

torrent." Therefore, he thinks the Convention proposed by Indiana will be barren. He pronounces the emancipation proclamation a dead letter, a humbug, and a hold out is so much longer possession of their proper stumbling block. The Herald says it is only a tub of which they will be wholly stripped the moment We are warned, from the rebel sources that it is pos-

sible on some fine morning, in one of the fogs of the been freely and cordially expressed to me from all parts Rappahannock, the whole army of Gen. Hooker may be attacked and demolished by the impatient and hungry army of Gen. Lee. But we apprehend that no such good luck can be expected, as the voluntary ap pearance of his cautious veterans outside of their eatrenchments. We suspect they will stick fast behind their works until smoked out, shelled out or poked out; and we know that Gen. Hooker is ready, and that his soldiers are ready, to seize the opportunity of even a partial hardening of the mud in which they are now embargoed to open their road to Richmond.

> Cook .- The New South, the Yankee paper published at Hilton Head, centains, among other villainies, an advertirement of six columns of land sales "for unpaid direct lina. taxes in insurrectionary districts," which states that the lands there offered have been forfeited to the United States. everal hundred tracts of land on St. Helena Island, Lady's Island, and Port Royal Island, are enumerated. The no-tice is signed A. D. Smith, W. E. Wording, and Wm. Hen-16th of January, 1868, Mr. AMOS ROCHELL, in ry Brissane, Direct Tax Commissioners.

Gen, Burnside Before the Investigating Committee Washington, Feb. 8.—General Burnside was before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, to testify in res sonse to the resolution of the Benate inquiring of his such a condition that the enemy cannot move no more over the hea's of several officers, which, if true, any other er Government than our own would order them to a milit ry execution forthwith. His testimony will po

The difficulties that General Burnside has had thrown from the rebel gunboat City of Vicksburg. Out of 120 were of all kinds. Imbecility, cowardice, apathy and treason met him at every turn. His orders were not

It is believed that the court martial of General Frank

The House of Representatives has passed a bill to regulate the impressment of private property for public use. The bill received a general support in the House. and we presume is such as the interests of the Govern ment and people demand. But it hangs fire in the Sec. ate. At least, we hear of no action being taken unon it in that body.

It Honorable Serators were aware of the universal

and extreme dissatisfaction which the present arbitrary system excites throughout the country, they would be ten to act. The present system is the essence of tyrannv. An officer in the Commissary or Quartermester's Department took it upon bims If, without any authorty of law, to assess the value of every man's proper -and he took care to fix the assessment at about hale the market price. With this asses ment in pocket the Government agents have been scouring the country and seizing the property of individuals at this arbitrary valuation. We learn from a curt epistle of President Davis to the House of Representatives, that no science and confiscation of the property of citizens has been made by his order. We might infer that, as the proceeding was had without his order, it was also without his approbation-if we did 'not know the proceeding was every day taking place by persons claiming to he agents of the Government.

But the whole proceedings is illegal, iniquitous and oppressive. It assimilates our Government to the horse le Yankee despotism against which we are wagion was The system is as little justified by necessity, as by her and justice. It is a slander on the people of this State and we believe of every other, to say that force is no cessary to make them turnish supplies to the a my They are willing to sell at a fair price, in such men yes the Government has, all they can spare, for the s poor of our armies. What they camplain of—what they have a right to complain of an to resist, by force, if they choose, is, that a clerk in Redmond hould nadertake to assess their property at half its worth, and an thorize its seizure and confiscation at that ree We have never heard of any of these assessors fixing the price of any of their own products at these deprecia ed

We beg the Senate to take early action on this bill More may be lost to the common cause by a system of llegality and injustice, than can be gained by saying a few dollars in Confederate notes .- Rich. Whiy.

British Opinion.

The following is an extract from a late letter written I am glad of an opportunity to send you a letter.

These statements are to be qualified as to circumstances and f.r all your Southern friends. concerning exchange of prisoners and other military | - This Proclamation of Abe Lincoln's is a great hour. der, politically. I hope the heroic efforts of the South-

rules which governed international arrangements seem The Herald has two and a half columns on the to be becoming obsolete, one by one-wisely or un-'splendid success of the dash " of the Union ram Queen | wisely, remains to be seen. Time was when the of the West, which ran the blockade of Vicksburg by curing a strong and serviceable ally was considered a stroyed three provision steamers, drew fire from Fort governed so long should at once have lost their effects

cy Common sense would dictate the necess to a most Commodore Bell, on board the Brooklyn, off Galves- of having the South for a firm ally upon the Ame and You Confederates will probably gain one great ad-

vantage by this state of matters—the unassisted achieve The Herald publishes Mr. Memminger's report in ment of your independence. Still it must be some grad-

> The London Globe notices, as the most interesting points in the American news by the Asia; the growing celing in Richmond, New York and Washington vorable to some sort of direct negotiation for a settle ment of the dispute between North and South.

> The London Shipping Gazette remarks that should the Emperor's proposal be rejected he has left himse apparently, but an alternative to recognize the Hou! and raise the Southern blockade. It may be taken lit granted that the offered negotiation will be rejected at Washington; and the Gazette asks: "What fillows the compulsory cessation of bostilities, or a much time war with the North? Can the country afford let the French Emperor proceed alone in his American

The N. Y. World on Seward's Letter. The World is regarded as a sort of friend by some

Mr. Seward has undoubtedly made a great mista learning what terms in submission would be gran them. They will certainly never submit, they we be great fools to submit, with the laws and proclaim tion still in force by which all their property of ever to return ; and until their armies have power to resist kind is forfeited, and every man exposed to the penult and put us down this war must go on, and those who of death whom the government chooses to indicate ing letter consenting to the use of his name, in our late would attempt to stop it will be carried away by the treason. The proclamation and laws have left them locus panitentia: they cannot possibly be worse of further fesistance. Every additional month that the

> THE FORT DONELSON AFFAIR .- The Chattanood Rebel, of the 13th inst., says : " Our loss at Done's has been greatly magnified. We learn that we lost be ninety-eight m. n killed, wounded and missing. enemy confess to a loss of fourteen killed and thir seven wounded. We captured one cannon, desirely one transport and paroled eighty prisoners. Our los consisted of Gens. Forrest's and Wharton's brigad the less being confined almost exclusively to Forrest

> > MARRIED.

At Ashwood, Bladen County, on the evening of the inst., by the Rev. Neil McDonald, Mr. HAM LTON MILLAN, of Cumberland County, to L'ZZIE G, daughte

In Holly Shelter District, New Hanov r county, on

command."