26th, 1863-2

and we trust will receive the carnest attention of both We think we may credit some little of it. rious, earnest work is the thing wanted and nothing else, forms the line of its operations. and the member that now displays a factions spirit or a | Burner is said to be organizing an expedition to operate all future time.

in the scale in opposition to the cafety of the country and eny means of resistance .- Daily Journal, 9th inst.

will furnish some instances of treachery to the popular cause so long as man is frail and treason is remunerative. But the weak kneed and the light-headed, the foolish and the factions, far outnumber the positively traitorous, and thus we meet every day with instances of those who cannot forego their personal or political vanities or animos ties, nor a crifice their supposed personal or political interests even to the higher interests of ened at every alternation of fortune, ready to give up the tual traitors, and are to be regarded as only less criminal to be hushed up in scale way-

another time, prevented the holding of Courts in Cherokee, | publication.

startling developements of the day, and while they account | Means, Fullon & Price : tor our failure, give reason for well granuded apprehensions of the liberal don ation of Two Hundred Dollars to this Hcs-

well as their ground districts are and provide for their families, but that well not account for the number of young and hearty men in uniform who are to be found all over the and hearty men in uniform who are to be found all over the and hearty men in uniform who are to be found all over the and hearty men in uniform who are to be found all over the and hearty men in uniform who are to be found all over the and hearty men in uniform who are to be found all over the and hearty men in uniform who are to be found all over the and hearty men in uniform who are to be found all over the and hearty men in uniform who are to be found all over the and hearty men in uniform who are to be found all over the and hearty men in uniform who are to be found all over the and hearty men in uniform who are to be found all over the and hearty men in uniform who are to be found all over the and hearty men in uniform who are to be found all over the and hearty men in uniform who are to be found all over the and hearty men in uniform who are to be found all over the and hearty men in uniform who are to be found all over the and hearty men in uniform who are to be found all over the and hearty men in uniform who are to be found all over the and the families. and hearty man in uniform who are to be found all over the other day, having business with one of these unap- for such garniture as they may require, or think they objects of the government—the relief of its poor embattant positions. We believe there is an act of Congress | holies," and saw the object of his search, Dr. Mat any rate there is a general order in reference to the em- scatch at his desk, totally oblivious, and overhauling plo, ment in clerical positions of pars and leading paper after paper that lay before him. tion, but that is about all any body knows on the subject. The Winston Sentine' speaks of a young man of ninetren appointed as an impressing efficer to that section, and from the paper. things not very different from this are to be found everywhere. President Davis spoke of this sort of thing in the speech he made here, and carnestly warned the people against it, as all who heard him will remember. It is is to say! be all for the country, then we must succeed. If it is to be each man for himself, and all for self, how can we succeed! -or we deserve to succeed?

The situation is one of much gravity and peril. We are ting all down in chorus, exclaimed : indeed at that crises of our affairs which occurs is all re- "Dr. M--, go to h-ll, sir," and walked out of volutions. Nothing but a firm, self-sacrificing spirit among the room. the people-nothing but hold and comprehensive measures on the part of Congress and the Executive can enable us shell dropped beneath it. to meet this crisis with safety and pass through it in triumph. Evidently the price of liberty must be paid and will not be evaded. It is time to look the matter in the face and talk plainly both in regard to our military and financial affairs. It is the only road that leads to safety, | Judge's reply : and it will lead there .- Daily Journal, 7th inst.

The Wilmington Markets,

The illness of our reporter must be our apology for no reports of the markets this week. We will, however, remark, that prices are nearly the same as reported on last Wednesday, but with a downward tendency. Flour sold week's quotations for a general epitome of prices, but to chop wood for the State Road. they cannot be considered as being firm,

THE GREEK FIRE that the Yankses have threatened to throw into Charleston, and which indeed they have thrown. has proved a complete failure-a grand humbug; so much so, indeed, that they have given it up as a bad job, and now send shells londed simply with the usual bursting charge of powder. Shells recently thrown into the city,

There seems to be very little important war news from any quarter. Absolutely nothing deficite is known of the doubt. Still, we would like to be assured.

Les and Cralmens seem to have been operating pretty he should go into the patent medicine business, and that vigorously against the enemy's forces near the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which may interfere tions. This was the origin of Moffact's Life Pills and semewhat with their communications, besides sending a Congress does seem inclined to go at once into the con- few of them to the regions below. The news generally from sideration of the currency question. That is indeed the the Trans-Mississippi department seems to be cheering, if first thing, and very properly excites the deepest interest, we can believe anything we hear from that department .-

houses to the end that judicious and prempt action may be Matters in Northern Virginia are in statu quo. We look taken. The House is night in listening to no tirade of re- for little or nothing from that direction before Spring. The solutions or tissue of abstractions from Mr. Foors or any efforts of the enemy will be turned to other quarters .other member. Now is not the time for elecutionary efforts GRANT, not MEADE, now commands the Grand Army, and or grand displays of ground and lofty tumbling. Werk, se. the Tennessen, not the Potoman nor the Rappahaunock

selfishly-ambitious disposition will be deservedly marked to in this State. What point this expedition is to be direct ed against las not been stated - perhaps Weldon; possibly, Now is no fitting juncture for any display of timidity or but not probably, Wilmington. Butles has never yet fought but one battle, that at Great Bethel, and there he what the safety of the country requires, no matter who is got badly whipped. He will hardly go where any great pleased or who is displeased. Noy, throw aside all con- personal exposure will be required, and he is no general miderations of more temporary less or inconvent in any way. He is only terrible to these already defeated since to yourself or others as unworthy to be placed valiant and ferceious to those in his power, and without

Even on the score of popularity, Senators and member, Turnz seems to be very little was news from any quarof the House of Representatives must be aware that, do as | ter. Even the precise position of Gen. LONGSTREET still they will, they cannot avoid censure. They must know remains in doubt, nithough there are signs going to show | Europe some years before there had been prepared and that there are those to whom consure is an element and that it is much less perilous than had been supposed .- duly executed a deed of partnership, which paper had an aliment; who live in if and by it. By doing their whole With the Virginia and East Tennessee Road in possession subsequently fallen into the hands of the son and been duty boldly and fearlessly, they will have at least the ap- of our forces, he can either receive supplies where he is, destroyed. This was totally denied on the son's part, rules of military life, he has not been oblivious of his proval of their ewn consciences, and the knowledge that or fell back as may be deemed advisable. He has made a and floally the decision was against the father. The duties as a citizen of a republican government, and they have contributed their part to the galvation of their junction with the forces under Majer General Banson, and may be strong enough either to maintain, himself in upper Among the twelve Apletles there was one Judas; among East Tengessee, or to retreat without difficulty in any di. and now the father having followed him, the case has wish. If Gen. Bragg has ever taken a false step, he

THE RICHMOND WHIG says: A letter from Bermuda and nonness the arrival of the celebrated steamer Sumter, from

There are times of safety, and there are times of danger is the history of every people. These days will be remem-bared when we forgotten. We stand to-day amidst the most startling scences and surrounded by the most terrile revolution that a nation has ever witne; ed. War and loodshed have made sad havor over the land. Every person should cultivate a spirit of brotherly co-

Let no discordant note be heard in our camps or oer councils in the present critical period, when the hurthan such. The second deserve a more charitable consid- confidence should prevail. Some persons of position in It would be folly to suppose, or even to hope that our the war for independence, have been but partially successful, and the evil that purpose have been but partially successful and the evil that purpose have been but partially successful and the evil that purpose have been but partially successful and the evil that purpose have been but partially successful and the evil that purpose have been but partially successful and the evil that purpose have been but partially successful and the evil that purpose have been but partially successful and the evil t Congress is wholly examptiron the presence of representation by the factions and self-sense of representation by the factions and self-sense are oscillating, the factions and self-sense are oscillating, the factions and self-sense are oscillating. The factions and self-sense are oscillating than a compulsary reduction of the currency

spirit of faction, we have no idea that even the danger of filed with petu ant censure and animally repining extracts of water. the country will be enough to prevent its display or curb from Gen. toombs' speech at this dark and trying moment its malevolence in certain cases. It can only be need when every person should be grateful to those of the army as a traiter to the Government, for I am sorry to state that army retresting before a superior force of the invader, ment, or the gratification of any man's personal spices or I see a disposition in the sister States not to give North from the Tennessee; the enemy making demonstrations Carolina or her soldiers justice in this war. When in Charleston, although I found more of Gen. Clingman's Charleston, although I found more of Gen. Clingman's Brigade of M. C. troops severely wounded than of all the Federal Fleet toward the reduction of Charleston; orght forward, and purhaps discussed, as others there, yet you could hear the old State abused as seizing of the numbers of the well as her troops, whose chivalrons during deserves the seizing of the Confederate rams in Europe—all alike the couraged by all the coolness and self-possession due reduced the reduced t

To-day the Yankes Congress meets in Washington and salely ride through the storm. We are all in one ship. If to be sunshine patriots, and lears to welcome clouds as the Confederate Congress in Richmond. As this is the we do not strive together we weaken the cause. Let this Bashness and I sult finding and drunken officers and incom-

For the Journal.

FORT CASWELL, Nov. 26th, 1863. John M. Clark, Esq., of A fanta, Oca., but formerly At a meeting of Co. K, 35th N. C. Troops, held at their passed. Every man must to the field whose hand is

ry assurance, and, indeed, later navices seems to bear it out. Mr. Clark says that the less of the enemy could not and wounded, while the Youlege reports of six thousand in killed in the death of our brother, Co. K has lest one of its ablest members, our country a noble and pa-Confederates having been taken prisoners is greatly exage. lest one of its aniest memoers, our country a none and patriotic detender, his friends a generous and amiable comone third of that stated.

Resourced. That while we cannot but grieve over the loss of one who was cut off from us so suddenly in the midst of

Capt. W. F. BROOKS, Chairman. Sergt. Thos. HICKMAN, rec'y.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, No. 4, 1

pital from Mr. Thomas, First Mate steamer Eugenie. Very respectfully, THOS. R. MICKS.

ionis, he made his way into the " holy of | do.

Jadge R --- -, Good morning, Dr. M---No response, and the official's eye never wandered

Judge R---, (louder,)-"Good morning sir." Still no movemen', and the Judge's wrath rising. Judge R -- (stentorian) -- Good morning sir, 1

It was of no use, the Doctor's eyes and thoughts were imbadded in a tangle of statistics. It was too much for Judge R--, who, elevating his voice, foot and cane at the same moment, and let-

The explosion fifled the Doctor from his seat like a

"Who was that?" he enquired. "That was Judge R ---," said the clerk.

" Call him back." The clerk bolted after him, but returned with the " Tell Dr. M --- to go to the place I told him; he

heard me that time." Is it a question whether State Guards are inall cases as use ully employed as they could be at home. The At-

lanta Confederacy says: The cause of the present interruption of telegraphic yesterday at \$100 per barrel in sacks, sacks included .- communication between this city and the front, is the fel-Balt is held at \$14 to \$15 per bushel. We refer to last ling of trees by a portion of the State Guard, detailed

> COTTON ON THE RIO GRANDE .-- A correspondent change. with Banks' expedition writes that it is reported that at Freeport, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grand'e,

so as to break the wires, in order to get wood?

Dead Patent Midicine Man.

Mr. John Moffatt, and old resident of this city, and well known all over the United States as the inventor position or movements of Longstrager, beyond the now or patentee of Mcfatt's Life Pills and Phonix Bitters, generally admitted fact of his having raised the siege of died yerterday at the ripe age of seventy-six. Mr. Mof-Kuoxville, and retreated in the direction of Virginia - fatt commerced business in this city as a dry goods mer-The country would brestne easier if assured of his safety chant, but failed, with very large liabilities. I his was and that of his command. Of this, however, we feel little some twenty-five or thirty years ago. After being out of business for a year or two, and in great pecuniary In Mississippi and South Western Tennessee, Generals straits, some medical acquaintance of his suggested that he would set him going at it by some simple prescrip-

> He got a little store in Hudson street, employed at first one woman in working up and packing the pills, while his son William B. Mcfatt, was engaged after school hours, in distributing business circulars through the city. The son graduated in medicine, and, after a residence in Europe, returned to this city and entered actively into his father's business. About this time the former creditors of Mr. Moffatt began to discover that he was making some money; and he in order to evade their importunities, transferred the business to the son, and in course of years it produced an immense income. The profits were principally invested in real estate on Broadway and other streets, so that with the rapid rise in the value of such property, Wm. B. Mcfatt ranked as a millionaire. The time came, however, when the father and son disagreed. This was when the latter, who had been unmarried till about m'idle life, resolved to take a wi'e. The father called upon him for a division of the property on the groat I that they had been partners in business all the time.

The son denied this, and urged that he had already amply provided for all the members of his family. But to compel the son to accorat with the father. The latter claimed that on the occasion of the son's leaving for height. the Phecenix bitters await a resurrection.

Capture of the Banshee. The rebel steamer Banshee was captured on the 17th November, with a valuable cargo, while on her way from Nassau to Wilmington. She arrived at New York on the 23d. We have already published an account of her narrow escape not long since, while running the gauntlet into Wilmington. A Washington telegram, describing the Banshee, says :

According to the information in the possession of the Navy Department, the steamer Banshee recently captured, was built in the yard of Jones, Quigan & Co., of Liverpool, and was launched in the latter part of November, 1862. She is a paddle-wheel steamer, and afterwards sought to stab his reputation—when by the cessity. and said to be equal to iron plates an inch thick. of 120 horse power; and so constructed as to be under the deck. When fully loaded she draws only eight feet

The Duty of the Hour,

Never before, in the history of the present revolution, says the Atlanta Confederacy, have the affairs of the Confederacy assumed a more critical condition. Our conspire to make us feel for the time somewhat discouraged. But our trials have not yet reached their the splendor of a descending luminary. We contemn the given the same and self-pessession due to the same and self-pesses and self-pessession due to the same and self-pessession due to the same and self-pesses and the self-pesses and the sound the same and self-pesses and self well as fair weather, and to free ourselves from tyranny, will be driven spreadly from our soil never again to return, at all hazards and to the last extremity. Now is the of Savannah, which city he represented for many years in the Legislature of Georgia, called on us on Saturday evening, and assured us, from his own personal knowledge, that the advance of Georgia personal knowledge, that the advance of Georgia personal knowledge, that the advance of Georgia personal knowledge, the distribution of Atlanta was observed by the child to the Chair, and Sergt. Thos. Hickman appointed a Committee of three to prepare resolutions suitable to the observed in name of Southern chivalry, and for the honor of the number of the confidence of the number of the direction of Atlanta was observed.

At a meeting of Co. K. 35th N. C. Troops, held at their sympathies relative to the field whose hand is strong enough to pull the trigger upon the invader of the death of one of their number. Capt. W. F. Brooks was in the direction of the death of one of their number. Capt. W. F. Brooks was called to the Chair, and Sergt. Thos. Hickman appointed a Committee of three to prepare resolutions suitable to the but a trifle in number of the honor o hirelings, for the lack of reinforcements.

city of Charleston, exciting the fiendish hopes of Yan- munity, and thousands in the country at large. When keedom. General Gillmore's shells, in all, from the such things as contracts, enriching, in the period of 22d August to this date, have killed one poor negro a month, the men who enjoy them, are common, a mond Enquirer derives its information about the price tion of the several Executive Departments is reviewed, and did from his base on the Tengessee viver, his presented just.

being evidently to sent him to the state of the country in East Tengessee, thence to be pared to operate in the country in East Tengessee, thence to be pared to operate in the spring either against Virginia.

In the state of the tradence, was raise of the sasertion which general and stupendous scale of telerated cheat.

Accorded that the negro sultes of the base of the country in the country in East Tengessee, thence to be found as well, among pared to operate in the spring either against Virginia.

In the state will be reduced that the receipts day will not be astonishing. In these articles in this market is derived from the well these articles in this market is derived from the well these articles in this market is derived from the well these articles in this market is derived from the well these articles in this market is derived from the well these articles in this market is derived from the well these articles in this market is derived from the well these articles in this market is derived from the well these articles in this market is derived from the well these articles in this market is derived from the well these articles in this market is derived from the well these articles in this market is derived from the well these articles in this market is derived from the well these articles in this market is derived from the well these articles in the receipts of the known firm, the name of which always accompanies the two to the country.

Accorded that the receipts death the value of the deceased that the receipts derived from the well these articles in this market is derived from the well these articles in this market is derived from the value of the least that the receipts derived from the value of the least that the receipts derived from the value of the least that the receipts derived from the value of the least that the receipts derived from the value of the least that the receipts derived from the value of the least that the receipts derive cruel and causuless war less than the servants of the the farmers, who sometimes like to boast of their supepatricular to the iged and bereaved parents of the deceased South, and none are feeling it more than the helpless rior patriotism and vast usefulness. A mining estaband deluded free negroes of the North. From the day lishment, engaged in the production of blue stone for in this paper. when Abolitionism began its tempering and tinkering the Confederacy, lately found it impossible to furnish Mountains and the chicay triags, and who, at the papers received and also to the Wilsince, advanced as far as the Warm Springs, and who, at the papers received and also to the Wilsince, advanced as far as the Warm Springs, and who, at the papers received and also to the Wilsince, advanced as far as the Warm Springs, and who, at the papers received and also to the Wilsince, advanced as far as the Warm Springs, and who, at the papers received and also to the Wilsince, advanced as far as the Warm Springs, and who, at the papers received and also to the Wilsince, advanced as far as the Warm Springs, and who, at the papers received and also to the Wilsince, advanced as far as the Warm Springs, and who, at the papers received and also to the Wilsince, advanced as far as the Warm Springs, and who, at the papers received and also to the Wilsince, advanced as far as the warm Springs, and who, at the papers received and also to the Wilsince, advanced as far as the warm Springs, and who, at the papers received and also to the Wilsince, advanced as far as the warm Springs, and who, at the papers received and also to the Wilsince, advanced as far as the warm Springs, and who, at the papers received and also to the Wilsince, advanced as far as the warm Springs, and who, at the papers received and also to the Wilsince, advanced as far as the warm Springs, and who, at the papers received and also to the Wilsince received and also to of the south in the interests and institution which now The government assented. Most of the farmers were how much Bank stocks, State money, His divine favor our labors must at last be crowned with Mount Sinai. Will the Yankees scale that?

GETTING AN OFFICIAL'S ATTENTION .- Anybody who a specimen of handiword consisting of a rose with a for blue stone and having at length exhausted their re-We can appreciate fully the satisfaction of the service for months new running into years, as officials who sit enthroned there.

This was about as nice a piece of speculative rascali-

> ARMY LETTERS .- We are requested, says the Richmond Whig, by Colonel W. E. M. Word, Special letters in their office for this army, will please and them | Capital ." direct to this new office, and thereby expedite their

Southern papers will please copy the above.

SIR.—Observing in your paper of this morning a tele-graphic advertisement that "a Press Association Courier will leave Meredian, Miss., on the 10th December, for the years! Safe from capture by the rebels, whose ports trans-Mississippi," who will take a limited number of letters, at one dollar for each half cunce, beg leave to and medicines; whose back bones we have broken state that the conveyance of letters as proposed by the Press Association is a violation of law, subjecting the person carrying, as well as those sending them, to a penaly of fifty dollars for each letter so sent or carried. conformity with a law of the last Congress, has made ample arrangements for the transmission of letters across the Mississippi River, at a charge of fity cents for each half ounce in weight, and that they will be forwarded from tary power, as Mr. Seward lately assured the world, any Post Office in the Confederate States. JOHN HEART. Special Agent P. O. D.

No MORE Exchanges .- By the last flag of truce It is absolutely neccessary that trees should be felled the Confederates concede the exchange of negro troops -and, of course, the proposition was rejected. Thus ends for the present, if not forever, all hepes of an ex-

Gen. Bragg-What we think of him bow.

We are advised by telegraph that Gen. Bragg, at his own solicitation, has been permitted to transfer the General Orders, No. 152. command of the army of Tennessee to Gen. Hardee. We will not state to the readers of the Register that we regret this change. Our personal interests and necessities have caused us to watch cfcsely and study thoroughly the conduct of Gen. Bragg, and it men unskilled in the art of war are capable of appreciating military excellence, if we have read history to any purpose, and have not in vain contrasted his conduct with that of men who have led the weaker against stronger armies, we are compelled to say that we regret the court having discharged the duty assigned them, their advance. necessity for the above announcement.

On former occasions Gen., Bragg has sought to be relieved of duties which must have taxed his energies to a degree that we have deemed insufferable. He undertook the transformation of the militia of the Confederate States into an army of the Confederate States. He sought to make soldiers-veritable soldiers of selfwilled citizens. To fail in this was to insure disaster | could probably bring, the interior line of fortifications. and defeat. No one denies this now. The difference as adopted and completed by Maj. Gen. Lovell, was a scious superiority over those who, twelve months ago perior authority, of nearly all his effective troops.

were his equals. In accomplishing this task Gen. Bragg first incurred the displeasure of his troops. We all remember the public and private assaults made upon bim soon after his assumption of the command of the army at Tupelo. Later, there appeared upon the military stage magnificent actors ready and willing to suppl at him. They hed friends throughout the South, and these caught up the echo of diseatisfaction in the ranks and sought to popularize it. When the great mass of the soldiers were at length content and preferred Bragg, as we bea suit was commenced, and was tried some six years ago, lieve they do at this very hour, to any other chieftain, the outery against bim in the interior had reached its

On three several occasions, at leas , Gen. Bragg has been induced by this clamor to ask the President to relieve him. With all his devotion to the code and case went up to a higher court, and was in process of bence has manifested, as we believe, then and now, an litigation when the son died, a little over a year ago, unwise respect for the supposed but unreal popular been fully removed to the highest of all tribunals .- has now made it. The country cannot blame him, garians there was a Gorgey; and, in fact, all revolutions There seems to be no further movements in Northern Thus have the life pills been swallowed up in death and since the supposed exponents of the opinions of his countrymen have induced him to the adoption of this act of cowardice, we would on this occasion, as could have been done on no other in all his history, make the

> But this is simply impossible. From the day that the honest old veteran Zachary Taylor, declared, over his official signature, that he owed the victory at Buena Vista to the steadfast courage of Braxton Bragg, we have deemed every man stultified who has sought to question Bragg's courage. When te had the hardihood to retrest at Murfressboro, and again to eacrifice himself in order to save a little army-when we saw how these facts-we asserted, as we do to day, in the face of] Lee and Beauregard.

and prejudice, the country will award the full measure lost for which Gen. Lovell was responsible. of justice to the bravest, most sleepless, tireless and to speak thus of an officer whom we have never seen, and of whose minor personal peculiarities we know it of sycophants to worship the rising and detract from a natural sensitiveness to their reproaches.

time for men to prove themselves. The hour is at prejudice can ascribe to us, under the circumstances, The members of the Confederate Congress hum the more petent persons in effice are greater enemies than we may hand when the courage, patriotism and the souls of the Congress hum the more better than we may hand when the courage, patriotism and the souls of the courage hand when the courage has been the courage had been the c men are to be tested. The united endeavors of a united fortunes of the late General-in-Chief of the Army of

Every day c velops a rascality, either directly or indirectly to the detriment of the Covernment, which de-THE NEGRO AND THE WAR -The Charleston Cou- fends and is every day straining its resources for the quotes gold at \$20 for 1. Silver at \$16 a 18. The Gen. Quincy Adams Gilmore threw his first shell at the keeps alive the energies of hundreds of men in this com- rare opportunity for speculation in the metals. womar -- a striking illustration of the assertion which general and stupendous scale of telerated cheat. of gold and silver. Our information as to the value of the gratifying announcement is made that the receipts mineral, canvassed the country, and bought up more why waste breath on this topic? "It's like singing We have had shown to us, says the Richmond Whig, corn for eight and ten dollars a bushel, exchanged it psalms to a dead horse."- Pet. Register.

ployees—will find scoundrels to take adventage of it order to fill their pockets.-Richmond Enquirer.

THE YANKEE CAPITAL SAFE.—Emerson Etheridge Agent of the Post Office Department, to say that the the renegade West Tennesseean, has been slighted by Postmaster General has established a post office, to be the Yankee Government, and has become very strong called the "Northern Army of Virginia," and ap-pointed Captain John L. Eubank, postmester. Said letters written to the Chicago Times he attempts to office is to follow Gen. Lee's army wherever it may go, show the people how they are humbugged. The satiriand postmasters in this State and other States, finding | cal rascal gets off the following on the "Entety of the

At present, however, the capital is sale and the army is safe. This amazing statement is made by the Administration organs, and the people are expected to be jubilant over the fact. Safe! Shameful, humiliating confession. Safe from what? Safe from capture by the rebels, whom we have been fighting for nearly three as ragged, starving , and dirty; to whom . we at first refused to accord the rights of beligerents; with whom, I would also state that the Post Office Department, in for a long time we refused to exchange prisoners; whose privateersmen we loudly boasted we would hang as pirates! Safe from the capture of the rebels, whose miliwas broken and entirely exhausted! Safe from the capture by the rebels, to conquer whom we are now colled upon to raise the pitiful number of three hundred thousand more men, in addition to the seventeen hundred steamer, Judge Ould received from Gen. Hitchcock a reply to his fair proposals—the same heretofore submitted to Gen. Meredith. The authorities at Washington Besides, how are we going to emancipate, conficate, Besides, how are we going to emancipate, conficate, subjugate, amalgamate, by remaining "safe" in our cap gow, says:

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, RICHMOND, NOVEMBER 24, 1863.

1. A Court of Enquiry baving been convened at Jackson, Miss., by Special Orders, No. 41, from this office, dated February 18, 1862, amended by Special Orders, No. 43, of February 20, 1863, to examine and report the facts and circumstances attending the capture of the city of New Orleans by the enemy, in April, 1862, and the defence of the city by the Confederate troops under command of Maj Gen. Mansfield Lovell, together with their opinion thereon; and the opinion is published for the benefit of all whom it may

II. OPINION OF THE COURT. The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, submit the following

CPINION 1. As against a land attack by any lorce the enemy veterans wa... along our streets with an air of con. greatly impaired by the withdrawal from him, by su-

2. The exterior line, as adopted and improved by him, was well devised, and rendered as strong as the means

of his command allowed. 3. Until the iron-clad gun-boats Louisiana and Mississippi should be ready for service, it was indis-pensably necessary to obstruct the navigation of the tion, is discussed, and the President contends that, whilst Mississippi River between Forts Jackson and St. the provision of the Permanent Constitution, in reference to Phillip. The raft completed under Gen. Lovell's direction was adequate for the purpose while in position; but it was swept away, and left the river unimpeded, tax uniform throughout the Confederate States. either by reason of some error in its construction, or neglect in preventing the accumulation of drift, or because of insuperable mechanical difficulties, as to which this court feels unprepared to give an opinion. Gen. Lovell communicated to the Government no opinion as to the insecurity of the raft, nor any apprehension that It might be swept away, nor did he immediately make known that fact when it occurred. In this it is con-

sidered that he was remiss in his duty. 4. When the raft was swept away, Gen. Lovell, with great energy, immediately endeavored to replace it, and partially succeeded; but without fault on his part, this the Constitution, the ground for adding to their losses by last obstruction was broken by the carelessness of ves- an attempted adherence to the letter in violation of the sels of the "river defence flect" colliding with it, and by spirit of that instrument. No such purpose could have fire rafts drifting against it, and by the failure of the measure. But if we could believe him capable of an guard boats to pro ect it against night, expeditions of

5. The non-completion of the iron-clad gun-boats Louisiana and Mississippi made it impossible for the navy to co-operate efficiently with Gen. Lovell. 6. The so called river delence fleet was wholly useless as a means of resistance to the enemy, for which

Gen. Lovell was in no wise responsible. 7. Under the existing circumstances, the passage of the forts by the enemy's fleet could not have been pre- be in accordance with the vote taken in one or both houses vented by General Lovell with any means under his at the last session I shall, therefore, until we are able to control; and the forts being passed, the fall of New Or- pursue the precise mode required by the Constitution, in his official reports he screen defficers who before and leans was inevitable, and its evacuation a military ne- which you are bound to impose for the defence of the

ricane of war is raging in all its tury. Union, harmony and consider should prevail. Some persons of position in being and impartially on the whole being of steel, three-fourths of an inch in thickness, yet been given to the public, we became cognizant of of New Orleans thus became imminent, all necessary property of the people. soldiers of the Confederacy, who, amidst all the hardst ps She is 220 feet long, 20 feet beam, and 12 feet deep. the late disaster at Chattanooga, that history, if it-can public property available for milcommenced immediately. The failure to take these Within twelve menths from to day, when fact after timely steps caused the lesses of property that occur-

> 9. The failure of Gen. Lovell to give proper orders sell-sacrificing General who has led an army in all this to Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith for the retirement of his values, augments in constantly increasing proportions the terrible war. We have no inducement, at this moment, command from Chalmette is not sufficiently explained, price of all commodities, and so depreciates all and is, therefore, regarded as a serious error.

across the rapidan; the immediate exertions of the Federal Fleet toward the reduction of Charleston:

| But of whose finite personal peculiarrics we know and of whose finite personal peculiarrics we know and of the morals and of the still more fatal influence on the morals and of the character of the people to which I have already adverted.

| Orleans with his command was not demanded by his character of the people to which I have already adverted. I am personal peculiarrics we know the first people to which I have already adverted. I am personal peculiarrics we know the first people to which I have already adverted. I am personal peculiarrics we know the first people to which I have already adverted. solely by a sense of duty, and regardless of fice of himself and his troops, though it explains i self inflexible adherence to a limitation of the currency at a any effect they may have noon ourselves. It is the hab- upon the ground of sympathy for the population and fixed sum is an indispensable element of any system of fi-

on the master-rolls, something should be done to make the glory of the South, but they are entitled to their share of shore for they have been to exist, but from the very fact of numbers in actual service have been to the circumstances and his position. The share of shore from those of grove for they have had their share of shore from those of shore from the shore of shore from those of shore from those of shore from the shore from those of shore from those of shore from those of shore from those of shore from the shore

to do so simply because, under the circumstances, we delayed by the failure of its President to receive his substituted for the outstanding currency, its entire amount deem the tribute deserved, and beccause malignity and orders in due time, and that session was protracted by will be available to the holder, and Government will be in orders in due time, and that session was protracted by the taking of testimony under the order of the War Department as to the conduct of navai officers on duty in is, therefore, demanded, as well by the interest of the credition enabling it, beyond the reach of any probable contingency, to prosecute the war to a successful issue. It is, therefore, demanded, as well by the interest of the credition enabling it. Department No 1. This order was rescinded, thus iter as of the country at large, that the evidences of public South put forth in one mighty effort more, would bear Tennessee, he shall ever have the consciousness of the consc us swiftly, safely over the breakers, and the ordeal is knowing that there are those who have lost everything the court. The testimony refered to, although appear-

III. The Court of Inquiry in the foregoing case is

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

A WIDE DIFFERENCE.-The Tetersburg Register all who are improperly absent, by putting an end to the welfare of its traducers. "To make all out of the Gov- Richmond Enquirer of yesterday quotes gold at \$11 We have passed through three eventfull months since erament you can" is the only living principle which 60 to \$12 50. Silver \$9 5) to \$10 50. Here is a doing service for which negroes may be found competent.

Petersburg Express of yesterday. We know nothing of the source whence the Richpreceding their publication. In these reports, we have | Legislation is required providing for the exercise of tem the most perfect confidence, else they would not appear | porary authority, especially in Postal Department and the

The price of gold in Raleigh, we learn, from one of by the bold and reckless assertion that slavery was a the hands employed with bread, at the government the papers published there, is twenty-five for one. — in commanding generals so much of the discretionary powattempt and effort made by the so-called friends and of corn among the farmers in the vicinity. . Conse- silver over what is sneeringly and most unpatriotically shall require. assuming champions of the negro have only tended to quently, a treaty was effected between the blue stone called "Confederate Fodder." It must be the opinion his injury and have only increased the incidental and makers and the farmers, that, the government permitotherwise curable evils of servitude. What if the ting, they would swap blue stone (which is very valua- doesn't?—as some design—intend to run away from it execute the cartel for the exchange of prisoners. But the Yankees take and occupy Lookout Mountain? The ble for soaking seed wheat to secure it against worms) and leave it in its strait, that if Confederate credit is patriotism of the people had preved equal to every secrifice Yankees take and occupy Lookout Mountain? The ble for soaking seed wheat to secure it against worms; and recognises the rights for corn, giving I b. of blue stone for one bushel of corn. how much Bank stocks. State money, bow much Bank stocks. State money, bow much Bank stocks. State money, bow much Bank stocks. excite against her the hungry, howling borde of Yankee glad to avail themselves of the arrangement, and laid lands and negroes he may fancy himself to be worth, is success. miscreants, was uttered, not from "Lookout," but from in as much blue stone as they would need. Some worth enough to pay his funeral expenses, no matter others, however, exchanged all their spare corn for the how economical may be the mode of his burial. But

> GEORGE N. SANDERS-HIS MISSION ABROAD .- The Mr. Goerge N. Sanders has been drawn from his cov- coming up he destroyed the wagons. er, in Pamlico, by the ram question. He declares that he has had nothing to do with the rams at Birkenhead. His innocent and lawful mission is to contract for six
>
> Came through the town, but saw nothing of them.
>
> Heavy tiring was heard yesterday in the direction of any way. They are to be plated, to be sure, so as to | Wheeler's cavalry and the enemy. freight as may be desirable. These steamers, he contends, are perfectly lawful, and he professes his willingness to tell Lord Palmerston-confidentially, I presume, where they are now being built, and to give him all needed particulars. Mr. Sanders is quite frank in the matter. He admits that his steamers might very readily be converted into men-of war, and that once at Charleston or Wilmington with the mails, the Confederate Government, making him a suitable compensation, might arm and use them. That would, however, be no affair of his, nor of the British Government. Pity Mr. Laird enemy in a huddle on the bridge over Wolf river, slaughtcould not make out that his rams were intended to carry ering the enemy. Three hundred Yankees were driven inthe mail, and that the iron beaks were only to be used to the river, until it was filled with dead hor es and Tankees. Forty prisoners were captured. The road was torn in plowing their way into some of the shallow harbors up at saultsburg and Graham's Creek, and the bridge over of the Southern Coast-the plating giving them the Cypress Creek, near Chewalla, was destroyed. Our loss necessary momentum. It took Mr. Sanders to conceive | was 25 killed and 75 wounded, including Capt. Gains of of such a happy idea. Englishmen are not up to such Rangers.

inventions. But, with all his ingenuity, I am disposed to think that.Mr. Sanders' mail steamers will meet the fate of Mr. Laird's rams. Police Constable Russell will take charge of them, after having a confidential conversation with Mr. Adams, and perhaps, Mr. Walker. The Washington Government has only to be firm in the matter. Mr. Lincoln has only to put that foot down, to compel England, just as she is now situated, to stop every thing which can aid the enemies of the Republic. Russel will do what he thinks necessary, law or no law, and await the meeting of Parliament.

BRECHER IN A DILEMMA .- The Liverpool Courier, in a notece of Henry Ward Beecher's speech at Glas-

" At the close of his address, a gentleman in the triumph. body of the room, completely posed him by reading a The ladies (?) of New York, Brooklyn and Williams | clause from the United States Constitution, in which burg are holding a fair for "the benefit of the colored slavery is made legal, and by asking whether Mr.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association. Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1865 by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The President rapidly reviews the events of the past year, remarking, whilst success has not equalled our expectations, we have checked the enemy everywhere in his

Our relations with foreign nations are discussed at considerable length. The President regre's there has been no improvement since his message of January last; and that the conduct of European nations is less impartial, and in some cases has assumed a character positively unfriend Commissioners were sent abroad for the purpose of entering into negotiations proper to fix the relations, rights and obligations of the Confederate and U. States, under treaties entered into with foreign nations, prior to the separation which has taken place. But this tender, on our part, has been declined. Hence, as we have been rejused the benesufficient desence of the city of New Orleans; but his fit of those treaties, they certainly have ceased to be ength so thoroughly appreciated that one of Bragg's ability to hold that line against such an attack was binding; and in the opinion of the President, our relations with European Nations are now controlled exclusively by the general rules of the law of nations.

Legislation upon the subject of our finances is earnest! recommended Although the magnitude and duration of the war was not at first anticipated, still the resources of the country are so ample, and the spirit of the people so devoted to its cause

that relief is within our reach. direct taxation, cannot be carried into effect by the mode pointed out, it is plain that the duty of Congress is to execute the general intent of the Constitution, by making the

These considerations are greatly enforced by the reflec tion that an attempt to apportion the taxes amongst States, some of which are wholly or partially in the occupation of hostile forces, would subvert the whole intention of the framers of the Coastilution, and be productive of the most revolting injustice, instead of that just correlation between axation and representation which it was their purpose to secure. With a large vortion of some of the States occupied by the enemy, what justice would there be in imposing on the remainder the whole amount of taxation of the entire State in proportion to its representation? What else would this be in effect than to increase the burden of those who are the heaviest sufferers by the war, and make our inability to protect them from invasion, as we are required to do by been entertained, and no such result contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. It may add weight to these considerations, if we reflect that, although the Constitution ravided that it should go inte operation with a represertation temporarily distributed among the States, it expressly ordains, after providing for a census within three years. hat this temporary distribution of representative power is to endare until such enumeration shall be made. Wou'd any one argue, that because a census cannot be made within the fixed period, Government must, at the expiration of that period perish for want of a Representative body. In any aspect in which the subject can be viewed, I am led to the onclusion already announced, and which is understood to country, in any other practicable mode, which shall dis-

n your former legislation you have sought to avoid the fact is developed and truth assumes the place of passion red; but there was comparatively but little property no stress of circumstances will that amount be exceeded. No possible mode of using the credit of the Govetnment can be so disastrous as one which distarbs the basis of all exchanges and renders impossible all calculations of future 10. The proposition of Gen. Lovell to return to New be added the still more fatal influence on the morals and outstanding can only be protected in the recovery of 11. Gen. Lovell displayed great energy and an un- their just claims by substituting for notes some other final redemption of the whole debt. The President recommends to the consideration of Congress the report of the Secretary of the, Treasury and hopes it will engross the consid eration of that body until disposed of in the manner best adapted to attain the important results which the country

the war. He recommends the restoration to the army of tails and placing in the ranks able bodied men now employed as wagoners, nurses, cooks, and other employees He concurs in the opinion expressed by the Secretary of War, Lat there is no ground for the objection that a new provision to include those who furnished substitutes under any former call, would be a breach of contract. The acfreasury, for which Bub-Secretaries are recommended.

In conclusion, the President adverts to the savage ferocity of the enemy in conducting the war, and holds up to

DALTON, Dec. 5th, 1863. Seven Yankee prisoners, captured near Cleveland, by squad under Capt. Rhodes, of Wharton's cavalry, were brought here to-day. Two of them formed a part of a guard with dispatches from Gen. Sherman, going towards London correspondent of the New York Times says: horses and four mules, but the enemy's reinforcements Charlesten. Capt. R. also captured two waggons, six Union citizens reported three or four Yankee regiments

encamped near Cleveland. Some of Capt. Rhodes', men

fast mail steamers, not war vessels at all, nor armed in Athens, Tenn., supposed to be an engagement between run the blockade with the mails, and are to carry such THE YANKEE ARMY MOVING ON EAST TENNESSEE. DALTON, Dec. 6th, 1863. A gentleman from Chattanooga to-day says that the main

body of the Yankes army has left that place for East Tennessee. Osteri aus' division was at Huntsville. The encmy's pickets are et McFarland Springs. GEN. LEE'S SUCCESSES. [Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.] WATERFORD, Dec. 7th, 1863.

Gen. Lee has just concluded a special raid on the Memphis & Charleston Rail Road. He drove the enemy into Pocapeuld on the 2nd inst., and crossed the forests safely to his district. On the 4th, Chalmer's command drove the McCulloch's staff and Lieut. Harriss of the first Mississippi

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 7, 1863 Congress met to-day-a quorum in both Houses. The President's message will not be delivered until-to-morrow. In the Senate two bills were introduced. One repealing all laws authorizing exemptions, and to prevent the enrollment of substitutes in the military service; and one reducing the list of persons exempt from military duty. In the House a resolution was presented to form a joint

committee of both Houses, to consider the currency question, and report speedily measures for the action of Con-Mr. Foote presented a number of resolutions, which were coldly received by the House, which seems ill-disposed to waste time in useless discussion.

The deepest interest concentrates around the currency The feeling of the members seem cheerful in reference to the condition of the country, and confident of cur final

LONGSTREET'S RETREAT.

BRISTOL, Dec. 7th, 1863. There is no longer any doubt that Longstreet has raised soldiers." An advertisement in the Herald says: "Let Beecher and his friende were contending for the old in consequence of heavy reinforcements having been reat Freeport, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grand's, there is an immense amount of cotton—estimated at 10,000 below to the free is an immense amount of cotton—estimated at 10,000 below to the free is an immense amount of cotton—estimated at 1 ist) mentions a chaplain in the Federal army, who has poor and needy ones; it matters not how little, but do must be contending for these contending for these direction of Morristown by persons from Blountaville. which failed to explode, have been examined and found to contain none of the delectable composition found in those contain none of the delectable composition for the same manufacture is an immense amount of contain none of the same manufacture is an immense amount of contain none of the same manufacture is an immense amount of contain none of the delectable composition for the same manufacture is an immense amount of contain none of the same manufacture is an immense amount o contain none of the delectable composition found in those Bagdad is on the Mexican side, and at the the river.

Bagdad is filled with wagons loaded with cotton.—
Bagdad is on the Mexican side, and at the month of the river.

Bagdad is filled with wagons loaded with cotton.—
Bagdad is on the Mexican side, and at the month of the river.

Bagdad is on the Mexican side, and at the completely impaper; that a Federal soldier had sold a colored lad, the river.

Counter the most greatently received and loaded with cotton.—
Bagdad is on the Mexican side, and at the month of the river.

Soldier had sold a colored lad, the river.

Soldie