March 19th, 18-3-1 26th, 1863-2 A growing impression prevails that during the present year, 1864, the destiny of the country for good or for evil, so far as the present war is concerned, will be definitely fixed, and that therefore upon the efforts and the sacrifices of this year more will depend than upon the whole time that has preceded it-since the com mencement of the war.

With this year the present Confederate currency must assume another form or finally pass away. The war cannot be carried on at the present high prices which are the result of our deranged and depreciated currency. Congress cannot set a newer and better cursomehow retired and got out of the way, and the present Congress has only got about six weeks to work They will decide upon the preliminaries in se. cret session, and we presume conduct the debate with

If Congress be enabled satisfactorily to arrange the currency and the army before the 17th of February certainly be entitled to the credit which is due to industry and hard work. But of course no measures that would meet the existing emergency could give gatisfaction, since any measures either of taxation or of funding, calculated to restore our finances, must be com pulsery in their character and heavy in amount. They must and will bear hard upon very many people, es. It is in regard to these that we feel the largest measure ordinate branch of the government. of concern.

Wilmington.

Winter compagn on the coasts of North and South Carolina, increase, and the deep-laid plot which began with Grapt's retreat from Ringgold developes itself rapidly. The Yankee preparations are so nearly complete hat we may look for the first blow within a week or two. Charleston and Savasnah are both menaced, but the opinstreng h daily. The President and the War Department They know that the enemy's fleet is now large enough and enough of his-troops idle to enable them 10 make a combined, simultaneous attack on the three points named. Many men and great vigilance will be reuired to ensure the defeat of all the assaults. It is no secret that proper dispositions have been decided upon.— This matter was, no doubt, fully discussed when Gen. Lee

Wi mington is of special interest to both parties. It is ed, and imports are becoming of rare occurrence, but the a are such as to forbid hope of a complete stoppage of blockade running, save by the capture This has been definitely agreed upon by the ashington, and already the premonitory sympvisible. It is believed that Butler had concentra-000 men at Washington, N. C., and no longer than were destroyed. The fleet, numbering now twenty six sail, awai souly the arrival of the Dunderberg and other iron clads, and additional mento commence opera- a much better light If Wilmington is taken, Charleston falls by an at-

Fortunately we have an able and vigilant General in command at Wilmington. We take it for granted that the Preto hold the place are in position, ready to be concentrated at a mement's warning. Past experience has us New Orleans, Donelson, Roanoke Island, and other that he will do his whole duty in the approaching crisis, we await the attack on Wilmington, Charleston and Sa-

The above, which appeared as an editorial in the Richmond Whig of Saturday, the 2d inst., caused not a little talk and excitement here yesterday, as it was very natural that it should do. The idea of an attack

itely and positively on the subject, and although all Republic." the probabilities seem to indicate the approach of active operations upon our coasts, still we feel assured dangers that threaten us, and thus render them doubly that the Whig's surmises are based upon no clearer dangerous by neglecting the use of the proper means data than those in our possession and upon which our to avert them, neither do we advocate any servile ada- either of the belligerent powers that requires to have it own remarks have recently been predicated. We think lation of our governmental authorities, or any unrea- to that one which will give but the largest price for that our authorities both here and at Richmond looked soning approval of all their measures. We only contend it? Is that unlawful." The learned Attorney-Genean early day. The best information from the able than of an unfavorable construction justice and enemy's lines in North Carolina represents good faith to public servants struggling under innum- to judge whether there was anything improper in the the arrival of heavy reinforcements. They have erable difficulties demand that it should receive the foran armed as well as a transport fleet easily disposable | mer construction. We contend also that the leaders of Information from the North goes to show that an expe. a people-those possessing influence in moulding or to be made at any point on the Atlantic coast, it would by to be blamed for publishing despairing views and deappear that Wilmington or Savannah would be that pressing public firmness, as military officers would be threstening, and we know not what a day or an hour ackt to moral treason, if not worse. may bring forth. We trust that when the hour of trial comes, we may be prepared for the emergency.

Daily Journal, 4th.

grass by sundry genera's of the army of Tennessee. He Elizabeth for one of the enemy's blockaders, and in enthe soldiers already in the field. That this should be aground. The Bendigo is a small vessel, and we supseen to before additional levies are ordered. He also pose would hardly draw over 6 or 61/2 feet of water. thinks that Congress should raise the pay of the privates, and contends that if furloughs are stopped as Castle, as reported by us yesterday, that was ashore on the statute. Gentlemen, I think nothing of the kind has been recommended, the effect will be to increase de our coast, although, at the time we reported it, the will not desert. If they cannot, he thinks they will.

by Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, while his headquarters brought her on our coast at the time when the firing was a Goldsboro, on the subject of furloughs for the experiment would have said—You shall not sell guspowder, you shall not sell guspowder. It is not sell guspowder, you shall not sell guspowder, you shall not sell guspowder, you shall not sell guspowder. It is not sell guspowder, you shall not sell guspowder, you shall not sell guspowder. It is not sell guspowder, you shall not sell guspowder, you shall not sell guspowder. It is not sell guspowder, you shall not sell guspowder, you shall not sell guspowder. It is not sell guspowder, you shall not sell guspowder, you shall not sell guspowder. It is not sell guspowder, you shall not sell guspowder, you shall not sell guspowder. It is not sell guspowder, you shall not sell guspowder, you shall not sell guspowder. I were at Goldsboro', on the subject of furloughs, &c., occurred. We have no information about the Roslin then explode in different parts of the kingdom, and which the correspondent savs was a welcome document. Castle, and do not know where she is or whether she is which would have complained very heartily if they had to the soldiers of his command.

No doubt it is exceedingly desirable that everything should be done to make the rank and file of the army satisfied with their position and treatment-satisfied that their country esteems them and appreciates their services. This is certainly the surest way to stop de-

South Carolina, died at Newberry, in that State, on the 27th ult. Judge O'NEAL must have been eighty years of age, or over.

APPOINTED .- It will be seen by our telegraph to-day that Hon. GEO. DAVIS, of North Carolina, has been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate Attorney General of the Confederate States. Daily Journal- 4th.

noon in the direction of Shallotte. It was said to have proceeded from the enemy's blockading vessels firing at a new steamer called the Roslin Castle, bound for Wilmington. We do not know the result, but we suppose that the vessel was lest or run ashore.

THE Special Service Hero, Self Detailed, is the title of a rhyming satire printed at the office of the Southern Punch, Richmond, Va., price One Dollar .-\$40 for a hundred copies. Orders sent to Wx. B CAMPBELL, office Southern Punch, Richmond, Va.

nection with that paper.

repealing all existing exemptions except such as are ex- the case is aggravated now we need hardly say tended to the officers of the State and Confederate Gov-

this bill, virtually turned over to the President.

We do not know whether this bill greatly affects the question. Some exemptions there must and will be, and some details also. At first blush it would look as though the House shrank from the responsibility involved in the settlement of this question and was disposed to cast it all upon the Executive, but, upon reflection, we do not think that such is the motive at the bottom of the proposed legislation.

The great difficulty with all laws and systems has ever been their abuse or defective execution. All human laws and institutions administered by human agency must be liable to abuse, and are abused to a greater or less extent. There are evils and abuses likely to be developed in the operation of any law, which no human prescience can anticipate or provide for, and which practice alone can make manifest, and ments for funding until the present mass of paper is practical remedies alone can remedy or prevent. By yet wish that some proper acknowledgment should be leaving the regulation of this question of details and made. In compliance with wishes so expressed, we inexemptions within the power of the Executive, perhaps sert this brief notice, which, from the facts placed beit is thought that the appropriate remedies can be fore us, we presume to be amply merited promptly applied to any abuses or evasions as soon as they develope themselves and are brought to the attention of the Department, which probably could not be the case were the whole matter fixed by positive enactment, as it has been heretofore.

It is plain that a good deal might be said for and a gainst this bill, as we think we have shown above, but since quite as much, if not more can be said for than against it, we naturally incline to the favour able side-to believe that the bill has been gotten up in good faith, with a view to meet the present emergency of the country and pecially persons in the army or compelled to go into it. not to cyade responsibility by casting it upon a co-

The truth is that the action of all our authorities demands from every patriot not only a fair but a liberal construction. It would be folly to deny that this year, while it holds out to the eye of hope the chance of a fav. weable and honorable conclusion of the war, also contains the elements of a most severe and trying crisis, mington is to be the point of main attack gains to meet which will require that all the available energies of the Confederacy shall be put forth, not reluctantly, not evasively, not standing upon the mere letter, not stickling and haggling and quibbling, and invoking tous question. It is a question the importance of the sanctity of the law and the spirit of the constitution to defend-not liberty-but personal ease, heaped up gain or cherished speculations. We reverence the constituthe only port of any importance left us, as the enemy is tien-we oppose invasions on the rights of the people deepest, almost anguish, that one feels that such a queswell aware. His blockading fleet has been largely increasfor law and order. But neither Johnny Cope in his cry of beef! beef! nor Shylock in his attempted exaction of his pound of flesh come up to cur ideals of law and erder : nor, we confess, do some in the present day who Sunday last the sait wo ke some twenty miles from Wil- seek to embarrass the government and certainly do jeopardize the cause by legal quibbles, show to us in

The utmost nerve-the firmest front, the most undaunted courage, will be required during the coming twelve months from all who are charged with the man-agement of affairs in our country, or whose position the leave and license of his Majesty, for the purpose agement of affairs in our country, or whose position taught the executive not to repeat the delays which cost gives them any influence in forming or guiding public distory course now would bring down upon sentiment. Moral courage-the power to resist the him the namemons condemnation of the people. Confident approaches of despondency, and the faculty of commu- cerned in the equipping, furnishing out, or armnicating this power to others, will need greatly to be ing any ship or vessel with intent or in order that such called into exercise: for we have reached that point in our revolution which is inevitably reached in all revolutions, when gloom and depression take the place of hope and enthusiasm-when despair is fatal and despondency is even more to be dreaded than defeat. In within a certain limited number of days is sufficiently such a time we can understand the profound wisdom of startling to arouse apprehensions in the minds of the the Roman Senate in giving thanks to the general who which I own I think was perfectly lawful; or whether Now, although this article assumes to speak so defin- the Roman arms, "because he had not despaired of the or any other English port (and there is certainly no ev-

We do not mean that we should shut our eyes to the sion. That is the question." His lordship continued upon a movement as likely to be made at that where any measure admits more readily of a favor- rol, I own, rather to my surprise, declined giving an dition is in course of preparation. If any new attack is gu ding public opinion in an hour like this, are as greatpoint. This is all we know about the matter. The en who told their forces in the presence of an enemy that emy evid nily contemplates some movement on the they were already whipped, and they had better run coast. His plans have not yet been developed, and of away or surrender. But such, we regret to say, is the course noted they are, what movement he will make must | tone of too many papers, especially in North Carolina remain a matter of conjecture. The times are certainly such a tone is suicidal, and we confess we think it is

A correspondent who signs himself " Private," re- would seem that in the doubtful light of Sunday mornmonstrates against the propositions urged upon Con- ing, the Bendigo mistook the wreck of the Steamer insists that the government does not sufficiently feed deavoring to run between her and the shere got

It was the Bendigo, therefore, and not the Roslin sertions. If the men can get furloughs, he thinks they general impression here was that the vessel fired at was the Roslin Castle, probably based on the fact that she their protection entered into the heads of Attention is called to General Orders No. 5, issued was to have left Nassau on such a day as would have those who framed this statue, otherwise they

> THERE is no news to-day by telegraph of special importance. The snow storm in Virginia necessarily

doubtful. No doubt the object is to keep speculative HON. J. BELTON O'NEAL, Chief Justice of the State of | characters in the dark and prevent their making such a evade the law. But these people are most apt by hook or by crook to find out what is coming, and the innocent holders of Confederate currency, bonds, or other property, or bona fide dealers, are the persons whom the storm is likely to overtake upprepared, and who will thus run the risk of being " left out in the cold." Any sudden change, for which people are unprepared, must work serious loss, inconvenience and suffering. When FIRING.—There was heavy firing Sunday after- people are forewarned they are said truly to be at least half armed. If not forewarned, people are thus far liable to be taken-at a disadvantage, and those so liable are wish that the loss should fall.

There is little from any other point, and perhaps where there is little to comment upon it is safest to in-

Let us, before concluding, have a word to add upon that very original topic-the weather. Ever since 1864 set in we have had weather of the most trying kind .-Cold, creeping, depressing, suicide-suggesting, cold-pro-THE Senior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, en- ducing, sniveling, nose-weeping, throat-cheaking, headters this New Year's upon the fortieth year of his con- swelling, sneezing, snorting, nigger-hiring weather.— Weather characteristic of the season, which, to our sides. One openly buying every munition of war (and public.

and which even Christmes, in the best of times, is un-The Military Committee of the House reports a bill able to redeem or even render tolerable. How much

WE are indebted to the courtery of Filot Dosser, of the Steamship " Wild Darrell," from Nazeau, for copies of the The whole question of details and exemptions is, by Liverpool Post and Mercu y of the 15 h and 16th of N vember. All their most important news has been anticipa ted by more direct arrivals

THE EIGHT INSTANT .- Friday next, the 8th instant. will be the anniversary of the glorious " Victory of Chalmette," achieved by Jackson and his gallant volunteers, over the flower of the British Regulars. The Louisianians, now denizens of the Town of Wilmington, propose to celebrate the occasion by a dinner, to which we acknowledge the honor of au invitation.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE -- We have before us more than one communication expressive of sincere thanks to Mr. McGREAL, Police Officer, by parties whose goods (stolen from their houses) had been recovered by the energy and perseverance of that officer. who rejused to accept any pecuniary ack lowledgment. These parties, unwilling to parade their names in point.

The Alexandra Cast.

The case of the Alexandra seized at Liverpool by the authorities of the British government on the ground that she was built for the Confederate government and in tended to do war service for the South, was tried be fore the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchaquer, and a with the ruling of the Chief Baron, was against the government, and in favor of the claimants of the vessel .-It is known that the Crewn lawyers took exception to the full Court on the 17th of November. The result of the new trial has not reached this country, at least it is not yet known in the Confederacy. Perhaps the day the ground taken by the Chief Baron in the first trial may not be uninteresting. We find them given or stated in the supplement to the Liverpool Post of the 16th

"The case," sa'd the Chief Baron to the jury, " you have to decide on the present occasion is no doubt one not merely of great importance, but really is a momenwhich it is impossible to exaggerate, and which one approaches with varied sentiments. One certainly is a feeling of the deepest regret that such a question should ever have arisen; and I cannot help expressing the who are connected with us by the dearest possible ties common language, common laws, and a common literature, and above all-I say, above all these-a strong desire for constitutional freedom." His lordship observed that should there be a condemnation of the versel, certain parties would be guilty of a misdemeasur. The law of the case was to be found in the 7th scetion of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and that section was as

"And be it jurther enacted, that it any person within any part of the United Kingdom, or in any part of army of our invaders. first had and obtained as aforesaid, equip, turnish, fit out, or arm and procure to be equipped, furnished, fitted out or armed, or shall knowingly aid, assist, or be conship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any loreign prince, and so on, that person is guilty of a m'sdemeanor, is liable to fine and imprisonment, and the vessel is forfeited and may be seized

shall propose to you is this, whether you think that this vessel was merely in the course of building for the purhad suffered the greatest disaster that ever overtook | there was any intention that in the port of Liverpool dence of any other) the vessel should be equipped, fitted out, and furnished, or armed for the purpose of aggres-

I will state to you why I put the questien I did to the Attorney-General. I said, "Do you mean to say that a man cannot make a vessel intending to sell it to answer to a question which I thought very plain and very clear. You saw what passed; I must leave you manner in which I (so to express it) command with the Attorney are all on the law, so that we might really unders chother, and that I might have my you please, by the contents of his. Gentlemen, the tion. But, I think by this time, having read to you these matters, you are lawyers enough to answer it course I have not made it a ship of war at present; will and with full intention to keep the same. you buy it?"-if that is perfectly lawful, surely it is lawful for the United States to say, " Make us a vesse of such and such description, and when you have made it send it to us." Now the learned counsel certainly matter. It was said-But it you allow this you repeal What that statute meant to provide for was own, I think, by no means the protection of the belligerent powers. I do not think

said, you shall not sell gunpowder, you shall not sell

out to your entire satisfaction as to justify a verdict in that direction. Bu', gentledisposal of their property as would be calculated to men, I do not propose to put that to you. . . The offence against which this information is directed is the "equipping, farnishing, fitting out, or arming." Gentleman, I have looked, so that I might not go wrong (as we have the advantage of baving it here,) at Webster's American Dictionary, a work of the greatest learning, research, and ability. No one can complain that I refer to that. It appears there that to "equip" is "to furnish with arms." In the case of a ship especially is "tofurnish and complete with with arms." That is what is meant by "equipping." "Furnish" is given in every dictionary as the same thing as "equip." "To fit out" is "to furnish and supply," as to fit out a privateer. And I own that my opinion is that "equip," "furnish," "fit out," or "arm," all mean precisely the seldom those upon whom the country could reasonably same thing. I do not mean to say that is is absolutely necessary (and I think that the learned Attorney-General is right in that,) it is not perhaps necessary that

the vessel should be armed at all points. In conclusion his lordship said :-But the question is, was there any intention that in the port of Liverpool, or in any other port, she should

The Exemption Question -The Next Twelve dall notions, is the most unpleasant of the whole year, they have a right to do it, and the subjects of this counthem a vay the other buying whatever they can, and probably endeavouring to run the blockade, or to smuggie in some way or other the same description of munitions of war. Gentlemen, if you think the object was to equip, furnish, fit out, or arm that vessel at Liv. erpool, then that is a sufficient matter. But if you think the of ject really was to build a ship in obedience to an order, and in compliance with a contract. leaving it to those who brought it to make what use they thought fit of it, then it appears to me that the Foreign Eulistmen Act has not been in any degree broken.

> For the Journal. HAMILTON, N. C., Jan. 3rd 1864.

MRSRS. EDITORS :- If the enclosed oath and parole you can publish them in order to show the citizens of North Carolina and Virginia what they may expect should they ever meet with the unparalelled misfortune e come nader the rule of " Beast Butler."

The oath is Lincoln's and the parole is added by the Beast himself. The time set for the people of Eastern North Carolina is the 19th of January, inst. All persons who do not come forward and take the oath and give their parole within that time are to be seized and held as prisoners of war, and their property confiscated to the use of the United States Government. Persons can leave their lines within that time, but they will be allowed to bring nothing with them except fifteen pounds of meat to each member of families. These things which I have mentioned above are not in the extract, but they are in the General Order No. 49, with much more, which I will endeavor to give you at length as hearly as I can recollect. Having been engaged in scouting in the lower counties for sometime past, I have had frequent opportuni-

ties of observing for myself the way in which the citi-

zons of Eastern North Carolina are treated by the Yarkee vandals. Near the posts of Plygouth and Weshington they have established trading stands, and their trade is carried on in this way : Any citizen can special jury. The verdict of the jury, in accordance pass the outer post, provided they carry anything to sell; at the next post, half a mile distant, is the trading nart where their produce is bought by the Yankee soldiers at their own price They pay a Buffalo twenty cents to carry the order the verdict, and that a new trial was to be had before to Major E H. Willis, in Plymouth, a miserable old Buffalo, who for many years has been a citizen of the place and had the esteem and confidence of the peo- and were constantly urging him forward toward Geororder, it he is a good union man that sends it, and for believing that he had a sufficient number of men for so I also remember Capts. Couch and Loe of some Ala for the trial was further postponed. In the meantime this he receives twenty cents also. The order is then great an advance, waited month after month to strengthcarried to Brig. Gen. Wessels for approval, who also en his position and to organize. Gen. Halleck claims must have his twenty cents for writing his name. The order is then carried back to the picket stand and be Vicksburg. He admits that when at length he did fore the owner can get what he wants he must give a Buffalo, appointed for the purpose, one dollar to go and and brilliant nature, forcing the enemy out of Tennesget the articles. Frequently the amount of one man's ales will not reach a dollar and sixty cents, and in that The flanking and taking of Chattanooga he is forced the car and jumped out, while the cars were rank to ase he must go back home and bring something else also to admit as very efficient military movements .- A soldier named Evans, my cook, jumped after me. in order to get his request through the proper channels. The telegraphic pispatches embodied in the report cermerely ment on this in order to show to what imposi-

tions the people in the ecemy's lines are subjected.

General Order No. 49 is stuck up on the trees at the inner trading stand. In addition to what I have before pentioned, is an order to "all persons, between the ages of 18 and 45, both white and black," to report to the a ent for its defence. Before the fall of Roanoke Island the counties lying on the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds turnished nearly all of the provisions consumed

PROVUST MARSHAL'S OFFICE. / PLYMOUTH, N. C., DEC. 2'81, 1843. Er Extract from General Order No. 49 dated Head

those who are toyal and well disposed towards the Govern- side of the case. The officers so severely criticized are Tennessee. I had also to cross the Duck and Edwin-"Now," continued his lordship, "the question that I ling citizen within this District, having been afforded; and lic know nothing, and possibly Gen. Rosecranz could "dogout." You can imagine the ecstatic thrill of do pose of being delivered in pursuance of a contract, Government, except as a prisoner of war, on paro'e or in

of the United States, asking or receiving any favor, protecfore their request can be heard, or any act done in their tions of the public, in regard to Rostcrarz's campaign, my lost clothing and baggage, I will return to the army. lavor by any officer of the United States within this Dis- ingeniously ignores the especial point of the public cen- Thank God I have still a strong arm, a willing bear to trict, or they can pursue, directly or indirectly, any trade, sure, which was that the reinforcements so hurriedly and an untarnished sword to wield in my country's sabusiness or calling, (except manual labor for their own support.) and all contracts, sales, conveyances, acts and transactions watever, made or done by and with persons who, having been cit zens of the United States, and living leased from the siege of Vicksburg. We demand nain the Eastern part of the State of North Carolina, or either | turally, of a General-in-Chief, that he should look over the role, shall be void and of no effect, or to be heard in any ted, must take and subscribe the following Oath, set out in hand as well as then, and ought to have supplied the

learned Attorney-General declined to answer that quest that i will a sectorth faithfully support, protect and de-provided against the contingency. They had the men of President Devis, of January 12th, is now made the food the Co. stitution of the United States, and the Union on the Mississippi. Why were they scattered off over of suspending exchange, not withstanding that from Janua of the States thereunder; and that I will like manner Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana? What was Ar. ry to July, this "Message" had been in force, and was abide by and faithfully support all Acts of Congress passed vourselves. I think that answer ought to be, " Yes; a during the existing rebellion, with reference to slaves, so man may make a vessel." Nay, more, according to long and so far as not repeated, modified, or held void by march to Atlanto? the authority I have just read, he may make a vessel Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will in like manner abide by and taithand arm it, and then offer it for sale. So Story lays fully support all proclamations of the President down. But I meant, gentlemen, as I said then, if I had made during the existing rebellion, having reference got an affirmative answer to that que tion to put to slaves, so long and so far as not modified and then say to the United States, "I have got a copital vessel, it can easily be turned into a ship of war; of diagly, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever,

By command of Brig. General H. W. WESSELLS. STEPHEN MOFFITT.

For the Journal. Army Letters and Papers. NEAR ORANGE C. H., VA., December 29th, 1863. Messrs. Fulton & Price, Editors Journal:

Please request through your Journal the "Postmost ers" of North Carolina to send all of our mail matter

arms. Why all Birmingham would have been in arms. which are hinged so many vital interests, is now fairly before Congress, the special committee to whom the fate of a single campaign. It proposes to concentrate the issue and meet its responsibility. The law as it row course of building. I do not know what conclusion question was referred in the House of Representative every energy in one grand, desperate blow, which, if it stands is not within the spirit of the laws of war, and since puts a stop to military operations in that quarter.

The House debates its financial measures in secret

The policy and justice of this is somewhat

Session. The policy and justice of this is somewhat

Session, or whether it was so made

The show storm in Virginia necessarily puts a stop to military operations in that quarter.

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The show storm in Virginia necessarily puts a stop to military operations in that quarter.

The House debates its financial measures in secret

Session. The policy and justice of this is somewhat service she was intended for. If it became a matter of importance to decide that, it would be a question for you to decide whether it amounted to more than a strong suspicion, or whether it was so made

The House debates its financial measures in secret

Session. The policy and justice of this is somewhat service she was intended to miss, will leave us exhaustive decide that, it would be a question for you to decide whether it amounted to more than a strong suspicion, or whether it was so made

Session. The policy and justice of this is somewhat strong submitted their report. As this report it is made the last and on y cause for suspending the extended for the law of the case of slaves and free negroes of these decide that, it will be amended, and its provisions the last will be amended, and its provisions the public of the case of slaves and free negroes of these decide that a stop with the confined to more than a stop with the confined to more stop was intended to more stop was received and read in secrets was intended for the last and on y cause for suspending the extended for the last and on y cause for suspending the extended for the last and on y cause for suspending the extended for the last and on y cause for suspending the extended for the last and on y cause for suspending the extended for the last and on y cause for suspending the extended for th is embraced in two separats bills—the one providing for nigh to the brink of ruin. the final disposition of the existing currency, and the

> tem of funding. Of the latter, we may confidently pre- As the stringency of the blockade increases, our meporter of the Government,-Rich. Dipatch.

They were returning from a Still bouse together, and those we have. There is hardly a fourth of the men on of many letters, some from persons in high positions. of the officers, who are on his track.

be, in the language of the Act of Parliament, either Richmond are arousing themselves from their torpor, "equipped, furnished, fitted out, out or armed" with the and preparing to renew the fight with their old enemy. Richmond are arousing themselves from their torpor, condition of a protracted war. Use it. intention of taking part in any contest. That there was | Arrangements are being made for public meetings, and a knowledge that very likely she would be so applied distinguished speakers are to address the public. Inthere can be no doubt, as there is when persons sends | temperance is fearfully on the increase, and can only be powder. I take it for granted that there are agent on both | checked by earnest appeals to the intelligence of the

try have a right to sell to them.) and openly carrying CAMPAIGNS OF THE PAST YEAR_THE EFFI-CIENCY OF HIS GENERALS.

The Yankee Commander-in-Chief General Halleck. has made a long report of the Yankee campaigns of the Morgan county, Alabama, on the 16th of December past year, in which te most successfully lifes all blame | the day when he crossed the Tempessee river. She for from his own shoulders and neatly distributes it upon hisbes it to us for publication, and Copt. Pesco when the backs of the commanding Generals. Nothing failed has bimself arrived earlier then be expected, promise that he ordered, and nothing succeeded that he did not us a full report of his adventures and escape, and or order. His vanity is equalled by nothing but his the fight of Clayton's brigade on Missionary Ridge falsehood. The New York Times, in commenting up- This will be in Sunday morning's paper. The extract on his report says:

in his march on Freder ksburg; the famous blunder of kee captors. I was captured, as I presume you are the "pontoons" is put deliberately on his shoulders, and sware, on the 25th of November, on Missionary Rudon the defeat of Fredericksburg is attributed to the failure I have no time, now, to give you an account of that will, in your estimation, be of interest to your readers, or disobedience of Gen. Franklin in his flank attack. - sad, shameful and disastrous affair. I blush to think of Gen. Hooker's unfortunate campaign is quickly placed it, and of the stigma there placed upon Alabama outside of the responsibility of the General in-Chief, troops and the Confederate army. All of my comm from the fact that no reports were rendered to him by my engaged, and the greater part of my regiment this officer. Gen. Dix is sharply rapped over the nuckles for his campaign against Richmond. In the present, were captured. I could not ascertain the name battle of Gettysburg we discover, to our surprise, that ber of men captured, as the Yankees refused persistent. an "error" of Gen. Sickles' nearly ruined us, and Gen. ly to let me see the men. The number of officers con Meade himself gets but faint praise for his victory; tured was about one hundred and firty, and of solling while the escape of Lee over the Potomac calls out about three thousand. some words which, thought not directly asserting, simply the strongest censure of the inaction of that General .-Gen. Pope is convicted of a gross blunder in his opera- was doing well, and Lieut. Anderson was slightly was a tions against the Indians. Gen. Banks received no ded. Capts. Hearin, Jackson and Wright, and Laure praise, and it is estimated that Port Hudson could Anderson, E. Holt, of Mobile, Lockett, Girard, of his. have been taken much earlier had we known its weak. bile, Young, Lee and Pegues, Jordan and Joe Flant

Gen. Grant's campaign alone, in the rear of Vicks burg, is spoken of with enthusiasm, though here the great merit of that officer seems to be that he always obeyed every order from, Washington, and never com plained of want of reinforcements. If, by this intimation, the War Office or the General-in-Chief intended to regiments were also captured, but I cannot remember take any of the glory of his campaign to themselves, it must be remembered that we have the honest contes sion of the President, over his own signature, that he never had faith in the practicability of the rear attack | General Breckferidge, Lieut. J. C. Breckinride, has

The review of Rosecranz's and Barnsid's campaigns for the possession of Tennessee is, of course, severe and searching. If we my take their own statement, the whose names I remember. There was a Col. Maxwell Department was exceedingly dissatisfied with the delay of Gen. Rosecranz after the battle of Murfreesboro He, knowing every man in the country, signs the gia. The latter, from over caution, and probably not that be ought to have advanced during the siege of see without a battle or any especial loss on our part.airly prove that the General-in-Chief had at the time a clearer idea of the dangers to which both Rosecranz knew no human being in it. At night, through which and Burnside were exposed than either of those offi- and fields, briars and thoras, we tolled on, guided on

Burnside was ordered to connect his right with Rosecrans' left, and, if possible, occupy Dalton and the pass Commarding General without delay. Another order es into Georgia and North Carolina, so that the two were pursued by a Yankee picket, who shot at us die blacks to enlist in the service of the United States .- Rosecrans was not to advance into Georgia or Alaba-This has been the order of things up to the present ma at present, but to fortify his position and connect and patiently pursuing my solitary way, sometimes by time; what it will be after the 19th January, God alone with Burnside. If his weak point—his right and the the sun and sometimes by the beacon star. At length can tell. This section of country might have been easi- communications with Nashville - were threatened, he these were obscured by clouds, and I was left for days ly defended, and would have amply repaid the Govern- was to hard over Chattanogra to Burnside, and swing around to cover that flank. At the same time forces rounded by a company of Yankes cavalry, who paned were ordered up from Memphis and other quarters to in thirty yards of me, but I managed to clude them guard that side, as well as his long line of communica- Again, I ran almost into a camp of three hundred Yarby the Army of Virginia; now they serve to feed an tions. Gen. Burnside, we are curtly-informed, entirely disobeyed or neglected his orders, and did not connect it. with the Army of the Cumberland, leaving a great gap . I revealed my secret, on the fourth day, to a young between the two armies, and exposing his outlying de- lady, who gave me citizens clothing, a map of Telmo tachments, so that several were cut to pieces. It can see and Alabama, and an ample supply of providing not be doubted, that had the instructions of the D.- Noble girl! Heaven bless her! To her I believe the quarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, rost partment been strictly followed the disaster of Chica- I owe my escape. It took me fourteen days to remain

ment of the United States, from those who still hold alle- not permitted by military etiquette to answer. No ers, both troublesome streams. This morning, the 16 h, giance to the Confederate States, and ample time having doubt Gev. Burnside could show various satisfactory at 9 o'clock, I leaped on the south bank of the Temperature as there can be so such thing as neutrality in this war by furnish equally plausible reasons for his six months' liverance which I felt when my foot again present the any cit zen of the United States: and as no enemy of the delay. The defeat of Gen. Rosscranz's right wing is unconquered soil of my native hand. I stat up a choose confinement; and as no good and loyal ciuzan can desire to his advancing with so wide a line, (forty miles in length) mighty God for his infinite mercy and protection do any his grather than those things set out in the follow- and to a mistake of Gen. Woods' in the battle, who was through so many dangers. I felt "almost personal of the did it, not by closing up, but by a march around to the for fourteen days, my flesh is torn and bleeding by beirear, thus leaving a gap for the enemy's attack. Gen. are and thorne; exposure and hardship have brought on property, or other valuable thing whatever delivered to | Chomas's resistance on the left wing is characterized- a threatened attack of preumonia. I saddy need real

sent to the Army of the Cumberland in September, cred cause. were not sent a month or two months earlier, when rewhole field, and not act spasmodically or sensationally. If Rosecranz was not strong enough when he entered Georgia in September, the department knew it beforethe proclamat... by the President, of December 8th, 1863, needed strength. They knew that Bragg might at any point, from position, until finally General Figure time be reinforced from Virginia, and they should have kansas to us for a moment, compared with a decisive

Harlbut, in Memphis, dated September 13. The fatal battle was fought in one week from that day, and of another. If any man may build a vessel for or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. Eo course he knew it would take weeks for Gen. Sherman's enemy shall not employ in its armies a certain class of its WE understand that the firing heard here Sandsy and yesterday came from the direction of Lockwood's beliging the course of the Sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the Sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the Sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the Sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the Sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the Sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the Sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the sapreme Court. En or declared void by decision of the sapreme Court. En or decisi Folly, where the Steamer Bendigo had run ashore. It to follow as a matter of course, if I may make a ve-s-l manity, to administer to the necessities of individuals, who a gigantic blunder, which has delayed our decisive cam- they have the right to demand for them the proper tree paign, even with all Grant's splendid success forced from fortune since, at least six months, and prevented its armies, retaliation is proper and justifiable, not become the capture of Mobile and Charleston for some time to

Economiza the Force.

" Put every man into the army" and " prepare for a long war," are counsels frequently issuing from the same mouth, but they are irreconcilable. Some propose to put the whole hazard of the Confederate cause upon a single cast of the dice, and marshalling "every man who can carry a gun" into the Confederate ranks, accept the chances of terminating the war by enforced for the poor wretches have no will of their own a single campaign, which will drive the enemy beyond and being torced in o the ranks are not rusponsible for direct to the A. N. V., (Army of Northern Virginia.) the Ohio, or if he would not "stay driven," or the O do river If we failed to drive him beyond their conduct. ing, the experiment would have miscarried, and the con under the laws of war, and leave the cons sequences would, in all probability, be fatal. But we care of thems-lves. can at least comprehend such a proposition as that-it THE CURRENCY QUESTION .- This question, upon is the offspring of an impatient desperation which is

But the other idea of putting every man into the arthe enemy by a protracted, pertinacious resistance, has Should they be sent to the field, and be put in battle, none As stated, we have little knowledge of the provisions no consistency or coherence about it. If we count upon of either of these bills, but have some indirect informs- a long war, then, as the very first measures of common tion that the first contemplates a rapid and complete absorption of the present circulation by a judicious sysdict that the taxes will be piled on heavily enough to chanical resources must be developed. To curtail them give satisfaction to the most liberal and patriotic sup- further, or to destroy them, is to cripple the army. As our territory diminishes, it becomes increasingly important that its productive capacity should be fully main. MURDER OF A DWARF .- The little dwarf of Wythe tained, and, it possible, increased. As money depreciates, county, William Waters, who was only three feet and so increases the necessity for tax payers and tax paying two faches high, and forty years old, was murdered in resources. What we need, then, instead of crying out that county a few days since by a man named Roberts. to put every man in the army, is to economise with Roberts ascertaining that his victim had a considera- the army rolls in active service. Gather up the strag- telling me I had better have my army distroyed and ble amount of money in his possession, murdered and glers. It is stated to us that there are sixty or seven. and the country filled up with the boddies of the solrobbed him. The murderer has not been arrested, ty thousand men doing provost duty. We hardly be- diers than to remain inactive. Whilst I do not suffer though it is thought that he cannot long elude the grasp lieve it, but the number is great, and might be reduced myself to be influenced by such communications, I am or wholly substituted by local organizations of men and have been most anxious to effect no rething, but unfit for active service. Economy, whether in manage- am determined, at every hazard, not to attempt any-THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—The temperance men of ment of the finances or the use of troops, is the grand thing unless my judgment indicates a probability of ac-Macon Telegraph.

A BRAR KILLED .- A Bear was killed on the Wateree Swamp, S.C., recently by W. F. Turner, which weighed 460 a wanton slaughter, uselessly, of brave men, or with pounds. The menster had been a visitor to the neighbors having jeopardized the great cause by doing what I hood for the past ten years, feasting luxuriously upon hogs, corp, pumpkins etc.

From the Mobile Register Captain Posty's Escape,

A lady of our city has received a brief letter from Capt. Ben. Lane Posey, written from Summerville furnished us is as follows:

Gen. Burnside, on his own admission, is shown to I avail myself of the first occasion to inform you have proceeded contrary to the wishes of his surperior my dear friend, of my successful escape from my Yan there captured. Fourteen officers, ont of seven Our loss in killed and wounded was very slicht

> Capt. Wright, of the 30th, was severely would die were captured. None were hurt except Wright and Anderson. Capt. Hazard, of Mobile, was also contured. His coat was torn by a bullet, but he was a burt. Lieut-Col. Ioxer, of the 58th Alabama, Milliant, M Henigan, of the 36th, Major Fergus, of the 42d, and many captains and lieutenants of the various Alabama many of their names. Alabama troops made up the larger part of the captives, but there were some from all the States Major Wilson, Adjutant-General to son and Aid, Major Winches er, Gen. Bate's, adjutant. general, Major Webb, of some general's staff, Land House, of Gen. Stewart's staff, are the staff this era and Lieut. Col. Stockton, of a Florida regiment of the mounted dragoons. Also the Major of same regiment. There was another Colonel, whose name I forgot-Serg't-Major Larkins, of the 28th, was also captured.

We were kept in Chattanooga from Wednesday evening, November 25th, until Monday evening Navember 30th, when we were started to Nashville. were in box cars, with six Yankee soldiers in each car as a guard. On the night of December 21, when within fourteen miles of Nashville, I torced open the day of We now had one hundred and forty miles to travel in a strange country, full of Yankees and traitors, and and by the stars of heaven.

During the day, we hid in the mountains or cedar forests and traveled all night. On the third day w and nigh s in bitter bewilderment. Once I was our kees-was in a mile and a half of them before I kee

the Pennessee river, the boundary between Yutak dam Still it must be remembered that we have but one; and "Dixie." I was not safe until I had e os all it. reasons for his want of concentration of which the pub- see. An old negro, "uncle Ned," put me over his attributed primarily by Gen. Halleck to two causes-to that pierced the heavens, and I fervently thanked Alordered to strengthen another portion of the line, and be a Christian." I have had no rest, and little shape This defense of Gen. Hulleck against the imputa- allow me to take it. So soon as I can rese and supply

> P. S .- I send this by a courier to Bragg's army, who promises to mail it at Dalton.

except the treatment of negro prisoners. The " Mere law of Congress for delivering all negroes and their white compose a part of the people of those States, and are recularly mustered into their service; if, after capture, they can be proved guilty of acts not roc gnized as within the rules of civilized warfare, they are not entated to the right

thing to do with soldiers. But the case is different as to slaves and free negroes of we can provide for, though we should not like to ecc any

If the enemy think proper to leave their soldiers here

in prison because we will not give up our right, under the send their negro troops into the field—they know as well as we do that no reliance can be placed upon them; but as other proposing a scheme of taxation upon which to my, while, at the same time, we propose to weary out white troops. This is the use that will be made of them. depot guards, prison guards, &c., they will relieve their will be taken prisoners-our troops understand what to do in such cases. If any negroes have seen captured during the war, as so diers in the er my's ranks, we have not Richmond Enquirer.

General Meade on his late Movement .- The following

is an extract from a letter of Gen. Meade to a friend in Newark, N. J., written just before the last movement of the Army of the Potomac: I am fully aware of the great anxiety in the public

mind that something should be done. I am in receipt complishing some object commensurate with the destruction of life neccessarily involved. I would rather a thousand times be relieved, charged with tardiness and imcompetency, than have my conscience burdened with thought wrong."