THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATUBDAY, JANUARY 2, 1864. and the second se

It is somewhat noteworthy that members of both houses of Congress who have been and are most anxlous for extreme measures to put people in the army, some from States cecupied by the enemy, where of scurse the law for which they harangue so loudly cannot take effect.

The "lame devil" of French fable had the privilege of seeing Paris life unroofed, and a queer expose it wes. If some such power, evil or beneficent, we know not which, were to unroof the operations of Congresses and governments the world over, mankind would be puzz'ed whether to laugh or to weep over the petty machinery which would inevitably be laid bare, and would stand amaged to see with how little wisdom the world is governed. Certainly the congressional bodies tutes had deserted, the proposition was voted down .- | whole object would be accomplished that all were aim-North and South of Mason and Dixon's line are peor specimens of the sound sense and true wisdom of either people. Omnipotent Mars hath taken all the glory to This was the history of the question. Congress had would never, under other circumstances have had a chance to chew their tobacco in legislative halls, or to be addressed as honorables.

pressent Congress is so near its end; for, with all its short-comings, it is far ahead of the body that is to auc ceed it. That, indeed, will be a body-a worshiptu body-a body such as never was on the earth, above the earth nor under the earth as the guiding head of a great revolution. We must look to a higher source for cheering assurance that this will not be denied to us.

A collision occurred yesterday morning between a force of the enemy and a Confederate force near Greenville, North Carolina. The enemy was driven back .---We lost some ten to fifteen men killed, wounded, &c .--A company of infantry of ours reported to have been taken prisoners, were surrounded, bat cut their way out with the loss of only one man.

Daity Journall 1st inst.

We happened recently to come across the following among the confidential correspondence of Napoleon the First, with his brother JOSEPH. The great Emperor was He furnishes B, who is accepted 'and mustered in, and supposed to know something of military matters, yet if he did, and his notions were right, then the practice current, both in civil and military circles in the Confederacy, must be wrong. We take it that NAPOLEON knew nothing of the art of war, and ought to have ing no consideration. A consideration was not necesers," especially of the army of Tennessee, also to the "reliable gentleman," sundry members of Congress, MR. FOOTE in particular, to say nothing of able editors in Raleigh, Richmond and elsewhere, who are always dis searched out substitutes, paid them their money, and, paraging our own force and magniying that of the enemy. The letter is dated from the palace of Schorbrunn, near Vienna, and dated October the 10th, 1809 :

Debate on the Substitute Proposition

was taken up and considered.

serted. But the was not done.

cipals also became liable.

in putting in these principals.

cause whatever except the casualties of war.

In the Confederate Senate on Monday, the Hause country was losing by delay. Thousands of men who bill to put an end to the exemption of all persons here. had furnis of substitutes were running off into, the tofore exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes, enemy's lines He had no idea the civil courts should have anything to do with the execution of this law. If The Hon. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, opposed the | we passed another conveript | w Congress would, if the

necessity that this bill should be parsed at once The

sill. He would glance at the legislation on this sub- civil cours had anything to do with the qu stion, find iect. Our army regulations themselves provided for themselves in conflict to more States than North Carothe reception of substitutes. While the conscript law tina. The whole country would be in chausi n from was being considered, a clause was introduced allowing conflicting opinions.

substitutes to be received under regulations to be pre- Mr. Ciay hoped, the motion to postpone would prescribed by the Secretary of War. At the time the vail. The Chairman and two of the most active memjunior Senator from Kentucky proposed to amend by bers of the Military Committee were absent. This, of inserting a clause, that should the substitute desert the itself, was a good reason for postponement, but there

principal should be held liable and should take his place. | were others. The bill introduced by the Military Com-This proposition was voted down by the Senate upon mittee would eff et the same object as this bill, and ofthe ground that the substitute, when mustered into ser- fend no one. All desired, it it could be done consistentvice, passed from under control of the principal, and ly with good faith, and without difficulty with the that it was not right nor just to hold the principal re- courts, to put the men into the army who had furnished parations are making to give him a grand reception. sponsible for his fidelity. This may or may not have substitutes. But it was necessary to adopt laws that been a wise law; it may have been wise to not have re- would conciliate, whilst they had the desired effect. No No news. Gold 151 pealed it sooner, but it was passed, and had not been court had decided that if the substitute became liable repealed. When a proposition was made, at the last to military duty that the principal shall not be subject. sess on, to put into the army principals whose substi- If the conscript law was extended beyond forty five the ered his address. He reviewed at some length the causes

The Senate, at the last session, passed a bill to abolish ing at. the law authorizing the further reception of substitutes, The bill of the Military Committee proposed to conwhich, for some reason, did not pass the other House. scribe all white male residents of the Confederate States between the ages of sixteen and sixty years of age .the wars, and Congress is made up partly of men who thought best to leave to the Secretary of War to fix This would have the effect of holding in the service the regulations under which substitute should be received. troops now in the field. The first conscript law gave and the Si cretary did prescribe regulations. On the dissatisfaction, and nothing but the loftiest patriotism for the purpose of this war, belongs to the State-the coun-19th of May, 1862, he prescribed the first regulation." sufficed to keep them in the service. They said it was try must not be rained by the rapacity of the people-and In the general order intended to carry inte execution an act of bad faith to hold them for three years when the government will not hesitate to exarcise all constitu-But Congress is Congress, and we are sorry that the the conscript law, it was prescribed that no persons they had enlisted only for twelve months. This thing tional powers, when necessary, for our safety. The Govershould be exempt "except those who had furnished sub- we should have to do again or surrender the liberties of nor advocated the establishment of a State maximum for stitutes, and then only so long as the substitute was the country. No measure would go so far to reconcile the regulation of prices, the suppression of the austion sysfimself (It mas very fortunate the army to this new conscript law as putting in the tom and breweries; that foreigners who deny the obligathat the Secretary did not put into this order a regula. substitute men. The bill ought to be passed yet with tion to unite in the defence of the country should be expell. tion making puncipals liable whose substitutes had ue- amendments It had evidently passed the Hauss hastily.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, was oppos d to any delay The next general order on the subject was issued No. The result of delay had been shown last session, when vember 19, 1862, and prohibited the acceptance of subwisdom and guidance in our struggle, and we feel the stitutes under eighten years of age, the reception of both Houses had severally passed bills to abolish the substitutes in parisan ranger corps, and into compan- substitute laws, but neither bill passed both Houses ies before they were organized and mustered in. The The bill allowing substitute ought never to have been next order relative to substitutes provided that when passed, but since it had it should be repealed as soon as the substitute became liable, from any cause, their prin- possible.

hopeful spirit-ia short to perform their whole duty-then, with the blessings of Heaven, we cannot be subdued. Mr. Orr said the law authorizing substitutes was abolished.

But the general order of the 20th July, 1863, pro-Mr. Brown said yes, the door had heen shus after vided, that bereafter persons furnishing a substitute shall be liable for the loss of their substitutes from any the horse was gone. This law should not be allowed to drop through from respect of the mere technicalities, such as decision of State courts. It was agreed upon The Secretary of War said there was no contract beall sides, with fare exceptions, that legislation on this ween the Government and the principals. He (Mr. subject should be retraced. The legislation of the Orr) jusis ed that there was a contract. But if there House on this subject met his views, but if it did not was none, put it upon the ground of good faith. The he would agree with it. If we could not get what we country makes a cail for soldiers. A comes forward and wanted we should agree with the House in what they offers himself. The Government says to him, if he will arnish a suitable substitute, he shall be discharged .- | wanted. Their opinions were as much entitled to respect as ours. The bill strikes at the root of the evil --A is discharged. Was it contended that, consistently The Senate should pass it promptly, and if there was with goed faith, the Government could afterwards take danger of the law not being excented there was a rem-A and put him into the army ? Senators had said edy, and let the senate use it. Suspend the habeas corthere could be no contract between the Government pus. The country should not be lost because of the and principal ; that it was a nedum pactum, there be opinion of every petty judge, authorized to issue a ha beas corpus, giving different decisions in Virginia, l'engone to school to some of our " prominent command | sary to a contract. He directed the grave attention of nessee, Alabama and Mississippi. To get uniformity, Senators to this question of good faith. They had con- Congress should pass a law declaring this law to be for scribed citizees to the age of thirty five. They had said the regulation and discipline of the army, and by that

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association

ntered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1943, by J. S. THBASHEB, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Nerthern District of Georgia.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS-INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. BICHMOND, Jan. 1st. 1864.

The Senate was not in session to-da". The House adjourned soon after the hour of meeting. The reception at the Executive Mansion was attended by

a great throng. The weather was propitious and the event passed off in a most satisfactory manner.

Gen. Morgan will arrive from Danville on Tuesday. Pre-

Baltimore papers of the 25 th ult. have been received .-

Gov. Smith was insugura ted to-day in the presence of a large number of spectators. After the ceremony he delivof the war, showing that the North had irritated the people of the South beyond endarances, and rejected every effort to prevent hos lities between the two sections. In suggesting the dulies now required of us, Gov. Smith said that it is of the greatest moment that our minds should be trained to allow that the entire manhoad and property of the country,

ed ; that the reserved forces of the State should be organ-

ized as anxiallary forces in the field by the State and not

by the Confederate government. A sovereign State with-

out a soldier would be nothing more than a wretched de-

pen dency, to which he would grieve to see Virginia re-

duced. The Governor next presented a Enancial scheme

which he advocated at some length and closed with an ap-

peal to the people to make every sacrifice in a cheerful and

FROM TENNESSEE.

FROM CHARLESTON.

have taken shelter in Lighthouse Inlet.

tremaly cold.

House Inlet.

JONESBORO', Tenn., Jan. 1, 1484.

From the Bouth Carolisian.

I stand upon a precipice, And close my eyes to think, A yawning chasm lies below, I'm leaning on the brink, God save me trom temptation's lurs. That gilf that has no shore; Angels, sweep the drifts away. They're heavy at my door.

THE BODY AND ITS MEMBERS.

The Drifts at My Door.

Angels, sweep the drifts away, They're heavy at my door; I move my lips, and try to pray, My heart has lost its power; My faith is weak, and hope's last ray

Oh ! angeis, sweep the drift away.

Is sinking lower, lower:

They'se heavy at my door.

The lamp is dimly flickering,

The signt fear is trickling --

Ah, me! what meagre pay,

Angels, sweep the drifts away,

And limbs with palsy shaking, Look up to me and ask for bread;

Gh! God, my heart is breaking; Despair is clamoring for its prey,

Angels, sweep the drifts away.

There is a grave yard in my heart,

I'm wandering 'mong the tombs; Ghosts of dead hopes attend me here,

The dead leaves rustle as I stray.

For Summer days are o'er; Oh ! argels, sweep the delfts away,

Two helpless ones, with silvered head,

The embers mouldering low;

Why throbs my temples so?

E'en when my task is o'er;

They're heavy at my door.

With loud and angry roar;

They're heavy at my door.

And congregated gloom ;

They're heavy at my door.

Congress, we know very well has a Foots, A member that urgently calls for a boot, But through all the proceeding we've painfully read We doubt whether Congress is blest with a head.

STREIGHT'S LAST RAID. ATTEMPT TO E-CAPE FROM THE LISBY. UNDERMINING THE WALLS.

From the Richmond Examiner we fearn that on Friday night last, Col. Straight, the bollicose Yankee, ercaped from the Libby prison, but was almost immediate'y caught and returned to his quarters. Streight had, as he thought, succeeded in bilbing the

A courier from Morristown states that heavy skirmishing have been going on between our cavalry and the enemy LeTouche, and he directed the sentinel to receive the bribe who are advancing in that direction. No particulars remoney and let Streight pass. In the meantime, other senceived further than that their advance had been driven tinels were proprily posted. True to his appointment, at the hour named, Streight appeared clothed and muffled, back. A press reporter has started for the front and full and had just bidden good night to the sentinel that had particulars will be sent if possible. The weather is ex passed him, when he was pounced upon and carried before he commandant, who ordered him to be placed in irons.

Streight's second raid from the Libby ended like his first in Georgia-he got cut off and captured

On Sa'urdsy night, as we learn from the same paper, the CHARLESTON, Jan. 1, 1864. Yankee deserters confined in the building opposite Castle No firtr g on either side yesterday. A strong norther Thunder, also attempted to escape from that prison. Unprevails and the see is rolling very high. Most of the fleet the daytime, kept their operations covered up. One of their own number turned traitor and informed the inspector of the plot. In order to get at the ringleaders, they The Sulg-One Hundred and Seventy Fifth Day. The enemy still continues to pursue bis work, unde terred by the heavy fire to which he is often subjected. confinement.

structed to prevent the polling of any but " the yellow, or Cresswell ticket ?' Were not the judges of election of a certain precinct marched off to prison for relusing to act under the control of the Provost Marshal? Were not numbers of citizens arrested and confined in temporary bastiles by Federal soldiers and kept there until the polls closed, without any cause beyond the suspicion of being Democratic voters? All this is upon the record, and proves that the Administration have not only the will but the power to control elections. What has been done already to secure an inferior advantage is not likely to be refrained from when the Presidential chair is the tempting prize to be contended for.

By the terms of Mr. Lincoln's amnesty proclamation four thousand Federal soldiers, admitted to the privi lege of the elective franchise in Louisiana, can be mad to choose the Presidential Electors of that State. The same process can secure, according to the will of the Executive, the voices of any other of the seconded States within whose limits a sufficient number of Federal soldiers can be brought for the occasion.

It would be useless for any candidate of the people to contend against the array of electoral votes that could be manufactured to order in this way. Of what avail would be the protests of the people? Of what avail any remedy except revolution ? With Federal retainers constituting the entire vote of the secended States and Federal soldiers to control the votes of the North the Administration have but to be as hold and unsernpulous at the rext Presidential election as they were at the recent election in Maryland, and no amount of popular opposition can prevent them from elevating the candidate of their choice to the next Presidency.

SECRET PRAYER .- Men never take so firm a hold of God as in secret. Remember Jacob. Thou shoulds: pray alone, for thee hast sinned alone, and thou art to die slone, and to be indged alone. Alone thou will have to appear before the seat. Why not get alone to the mercy seat? In the great transaction between thee and God, thou canst have no human helper. You are not going to tell any secret. You may be sure he will not beiray your confidence. Whatever reasons there may be for any species of devotion, there are more and stronger reasons for secret devotion. Nothing is more embarrassing and disturbing in secret prayer than unpropitous circumstac s. Greabattention ought always be paid to this point-'Enter into thy closet," says Christ-(he save not a closet)-some place in which he is accustomed to refire for prayer-some spot consecrated by many a meeting sentinel at his post, but "greenbacks," in this instance, there with God-some place that has often been to him failed in their cardinal virtue. The sentinel informed Lieut a bothel. The Saviour uses the word to mean any place where, with no embarrament, either from the fear or pride of observation, we can freely point out our hearts in secret prayer to God. No matter what are the dimonsions of the place, what its flooring or canopy, Christ's closet was a mountain, Isnac's a find, Peter's the house

THEFT EXTRAORDINARY .- An infant child was placed n a bandbox by an inhuman mother and left upon the door-step of one of our citizens. A boy, "indifferently perceived by the officials, they had out a large hole in the honest," passing by, concluded he would "confiscate" wall on the west end, and by nicely replacing the bricks in said bandbox. He seized it and conveyed it home, but great was his horror when he discovered its contents -The "wail is 'alive and kicking,' and has been conwere all called by name singly, and the guilty were point- veyed to the alms house. It was fortunate that this ed out by the informer. 'Wirty-nine were reparated and coverous urchin happened to come along, otherwise the transferred to the Castle, where they were placed in close little joker might have frezen. "How poor an instrument to do a noble deed !"-Portland (Me.) Argus From the 2 tlanta Confederacy.

"M. LE GENERAL CLARKE: I wish you to write to the more contrary to the roles of war than to publish the strength of his army, either in orders of the day, in prothat, on the other hand, when he mentious the stiength of the enemy, he should diminish it by one half or one-third : that in war moral force is every thing ; that the King devis ed frem this principle when he said that he had only 40 000 men and the insurgents 120.000; that to represent the French as few and the enemy as numerous, discourages | had been given in South Carolina, Alabama and Mis. | be postponed. us, and gives confidence to them ; that it is publishing his weakness throughout Spain. Is short, to give moral fores to the enemy is to take it irem one's sell ; for mon natur it d flicuit on the field of battle to estimate the enemy's decided that when the substitute was accepted and the sion. numbers, and the instinct of every one is to imagine them principal discharged the latter could not be taken again. greater than they really are. But when a man is so imprudent as to allow such ideas to circulate generally, and to authorize exaggerated accounts of the enemy's strength, when conscribed, will sue out their writs of habeas' corevery colones of cavairy who goes on a reconnaissance sees an army, and every captain of voltigeors dicovers batta-Hons I see. therefore, with regret, the bad inflaence which has been exercised over the spirit of my army of spain by der foot and put the whole country under military rule, repeating that it opposes a force of 40,000 men against 120,- as recommended by the gentieman from Mississippi, 0:0. The result of these announcemen's has been to lessen (Mr. Brown.) He was not prepared for such a condiour reputation in Europe, by making people believe that n rests on no foundation, and to give moral force to the enemy and weaken our own; for, I say again, in war feeling and opinion are more than half of the reality. The art o. great captains has aiways been to make their numbers appear very large to the enemy, and to persude their own to the army. troops of the enemy's great interiority. This is the first time that a general has been known to depreciate his own reson c s and to exalt those of the enemy. The private soldier does not judge ; but officers of sense, whose opinion is worth having, and who have knowledge and experience, pay little attention to orders of the day or ; reclamathat on no pretext whatever orders of the day or proclam of my armies. I desire that all me ins, direct and indirect, be taken to spread the highest opinion of our numbers -The French troops which I have in Spain are twice as gosd, three times as good, as regards steadiness, bravery, spi ever numbers, as those tha I have in any other part of the world. When I conquered the Austrians at Eckmuhi i was one to five, as d yet my army fancied itself at least equal to law would have upon the old law, but thought it would the enemy ; and even now, although we have been so long in Germany, the enemy has no idea of our strength, and we try to make it out greater and greater every day. Far from owning that at Wagram I had only 100,000 men, 1 try to who had iurnished substitutes. prove that I had 220,000. Constantly, in my Italian campains, when 1 had only a hand 'ol of men, d exagerated their numbers; this served my purpose without diminishing my glory. The skill of my operations, including that of exaggerating my strength, was afterwards recognized by generais and intelligent officers. With paltry motives, perty oished substitutes since the 19th May, 1862, whose snovanities and small passions, nothing great has ever been done. I hope, therefore, that faults so great and so mis shievons will not be repeated in mg army of Spain."

Cold.

We think we run no risk in saving that this morning was the coldest of the present year. In fact, we do not know but it will bear comparison not simply with the other morning of 1864, but with any morning for the last twelve months. A lew such nights would make ice enough to keep us cold during the next Summer; if there was any way to save it.

Let us make a suggestion. Near many of our posts in this vicinity there are shallow ponds of good water, the very places where ice would be most likely to form under a moderate degree of cold. Suppose that our soldiers should be detailed to construct the prop.r sort might be the means of saving many lives during the

he is not embraced within either of the provisions of the first section of the act." Mr. Orr said if his amendment was adopted it would put into the army all who did not have good substiof houses and to save this ice for the hospital ese, it tutes, and at the same time save the good faith and ourselves to these reverses like Christian philosophers.credit of the Government. Mr. Maxwell, of Fiorida, moved to amond by addias to the House bill the following additional clause : " Nor shall it affect any person who is now actually employed in the cultivation, or superintending the cullivation, of his farm or plantation, or the farm or plantation of another, unless his substitute has deserted, or apon the use or the application of ice. It is therefore is between eighteen and forty-five years of age : Provided. There is no other white male person on such farm or plantation, managing, or capable of managing, me, they are certainly very great. the cultivation of the same." Mr. Maxwell said it was his object to allay the discontent in the army which had been created by the large number of substitutes put in by able-bodied men. tion, and the fire was no doubt caused by sparks from nishing substitutes. He denied that the Government ANOTHER FIRE .-- Last night, about 71/2 o'clock, an every citizen should be obliged to take up arms in de- all pressing forward to shake hands with me, and to beg preserved. The Government had no right to take citisen's property except in cases of absolute necessity .--tance south of the W. & W. R. R. We learn that it Then they should take his property or his body. But it army, only that we might witness how soon they would to the Army of Tennessee : starve. The soldiers who had raised the clamor against "When the dia of war shall have died away, and the

War Department ; and all principals who have, since

war, are hereby diclared hable to military service.

means, as to this measure, suspend the. writ of habeas to them, if it suited their pleasure and covenience, they corpus. Congress, there was no doubt, would suspend might furnish substitutes. Some of the conscribed the habeas corpus as to particular measures, having au a heavy work at the end of long Island, opposite Secesbaving put them into the army and complied with all thority to pass it generally. It would be bad to have sionville. the prescribed conditions secared their discharges .- it said, after we were in our graves, that our liberty Now, it was said, there was no violation of good faith had been lost whilst we were struggling over petty constitutional questions.

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, was also opposed to a But there were other difficulties in the way of this King of Spain to impress upon him that nothing can be bill. If it was passed and became a law, how was it to postponement of the question. Whilst we were discuss-nel, probably to find the sunken steamer Weehawken. be executed ? He could say, from information that he ing the bill thousands were running off to the enemy. Mr. Johuson, of Arkansas, could see no such great had, that it could never be executed, except by the sion to speak of his strength, he oright to render it formida-ble by exaggeration. doubling or trebling his numbers; and Mississippi, (Mr. Brown) in his revolutionary speech. to fail. Really the manner in which gentlemen had Already it had been decided by the Supreme Coart of been talking was calculated to alarm one. If the substitute fellows were going to run they had better be North Carolina that even when a substitute bacame permitted to run away then, pernaps, carry with them liable, by the extension of the conscript age, the principal was not liable. Other decisions on the same subject valuable information. He thought the subject should

After some further remarks by Mess vs. Hill, Oldham sissippi. It was proper he should here say, that if the North Carolina State Court had had the general order and Semmes, the bill and amendments were ordered to aly believe that in the long run the small number will be of the War Department before them their decision be printed .- Pending the further consideration of the beaten by the greater. The most experienced general find- might have been different. But still that court had subject the Senate resolved into secret executive sec.s-

A CLASSIC TOILET.

If, after this decision, this bill is passed, the principals, According to testimony, which is scare by to be disputed, the sun could never have shope upon a less lovepus, and will be forthwith released, and the Government y object than a Roman lady in the days of the Crosars. must either acquiesce or trample the civil tribunals unwhen she opened her eyes in the morning-or, rather, let us say, as she appeared in the morning, for, before she opened her eyes in the mirning, a great deal had to be done. When she retired to rest, her face had been a devoted and only som at the battle of Get.ysburg : tion of things as this. He did not believe there was covered with a plaster composed of bread and ass' any necessity for it. There was a set of declarations in milk. which had dried during the night, and, donse-North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama dischargquently, presented in the morning an appearance of ing the principals, and, in Mississippi, putting them incracked chalk. The purpose of the ass' milk was not only to preserve the delicacy of the skin, but to reno-Those principals who had furnished substitutes were vate the lungs; and so strong was the belief in the effian odious class. He desired it to be understood that cacy of the speciec, that some energetic ladies bathed no relative or particular friend had furnished a substithemselves in it seventy times in the course of a single ute. He had no personal interest in the matter. But day. As for Poppers, the favorite wife of Nero, she tions. I trust that no more such blueders will be made, and be wished to protect untarnished the good faith of the never set out on a journey without taking in her train

Government even to this chious class, and would not whole herds of she asses, that she might bathe whenev ations will be made wuding to make known the real strength be overawed by the clamor of the country or the army. er she pleased so to do. The plaster of Paris bust having wakened the morning in a cracked condition, it was the efficiency host of female slaves to mature it into perfect beauty. To clear the field for further ope-He was unwilling to pass any law which might throw a stain upon the good faith of the Government. It was necessary to pass another conscript law. He was not prepared to say what effect the passage of this rations, the first of these gently washed away with lukewarm ass' milk the already crumbling mass, abrogate the whole of it; and that would be less sub- and left a smooth face, to be colored by more ject to objection, as it would put in others besides those | recondite artists. The slave, whose vocation it was to paint the checks, delicately laid on the red and white, having moistened the pigment with her own saliva. The In conclusion, Mr. Orr proposed to amend the bill

apparent nastiness of this operation was diminished by by the following amendment, by way of a substitute : the consemption of a certain number of scented lozen-" That all principals who were liable to conscription under the several laws of Congress, and who have fur- ges, which, if the slave neglected to take, she suffered corporal punishment .- Dickens' All the Ye r Round.

stitutes were not exempt from conscription, or who LETTER FROM CAPTAIN SEMMES -The editor of the have since become liable to conscription ; and all prin-Mobile Register has been favored with a perusal of a cipals who have furnished substitutes since the 8th of September, 1862, who were under the age of eighteen [letter from Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama, to his wife, years, or who were turnished in any partisan corps, or and was permitted to make the following extracts : in any company not fully organized and received by the

C. S. STEAMER ALABAMA. Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

the 20th of July, 1863, farnished substitutes, and the I had no idea when I left New Orleans in the summer services of such substitutes have been, or may hereafter hat the war would last over twelve months, and lo ! we are be, lost, from any cause other than the casualties of in its third year, and as yet I see but faint hopes of its concusion. * • I rote you last from Bahia, in Braz 1 by the 'way of England, and directed my letter to you at "SECTION 2. That all principals claiming exemp-Ciccionati; since which, seeing that the Yaukee bruttion by rea on of having furnished substitutes, unaddi-Burnside had warned you to quit. I have feared that my letter did not reach you. I hope that you have at length ali tion to exhibiting exemption papers, shall be required safety reached our lines, where I doubt no y u have found kind friends to welcome you. * * I have bothing to add to prove, to the satisfaction of the enrolling officer, that in respect to my cruise which wou'd be of much interest to you, since the busy public doubtless keeps you pretty wall informed of my whereabouts and doings. * * I feel now practically what is meant by "times that try men's s ul;" but we must not give way to weakness. We must school We must be brave men and women for our country's sake

and trust the rest to God.

Among others labors, he is re-opening the embrasure of Streight has sent his official report of his great Georgia the ten inch Columbiad at Gregg, and throwing up raid to Washington. The Examiner says : For the first time in this or any other war, we believe,

the efficial report of a captured commanding officer has emanated from a prison in the country of his enemies --A derrick boat was also otherved on Tuesday, em-Col. A D. Streight, the Yankee cavalryman who got enployed in landing guns from a schooner at Oys'er Point. tangled in a Forrest last Summer while riding a raid through On the some day some barges were observed abreast North Alabams and Georgia, and, with ninety-five officers

of Waguer. They appeared to be dragging the chan- and tweive hundred men, brought prisoners to Bichmond. has forwarded from the "Libby" to Washington the official report of the part he took and the fighting he done on that The vessels reported on Tuesday were as follows: occasion, and the same appears in the Washington Repub-The Lonsides, four monitors, three wooden gunboats, lican of a recent date. That paper does not intimate the The Lonsides, four monitors, three wooden gunboats, source to which it is indebted for the document in advance tal Hardee had whisky rations issued to us two mortar beats, sixteen sailing vessels and two tuge of all its contemporaries, nor does Streight attach his "fist" last evening A very amusing thing happened is de; three blockaders and one acbooner outside: to n; but neither an admission or signature are necessary last night in my brigade between some of the privates three steamers, three gunboats and thirteen schooners to a clue of its authorship or the channel of its transmisin the Sono, and fiteen crafts of all kind in Light sion North.

Bueight prepared his report in prison and forwarded it surreptitionaly to Washington by the hands of one of the ley's brigade, in our division, (General Buckner's)--The operations for the last two days have not been surgeons recently released, and in violation of the prison important. Some firing took place on Tuceday, be- regulations.

tween our batteries on Secessionville and those of the According to "troight, his " raid" was one of triumphal the batteries in action on Wednesday were Marion, Rutledge, Simkins, Cheves and Cummings. In the with an asionishing amount of assarance, through two entire columns; and if the list of his competitors was not so mornsng seven shells were thrown into the city. large, Streight would be entitled to the sobriquet of marched off Some firing was heard in the afternoon in the direction of Stono .- Charleston Mercury, 31ult.

"Streight out-and-ou: liar." Streight is angling in the dirty pool of the Yankee War Department for a Brigadier Generalshin; that's piala. And he will got the extra star on his collar, "for he is sound on the bigger," it useousd in his a ind; is an accomplished list, and, more- then seized their gans and fired over the " raiders over, has executed a test which no commander, Yankes or | who fled precipitately, but held on to their whisky ull Mr ED.TOR: The following lines were suggested on hearing of the death of a broken hearted mother, who had lost Government, while he is yet a prisoner, and had it printed in the official organ at Washington. Well done, Whisky one was hurt. It was a good joke and will do for a Streight !

The U. S. Presidential Election,

The New York News has an article on the coming -if, indeed, it comes at all-Presidential election in the United States :

Thus far in the Congressional session Senator Hale has been exceedingly industrious in secking to vindicate the action and motives of officials. At one time pairing the roads and constructing bridges in its rear, he pleads custom and precedent in justification of his with a view to falling back upon Atlanta. Having own questionable proceedings ; at another he becomes heard that some uncasiness was felt upon this subject. I the zealous delender of Mr. Lincoln's political reputation. It was in answer to the imputation that the Administration desire the continuation of the war, in order to control the next Presidential election, that the the contrary, if the enemy should advance this winter. Senator waxed sensitive and indignant. " He believed one thing met everybedy's assent, namely: that every foot of ground from Tunnel Hill to Atlanta. He Lincoln is eminently an housest and patriotic man-To-day, for the first time, he had heard the honesty and patriotism of the Executive questioned." In view of the delicate position in which the Senator himself has army will never succeed in reaching Atlanta any more latterly been exhibited, we presume that he has an original and accommodating conception of "bonesty," and as for patriotism every one will accord to Mr. Lincoln a fall share of such patriotism as Mr. Hale and his fel- The Confederates have all gone into winter quarters. low radicals have made their standard. If the Senator, on the day in question, heard Mr. Lincoln's honesty and patriotism questioned for the first time, his ears must have been us completely sealed against the popu-Iar voice as they have been against the implorations of his suffering country. One day's sojourn in this metropolis would have sufficed to sully the rese-tints of immaculateness in which his fancy painted the Executive's character. In public and in private, upon thoroughtares and at social circles, at all times and in all places where citizens are accustomed to speak their the mud, which exasperated him more, and taking the minds freely, any man who is not willfully or actually deaf, may hear Abraham Lincoln denounced as a low, sunning fanatic, an unscrupulous partisan, and a per-

jurid magistrate.

Here is a war song which will stir the heart. It is translated from the German of Hauff. Some composer should ret it to music

G. L. M.

True soldier pluck the wide world o'er, Will win in peace or war; When loud the flashing When trills the light guitar, Ba't for a kiss with maid or wife, For life's blood, with the foe, The soldier's eager for the strife-For pluck will win, you know, Hurrah ! For pluck will win. you know !

Christmas in Camp.

A friend, a gallant officer of a crack regiment, now commanding a brigade " in front," sends us the follow ing spicy Christmas incident:

DALTON, GA, Dec. 25, 1863. Christmas is again with us; we are all in a high give and the moral of the army good. It was never in better fighting trim than now. Genof the gallant old Fifteenth and Thirty-Seventh Tennessee regiments, and some of the soldiers of General Fin-Some private got a sword and sash and a detachment of fifteen or twenty armed men, then wrote an order march, even with Forrest in his front and rear. It is signing some General's name, ordering himsell to press Streight first and Streight at the last, and "three cheers all the whicky found in the camps. Having estertained for Streight" all the time. One lie is piled apon another, that the Floridians had a keg for to-day, the party went over, showed the order, shouldered the barrel, and

the old soldiers of three years standing "smelt a rat" by the time the party he had gone a hundred yards, and demanded a "halt," but it was no "halt." They Confederate, has ever yet exhibited impudence enough to they reached their camps when they took their guts secomplish-he has made his efficial report to the Yankee and a regular " fkirmian " took place. Fortunately no Obristmas incident.

> WILL OUR ARMY PALL BACK TO ATLANTA?-"P. W. A.," the Savannah Republican's army correspondent. corrects an erroneous impression in regard to the luture movements of the Army of Tennesses. He says:

I allude to the belief, said to be entertained very generally in Georgia, that the army was engaged in recalled upon Gen. Hardee before leaving Dalton, and I have his authority for saying that he has not the least thought of retiring from his present position ; but, on which he does not believe they will do, he will distuite believes, moreover, that if the absentees will return to duty, and the people at home will continue to supply the army with the means of subsistence, the Federal than it has succeeded in reaching Richmond.

" P. W. A." gives strong reasons for the belief that Grant will not make a forward movement this winter.

THE REASON WHY.

The Cincinnati Enquirer tells this "good one" upon Stanton

When Stanton, the Secretary of War, made his late rapid trip from Washington to Lonisville, the following incident took place at night, on one of the Indiana railroads. The train on which Stanton was traveling was switched off to allow another to pass. The Secretary was indigatent at the delay, and slipped cut into conductor by the breast he shook him and demanded bis reason for stopping 1

12 The Western man didn't understand that way of asking a question, so he d.ew back a heavy wire-bound The trouble is that Mr. Hale conceives himself and lamp, and threatened to demolish the S. cretary if he his party to constitute the political world. Whatever did not let co. One of Stanton's clerks stepped up is thought or said or done beyond that world is not and informed him that the great man he used so uncerttaken into account. It has been repeatedly charged by moniously was the Secretary of War expecting to see public speakers and public journals that the Adminis. Jim drop into the ground, after such an announcement. tration, and chiefly Mr. Lincoln, are moolding the cir- But the conductor replied that he didn't care a fig who cumstances of the war to assist their party aspirations, he was! A tall, big-boned Hoosier brakesman, hear-

August 8th, 1863.

As for the internal arrangements of my ship, her inner life, it is satisfactory. I have some clever gentlemen with me as officers, and have had but little difficulty in the government of my crew. I have every reason to be satisfied

My raind roves, like the wild wind, Around the silent tomb. The bright Heaven smiles above, O'er hearts so glad and free, But from that sacred throne of love There is no smile for me.

enemy on Morris and Biack Islands-

What means this pang of grief and woe That gnaws my very soul? That hausts my mind like some vile foe. And leaves me on a shoal To wander through this wicked world ---To mourn to grieve and rave-A lasting burden to mankind-A maniae and a slave.

I'm sad to-day ; these tears they tell

My heart is full of gloom ;

The Broken Heart.

Alas! the war drum sounds i's dirge. And tel: its mouraful tale, There is a sigh from every heart-From every home a wail. The battle smoke has cleared away-The bloody work is done ; Sad news for me ! bereft of all ! My last and only son !

O Ged ! from this my couch of death. List to a woman's prayer. A broken heart appeals to Thee,

And sheds her life's last teur; May this, a woman's sacrifice Of one of freedom's great band, Enrich our sacred cause with peace, And free this new born land.

Soon from the blooming stem of life, Death plucked her laded form, And bore it to i's resting place, Free from life's apgry storm : And now on every Satbath morn, aid sorrow, grief and gloom,

The villagers, with tearful eyes, Weep o'er her sacred tomb. Columbia, Sept. 21, 1863.

Pluck will Win.

tervid heavs of the Summer of 1864. It is true that this would call for labor on the part of the soldiers, but it would be labor for themselves. Any soldier is liable to sickness or to wounds. His very life may depend his personal interest to save ice if he can.

FIRE --- The alarm of fire between 1 and 2 o'clock on yesterday, was caused by the burning of 15 to 20 bales of cotton at the depot of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road. The cotton belonged to the steamer " City of Petersburg." It was in very bad condithe yard engine.

alarm of fire was raised, caused by the burning of cot. ton on the wharf of B. FLANNER, Esq., a short diswas a portion of the cotton which had been removed from the Railroad during the afternoon, (from the previous fire.) and belonged to the same steamer. About 25 or 30 bales were destroyed.

37th N. C. REGIMENT .- In this Regiment there are | was no necesity for the passage of the bill under con- flerce struggle for Southern Independence." two Companies from Mecklenburg county, one from sideration. The bill reported by the Military Commit-Union and one Gaston. Since the organization of tee covered the whole ground. It extended the conthe regiment in November, 1861, the casualities in script age to fifty five, and all the substitutes in the son, of the 11th (Abolition) Tennessee cavalry, together these companies have been as follows: Company C, army, he thought, would be found to be ander that are. with 8 officers and 125 privates, belonging to Burnfrom Meckienburg, 15 killed, 4 died of wounds, 29 Shouid the committee bill be adopted, any legislation side's corps, captured in East Tennessee by Gen. Longdied of disease, 20 wounded and recovered. Company on this subject will be found unnecessary. He would," street, were received at the Libby Prison yesterday, via I, from Mecklenburg, 18 killed, 5 died of wounds, 17 therefore suggest the propriety of laying aside this bill the Danville train. died of disease, and 32 woundel recovered. Company until the bill of the committee shall have been acted D, from Union, 13 killed, 12 died of wounds, 45 died upon. He moved its further consideration be postpon- the prisecers now in this city, further South. Should of disease, 52 wounded and recovered. Company H, ed till Wednesday. from Gaston 18 killed, 7 died of wounds, 24 died of Mr. Clark hoped the bill would not be postponed. disease, and 30 wounded and recovered.

with my success against the enemy. I believe I have repdered as good service to my country as I could possibly have rendered in any other direction, and the world is kind enough to talk to me in a friezdly spirit, and to put a high-er estimate upon my labors than I think they deserve. If estimate them by the abuse which the Yankees heap upon

To give you an idea of the enthusiasm which the Alabama creates sverywhere particularly among Englishmen, I enclose you a slip from a newspaper published at Cape Town, giving a graphic account of our arrival here the other day. I am sure our excellent President Davis never He spoke against the argument that there was a con- had a more crowded levee than I had in my cabiu, from 9 tract between the Government and the principals fur. o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the atterneon, yesterday. The ship was packed from stem to stern, and there wass constant jam in my cabin of men and womencould make any contract exempting a citizen forever officers and officers' wives, judges and lawyers and their from military service. Whenever the exigency arrived, wives and daughters, and form, Dick and Harry besides, fence of the country. 'The life of the country must be my autograph ! Was not that a predicament for a modest man to be placed in ? Indeed, they nearly tired me out with demonstrations of kindness.

" THE PROUDEST WORDS."-Writes a Chaplain in was plainly poor policy to put every body into the the forces sent from the Army of Northern Virginia

the substitute men would, he felt sure, see the felly of sweet notes of peace shall be heard throughout our hapsuch a plan. The army must be fed as well as recruited. py and redeemed country, the proudest words any lips Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, said it struck him there may litter are : 'I served as a private through the

ABRIVAL OF FEDBRAL PRISONERS - Major Thomp-

Preparations are being made to remove a number of the Lincoln Government not accept in a few days, our overtures for an exchange, the objects of their solicitude

The bill of the Military Committee would take a long may be gone when wanted.

Western Democrat time to be disposed of. It was a matter of the first Richmond Examiner, 31st ult.

Where sweeps the dance in giddy whirl, And bright eyes flash with joy, The arm enclasps the laughlog girl, And hand with haad may toy; Who sues too long ne'er wins a kise, The soldier woos not so. But dashes boldly on to bliss. For pluck will win, you know, Hurrah ! For pluck will win, yca know !

For, when on sultry summer's days, The march is far and fast. The gallant charger's strength gives way, He sinks and falls at last ; The soldier keeps his courage up, And signs, ri-too-ral-too, For he will neither faint nor drep, cheer pluck will take him through, Hu-rah! Sheer plack will take him through !

And where proud banners flaunt the gale, And hostile columns clash, And far and near, o'er hill and dale. The iron thunders crash; The flashing steal from out the strife, Lends forth its glittering ray, There man to man, or life, True pluck will win the day, Hurrah! True plack will win the day !

And should my mortal hour be nigh. l'in ready, prompt at haud, 'Tis net for sordid gold I die. But for my fatherland ! I've done my duty like a man. And sealed is with my blood ! So live-so die-be that your plan, And pluck will make it good, Hurrah !

And pluck will make it good !

From the commencement of hostilities to the present ing the conversation, and fearing his chief, the conduc time, the Executive has seemed to study less the inter. tor, would need help, stepped up: est of the country than the consummation of certain partisan schemes, which before his time were held to be beyond the sphere of .Federal official action. He has been the President of a faction, not of a people. He has not only served his party and their fanatical idea within the limits of his functions, but he bas usurped new functions in order the better to fulfil the mission of knew he was over whatmed by numbers, as you are to emancipation, for which he is sacrificing the Republic. So far from having his honesty and patriotism auques-

tioned he has been branded by millions as a despot, and we doubt if there is a man in the North more thorough. of small things, he removed Rosecrans to be revenged ly detested and generally suspected than the Senator's on the brakesman.

reproachless paragon. It is very natural that a Black Republican member of Congress should attempt to full the masses into fancied secarity upon the subject of the Presidential election. The gigantic plan of disfranchisement and usur-pation that is in preparation could with difficulty be carried on in the face of a people awakened to a sense of their danger. Mr. Hale repudiates with grandiloquent wrath the idea of any design on the part of the Administration to control the Presidential election -Like Iago, he exclaims : " Fie, there is no such man ; it is impossible !" But can this Senatorial whitewesher purify the past of the damning facts that cling to it, as well as he can cleanse the future of its doubts? The military power that has con- itons at the Libby, to be held as hostages for the safetrolled a State election may well be suspected of an ty and good treatment of three of our soldiers held in intention to repeat the experiment upon a grand- the North for the safety of the same number of Yank's

Haie. It is safer to take counsel of their experience unteers ; J. B. Litenfield, Captain of the 14th Maine than to trust the fair promise of innocence that comes Regiment ; and J. L. Kendail, Uaptain of the 1st Masfrom a Radical tongue so well skilled in special plead- sachusetts Regiment. The names of the real officers of ing, and that has so lately demonstrated the facility with negro regimen s, now disguised at the Libby, have not which it can disguise a contemplated political wrong, yet been disclosed.-Rich. Examiner. and palliate a mercenary one al: eady committed. Has it even been denied and can it be denied, that an armed PANOLA, MISS., Dec. 23 .-- The enemy are sending Federal force was stationed at the polls in Maryland, leighteen thousand cavalry from Memphis, Columbu

and that a Federal subaltern announced that he was in- and Corinth to capture Gen. Forrest.

"Is your name Staaton ?" "Yes," replied the Secretary.

"Are you the Secretary of War ?"

"Yes."

"Well, stranger," replied the brakesman, "if you had been in such hurry to reinforce Rosecrans, when you reach Louisville, the General would not have been checked at Chicamauga."

The Secretary rushed into his car, and, being a man

Don't fall to Educate your Childran.

If amid the excitement and tumult of War the education of our children is neglected, the whole nation will reap the bitter fruits of this negligence for many years to come. The boys that are now running wild about the streets, will, in a few years have control of the country, and will have the management of all affairs both in Church and State. A very heavy responsibility they rests upon parents and guardians of the present day if they do not educate them in such a manner as to prepare them for the important places they will have to fill in the future destiny of the country.

THE NEGRO HOSTAGES .- The three officers placid in er scale. Ohio, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware officers of negro regiments, said to be in our possession. speak far more elequently and conclusively than Mr. are E. E. Chase, Captain of the 1st Rhode Island Vol-