We out the following account of circumstances connected with the fail of Fort Fisher from the Raleigh Confederate. It gives some new points and may tend to remove false impressions and correct injustice :

THE FALL OF FORT FISHER. We have received the following account, from the lips of a gentleman who, we are sure, is as accurately informed concerning the late engagement between our

forces and the enemy, at Fort Fisher, as any one. The movement of the enemy was sudden, as we all know. After the previous failure, it was not antici- and shouts of defiance. pated that so quick a repetition of the effort would be mington, or above it. On Thursday, a Mr. McMillan support and rally around us, and, with God's blessing, we -as our informant heard-discovered from near Top- | will bear the Southern cross through fire and blood until sail Sound, the approach of the enemy, and sought to each star upon it shall glow and shine-forever in the fire communicate by te egraph to Gen. Bragg, the fact; but | mament of nations. the operator was not in a condition to send the despatch. and it became necessary to transmit the news by a messenger. In two hours after the intelligence was received, Gen. Hoke was on the march to confront the enemy at his point of landing. On Friday, the enemy was the consideration of the Senate bill to provide for the landed under cover of his fleet, near Battery Gatlin, employment of free negroes and slaves on fortifications, about nine miles from Fort Fisher. While he was &c. Mr. Ramsay moved a proviso that said slaves shall landing, Gen. Hoke appeared, and drew up in line not be armed or used as soldiers. Mr. Miles supported the parallel, to watch his movements, and intercept them amendment; he was utterly opposed to arming our slaves. when possible to do so. It was not possible to prevent | In the midst of his remarks the House sustained the motion the landing, owing to the situation of the point chosen. | to transfer the bill to the secret cal:ndar, and then resolv-The enemy landed on the banks, just above the neck of ed itself into secret session. the Sound, thus interposing a small surface of water between them and an attacking force; or compelling such force to circle around the lower extreme of the Sound : -either of which movements would have to be done under the fire of the whole fleet.

When Gen. Hoke found this to be the situation, he established a line facing the sea, and threw out what cavalry he required, (if he had it) on his right flank, towards Battery Anderson, which was down the beach. towards Fort Fisher -about four miles. The intervegrown up with thick bushes, and are marshy. The necessity, which after a long debate, was adopted. purpose of this caralty was to observe the movements. and give the signal of the first advance of the enemy towards establishing a line across the neck of land to the river, it being the order and purpose of General Bragg to have Ge . Hoke attack him as soon as he advanced. In this condition matters rested until Friday night. During the night, the enemy, passing between the cavalry, and threading their way through the thick marshy undergrowth, made their way to the river, and on Saturday morning, Gen. Hoke found an intrenched from the sea to, or near to, the river. He succeeded, might submit. however, in maintaining his base at Sugar Loaf, immediately changed his line, and informed Gen. Bragg of the status. Then Gen. Brugg gave the order to charge the enemy in their works. In the meantime, General Hoke had made a close reconnoisance, under the fire of and position. On receiving the order to charge, he est. communicated the result of his observations, and asked Gen. Blagg to reconneitre in peorson, which he did; 2001. and both these officers concurred that it was not proper | Gen. Grant was is Washington on Saturday. to assault the lines. It was then determined to reinnatural, but as far as we can see, unblamable miscarriage, ought to have succeeded, failed to a great extent. By this time, the enemy, four thousand strong, were until Sunday, about six, p. m.

On Sunday, the column of assault, numbering about four thousand, moved from the enemy's lines, and as they a vance I, they were plainly visible from Fort Fisher. But her seaguered garrison was kept closely confined within the bomb proofs, by the concentrated and continued fire of seven hundled guns pouring torside of Fort Fisher, we had seventeen guns-sufficient. could they have been used, to make it impossible that any force could have advanced under their fire. But, as the line of assailants got nearer to the Fort, the whole fleet concentrated the fire, in richochet shot, on the land side, and speedily dismounted every gun; and this unintermitten " feu d'enfer "-or in plain English -hell fi.e - was kept up until the enemy's line was in port. On him the hope of the garris n hung, to keep drowned. the assailants out until the men and officers, who had been packed in the bomo proofs for fifty-six hours, could get out and make ready. Instead of making defence, this officer and his command, it is said, surrendered and the enemy entered the open gate. Our men were benumbed and exhausted, and the thing was the which distinguishes him as an officer of great merit, on taking command. brought his men into line near Head Quarters, General Whiting being present, encouraging and cheering on whole souled heroism. Under these inspiring influences, our men were ought to the charge. The numbers were against them in the proportion of four thou- | ceed Mr. Seddon is Governor Letcher, of Virginia. sand aided by two thousand murines, to two thousand, but they forced the enemy back to the mound, and a hand to hand fight, of unmitigated desperation and fury, ensued, continuing from seven to about ten c'clock, when bravery, endurance and devotion failed to overcome numbers. Our men were overpowered, and the formation on the subject. work of assault was accomplished. But not until the Mr. Blatz, Peres Commissioner. His Movements. enemy had paid dearly for his prize. He had not lost a man until he entered the fort. He lost two thousand out of the six thousand that en ered its precincts-we five hundred. Of the courage of our officers and men on this occasion, future tongues will speak.

Foremost in that little band of noble here s Whiting was everywhere where peril was most besetting. His down the forman's flag. He put his life in the hollow of his hand, and held it out a free offering to his country. And he did this so gloriously, that whoever thinks of him in connection with this furious struggle, will yield to the gratification of being absorbed in contemplation of splendid courage, and will forget all else.

We are glad to learn that he is but slightly wounded, though in several places; and we mourn the fact, apon their imaginations for their facts. that that faithful and true officer, Colonel Lamb, is so severely injured. That he may be spared, and blessed with a speedy recovery, engut to be the prayer of all exemption bill, which provides radical changes in the pre-

to find it. Howev r great our loss, and sad our dis-

Resolution 1st. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That neither the above proposition (reunion with guarantee of slavery) nor any other can be made to the people of this State by the United States or any other foreign people, the Government of the Confederate States being the only organ of the States in the Confederacy for the transaction of business with foreign nations, and such propositions, it made at all, must be reade to the Government of the Confederate Stotes, and, if made of the Government of this State, will not be entertained. Resolution 2d. That we recognize in that peace proposition no good faith, bu' merely an insidious policy to "divide and conquer;" a policy through which it is hoped to de-North, they supposed would control our conduct.

Resolution 3d. That it will be well for the people of the tion such as the mere preservation of the slave property of their citizens. But that, being free and sovereign States, they were resolved to preserve their freedom and their beings, let the attempt be made. severeignty. They were free to govern themselves as they and not others, saw fit, They were free to change their government, to erect a new o. e, and make whatever alli- Phoenix : ances they should cb se. And after nearly four years of arduous war, these o tes are still unwavering in their reaolution to preserve their irredom and their sovereignty, without which all else is valueless.

of peace, but we say no less d stinetly that it must be of the very first principles of any p tricular branch of than six thousand feet, and this is in keeping with the United States be really disposed to terminate the war, they tion to the Government of the Confederate States, whic and Phoenix, who was at the head of his class, with sand feet the ice seems to have passed directly over slone can entertain it.

In the fall of Fort Fisher the troops of the Confederacy have lost a tert, but not their honor. North Moon, one of the most interesting subjects," etc .-Carelina, in particular, has reason to be proud of the "You have all seen the Moon?" prowess of her sons. This is not the first, the second, nor even the fiftieth time, that the soldiers of that State have proved the mettle whereof they are made. There moon?" are no better sol iers in the Confederacy or the world There is very little gas or humbug about North Caro lina; but, at the punch of the bill, she is always strong and time. We have no words to express our admiration of the stern and steadfast heroism she has exhibited in this war. Ricomona Dispatch, 24th inst.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1865 ty J. S. THRASHER in the Clerk's Office oft he District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern Distric of Georgia.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE FIFTY THIRD VIRGINIA

REGIMENT RICHMOND, Jan. 27th, 1865. The fifty-third Virginia regiment, of Pickett's division, has unanimously adopted a series of resolutions, declaring their purpose to fight for liberty and self government so long as the Southern Confederacy can furnish a cartridge; and to every dishonorable offer of peace and submission

The last resolution reads : These are our sentiments, and made. Gen. Hoke had been withdrawn towards Wil- we call upon the people at home and the authorities to

CONGRESS. BICHMOND, Jan. 27th, 1865. The most important business done in the House to-da

The Senate concured in the House joint resolution e thanks to Gen. Williams, and passed with amendments the House bill to increase the efficiency of the cavalry. Also pased another bill to increase the number of acting midshipmen in the navy, the provisions of which are intended to obviate the objections of the President to the bill recently

Mr. Wigfall introduced a resolution directing [epcal?] all laws authorizing impresement of property for the use

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27th, 1865. Twenty-five surgeons and assistant Surgeons, captured at Franklin and vicinity, arrived here last night from Va-

Mr. Seddon continues to act as Secretary of War. The position was certainly tendered to Gen. Breckenridge. There are no reliable developments relative to Biair's line on his right flank, extending across the peninsula. a re-union on such terms as the Confederate authorities

> NORTHERN NEWS-BLAIR'S MISSION TO RICH-MOND.

Висимоно, Јап. 27 h, 1365. Tae Baltimore American (evening edition) of the 23d the enemy, and discovered the strength of their force inst., has been received. It contains very little of inter- not to give credence to any of these assertions.

A letter received from Philad aphia says that Blair had force the fort, and steps were taken which, but for a full authority from Lincoln to give seie conduct to Washington for peace commissioners from President Davis. The National Intelligencer's announcement of Blair's

second visit to Richmond, says: We have good reason, secure behind their works; and the first proceeded to not to say authority, for stating that Blair goes to Bichbombard Fort Fisher, which was done uninterruptedly | mond upon no hellow or heartless mission, but upon one of substance; giving hope to the patriotic that an opportubity for the highest reason, will be afforded to statesmon to bring the present civil was to a close by nego ia-

The Herald says that Seward has the most friendly relations with the managers of the Intelligen er,

CHARLESTON, Jan 27 b, 1865. 'The Yankes gunboat Deaching got aground in the Combabse river yesterday. Our batteries opened on her and set her on fire. She burned to the water's edge. All of her crew, excepting a Lieutenant and five mon, excepted. The prisoners were brought to the city to-day. They re. Inch wide. This was in consequence of a direct order sixty yards of the works. Then it ceased, and with a port that the Monitor which was sunk off Sullivan's Island rash and yell the charge was made. Capt. Braddy, it recently by a torpedo was the Patapaco. Only five out of

Nothing important from below.

CHANGE IN THE COMMAND OF THE SCOOND | vive for two works. A letter from General Lac's army announces that Major General Gordon has been placed in command of

work of a moment. They were obliged to fall back in the Second corps, lately commanded by Lieutenantorder to raily. Col. Lamb, with that cool precision | General Early. He issued an address to the troops up-THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

No appointment has yet been made to the office of

be yet vacant, as Mr. Seddon's resignation has not the Department of Virginia and North Carolina; but been accepted. Among the gentlemen named to suc- this is supposed to be only an arrangement ad interim. TAR SECRETARY OF STATE.

It was reported yesterday that the Hon. J. P. Benja min, Secretary of State, had sent in his resignation. We think this is true, though we have no positive in-

It was said yesterday that Mr. F. P. Blair, the venerable white-winged harbinger of peace, had left town, before breakfast, on his way back to the land of Lincoln. Though we were not regated with a glimpse of the old says generally, that while there is not the le st hope for gentleman in any of the public places, and heard of no dear triends of former years shaking hands with him at the has left us. He would not have come so far to have staid so short a time. We have no doubt that he visited the bave nothing like adequate ideas; that the military revoice cheered—his spirit animated—his arm struck | Bo short a time. We have no doubt that he value the sources of the North, although superabundant and im-

A report is being circulated that France and Bogland intend, after the 4th of March next, to recognize Liscom as the President of the Northern States and to racognize the South as an independent nation. This is founded on a ap by foreign enlistment, negro enlistment and boun-Paris letter, published in the Northern papers two weeks lies, is nearly at the point of axhaustion; that the ago. Paris newspaper correspondents neteriously draw draft of 1.st summer for 500,000 men, furnished but

sent exemption law. It repeals absolutely If there be any ! It in this matter, we leave others | fifteen-negro law; provides that no mail contractor under forty-five years of age shall be ex having accumulated a debt of a million and a half of a store keeper appointed. Since then all the funds paid to emp't, and limits the power of detail bitherto dollars on the single account of military largesses: and the Treasurer, by the town and other contributions have appointment, we feel only like re-echoing the just sentivested in the hands of the President and Scoretary of War. | that, finally, all intelligent men in the North are given | been invested in provisions and wood, and delivered to the | THE POLISH REPORTS OF THE PAment of the Conservative-" All honor to the noble de- We have no reason to believe the bill, in its present form, fenders of Fort Fisher, if they did not overcome a fright. | will pass the Senate. The sense of the denate, as recently to the opinion that when the necessition upon the order of Committees. Much good incidentally expressed in debate, is in favor of leaving up touched the exemption law now in force.

Richmond Dispatch, 24th inst. The New York News, speaking of the abolition par-

We cannot conceive in what manner these red he fanatics would have the South approach our government. Do they expect that a people that have manfully stood up for four years against the unparalleled might of our armies and navies will crawl upon their knees to the White House, and with "bated breath and whispered humbleness" beseech permission to entach some of the States from the Confederacy, thereby to | ter the Union, stripped of their property and despoiled weaken and demoralize the rest. To accomplish this, and of their political rights? The extravagance of bate appeal is made to our love of property, which, as it is the and bitterness that prompts such opposition to the very all-prevailing motive to the actions of the people of the first step of compromise must be subdued or there will first step of compromise must be subdued, or there wil never be peace between the sections. We believe that North to understand, even at this late day, that the South- there exists to-day a disposition among many of the ern States did not secede from the Union upon any ques- leading men North and South to test the virtue of negotiation; for the sake of our regulation as civilized slopes of the Alleghany range of mountains are glacier well known that persons who have private affairs to at-

A little characteristic specimen of Phoenix's love just below the level at which glacier marks come to an of fun occurred at West Point on the occasion or a end tell us that it lifted its head alone above the lecture upon astronomy. The lecturer was in the habit | desplate w aste of ice and snow. In this region, then, Resolution 7th. We declare that we are earnestly desirous of assuming that all his students we re totally ignorant the thickness of the sheet cannot have been much less science which he might be discussing . It happened on same kind of evidence in other parts of the country; for will best prove that disposition by making their proposi- a certain evening that he was lecturing upon the Moon, wherever the mountains are much below six thou-"Gentlemen, our lecture this evening is upon the

" No," said Phoenix, "I have rever seen it."

"What !" said the Professor, " never seen the "No," the first members of the class declared they had never seen the planet, and persisted in the expres-

sion of their perfect igns rance of its character. The "premises" of the Professor were removed, his

THE FACTS OF MOOD'S BETREAT_THE LY-ING YANKER BULLETINS.

News exposes the lies indulged in by Tomas in refer- Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would ence to Hood's retrograde movement to the Tennessee be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immorriver, and shows how, instead of being pressed by tal Declaration of Independence; contrast to the funda-Thomas in that movement, the Confederate General mental ideas on which human liberty is based." Gen. carried it out leisurely and without any peril to his Scott wrote to Mr. Seward : "A debt of \$250,060,000 army. This completes the circle of evidence that the (it is long gone over \$1,000,000,000) and filteen devastastatements of the Yankee Generals and presses as to ted provinces to be brought in harmony with their con-Hood's loss, and the demoralization of his army, were querors, but to be held by beavy garrisons for generafaire. They are disproved by witnesses on both sides tions at an expense quadruple the taxes it would be Hood just missed design a great thing, but he missed it. possible to extort, followed by a Protector or Emperor, We see now, that had he been content with taking to that I would prefer to say to the Southern States, Cha'tanooga and Knoxville, and opening communica- 'Wayward sisters, depart in peace.'" John Qaincy tions with Richmond by the Virginia and Tennessee Adams, long ago foreshadowing the probable continthirty-two men, rank and file, present and for duty, and Railread, and kept his army in a position from which gency, said: "Far better will it be for the people of when it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Secretamade by the enemy they will reply with the crack of rifes be might have operated against Sherman in his advance the dis-United States to part in friendship from each ry of War, or of the general commanding the department against Savannah-it would have been saier for his other, than to be held together by restraint.' army and better for his country. Let us be glad and thankful that his losses fall short of the reports, and that valuable service may still be expected of his army. We are permitted to make the following extrac The correspondent says:

The war men are not half satisfied with the news disquisitions upon the nature and obligations of an oath from the Southwest. Much to their disappointment that we have ever seen : had been ordered to Murfreesboro. When the pon- cous ness for some temporary or secular advantage. making preparations to cross. When Thomas got his so voluntarily and without mental reservation. army across Duck river he pushed forward as rapidly as There is no essential difference between taking a false the condition of the roads would admit, but when he oath to obtain money and taking one to retain it. One reached the Tennessee the main part of the army was of the characteristics of the rightecus man in the 15th infantry reached the south side.

the Confederates while crossing the river, but Forrest ful lusts which drown men in destruction and perdition, followed him in every instance. Not a shot could for the love of money is the root of all evil, which, while and regiments which may be discusseded, as herein provide ning country here is broken; and the low places are of the arms except by military efficers in case of absolute reach the pentoons, and where the infantry and artillery some coveted after they have erred from the faith and on leisurely, and left the Federal army powerless on tyr might, with just as much propriety, have openly re- time, to be fixed by General Orders to be issued by the Sethe north back of the river. He had to abandon some nounced the Gospel whilst at the same time he secretly cretary of War, as to troops in the States cast of the Miscating them from the deep mud; but these comprised the loss of property but with death. But this refuge ganize themselves into companies, lectations and regithe only point of the "pursuit" to Tennessee. The was forbidden him. "Whosoever denieth me before men, ments, the officers to which shall be appointed by the Profacts now known, and which were heretofore consider - him will I also deny, etc." In no case are we permitted sideut, with the advice and consect of the Senate, or said ed, fully confirm the views so often expressed in the to do evil that good may come. To secure the desired of one of the desired of the desir News, that the disaster to the Confederate army before | end of this contest, as the soldier must not desert to the Nashville was not half so great as it was represented enemy, neither must those that remain at home. If we belonged may have come, of any arm of the service; and mission, though it is generally supposed that he proposed by those who concected telegrams to that city, and are sulfured sent them broadcast over the country; and that the are-union on such terms as the Confederate authorities sent them broadcast over the country and that the theorem are subjugated, the country never will be, and the order country to those who have already sacrificed to which he may have belonged, volunteer and enlist in such pretended vigorous pursuit was n reality but a fraud. surely, fidelity to those who have already sacrificed It discredited the assurance that Hood could not es- their lives, requires of us, if necessary, to sacrifice our cape, that his army was demoralized, that it would be fortunes. captured or annihilated, that his pontoons were all destroyed, and that his retreat was intercepted; and the News was porfec by correct in counselling its readers | thus plainly describes the spirit of the miserable party

> Hood's army reached the Tennessee on the 221 cf | contest: Gold at the first board, in New York, was quoted at | December, and proceeded without any difficulty to cross | They are prepared for the restoration of that rule to the south side. A imiral Lee ascended to near Flor- which four years ago had become hateful, and which we should the new companies organized under the provisions ence on the 24th, and reported the enemy crossing at have shed so much blood and made so many sacrifices of this act become reduced in number so as to have less the shouls, but far beyon i the range of his gunboats. to cost saide. They are ready to forget the perfitious | than thirty-two men, rank and file, present and fit for duty, | published to the dumb-foundered and astonished stock-28 h had carried his command out of all danger .- | tions and sacred compacts ; their gasping averice; their selves, now that their infamous attempts to deceive the allegiance to those whose garments are dripping with shall receive, in addition to his pay and allowances, thirty country, by flooding it with talse dispatches are ex- the blood of our fathers and brothers slain in resisting

The Richmond Examiner thus relates the latest experience of Mr. Elward A. Pollard while under Yankee durance. The article concludes with some interestrents of shell and missiles on every spot. On the land FROM CHARLESTON -YANKLE GUNBOAT DE- ing results of that gentleman's observations at the the 10th Nevember last for exchange, and without any known cause, was placed there in solitary confinement in a guard box, where he lived for some weeks without space to walk in, and sheltered from the weather only war. by a shell of boards, ven ilased through seams half an from Secretary Stanton, who, in this instance as in others of the oppression of our prisoners, is directly and is said, commanded the company guarding the saily- her crew of three hundred, were saved. All the rest were Mr. Pollard from a situation in which Mr. P. says that an officer of the guard at Fortress Monros declared that a man could not reasonably be expected to sur-

As it is the last act which Butler can probably ever do to a Confederate prisoner, it may be mentioned for his benefit. For we learn from Mr. Poliard that on Sunday last, Gen. Batler was removed, not only from the command of the army of the James, but from all other command, and ordered by the Adjutant-General at Washington to report himself at Lowell, Massachuset's, which is his r sidence. The terms of this order were construed to the effect that B. F. B. had been rethe troops, and creating enthusiasm by his ardent and | Becretary of War; indeed, the effice cannot be said to | moved to disgrace. Maj. Gen. Ord takes command of la any event, Butler is shelved for the war, and it is he politicians in Washing on.

wealth, in which he had opportunities of visiting many of the Northern cities-New York, Boston, Brooklyn, public sentiment and political designs of the North. He North, there are g. ounds of encouragement in the mil- Government, chiefly for clothing to our troops, shall be the now ambassador to Spain. itary situation of which the people of the Confederacy paid .- Ral. Conservative. pressing at the first view, are not practically available. and are fast being contracted by certain moral forces which the newspapers do not take into their calculation; that their system of draft, bitherto patched ate "shew bread," made from old boots and shoes." resolution of the South with a confidence in the North, low bloated and swaggering, but really on the verge of the last and fatal necessity - which is not finances, not political revolutions, or any of that bosh of the prophets of peace, but simply conscription.

THE CONTINENT AN ICEBERG .- Prof. Agessiz, in the ATLANTIC MONTHLY, comes to the conclusion that the worn on the very top, except a few points which were An exchange tells the following anecdote of John is over six hundred feet high, and the rough, unpolished | would be a public benefit. surface of its summits, covered with loose fragments, plough, and when the ice vanished from the face of the The bard surface of the rocks was ground to powder. the elements of the sail were mingled in fair propor. tions; granite was carried into the lime regions, lime uses of man. There are evidences all over the polar ascertained at last accounts. reigons to show that at one period the keat of the tropies extended all over the globe. The fee period is sup forces a short distance from their position near Pocobase line" was gone, and he collapsed into utter con- posed to be subsequent to this, and next to last before taligo. All was quiet at other points on the line.

GREELY wrote in 1860 : "If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw from the Union The Washington correspondent of the New York we think they should and would be allowed to do so -

Taking the Oath,

from a private letter. It is one of the best and briefest

Hood declined to have his army smashed to atoms, and "If a man really prefers the United States to the and the commissioned officers of said companies thus or the mortification consequent on the non-fulfillment of | Confederate, he may take the oath and then reside here the sanguinary predictions telegraphed from Nashville | 18 an enemy, but if, on the contrary, he regards this as is so keenly felt by them that they stand abashed before his country, no temptation, however strong, should make third day of the battle before Nashville. His retreat | these oaths, being extorted by force, are not binding. days for his pontoons, which, through some blunder, nature of all temptation, to sacrifice truth and right-

out in l'imothy : "But they that will be rich fall into Themas' advance made several attempts to harrass temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurt-

> WHO WOULD GO BACK .- The Selma (Ala.) "Rebel who at this stage of the war are willing to give up the bave belonged to the consolidated organizations, and who sught we know further North, will be feelingly remainded.

With the Federal aimy on his rear and the Federal conduct of the Northern people, while we were associa and a variancy should occur to the office of second lieutenfleet on his flink, Hood pushed forward, and by the ted with them; their disregard of constitutional obliga-Who last heard from he was safe at Corinth, his army | thieving propensities; their unceasing meddling with was in good condition, and he was engaged repairing our institutions before the war; and the cold blooded, the Movile and Ohio railread. What have the authors | parbarous and unmanly traits they have exhibited since of the Nachville sensation telegrams to say for them- hostilities commenced, and swear the oath of fealer and their monatrous and insolent effort to trample us in the dust of humilliation and subjection. They would forour enemies have perpetrated, the remorantess and bar barous cally they have practiced upon the helpless and unoffending, our country desolated, and our land North. Mr. Pollard reported at Fortress Monroe on detted with the gra s of our fallen beroes, to procure were formed; and the colors of the oldest battalion or re-

> Some of the papers in South Carolina have announced that President Davis has written to citizens of that have no doubt that the President is disposed to do all | War or the general commanding the department or army he can to drive back Sherman and his army, but he If they remain at home and attend to their own private affairs, and expect the President to drive Sherman back, they will find themselves wofally mistaken. The people of Georgia, to a great extent, gave all their atten- the outth section of this zot; and hereafter when commistion to their own pecuniary affairs and allowed Sherman to march through their State, and then turned about expected that every man in the State will turn out to rank and command, to be held only until the return of said meet the foe, and fight to the death or conquer.

N. C. Bonds.-We learn that the recent advertise- act, no subsequent consolidation of the same shall be made thought a not improbable consequence that we may ment of our State Treasurer for the purchase of State next bear of that individual declaring a war against bonds resulted as follows : The various bids rangedfrom par to 121 premium—that the large bidding was During Mr. Pollard's term as a prisoter-eight at a premium of 103. The Treasurer, however, in ac- M. MERCIER INSTRUCTED BY NAPOLEON ON THE ITALmonths -- he had an interval of paro e on account of his | cordance with the reservation of a right to do so, which he had wisely made, rejected all the bids. He has since sold about \$150,000 of bonds at from 150 to 175 pre-Baltimore, &c., and thus gathering much of the true mium; and about \$300,000 at a premium of 200 -We further learn that he has declined making any addi- of St. Cloud, the substance of a conversation said to tional sales, until it shall be seen whether the five or six have taken place between the Emperor Napoleon and the South in any present political organization in the millions due the State from the Confederate States M. Mercier, late French Minister in Washington and

cannot be carried much further, some counties having was re-organized, I think, in October last, by a town meet. port with all reserve. The "communications" of the -and "laying aside all differences, and burying all by-The House of Representatives, on yesterday, passed an already been taxed on this score actually in excess of ing, and a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Purchathe value of all the real and personal property within | sing Committee, Ward Committees, and a Committee to their limits, some, for instance, in New York State | purchase wood were appointed. A Store was rented and detail bitherto dellars on the single account of military largesses; and the Treasurer, by the town and other contributions have pushed to the point of an enforced draft, of an actual has been accomplished and especially by the supply conscription, that it is precisely at that period and pre- wood. As soon as possible, a statement will be published cisely from that cause that the war will and must break showing the number of persons supplied, and an account down. Thus the conclusion may be drawn that inde- exhibiting the receipts and how disbursed. The principal peodence of the Confederacy is to be achieved more amount received, was from the Mayor, two sums of \$25,surely by the sheer force of endurance than by anything clse, and that even if we should fail to accomplish it by the signal strokes of military fortune, it will be worked to sure than by anything the sure of the Association. The scarcity of provisions that in some towns the fires have been attributed to the sure of the Association.

Poles condemned by the severity of the law in Poland. It appears from an article in the Botschafter, of Vienna, that in some towns the fires have been attributed to the sure of the Association. he signal strokes of military fortune, it will be worked Treasurer of the Association. The scarcity of provisions out at the last, and that much more speedily than is and depreciated currency renders it very difficult to make these unfortunate people. Many have perished asvice generally supposed, by a simple competition of the real purchases. All citizens, therefore, will confer a favor by time of the exasperation of the masses; and, far from giving notice of articles for sale, and all should donate as seeking to suppress this outbreak of popular passion liberally as they can of money or provisions-the latter some Russian journals, including the Invalide, an offipreferred. This work has to be met by the authorities and citizens concurrently, or much sufficing, yea, starva-tion will result. One hundred thousand dellars sounds circulated journal in Russia, echo these accusations, and largely, and stress is laid on the fact that the town voted add to them insinuations adapted to excite still further so liberally. What amount of supplies will it furnishhow long will it last?

If Col. Burr will detail two good men to travel and purchase provisio s, and when they are not so employed, to these charges, while on the other hand, numerous facts continent of North America was at one time convered aid the Ward Committees and Store-keeper, so that the seem to disprove them in a manner most honorable to with ice a mile in thickness - The proof is that the worthy only may be supplied, he will do a good act. It is the Poles. tend to, cannot do full justice to an association of this kind. in a time like this, and as this is a work of necessity and that after the fire at Oranbourg, the Poles living in the above the icy mass. Mount Washington, for instance, must be attended to it is apparent that the aid suggested Government of that name hastened to send to the peo-These grude remarks are written for general information

and to elicit attention to the subject. 8. D. WALLACE, President Belief Association.

Charleston Courier. 26 inst.

Bince writing the above article. I have received the following from the Store-keeper, which please append : 278 families, 218 persons, supplied from October 18th, 1864, to Jan. 10th, 1865, with 642 lbs. meat. 10 836 ibs. rice, 6 244 lbs. flour, 31,546 lbs corn meal 746 lbs. sait, 426 lbs. peas, 9 bushels potatoes, 27 loaves bread.

rice, 1,294 lbs. flour, 11,186 lbs. meal, 91 lbs. sait, 41 bush. S. D. WALLACE.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

JANUARY 23d, 1865. The Senate resumed the consideration of the House

consolidation bill. had been adopted.

substitute was reconsidered, and after various addition- their posterity, we should have felt mortified at their al amendments to the substitute, it was again adopted self-imposed degradation, and pitied the lack of that in the following form :

NIES, BATTALIONS AND REGIMENTS.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever any companies which are now in Savannah in full meeting assembled—when they atthe service shall be so reduced as to number less than tempt to drag down to the base level they have reached. thirty-two men, rank and file, present and for duty, and all who claim a home and an interest therein-invite or the army in which said companies may be serving, that prosperity at the cost of honor-when they call upon they cannot be recruited to that number within a reason- an old and honored State to prove false to her past hisable time, the general commanding said department or army may, under general regulations to be issued by the Secretary of War, consolidate such companies.

"Section 2. That new companies may be organized companies thus consolidated, if they are from the same to the truth within them, and treason to her sons who State, having the number, rank and file now fixed by law : ganized shall be one captain and one first and one second lieutenant; and the non-commissioned officers, four ser-

geants and four corporals "Bection 3. That companies, if they are from the same the array of facis which can be no longer concealed - him renounce a sentiment that next to allegiance to State, may be organized into battations and regiments; Hood's army was not in the slighest danger after the God is the most sacred. There are some who held that and 'he officers for companies battalions and regiments shall be immediately designated and placed on duty by the general commanding the department or the army in which was conducted in the most perfect order. Thomas fol- But they are not extorted. To be sure the alternative the companies before consolidation may have been serving. lowed him to Duck river, and then had to wait two is presented of the oath or confiscation, but this is the Officers thus designated shall continue to serve until officers shall be appointed by the President. by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and all selections of offi cers made by the general to command said new organizatoons arrived Hood was near the Tennessee, leisurely the very terms of the oath the juror swears that he does tions, or appointments by the President therefor as herein provided, shall be from the commissioned officers of the companies, battalions or regiments from which the new ergatizations were formed, or from such non-commissioned officers or privates there or as may have been distinguished for meritorious and soldierly conduct, or for valor or skill ase on the other side. Forrest's cavalry covered the Pa is: He swearch to his own heart and changeth not, and the certificate of the colonel commanding the battalian crossings and held . Thomas in check until all Hood's and one of the dangers of worldly prosperity is pointed or regiment in which said non-commissioned officers or privates may have served; that they have been so distin | ted to him, had he been-younger. But Time has had gulshed, it approved by the brigade and division com-

manders, suall be enflicient proof thereof.

"Section 4 Toat officers of the companies, battallon ed, and who may not be selected and appointed as required by this act, shall be dropped from the rolls as supernu were sa'ely transported to the south side. Forrest went pierced the marks through with many sorrows. The many officers; but such officers may, within a reasonable wagons, however, owing to the impossibility of extri- believed it to be true, when threatened not merely with also, the remainder the department west of the l'i dissippi river as to troops therein, ordepartment in which they last served, or to the State from | tried hardships) for his utter incapacity and lack of which the company or regiment to which the said officers | those soldierly qualities exhibited by him in "that live new organizations or in other companies, as authorized herein, shall receive from the time they were dropped as supercu neraries, for twelve months, pay at the rate their grade entitles them to a the time they were so dropped "Section 5. That hereafter all vacancies in the offices of | country, for his country's good. 2d section be filled by selection, in the manner pointed out by the 3d section of this act; and all officers who may may be appointed to the same grade in the new which they | bered by the stockholders in the Augusta and Newson held in the old organizations, shall take rack from the date | nah Rathroad, as the enterprising President, of their first comm ssion or appointment; and, hereafter, ant, the same shall not be filed; and should it be reduced below the number of sixteen, then a vacancy in the office

of first bentenant shall not be filled. battaile s and regiments are hereb, aboushed; and here- spirit of his noble son-slain in battle-did not rise after the officer commanding a battalion or regiment may from his new made grave and rebuke him. Brave and assign any subaltern of the line, belon ing to his command to serve as adjutant, and said subaltern, whilst so serving. dollars per month; and the officer commanding shall also and honors thee, though thy own father has grapped in saign, to act as color bearer, a non-commessioned offic r or private from his command who may be distinguished to mer torious or syldient; conduct, or for valor or said, said get the burning wrongs we have suffered, the cutrages | said non commissioned efficer or private, whilst so acting, "Rection 7. the names of battations and regiments or-

ganized under the provisions of this act shall be the names of the old battalions and regiments from which the new for themselves an ignoble and pusilianimous exemption | giment forming the new shall be the colors of the new erfrom the hardships, the dangers and sacrifices incident | gantzation, a d the colors of the other battations and reto the peraistent and determined prosecution of the ginen's shall be transmitted, by the secretary of War, to the battles in which the battalion or regiment to which they belong have come a part.
Section S. That all staff, line and other officers who

may not have any command, or who may not at any time to which they belong, shall be dropped from the rolls and act to vacancies in the staff, with the rank held by them in

"Section 9. Prisoners of war may, within sixty days after their exchange, avail themselves of the provisions of sioned officers of companies, battalious or regiments may be captured by the enemy, the general commanding the department or army to which they belong may designate,

and censured President Davis for it! A better course or the President may appoint, other officers to full their is expected from the people of South Carolina. It is places, as provided in this act, to serve with temporary officers so captured. "Section 10. When regiments, battallops or campanies shall have been consolidated under the provisions of this

The Europe, of Paris, gives, as an extret from a dispatch of one of the ambassadors accredited at the court

The Emperor having expressed his sentiments respecting Queen Isabella and Spain, M. Mercier is said to catch his eye. These are the men who have delivered A parisimonious sea captain, answering the com- have asked that if he should find in Spain the opinion up their wives and daughters to the tender mercies of plaints of his men that the bread was bad, exclaimed : which appears to be generally entertained in France, "What? complain of your bread that is made from namely, that Florence would be only the provisionary | weaken the arms of the brave men struggling upon disflour? What do you think of the Apostles? They capital of Italy pending the acquaition of Rome, what tant battle fields. These are the men who have tried to was he to reply? The Emperor, says the Europe, an- blacken the fair fame of the martyred dead, whose deads swered: "Say that, for my own part, Florence is the they are unable to emulate. definitive capital of Italy.

I have seen in both the Journal and Carolinian, articles As the Emperor is not used to express himself quite her heritage of valor-to forget the heraic deeds of her headed "Have we a Relief Association." That institution so explicitly, the public will, of course, take this re- sons-to forget the proud trust of her honored ances by Europe, however, seem to be generally very well in- gones upon the grave of the past, endeavoring to re formed, and that they sometimes give uneasiness in store "-what?" prosperity and commerce. high quarters is signified in the fact that lately the pa- As a citizen of Savannah, proud of her honor and of

the passion of the multitude. Nothing has transpired thus far to give the least appearance or foundation to

Thus the Northern Post of the 7th of October states ple deprived of shelter and means of subsistence two carts filled with bread, gruel and salt. Some days before, the head of the police at Oranbourg, Col. Michel Fedorow, bore striking testimeny in favor of the

THE JAPAN DIFFICULTY.

Official advices of October 28th, from Yekahama, confirm the report of the opening of the inland sea of Japan by the allied fleet. The engagement was brief. The allies lost 12 killed and 54 wounded : the Japan-King, chartered by Minister Pruyn to accompany the sold to the Japanese. Government for \$108,000. The What becomes, then, of the old dress makers ! FROM THE ROAD .- The enemy moved a large body indomnity to the Americans is expected to reach \$200,was mingled with the more arid and upproductive dis- of troops from Savannah on the Augusta road Wednes- 000. The commissioners of the allies were to meet the triess, and a soil was prepared fit for the agricultural day morning. The objects of this movement was not Japanese officers at Kanagawa on October 19, to ad-Our secuts also report the enemy withdrawing their tions. The forts are to be dismantled and the flet will has. He says that all he knows about it is, that he remain to see that the Tsposin keeps his promise. It one day used up the multiplication table in counting is believed that the Japanese Government will hence. the long stockings on a clothes line in Brigham's back forth be able to keep the narmly noble in check.

From the Columbus Times. "THE SAVANNAH TRAITOUS,"

MR EDITOR :- The proceedings of a "citimone" meeting" held at Savannah, and copied in the columns On the previous day, Senate substitute for this bill of your paper of the 9th, has filled the minds of all true men throughout the State with profound indignation. On motion, by Mr. Baker, the vote adopting the Had these recreant creatures spoken for themselves and manly courage which would have enabled them to pass "A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE CONSOLIDATION OF COMPA- through the fiery furnace-the ordeal which proves and tempers the soul of every patriot-unscathed. But when these men attempt to speak for the people of their sister cities to unite with them in purchasing tory, and, placing herself in the van of those who faint by the wayside, sell her birthright for a muss of pottage -to be silent, weald be unjust to those who, remainfrom the non-commissioned officers and privates of the ing within her walls, have no opportunity of testifying keep watch and ward over a nation's honor and wel-

> Who are these men that have spoken for a city?_ Who are these men that have bidden a State to their unnatural and unballowed feast? Who are these men that, thrusting themselves forward as the champion of a dishonorable peace, invite the careful scrutiny of their former fellow-cicizens? Is there among them a man who has feit the hardships of this war, upon either person or property? Not one. They have been basking in the sunshine of prosperity, and resting to inglotious ease, while their brethren and sons have been buttling with an unequal and a bated foe. That they were pertlemen of worth, intelligence, refinement and social standing, is but adding a deeper tinge to their shame -Dr. Arneld-the Mayor of the city-a physician of merit-a man of intellect-would never have presided his heavy hand upon him-has stilled the restless pulse of youth-has brought him to that point where " the kerners of the house tremble," and "the strong men bow themselves," and "fears are in the way." It will be some consoletion to his former friends to know that be, at least, will feel no remorse. Nature can never react in him, and while we pity, we cann t blame.

> Colonel W. S. Rockwell-well known throughout the State for his great pretentions to military selecte. stratgetic skill and the art of war, before the war-but better known to the Army of Tennessee, (where he are de affair of '36"-has rolled inte that proud position whither he is said to have told the lamented Bartow his preferences led him. He preferred to live in Sayannab, where champagne and oysters could be found rather than in history." If h story remembers him at all, it will be to record his name among those who left has

Dr. T. T. Willis, was came from Augusta, and he fraudulently, but dexteriously, purchased a large quantity of stock in said Road at a low figure, before he holders, a scheme which he had sometime before perfeeted, and which had the effect of doubting the value of the stock. He made for himself a very protes, but "Section 6. That the offices of adjutants and ensigns of a very dirty penny, by it. The wonder is, that the gallant youth-worthy son of an unworthy sine-harof many a hard fought battle field-a nation moutes friendship the bloody hands of murderers, and write a traiter" upon thy hallowed resting place. A. S. Harridge, who quickly doffed bla marshall

abiliments after a brief sopurn as A. D. C. upon the staff of a brave officer, and slipped into a combining position of a war tax collector, is perhaps only known as the brother of Hon. Julian Hartridge, representative from the first Congressional district of Georgia. He has attempted to inflict a stab upon the repairties of an honorable house, so pobly upheld by his brusher. in the field, and in the halls of Congress. Et tub ute Mr., formerly Major Robert Erwin is one of the chivalry, and delighted in former days to descent upon the virtues of his native State of South Carolina. State, saying that he will take care of South Carolina | belong to the invalid corps, or are prisoners of war, or are | the commencement of this strife, feeling his miles into and do all he can to defend her from the enemy. We sick or would do leave of the Sec. clary of bility to hate the Yankee nation, he would fain have hired a world to help him. But times are changed, held to service as now provided by hw: Provided, That | and he now "rears you as gently as a sucking dove cannot save South Carolina from ruin unless the people | the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to as ign | He, too, was tempted by the people | the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to as ign | He, too, was tempted by the people | the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to as ign | He, too, was tempted by the people | the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to as ign | He, too, was tempted by the people | the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to as ign | He, too, was tempted by the people | the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to as ign | He, too, was tempted by the people | the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to as ign | He, too, was tempted by the people | the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to as ign | He, too, was tempted by the people | the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to as ign | He, too, was tempted by the people | the President be, and he is hereby, and he is hereby hereby, and he is hereby, and hereby, and hereby, and hereby, an of that State assist, and assist with all their might .- | any officer throws out of command by the operation of this of glorious war to lead "a seger life," but finding the duties arduous--way dangerous--he quietly united the occupation of a quartermaster with that o a commisgion merchant and a speculator, and so deftly were they joined, that one could pardly tell where one began and t'other ended. But what of all that? He has myed his wealth and lest nothing but his honor.

Alderman Villalonga, a very weak disciple and wealthy; Alderman Lippman, speculator of the Jewish persuasion; L. G. Mills, who gave no the fight and cried "bold, enough!" ere it began; Martin Duggen and Alderman O'Byrne, famous only for the facility with wich they changed one flag to another; W. D. Weed, a coarse, unmannered Yankee, who sent his sons and his money to Europe at the beginning of the war ; and Alderman Lachlison, "a canny Scotchman," who has by this unguarded act caused the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of his "brave braw laddis "-complete the roll of infamy. These are the self appointed

" Skilled to crock the pregnant hinges of the knee, That thrift may follow fawning.

These are the men who have spoken for a city and for presence of the oppressor and made debasing signs to his soldiery. These are the men who have tried to

These are the men that invite their State to form

per has been seized in Paris by order of the Minister of her fair fame-in the name of her good men crashed and bowed down by this ignominous aut-in the mann of her fair daughters, ever foremost in deeds of charity and words of encouragement, outraged by these being who arrogate to themselves the virtues of patriots-The Russian Government of Oranbourg. Simbrisk, the name of her brave soldiers, facing the enemy upon Saratow, Samaria, Kazan, etc., are suffering dreadfully every bat tlefield -and finally, in the name of her berole from incendiary fires. These Governments have been dead, who sleep in nameless graves agon the slopes of lately selected for the residence of a great number of the Blue Ridge and in the valley of the Shenandoah-

THE PAY OF LONDON MILLINERS,-Day workers in a large military establishment carn nine shillings a week, or a little more, of which half a crown, or 'two shillings, is paid by each for the room she calls her own and the rest bas to find dress and foo i. They get only their tea at the place of business. At 9, 10 or 11 on a winter's night, they go home to their cold garrets. light a fire, if they can afford fael, and cook the scenty meal that is the only real meal of the day; or, if they cannot light a fire, go to bed cold, supperless, perhaps, and often thinly clad. There is one nonse thoughtful enough to keep a servant who cooks for these poor girls at midday the little dinner they may bring-their chops and sausages, potatoes, or batter in gallinois -Many, says their cock, bring meat only now and then -some never-but eat, instead of it, bread and butter or bread and pickles. A pennyworth of bread and a pennyworth of pickles is a common dinner of the poorer needlewomen. The pieces of meat when brought and often so small as hardly to be worth c ooking, often coarse little scraps, and even tainted. This represents. be it understood, the condition of the middle class of needle women, in the prime of life. What becomes of them when they are old? As a common rule, with, of course, many exceptions, a dress-maker as old as thirty. ese 200 to 300 silled and wounded. The steamer Sea five can hardly get employment in a fashionable house, for she is prematurely aged, her fingers have lost their fleet to represent the United States, did good execution suppleness, ber jaded mind has lost the interest in dress suppleness, ber jaded mind has lost the interest in dress with her 32 pounder Parret guns. She was afterwards that keeps up what is called toste among woman.

Artemus Ward writes that he is tired of answering just the amounts of the indemnities to the various na- the question as to how many wives Brigham Young l yard and went off feeling dizzy.