No. 17.

RICHMOND, March 22.

CHARLESTON, March 23.

RICHMOND, March 23.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported expressly for the State Journal.]

Successful Cavalry Dash.

Capt. Mosely, of Stuart's cavalry, made another

dash into the enemy's lines at Bristol Station, on the

Orange and Alexandria Railroad, Tuesday. He cap-

tured four commissioned officers at d twenty-one pri-

vates. The latter were paroled, and the officers sent

Important Decision.

On application of Wm. B. Isaacs, whose flour had

been impressed, Judge Lyons granted an injunction

to-day to restrain the Government from taking pos-

session of said flour, on the ground that the impress-

ment was not warranted by the public exigency of in

From Charleston.

The exemy have been shelling the wreck of the

Georgiana, which still lies off Long Island beach .-

Confederate Congress.

In the SENATE a report was presented from the

Committee of Conference on the subject of regulating

impressment of private property for the use of the

The bill reported provides that when property be-

longing to producers is impressed, it shall be ap-

praised by two disinterested persons who shall award

President, the other by the Governor-who shall fix

a schedule of prices every two months or oftener,

which shall regulate the amount to be paid for the

The bill to establish a Court of Claims was dis-

From the Southwest.

The Appeal of the 21st says the packet steamer

Natchez, with 1200 bales of cotton, was destroyed by

fire on the 13th inst., in a trip up the Yazoo river.

Mobile, March 28.

The bill was postponed until to-morrow.

In the House the Tax Bill has passed.

co-sed till adjournment.

cussed and passed.

ceived on our side.

and the leves above the canal.

One division of the Yankee army left Memphis the

Latest from the North. .

RICHMOND, March 24.

13th in light steamers, bound for the Yazoo Pass.

The Ecaminer has Northern dates to the 21st.

be succeeded by the echoing thunders of battle.

The Retribution has captured the ship Emily Fish-

A Louisville dispatch says the Nashville train was

thrown from the track on the 19th by Guerrillas -

The Express car was rifled, the mail seized and pas-

sengers paroled. Soldiers in stockade came up and

The N. Y., House of Delegates by a tic vote refuse

The steamship Norweigean has arrived with Eng-

In the House of Lords Lard Strathereden's motions

The Times condemns the motion and depricates the

Le Norde says : "Tis reported the Confederate Gov-

ernment has contracted a loan in Paris of sixty mil-

lion francs. It is also reported that the Confederate

loan in London of the three hundred thousand pound

sterling will be at once raised as eight per cent stock,

Cotton was dull and nominal, middling upwards

201. The stock at Liverpool is 408,000 bales, in-

cluding 58,000 American. Consuls for money,

discussion of the subject and urges strict neutrality.

in favor of the recognition of the South, when France

to investigate the arbitrary arrests made in that State.

recaptored the train, driving off the Guerrillas.

patch says Burnside's army is expected there.

er laden with molasses, off the Bahamas.

Gold closed at 1541, Exchange 170.

is ready, has not been brought forward.

lish dates to the 6th.

at seventy-seven.

92 three-eighta.

accordance with law.

Otherwise all is quiet.

## The State Journal.

JOHN SPELMAN, Editor and Proprietor. AUTHORIZED PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

TERMS:

DAILY EDITION, per annum. TRI-WEEKLY EDITION, per annum..... Invariably in Advance.)

## FRIDAY, March 37, 1863.

There is a species of tactics being resorted to in these days to mislead public opinion and to raise strife, not only insanely foolish, but desperately · wicked.

We allude to the constant clamors which certain men and presses are raising, or attempting to raise, against men whom these insatia e scolds persist in declaring in favor of a continued war.

If these charges were leveled at dishonest quartermasters, at heartless speculators, or army officers whose consequence must collapse as soon as their rank is taken away, we should care nothing how frequently they were made.

Doubtless there are men of this kind who see in a continuance of war the gratification of their selfishness, and who look upon peace as robbing them of either honors or gain. But they are comparatively few .- The majority of persons who are making most money, the majority of efficers in the army, would as gladly bail the announcement of peace as the most timid woman in the land, whose heart beats with redoubled anxiety at the report of every battle in which her loved ones are exposed to death.

The charge of wishing for longer war is not confined to men of the classes we have enumerated .--Day after day the entire people of the South, who Uclieve in the reality of the objects for which the revolution was Legun, are held up to the world as being thirsty for more blood, and as delighting in carnage, slaughter, suffering, starvation, and all the attendant horrors of a protracted war.

Especially in this State are these constitutional placently instance themselves, and those who cote with that so long as the Yankees refuse to let us go in peace, so long will they continue this contest.

These charges are both dishonest and false. There is not a man in the Confederacy, outside of the classes we have named, let his opinion on political questions be what they may, that does not carnestly desire peace mon the very terms which these self-elected beati-

ed designs to enslave us and take from us our preperty, and acknowledge our right to be free and independent, every object of the war will have been accomplished, and it will top amidst the loud thanksgivings of every plan dended to the rights of freemen.

Do these malcontenes wish to stop our resistance short of independence? Do they wish to see us throw down our arms whilst the Yankees are asserting their right to be our masters. Do they wish to see our property confiscated and the homes of our people cewhich Yanked malice and ingenuity can inflict? Do they wish to see a Yankee garrison quartered in circle by there who hate and fear us.

Such has been the condition of every conquered reople ; such would be ours.

Do these men think that they would escape general suffering and columity of the land, in 1 1sideration of their services in enslaving the,

We tell them no. They would be dested more than any other class, by their may s. The Yan-Lees would doubtless fad upopole scessionists first the fox in the lable, would no sooner finish the secesssonists, then wiping his unsatisfied jaws, he would turn to the submissionist and say. "The effects the ruin of our finances. secc-sionist were very g od, but I am still hungry.' He would then fall upon the innocent lambs and eat them up also.

. We all desire peace above everything else, provided ever wanted war for the sake of ware unless it be those whose heads were as empty and whose hearts citizeus.

What to these men seek to accomplish? Do-they want to go lack to the old Union eventually? Do from the Yankees? Why don't they say what they want? They declare they mean to fight so long as further than this-no one has gone further. Are Mobile Adv. &. Reg. they fixed in their declarations, or do they seek by eternal complaints some excuse to withdraw from

## The Voice of the People.

We observe the Standard is parading what purports to be extracts from letters received by its Buffaloc editor, but most of which we believe to be manu-factured "en the premises." The object of these us to t-ross of sui mission by means of startation." factured "on 'the premises," The object of these "extracts" is to affect public (pinion. We despise such shallow arts. But to show what at least a part opinion of the Army is, we propose to draw from our letter file a few extracts. If any gentleman doubts our extracts, the originals are for inspection. The Standard makes one of its "extracts" say that the State Journal is dead i The wish is father to the thought. The State Journal has fully three times the circulation of the Standard and ten times as many readers. Let the Standard console itself with that. And now for a specimen rock of a pyramid of extracts we propose to build up as convenience may

A soldier in the field, in Eastern North Carolina, writes, dated " Camp near Kinston, March 21st,

"I cannot do without your Daily Journal. I love to hear you put it to that miserable, detested man, .W. W. Holden. I tell you he would fare but middling had the soldiers a chance at him. We think we have had much hardships to endure in N. C., that he has been instrumental in bringing about. Many farms are now lying in waste, and many a fine house ain in ashes, that the Yankees never had seen had not Holden encouraged them to come on, in an indirect if not a direct way. But I hope his day is about

We do hope Holden's day is about played out, and that it is, we shall this year point to the popular vote of the patriots of the State to prove.

under date of the 1st inst. :

## Meckin State Journal.

Vol. III.

"Not a deserter, not a grumbler, nor a bad man or a bad soddier can be found belonging to our regiment, who is not a Holdenite or a reader of his paper. And what is true of this regiment will be found to be true of every other regiment from our State."

Just as might be expected. Several of our soldiers have been shot or degraded for desertion and other offences all of which is chargeable to the teachings of the Standard. More anon. .

The Gold Panic. We have to-day to perform the highest duties of the journalist. It is to combat dangerous errors, illusions and panies in the public mind-to keep cool and hold on to reason as a guide; while excitement and apprehension are doing their fearful work out of doors, and scattering the senses of those who ought to be sensible men. like so many rimid hares. We have spoken elsewhere of the food panic as of a class with the powder papic, the arms panic, and the salt panic of former epochs of the war. The gold panic is one of the last halfucinations of the times. The currency question is vital to us; it is our weak point, because it is sensitive as an exposed nerve, and most inviting to the operations of speculators at home, and enemies at home and abroad. Timid men among the people are the ready dupes of these operators. . It becomes every man of sense and motive, who I ve the cause and his country: to fight the evil manfully.

It is telegraphed from Richmond, "Advance in gold! Exodus of foreigners! Gold has risen in Richmond to 400, and Bank notes to 60 premium." The exedus of foreigners, as a cause of the rise, is a table. It might temporarily affect that market, but there is no execlus of foreigners here to account for the flutter on St. Francis and St. Michael streets.

Can any man perceive any rational cause in the present condition of our military affairs, why Confed erate currency should suddenly jump down 160 ? If Richmond or Charleston had been taken, or Vicksburg reduced, the reason would be clear enough. But it comes when there is no defeat or series of defeats of grumblers active. They industriously point to seces- our arms to dampen the hopes of ultimate triumple, sionists as wishing for more war, whilst they as com- and when every thing looks more favorable for us han at any period of the war. No man with a magmifying glass can discover a single reason why a Con them, as the votaries of mild and blessed peace. And federate note to-day is not worth just as much as it they always end their exhortation with a declaration, | was yesterday. Yet, upon the breath of a report, a vapor of suspicion of evil, lots of people are, while we write, running to the broker's offices, eager to exchange their paper for gold at any price. They verify the maxim, " A fool and his money are soon parted To-morrow, the wind may set in a different quarter. The wire-workers having successed in bagging a sufficient lot of dupes, may find it convenient to let up the soure, and a good piece of news may come along to justify an advance in Confederate paper. Then these dupes who bought at 400 will begin to think . If the Yanke's will let us alone, give up their wick- they had been to easily scared, and come back to sell again at 800. One thing is worthy of remark, and we commend it to the timid patriot who is the possessor of Confederate money. It is, that it takes two to make a bargain, and when he can sell all his paper. there must needs be a buyer. Now, it is as good in his hands as in those of the buyer, and the buyer is the smartest and sharpest hand in the barquin.

There are no more dangerous enemies to our cause than those timid possessors of Confederate money .--Most of them have made it out of the war and out of the derangements in prices and currency occasioned by the war. They are now using their gams to weaken the general cause, to strike a blow at pubcupied by Yunking whilst the true owners are turned | lie eredit and public confidence. The alarm they ereloose upon the world, exposed to every indignity ate by the misuse of their ill-gotten wealth is more dangerous to the cause than the fury of our enemies and their countless armies. It is in their power to conquer us when Lincoln cannot do it, with all his every town in North Casolina and laws of treasmand | Dictatorial powers. And sometimes we think we see sedition woven around us, to be construed and exe- the hands of our own willy and bitter foes in their attacks upon our currency. It would be a scheme worthy of the cunning brain of the Machiavellian Seward. He and his brother Yankees are a moneyunderstanding people. They know what an element a of evil a disorganized currency is-worse than a disorganized army. They know both by a bitter experience. Having failed to disorgan zeour noble armies. (and they never have been in such splendid fighting condition since the war began) may they not be trying our currency? Gen. Bragg's army left in Tennessee and Kentucky several millions of Confed rate dollars. It is no great stretch of the imagination to suppose that Seward may have ordered them to and destroy them. This got pford a short lived Richmond by agents instructed to invest them in gratifiation to their francers. But the Yankee, like gold at 300 premium, then 250 premium, then 400 and so on, at any premium, until they run up gold to 5, 6, 7, 8 or 10 for one. A panic is the consequence, and at a cost of half a million of dollars, Seward

If Lincoln is not doing this it is certainly being done by speculating sharpers on one side, and timidfools, and in a patriotic sense, vile, knaves on the other. The remedy is in the public-in its courage and nerve, its determination to stand by the credit of petce can come without dishonor or slavery. No one | the Government, and to sink or swim with it, and its frewning down the cowardly herd who do not hesitate jeopard to the cause of a nation and set at naught all the precions blood and god-like heroism which were as false as the men who new seek, by slanders, has been expended in it, in order to save their vile to fasten so monstrous a wickedness upon their fellow | and paltry dollars. There is no cause for this alarm; It is of the very essence of panic. Our prospects were never brighter, our success is certain, (for its only real enemies are the engrossers and the inexhaustible resources of the richest country in producthey want to go now ?. Are, they consenting to our | tions on the habitable globe, are ample to pay all the defence only until they can get a promise of some sort | debts of the war. Our people want faith, constancy and courage. Their brethren in the armies have set them noble examples of it. With heroes in the field, for God's sake let us not show ourselves cowards and the Yankees persist in fighting us. No one can go | time-servers in the walks of civil and political life .-

> From Tennessee, &c. A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser writing rom Tennessee says that the "Federals on their foraging expeditions take away everything that they can carry, and then destroy the balance. They admit that they can never conquer us by force of arms, and have now determined, as a last resort, on the Santanic policy of spreading ruin in their pathway, and by

In Tennessee the Federals frequently give us warm work in front of our picket lines, in their foraging expeditions, and lately their visits have been more of the public opinion of the State and the unanimous' Irequest and bold than usual. Their forage trains are always attended by a large force of infantry, artillery and cavalry; but notwithstanding our great discrepancy in numbers, we often drive them back wishout their accomplishing their plundering purposes; a d sometimes our dashes upon them have been so sudden and irresistible that, although largely superior to us in force, they have been compeded to cut o se their teams and leave their wagons to our un-

Very recently a foraging party of the Federals, escorted by a command of cavalry, visited the premises of Mr. Anthony, in Williamson county. The Colonel, Major and other officers entered the house and indulged in the usual freedom and license. At the same time they encouraged a number of negro teamsters to commit the most infamous outrages upon the daughters of Mr. Anthony. Their mother besought the protection of the officers, but these brutal men only cursed her, saying that they understood that the husbands of her daughters were in the Confederate service, and they were being served properly thus to be outraged by a race they had enslaved. We have no comment to make upon this. It is a saddening, sickening picture of the condition to which society is reduced wherever the vandals of the North pollute our soil. But it is only the execution of the threat which Gen. Rosencranz made three months ago when he assumed command of the army of the played out. Don't you? So send on the paper to Cumberland. He then threatened to devastate the country with fire and sword, and his underlings are faithfully executing his barbarous order. God help every section of our struggling and bleeding country that may be subject to these worse than savages; and God grant that our mothers and daughters may soon Another correspondent writing from Kinsten says, be relieved from the contaminating presence of these demons in human shape .- Charlotte Bulletin.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863.

The Impressment Bill Reported by the Committee of Conference of both Houses of Congress.

We give bel w a carefully made and compendious abstract of the Impressment bin yesterday reported to Congress by the Committee of Conference. By the Senate the bill was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for to-day.

"SECTION 1. Whenever the exigencies of an army in the field are such as to make impressments for its support necessary, property may be impressed by the officers whose duty it is to furnish such property to the army. When the owner of the property and the impressing officer cannot agree upon the value of the property, the impress ng officer, upon the affidavit of he owner or bis agent that such property was grown, raised, or produced by the owner, or is held, or has been purchased, by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own consumption, shall cause the value to be ascertained by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county, or parish where the impressment may be made, one assessor to be selected by the impressing officer, and the other by the owner, and in case of a disagreement between the appraisers, the latter shall choose an umpire, whose decision shall be final. The impressing officer shall administer an oath to appraise fairly and impartially to the appraisers, who shall ther proceed to assess just compensation for the property impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof only

"Sec. 2. The officer impressing property shall, the time of impressment, pay to the owner or i agent the compensation fixed by the apprisers; and shall also give the owner, over his official signature, a certificate that said property is essential to the use of the army, and that it could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through absolute necessity; setting forth the time and place when and where taken, the amount of compensation fixed by the appraisers. and the sum, it any, paid for the same. When the impressing officer shall fail to pay for property impressed, the owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment for the same by the proper disbursing offi-

"Sic. 3 Whenever the appraisement provided for in the first section shall from any cause be impracticable at the time of impressment, in that case, the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible by two loyal and disinterested citizans of the city, county, or parish wherein the property was taken, chosen, one by the owner and one by the Commissary or Quarterma-ter-General or his agent, who in case of disagreement, shall choose a third citizen | have not, nor are we likely to get them; but if we of like qualification as umpire to decide he matters in dispute, who, being duly sworn, shall hear the proofs of the value of the property and assess a just commensation to erefor, according to the testimony.

"SEC. 4. Whenever the Secretary of War shall think it necessary to take private property for public use, he may by general order, through the proper subordinate officers, authorize such property to be taken, the compensation for the same to be ascertained as provided in the first and second sections.

"SEC. 5 It shall be the duty o the President, immediately after the passage of this act, to appoint a Commissioner in each State where property shall be taken for public use, and request the Governor of such of the States in which he shall appoint said Commissioner, to appoint another Commissioner to by the President, who shall receive eight dollars a day compensation and ten cents milage, to be paid by the Confederate Government, Said Commissioners shall constitute a Board, whose dury it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the Government for all property impressed or taken, so as to afford just compensation to the owners thereof. Said Commisrioners shall agree upon and publish a schedule of prices every two months, or oftener if they shall deem proper; and in the event they shall not agree in any matter confided to them, they shall have power to appoint an empire, whose decision shall be the decision of the Board. The Commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they are appointed. and if the Governor of any State refuse or neglect to appoint a Commissioner within ten days after a appoint both Commissioners, by and withthe consent | now expect to go to Little Rock, Ark.

any person other than the persons who have grown. Incl much news, but it was gratefully received. You gaised or produced the same, or persons holding the will see by this that I agree with you in the saying some for their own use or consumption, shall be paid | that it seems as though the war is further from a for according to the schedule prices fixed by the com- | close to-day than when it first began; you will say missioners. But if the impressing efficer or the own- what is my hope. I answer, in closing the war by er shall differ as to the quality of the article impress- our acknowledging the independence of the South by ed, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower | bext spring, they will close the war effectually by price named in the schedule, the the owner or agent | refusing to vote more means with which to defray and the officer impressing may select each a loval and the current expenses thereof; again their indep addisinterested citizen, duly qualified, to determine the lence will be acknowledged by several foreign nations quality of said property, who, in case of disagree- by the 4th of July next; this, of itself will amount ment appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and almost to compulsion, so keep up courage. It a live shall be final. If not approved, the impressing offi- goes on perhaps I can procure a substitute. I shall cer shall send the award to the Commissioners of the | not deem it a duty to serve the country after January State, with his reasons for disapper ving the same, and | next, unless the proclamation is modified, so I will State, with his reasons for disapper ving the same, and pleat, done is said Commissioners may bear testimony, and their deprocure a substitute if it will pay.

WM. A. HALL. cision shall be final. The owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, without preindice to his claim to receive higher compensation.

"SEC. 7. The property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, and to carry on his ordinary agricultural or mechanical business, these facts to be ascertained by the appraisers provided in the 1st section, shall not be taken or impressed for the public use; and when the impressing officer end the owner cannot agree as to the quantity of property necessary as aforesaid, then the decision of the said appraisers shall be binding on the officer and all other

"SEC. 8. When property impressed for temporary A Richmond editor says that the departure of Gen. purposes is lost or destroyed without the default of | Butler in safety was a disgrace to every citizen in New | my. the owner, the Government shall pay a just compensation therefore, to be ascertained by appraisors appointed and qualified as provided in the third sectisn. When such property when returned has, in the opinion of the owner, been injured whilst in the public use, the amount of damage thereby satisfied shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed in the Sst section, the officer returning the property being authorized to act on behalf of the Government; and upon such inquiry the certificate of the value of the property when originally impress d shall be received as prima facia evidence of the value thereof.

"Sec. 9. Where slaves are impressed to labor on f rtifications or other public works, the impressment shall be made according to the rules and regulations prescribed in the laws of the State wherein they are impressed; and in the absence of any such laws, in accordance with such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as the Secretary of War shall from time to time prescribe, provided no impressment of slaves shall be made when they can be hired or procured by the consent of the

"Sec. 10. This section provides for the punishment of any officer, non-commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this act; and provides that the bill be entitled "An net to regulate impressments."-Examiner. We have just learned by telegraph that the above

bill has passed both houses of Congress.

THE RAG BAG. - The rag bag should become an institution in every houshold. Paper, for Government, printing, business and private purposes, is not only in great demand, but bears an exhibitant price. Nothing would tend more to increase its quantity and cheapon its price, than the general institution of the rag bag. Levery scrap of cloth, rope and thread, refuse cotton, and all wasted material of which either cotton,

flax or hemp forms the fibre, be dilligently saved, and

sold to the paper mills, and paper will become abun-

dant and be furnished at reduced rates. Let the rag

bag then be the order of the day .- Charleston Courier. If the Yankees really want to take Richmond, they take a Photograph of it.

From the Burlington (Iowo,) Argus. What a Republican Soldiers thinks of the War-The following letter has been sent us for publication. The writer was a resident of Louisa county. this State, and before he went into the army was a violent Republican, so much so that he drew up and circulated a petition asking the arrest of Mr. Mahony

and other Democrats, who were opposed to the war policy of the administration. A few months experience of the actual realities of the war seems to have cared him of the fanatical heresy of abolitionism .-Since the letter was written, this soldier has gone to his long home, a victim of this fratricidal strife, so unnatural and inhuman to a christian and civilized people. His wife, to whom this letter was written, is now a bereaved widow. Great Goo! when is this

slaughter to cease? WILSON SPRINGS, Mo., ? Sunday, November 30, 10 A. M., 1862. My Dear Wife :

It is with renewed pleasure that I take my pen in and to write you. I had expected a letter very strongly until yesterday's mail, but have been disappointed. I desire to write to you more especially, as feel disappointed with regard to the probable result of the war; though a thorough-going war man, I have become opposed to carrying on the war after January next. I have been induced to this from a belief that, after that period, we could be able to conquer it successfully-an honorable peace-if, with an immense army while holding out the right hand of fellowship and terms of amnesty and State equality, we cannot whip them, we certainly cannot when we propose to strip them of everything near and dear them-and all that makes life interesting and valuable. They are of our own race and nation, brave and jealous of their rights, privileges and liberties, and will fight harder for an existence, with a population for fighting purposes almost equal to that of our own, than we will for revenge or conquest for the purpose of producing labor. Their four millions of slaves are worth at least eight millions of ours, which leaves but a small ballance of effective strength of only four millions in our favor. Now, when it is recollected what we can, without moral or material injury, stop the war at any time, and when we shall become tired thereof, and that there is no hope for them after January next but in fighting for their independence-it seems to me

that our cause is hopeless. With regard to the slaves which we propose to emancipate, they are of great service to the enemy, while they would be correspondingly useless and burdensome to us; besides, they have got them and we could, what would we do with them? They would inundate our country like the flow of the Nile or an army of locusts, and how should we get rid of them? If we whip the South and get their slaves, we get the worst of the bargain. It would impoverish us to colonize them if they were willing-if unwilling, it would be impossible.

Shall we give them, in addition to what we have already-two hundred thousand lives and five hundred millions of dollars, for the purpose of saddling upon the nation a debt, say of en bundred millions of dollars-incurred by colonizing the niggers-and shall we do this, and for what? Because the people of the South do not like to live with us; because there is no express provision in the Constitution to that effect. Is the Constitution better than the peoact in conjunction with the Commissioner appointed | ple who made it? Are we to save the Constitution at the expense of the Union? Shall we fulfill piece of paper to the letter, designed to protect and guard the people, at the price of the liberties of the people? Any man can see a thing after it is done. It would have been almost infinitely better for us to have parted in peace; in fact, we have lived together so long as we could in peace; what remained but separation? Oh that it had been a peaceable sepa-

From the difference of our institutions, customs, feelings and manners, I argue the ultimate necessity of separation. Enough, the war is on our hands, and the only way to get rid of it is to support anti-war men and measures at the ballot box. There is a good deal of discontent in the army on account of the turn the war seen s to be taking; we have meetings, but request to do so by the President, is President shall | very meagre attendance, say a hundred. We rather

Monday Monning, Dec. 1.- I received yours of "Sec. 6. All property impressed in the hands of the 20th ultime, last evening. Of course there is his decision, if approved by the impressing officer, | Lthink I will be at home next summer; if the war

N B .- This is the last letter he wrote while living, and this is a true copy.

LOUISA HALL. From the Jackson Appeal. Federal Rule in New Orleans

. JACKSON, March 9. So much curiosity is shown in Mississippi for any

letails, however trivial, of Yankee misrule and Butler's course in New Orleans, that a few desultory remarks and anecdotes from an eye witness, may prove acceptable to your readers.

Orleans. This sanguinary man cannot have reflecte. that New Orleans is the gathering point for the runaway begroes from the whole interior and the Gulf coast, and that there were 15.000 of New England's choicest thieves in and around the city, restrained only by the restless severity of a commander who would allow no other hand to share the spoil. Butler's assassination would have been the signal for the incendiary and the pillager; and 39,000 of the loveliest, true hearted, and most helpless of God's creation would have been at the vercy of a herde more barbarons and loathsome than the Huns and Goths and Vandals of the lower empire.

Gen. Butler wore a coat of mail, which was clearly liscernable under his clothes, and extended to his rips. In his office two revolvers lay continually on his desk, which he offen andl d, to impress or intimidate. Until after the entire population had been disarmed, he never appeared on the streets except in a carriage, with three orderly sergeants, and surrounded by a troop of horsemen, all armed to the teeth .-As he lay stretched back on the cushions, his glances were as cruel, restless and suspicions as a tiger cat's. His behavior was full of ostentation and bravado .-His manners showed him to have been bred in a vulgar station, and no glitter of authority that could impress the beholder that he was aught but a parcenu and a pretcuder,

The editor of the Brandon (Miss.) Republican, last week took notice in his paper, of the fact that the gardens of the soldiers' wives and poor widows in town needed plowing, and called on twenty gentlemen to send a hors and plow each, on a certain day, and do the job. Fourteen of them responded-one of them sending two plows, and another two men instead to clear off the ground. Encouraged by this success, he has this week designated fourteen more to send a hand each, with the necessary tools, on a day named, to repair such of the garden fences as may stand in need of it.

The Columbus Times has seen a case of very heat and handsomely finished axe handles, made in Southwestern Georgia, They are of very good hickory wood, though not of so fine a grain as the Yankee should send up Prof. Lowe in his balloon, and let him | made handles. They are tough and will break before T. BUS FOR ADVERTISING

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Tenn., on Friday, with an overwhelming force of the enemy. He fought gallantly, and killed and wounded a large number of the enemy, but at last was forced to retire before the superior numbers of the enemy.

Latest from the North.

RICHMOND, March 25. A Cincinnati dispatch of the 19th, says that special Memphis dispatches announce that the Yazoo Pass expedition had met with a check.

The genboat Chillicothy encountered a rebel battery at the mouth of the Tallahatchie, a fight ensurd lasting all day. One shot from the battery entered a port hole of the Chillicothie, killing four and wounding fourteen. She received sixty-four shots, and was damaged seriously. The fleet consisted of the Chillicothie, De Kath, five small gunboats and eighteen transports.

At last accounts the fleet was three miles above the

Congressional.

RICHMOND, March 24. The SENATE to-day passed the Impressment Bill, which passed the House yesterday. The Senate also passed the Senate bill establishing a Court of Claims. Proceedings in the House unimportant.

RICHMOND, March 25.

The SENATE to-day passed the Senate bills to pay the salaries of our agents abroad in coin; also to continue in force the provisions of an act approved May 16th, 1861, relative to ten year bonds; also the two year treasury note bill for the relief of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad in Georgia, and for the publication of the laws in three public gazettes in just compensation. It also provides for the appoint- | each State. The Senate then went into secret sesment of two commissioners in each State-one by the sion,

In the House, Martin, the new member from Florida, appeared, and was qualified

The Assessment bill was considered until adjournment. There was a protracted debate upon an amendproperty impressed in the hands of any person other ment providing that credits shall be valued as payable than producer, or a person holding the same for his in gold, at the market value, when holders shall have refused Confederate notes in discharge thereof. The amendment was finally adopted. What is it ?- ED.

> Position of Caleb Cushing. The Northern papers publish the following letter from Caleb Cushing to Daniel Marcy, dated March 5.

When the doors opened the impressment bill re-I hear that some political use is made in New perted from the Committee of Conference was dis-Hampshire of a report attributing to me a speech delivered not long since in New York; at a meeting held to promote the project of Mr. En Thayer for the forcible colonization of Florida, and I write to say The bill for the assessment and collection of the direct tax and internal duties was considered till adthat the report is, of course, an erroneous one, and that the speech in question was delivered by Mr. Cassius M. Clay.

How this crude utterance came to be ascribed to me it is impossible for me to conjecture. Nor is that important to know. Suffice it to say that the speech is not mine in fact, and that its opinions are not my opinions. I reprobate alike its arguments and its objects. The same mischievovs plans brought upon

The Hartford and Monongahela were allowed to us the curse of Kansas. This new Emigrant Aid Company belongs to that approach within 400 yards of our batteries at Grand base broadof pestilent schemes of policy towards the Gulf, when the batteries opened upon them, the vesinsurgent States the subjection, confiscation, colonisels replying with broadsides several times repeated. zation, emancipation, devastation, extermination-A dozen shots struck the vessels Parties were seen which sound I ke the delerious ravings of bedlam let loose, which, if carried into actual operation, would carrying the wounded below. No damage was rein their ultimate effect most of all injure the loyal States, and which tend to cause a great national up-The Natchez Courier says the Hartford, the Federising, entered upon by us for the maintenance of the ral flag ship, with Commedore Farragut on board, Constitution and the Union, to sink down into a . anchored in front of the city on the afternoon of more desperate struggle of suicidal blind rage of selfdestruction-the abelition of the Constitution and the Tuesday the 16th. The Commodore sent a small overthrow of the Union by our fatal hand, not that bont with a flag of truce ashore, with a note addressed of our enemies. This gospel of death, this radical to the Major, stating that if the United States boats destructiveness, is the only practical disunionism exwere fired on by the people of Natchez or by guerilisting among us in the loyal States. Though it las, he would shell the city. The Hartford remained makes believe support, it fiercely opposes the Administration; it is in deadly hostility to the freedom, all night, and left in the morning with the Monongaprosperity and happiness of the people; it is treason-

able conspiracy against the Government. We learn from Vicksburg on the 13th, through May God in his mercy confound all such disloyal counsels, that thus-for thus only can it be-the dispatches from Memphis to the Grenada Appeal, on Union shall be strengthened and shielded to pass unthe 20th, that 25 rebels were captured whilst tearing scathed through this its se ond baptism of blood and fire, and our suffering country be enabled to repose Bayou Macon is pronounced unnavigable on ac- once more in peace under the broad shalow of the

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE SOUTH .- It is an indisputable fact, says the Richmond Examiner, that the South has within her bosom the rich st mineral The river is falling at Memphis, also on the upper wealth that can be found upon the globe. We are glad to see that South Carolina is taking steps to work its fine beds of iron ore that run through the upp r part of that State. We notice that there are now three fron companies in the State: the South Carolina Manufacturing Company, at Hurricane Shoals, on the Pacolci River; the Magnetic Iron Company, at Che-The Herald says the spring campaign is about to rokee Ford, Union District, Broad River; and the open-the long, monotonous winter's quiet will soon King's Mountain Iron Company, in York District .--These companies, we believe, are now in full blast. Burnside left Washington on the 20th for Fort and are furnishing a large amount of the indispensa-Monroe to assume command, and a Hilt n Head disble metal to the Government and to the planters in the upper portion of the State. We see also that a charter has been obtained from the Locislature of Great interest is felt in executive quarters at South Carolica for a railroad from Shelby, North Care-Washington about the Yazoo expedition. The Rebling, to the iron region of our State. This road, wheh el batteries, they say, may bank the ficet, but there built, connecting with the North Carolina railroad, will enable the iron masters to obtain an abundant is no danger of its falling into the hards of the enesupply of mineral coal, and place them within reach of the markets.

South Carolina possesses fron ores as exists no where else on this continent, and we see no reason why South Carolina iron should not compete with the English and Swedish article. In 1849 samples of this iron were sent to Washington and tested at the navy yard. In strength it was declared superior to any other iron ever tested there. In 1857 some specimens of South Carolina iron, sent to Europe from the Nesbit Works, were made into steel at Sheffield, and pronounced equal to the celebrated iron from the Dannemore mines of Sweden.

LATER FROM TEXAS .- We have before us files of the Houston (Texas) News to the 11th ult. The news from that section is generally unimportant. The News publishes part of an extra from the Houston Telegraph in regard to Missouri affairs, which will be new to our readers. The Telegraph says that the Missouri militia, under General Harney, have retelled against the Lincoln authority, retained the arms put into their hands by the Abolitionists, and seized every town of importance on the Missouri river, together with a vast amount of supplies, arms

and ammunition. The writer says: Upon the reception of this important news by Gen. Hindman, at Louisburg, he despatched immediately Gens. Marmaduke and Shelby, with 10,000 cavalry and infantry to their relief, until his main force could be brought up. It was also said that Gen. Hindman himself has gone into Missobri to confer with Harney and perfect their combinations. God grant it may all be true-or even one half of it .- Jackson

AFRAID OF THE DRAFT. -Since the passage of the bill to call out the militia, in some sections of the city considerable excitement has prevailed, especially in Swampoodle, among the Irish, many of whom think that the whole people are to be called cut. Within a few days several of the Irish have made application to some of our magistrates to swear that they are not citizens, in order to secure themselves from the draft. Yet they have voted here for some years past, exercising the rights of citizens, which now they desire to renounce. This, however, is not the prevailing feeling amongst our Irish fellow citi-zens, so large a proportion of whom have shown their patriotism in the most earnest manner.—Bid-

From Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, March 28.

No movements of our army in Tennessec. On Friday the enemy advanced on the road from Franklin towards Columbia; but on Saturday they

retired to Franklin. Van Dorn is still on the north side of Duck river. Our forces occupy Florence and Tuscumbia. No movements of the enemy from Corinth in this direc-