Behold, how Nature they pervert! How Desclation marks their track! Hew Honor's precepts they desert, To fellow crimes demoniac? How Carnage stands on the alert To crown the deeds with which they rack! Must we submit to demon's wrong? How long, great God, our Lord! how long?

Let them, O Lord! let them beware, When Thou shalt judge the wrong and right; Their shricks will rend the midnight air, And dismal, Lord, will be the sight. To see the Vandals' wild despair, As Thou dost meet them in Thy might, And Havoc blasts their savage throng, When Thou, great God! avenge our wrong.

THE DARK DAYS OF OUR FATHERS. The Mobile Tribune, referring to the anniversary of the Cowpens gives the following summary, which should furnish much instruction :

In February, 1780, of the preceding year, British naval and land force, under Arbuthuct and Clinton, appeared before Charleston and laid siege to it. The officer in command of the revolutionary forces at that place was General Benjamin Lincoln, who was next year appointed Secretary of War, and held that post for three years, after which he retired to his farm. His means of defence were quite inadequate, but he made a gallant though vain resistance. On the the forty second day of the atlack, he was com-

pelled to surrender the city and his whole army. In August, 1780, after the loss of Charleston and the State, Gen. Gates, with an army of 4,000 men, was se utterly, routed by Cornwallia that fourth of the army could be got together again, and the S utbern States were left appar rently defenceless. Sumter and Marion, Shelby and Sevier, however, kept up a guerrilla warfare against the British, and in October the two latter chiefs defeated 1,000 tories under Ferguson. taking most of them prisoners, and banging some of them as triators. In the meantime-in the preceding month of September, that is-the treason of Arnold was discovered, he having sold himself to the British for \$50,000 and a General's commission, and undertaken to deliver up to them "West Point and the other fortresses in the Highlands." At the North a French fleet and an army were blockaded at Newport by a superior British fleet. Want of pay and rations dreve some Pennsylvania regiments into open revelt ant Congress had to redress some of their grievances to get rid of this sad element. Then some New Jersey troops followed their example; and their attempts had to be crushed, and a for of the ringleaders executed.

But all this neither dispirited our forefathers no: led to the ultimate loss of the cause for which they fought-the cause of freedom? What is there in our condition to compare with theirs, although we have not yet to grieve for having had an Arnold among us.

And yet the end of that same year 1780, Gen. Greene, who had succeeded Gates, seen made the British feel how far they were from having accomplished the work they had undertaken .-They had got Georgia and South Carolina, and now they made sure of getting Virginia and North Carolina. The traitor Arnold, with 1,600 men, mostly tories, was sent to plunder and devastate and murder on the Chesapeake and the James River. He was afterwards joined by Gen. Phillips, from New York. They of course, caused terrible suffering, but did little harm to the cause, for the incensed sufferers then enlisted in it with an energy which never tired or ceased until the sugrender of Cornwallis in Yorktown, the virtual end of the first revolutionary war .--The first event of note after Greene's assumption of the command was the battle of Cowpens, on the 18th of January, 1781. Here Cornwallis had posted 1,100 of his light troops under Tarley ton; and Greene sent half his force, under Morgan, to attack these. The result was the utter defeat of the enemy, with the loss of 100 killed and wounded, 500 prisoners, 800 muskets, 2 field pieces, 35 baggage wagons, and 100 dragoon Morgan's loss was only 12 killed and

RECEPTION OF GEN. JOHN H. MORGAN IN ATLANTA.

The Atlanta Register of the 7th instant gives the following account of the reception in Adanta of Gen. John H. Morgan :

A vast concourse of citizens, strangers and soldiers welcomed Gen'l Morgan on his arrival this morning. He was escorted to the Trout House by the City Guard, and a bedy of veterans gathered from the Hospitals. When he sppeared upon the balcony he was greeted with shouts and acclamations. The Mayor delivered a tasteful address, and Gen. Morgan respended most happily. He said substantially that his claim to honors now lavished upon him should be perfected by his future career; that other bate tles were to be fought, and other victories won. In the future events of the revolution he hoped to prove himself not unworthy of the estimate now placed upon his deeds and fortunes by his

Gen. Morgan deserves all the respect that has been shown him. He is now a representative man, not only of a large class of soldiers produced by the war, but through him and the honors lavished upon him, we give expression to our detestation of our enemies. To the very extent that we detest our enemies to that extent we honor the gallant Morgen, who has been subjected to unheard of indegnities. Just as we hate a Yankee we love the man who has the best reason for hating them most. The triumphal progress of Morgan from Richmond to Atlanta illustrates the impossibility, not only of the conquest of the South, but of the reconstruction of the Union. For this reason every Southerner is gratified by the events of to day.

Personally, the gallant Kentuckian deserves all bonor, and while we are gratified that he has been crowned for his valor, we are equally pleased with the spirit of the people of which he is the heroic embediment.

A NEW METHOD OF DIVORCE. -In Beirnt they have a novel method of dealing with matrimonial disputants. Divorces are freely granted, but first the applicants must go through the following test:

A small room was prepared in which husband and wife were put, the door being then closed, to remain so for six weeks, except it should be set in motion at the urgent request of the wedded pair. There was in the room one stool, one plate, one spoon, a unity of all the requisites, and a soils tary bed was of such dimensions that if they choose to use it together they must needs lie very close. Of one thing, and only one, there was duplicate; and that a little treatise on the duties of husbands and wives towards each other. No visitor was permitted to go near them, and they of negro infantry. This latter did not come had only a glimpse at intervals of the grim face farther than New Kent C H. visitor was permitted to go near them, and they of the jailor, as he pushed their food through an | On their return from Bottom's Bridge on Sun cumstance was that they had scarcely on record

ordeal. Burnon Burnet.

## emi-Meekln

PETERSBURG, VA. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1864.

Register.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

VOL. 1

The Richmend papers publish an order from Adjutant General Cooper communicating the following address of President Davis to the Armiss of the Confederate States:

Soldiers of the Armies of the Confederate States: In the leng and bloody war in which your country is engaged, you have achieved many noble triumphs. You have won glorious victotories over vastly more numerous bosts. You have cheerfully borne privations and toil to which you were unused. You have readily submitted to restraints upon your individual will, that the citizen might better perform his duty to the State as a soldier. To all these you have lately added another triumph-the noblest of human conquests-a victory over your-

As the time drew near when you who first entered the service might well have been expected to claim relief from your arduous labors and restoration to the endearments of home, you have heeded only the call of your suffering country. A rain you come to tender your service for the public defence—a free offiering which only such patriotism as yours could make a triumph worthy of you and the came to which you are devoted.

I would in vain attempt adequately to express the emotions with which I received the testimenials of confidence and regard which you have recently addressed to me. To some of those first received, separate acknowledgments were returned. But it is now apparent that a like generous enthusiasm pervades the whole army, and that the only exception to such magnanimous tender will be of those who, having originally entered for the war, cannot display anew their zeal in the public service. It is therefore, deem instead of successive special responses. Would that it were possible to render my thanks to you On Thursday last, the Amanda, Captain Larin person and in the name of our common country, as well as in my own, while pressing the hand of each war-worn veterad, to recegnize his title to our love, gratitude and admiration. Soldiers ! By your will (for you and the people are but one.) I have been placed in a position which debars me from sharing your dangers, your sufferings and privations in the field. With pride and affection my heart has accompanied you in every merch; with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every want; with exultation it has marked your every heroic schievement. Yet, never in the toilsome march, ner in the weary watch, per in the desperate assault. have you rendered a service se decisive in results as in this last display of the highest qualities of devotion and self-sacrifice which can adorn the character of the warrior-patriot.

Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours. Already they compare your spontaneous and unanimous offer or your lives for the defence of your country, with the halting and reluctant service of the mercenaries who are purchased by the enemy at the price of higher bounties than have hitherto been known in war. Animated by this contrast, they exhibit cheerful confidence and more resolute bearing. Even the murmurs of the weak and timid, who shrink from the trials which make stronger and firmer your noble natures, are shamed into sience by the spectacle which you present. Your brave battle cry will ring loud and clear through the land of the enemy, as well as our own; wil silence the vain-glorious boastings of their corrupt partizans and their pensioned press : and will do justice to the calumny by which they seek to persuade a deluded people that you are ready to putchase dishonorable safety by degrading submission.

Soldiers! The coming spring campaign will open under auspices well calculated to sustain your hopes. Your resolution needed nothing to fortify it. With ranks replenished under the influence of your example, and by the sid of your representatives, who give earnest of their purpose to add, by legislation, largely to your strength, you may welcome the invader with a confidence justified by the memory of past victories. On the other hand, debt, taxation, repetition of heavy drafts, dissensions, occasioned by the strife for power, by the pursuit of the spoils of office, by the thirst for the plunder of the public treasury; and, above all, the consciousness of a bad cause, must tell with fearful force upon the over-strained energies of the enemy. — His campaign in 1864 must, from the exhaustion his resources both in men and money, be far less formidable than those of the last two years. when enimpaired means were used with boundless prodigality, and with results which are suggested by the mention of the glorious names of Shiloh and Perrysville, and, Murfreesbor, and Chickamauga, and the Chickahominy, and Manassas, and Fredericksburg and Chancellors-

Soldiers ! Assured success awaits us in our holy struggle for liberty and independence, and for the preservation of all that renders life desirable to honorable men. When that success shall be ably land them at Anjer. under Divine Providence, will it be due. fruits of that success will not be reaped by you alene, but your children and your children' childen in long generations to come, will enjoy blessings derived from you that will preserve

your memory ever living in their hearts. Citizen defenders of the homes, the liberties and the alters of the Confederacy I That the God whom we all humbly worship may shield you with His Fatherly care, and preserve you for safe return to the peaceful enjoyment of your friends and the association of those you most love, is the earnest prayer of your Commander-JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE DEMONSTRATION ON THE PRNIN-SULA-WITHDRAWAL OF THE YAN-KEES FROM NEW KENT, O. H.

The Richmond Dispatch of yesterday says that later developments tend to show that the recent demonstration of the enemy, below Richmond was not one possessed of the magnitude at first attached to it, though formidable enough to exhibit a purpose to visit Richmond, if they had not been promptly met and thwarted in their designs. It is said they were rather astonished at the determined resistance offered them at Bot-

tom's Bridge, on Sunday morning. A gentleman who resides in New Kent county, who arrived in Richmond on Tuesday estimates their numbers at about 6,000, of which there were three regiments of cavalry, and one

hole in the door. It is stated that the test was day, they stated that the expedition had been una tended with the most wholesome results. In dertaken on account of information furnished by Richmond.

a case in which a second application was made. The latest information we have with reference

and gone back to Williamsburg.

CONFEDERATE NAVAL OPERATIONS. The last news from Europe represents the gal-

lant Confederate States steemer Alabama as on the other side of the world, carrying consternstion among the Federal merchantmen, and illuminating the seas with conflagrations. The scene of her operations are the Straits of Sunda and the tranquil waters adjacent. The Straits Times, commenting on the advantages of that locality as a cruising ground, says that a great many United States vessels, with unasually valuable cargoes, sail through these Straits, to and from China, Java and Archipelage: "Another advantage obtained by the Confederate vessels by cruising in these parts, is the constant fine weather, and the consequent greater effectiveness of steampower, as well as the immense number of perts to which they may by turn resert for repairs and outfits."

The United States steamer Wyoming is in the vicinity, searching for the Alabama. Both steamers passed through the Straits on the same day, not more than twenty-five miles apart. The Wyoming, however, has nothing like the speed of the Albama.

The following will tell what the Alabama has CAPTURE OF THE AMANDA AND WINGED RACES.

[From the Java Times, Nov. 18.] Great excitement was occasioned yesterday foremoon, by the intelligence that the crews of two American vessels, captured by the celebrated Alabama, had arrived in an almost destitute condition from the coast, at the American Consulate. The news spread like wildfire, and the speedy arrival of the cruiser herself at Batavia, as well as the probable reception she would meet with from the Government, became the general subjects of conversation.

We are able to give our readers the following information regarding the capture of these vessels, which we obtained from some of the crews ed appropriate, and, it is heped, will be equally of one of them. The account, therefore, unacceptable, to make a general scknowledgment, | doubtedly true in the main, if net altogether, must not be taken as official.

rabee, 600 tons burden, stewards & Crossbury, of Banger, Me., owners, bound from Manilla te Cork, for orders, with a cargo of 315 tons sugar and 4,000 bales hemp, loaded, we believe, by Mesers. Ker & Co., of Manilla, on account of Mesers. Halliday, Fox & Co., of London, when about 200 miles from Java Head, and in company with two or three British vessels, was steering S. W., a large vessel was perceived coming up astern, and was taken for a Spanish gunboat, but on nearing she shewed the British colors, and ordering the Amanda to back mainyard and lay by, informed her that a boat would immediately be sent off to her. A boat was accordingly lowered. filled with armed men, and sent alongside the diomed vessel, when the Alabama hoisted the Confederate flag, (white ground, with a red

square, a blue cross and thirteen stars ) The Lieutenant, on coming aboard the Amanda, erdered the master and mate to accompany him to the cruiser, and to bring with him the ship's papers and other documents. They were then conducted before Capt. Semmes, who, after perusing the papers, pronounced the Amanda to he the legally captured prize of the Alabama .-Hereafter they were sent back to their own ship, and with the rest of the crew were ordered to break bulk. This lasted till midnight, when the bedding of the crew was cut up into small pieces. laid all over the hold, and set on fire. The men were then, almost suffocated, sent on board the Alabama, and placed below in irons, with the exception of one man, who was sick. Next morning they were turned on deck.

The Alabama then bore toward the coast of Sumatra, where they, on Sunday morning, spoke a Dutch merchantman, who informed them that the Wuoming had been at Batavia, but had left that port on a cruising expedition. Next morning she made weigh, and stood for the Straite, and when abreast of North Island saw a vessel making for the Sumatra coast.

The Alabama fired two shots at her, and showed the St. George's Cross. The vessel hoisted the American colors, when a boat with armed men was sent alognside, the St. George's Cross was lowered, and the Confederate flag raised .-She proved to be the Winged Bacer, of New York, 1,800 tons burdens, bound from Manilla

to York, laden with a cargo of sugar. The master went on board alone and the two mates had to follow afterwards, when an officer of the Alabama took her in charge and brought her to an anchor near North Island, under the range of the Alabama's guns. The Winged Racer was then stripped of all her ropes, sails, coals, provisions, and nautical instruments, and then set on fire. The sunk at about half past 8 themselves have partially given up the contest.—
on the merning of the 11th instant. The men On this point there sught to be no delusion in then got into their own boats, and were allowed to take with them a few articles of clothing, water, raw salted beaf, three muskets and some gun powder. The crew of the Amanda were also placed in ene of the boats, with a few pro visions and articles of clothing. The master of neutrality if the war should last ten years, and the Winged Racer, with his wife, child, and that too notwithstanding the sympathies of the nurse, were transferred to the British vessel Ju- nation at large are warmly enlisted on our side.

During their stay on board the Alabama were most kindly treated, and allowed the same rations as the crew. The Amanda was valued by Captain Semmes

at \$140,000, and the Winged Racer at \$300,000. The Alabama had six guns and two pivots. When the Alabama was last seen she was steering to the northward. This is the fiftyeighth prize she has captured.

From the Liverpool Post.

The great topic of the East India press by this mail is, of course, the Alabara, her late manouwree and probable future tactics occupying much of their space. The American flag, however, is fast disappearing, ships taking shelter under that of Peru, Prussis and Portugal. Risks in American bottoms are point blank refused by Eastern insurance offices, and by this mail only one ship is reported loading under the American flag.— Meanwhile the cause of all this consternation is quietly cruising in the Straits of Sunda. patiently waiting for coming prizes.

THE PLURIDA-PAMPERO -THE ALBIANDRA. The following relates to the vessels above

AN EXCITING NAVAL CHASE. From the Paris correpondent of the London Times,

Jan. 12.] An exciting chase took place a few days since off the port of Brest in consequence of the commander of the Federal corvette Kearsage mistaking the French war steamer Renaudin for the Confederate steamer Florida. The Kearsage was cruising off Ushant, watching for the Florida, having received orders to attack the Confederate steamer on her quitting Brest. The Renaudin, which resembles the Florida, was going out to sea, and was passing Irolse when the Captain of the Kearsage gave chase. The Com-mander of the French ship having made himself most cases the parties were excellent friends in a refugees from Richmond, who had represented to known, the Kearsage hastened to apologize.—
few days, and very few could stand out for more the commandant at Williamsburg that there than a fortnight. Another very gratifying cir. was nothing to prevent them from entering tention of the French naval authorities, and proved to them that the Captain of the American steamer may involuntarily attack his adversary by persons who had aldeady gene through the to these raiders is, that they have left New Kent, in French waters, of which he is not well acquainted with the boundaries.

The Port Admiral of Brest has, co The Port Admiral of Brest has, consequently, given orders that the steamship of the line Wagram shall watch the movements of the two ships, and prevent them from engaging in French waters. The Florida, moreover, is not yet ready for sea. She made a trial trip on the 6th instant steamed as far as Conquet. The trial was most estimatory, and the log gave a speed of thirteen knots as hour, even with the gould.—The Confederate corvette Rappahannock is still in the port of Celais, undergoing rapairs.

CASE OF THE PAMPERO. The Edinburg Scotsman says:

The case of the Bampero, the vessel recently seized in the Clyde by Government, on the sus-picion that she was intended for the service of the Confederate States, has now come into the Court of Sessions as an exchequer cause, and will shortly be debated before Lord Ormidale.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE—A NEW TRIAL DENIED. The Court of Exchequer had refused to grant new trial in the case of the gusboat Alexandra, and owing to the judges being equally di-vided upon the question, the Crown would ap-peal from the decision. The attorney General had intimated his intention to appeal. London Times publishes in extense the opinions eleven closely-printed columns, and remarks:

The discharge of the rule for a new trial in authorize the President to establish additional the Alexandra case, will take many people by susprise. From the tenor of the remarks that upon the calendar. fell from the Bench during the source of the argument, it had been inferred, perhaps too readiy, that the decision would be in favor of the Crown. The Chief Baron himself adopted an apologetic rather than a confident tone in defendng his exposition of the law, and expressly admitted that he was taken at a disadvantage the novelty of the question. It seemed likely, therefore, that the Court of Exchequer, without endorsing all the Atterney General's allegations subsequent research has thrown upon it. Such, Mr. Clapp, of Miss., from the Committee on however, has not been the result of the court's Claims, submitted a report classifying claims, and deliberations during the Obristmas vacation .- | also reperted a number of memorials and peti-The Chief Baron adheres to his own constructions referred to the committee, which were laid tion of the act, and avenges himself for the cris upon the table, and the committee discharged ticisms to which his ewn charge has been subject- from their further consideration. ed by a severe comparison of the Attorney-Genspeeches. In the main positions of his judgment, payment of certain claims against the Confede though in this extra judicial controversy, rate States, which was postponed, placed upon he is supported by Mr. Baren Bramwell, while the calendar, and ordered to be printed. the two junior Barene of the Exchequer concur is holding that the rule ought to be made abso-

Where opinions are thus equally divided in a court of law, it is customary, in the absence of a casting vote, to avoid a dead lock by a nominal concession on the part of the youngest member. Accordingly, Mr. Baron Piggott withdraws his judgment, and the rule is refus d, and assumed his position as a member. subject to an appeal. The effect of this is that the Foreign Enlistment Act, with all its anteces dents and consequences, will be discussed over again in the Court of Exchequer and Chamber, and probably in the House of Lords. \*

For our own part, we cannot lament the division of opinion which postpones for many months the condemnation or release of the Alexardra. Such equipments as hers may er may not be legal. That depends on whether the Legislature in the year 1819 fortunately provided against evils which the event has shown to be real, however dimly they may then have been foreseen. But we have no doubt at all ble annoyance to ourselves, if we had the misfortune to be at war. Where the hull, the armament, and the crew of a privateer are all mus vendendi and the animus belligerandi approximate suspiciously to each other. W should be the last to sacrifice British shipowners for the sake of pleasing a foreign Government. but when the maritime interes's of Great Britain happen to coincide with the claims of international comity, we can see little patriotism in the attempt to "sail a whole fleet of ships" through the foreign enlistment act.

LETTER FROM FRANCE. A getleman of Raleigh has favored the Con-

federate with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, whose opportunities for information are believed to be of such a character as that his statements may be relied on. implicitly : PARIS, Nov. 27, 1863.

\* \* "Nothing is to be expected from Europe. Neither France nor England will recognize the Confederate States until the Yankees the South. England is endeavoring to build up her own cotton culture, in consequence of the war, and Lord Palmeston's ministry cannot afford to lose the support of the Radicals. These two motives will hold England in her one sided lia, from Shanghai, to London, which will prob. As f for France, the Emperor has practically made an agreement with Lincoln, that if he will say nothing about Mexico, Napeleon will not interfere with his war upon the South. This is the "quid quo pro," while Napoleon feels bimself too dangerously situated with reference to the threatening complications of European politics to risk incurring, at the present moment, the least anxiety over the water.—
I have no doubt that the Emperer thinks he made a mistake at the beginning, in making his pelicy towards the Confederate States depend upon that of England, and in acknowledging the efficiency of the blockade; but having taken that position, he is unable, under present circums ances, to retire from it. It would be too an unpopular change of programme, for the French, unlike the English, either take no interest in the war, or if they do, are demented on the subject of slavery. The cry "Esclavagiste!" will frighten any public man or newspaper from advecacy of the cause. It is only the Government organs that speak favorably or even impartially of the South. This ought to be understood, for it is important. The South must fight this out entirely alone, without even moral support in most quarters; and with God's help she will sobly accomplish the task. Apart from the unwillinguess of European Governments to make any move towards recognition, (and this is all that is saked of them,) they are too much occupied with the affairs of Europe.

The Polish question and the Schleswig Holstein are both unsettled, and both preguant with mischief. Either may bring on a general war on the Rhine, the Eib or the Vistula, while Italy would avail herself of the first disturbance to strike for Venice and Rome. The proposed Congress can settle nothing, it can only postpone the svil day. You must understand and observe the state of Europe, to explain the persistent in-action of France with reference to the Confedence erate States."

A WORTHY EXAMPLE. The Sanderville vies, or any disabled soldier.

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS. In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Johnson, of Ark., introduced a bill to authorize the President to appoint one General in the Provisional Army for the sommand of the Trans-Mississippi Department, and to authorize the President to appoint Lieutenant Generals in the Provisional Army when, in his aiscretion, it shall be deemed necessary for the command of any one of the military departments. The bill was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Ort. of S. C.

NO 37.

Mr. Orr, of S. C., presented the memorial of the ladies employed in the treasury note division at Columbia, S. C., praying for an increase of salary; and

Mr. Semmes, of La., presented the memorial of non-commissioned officers and assistant details. oned officers and privates, detailed and a sting in the Executive Department, ask-

ing an increase of pay. Both memorials were referred to the Finance Committee. I House resolution of thanks to the 10th Missis sippi regiment was considered and concurred in.
Mr. Sparrow, from the Military Committee. reported back faverably the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to prinish drunkenness in the army;" the bill to amend the acts of April 1st, 1861, and September, 28d, 1862; the bill to repeal as act entitled "As act to authorize the London Times publishes in extense the opinions President to confer temporary rank and com-delivered by the four judges, extending over mand for service with volunteer troops on officers of the Confederate a mr," and the House bill to

> military courts. The bills were severally placed On metion of Mr. Johns en, of Ark., the bill to limit and define the time of office of the heads of the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Postoffice, and of the Department of Justice, reported back from the Judiciary Commit-tee with amendment, was taken up.

After come remarks from Mr. Jounson, of Ark in support of the bill, the Senate resolved itself into secret session.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr.

Mr. Clapp also reported from the committee, eral's present doctrines with his Parliamentary | an original bill to provide for the auditing and On metion of Mr. Lyon, of Ala,, the House went into secret session.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. E. T. Taylor, Senator elect from the Stafford District, (where a vacancy had occurred by the death of Mr. Seddon,) appeared, took the customary oaths,

The bill to disband the 179th regiment of militia, and reorganize the 19th regiment of militia, and the 1st regiment of the second class militia, was taken up, amended, and ord red to its engrossment.

A bill was reported to suspend the payment of any subscription on the part of the State, to works of internal improvement.

Several other bills were reported. The Senate then went into secret session, for the purpose of considering a communication from the Governor.

On reopening the doors, the bill for the relief of the families of soldiers within the lines or unthat legal or idegal equipments of this kind are der the control of the public enemy, which had highly impolitic, and might become an intolera- been returned from the House with an amendment increasing the amount of the appropriation, was taken up and considered. The amendment for an increase was agreed to-ayes 30, noes 9 virtually supplied from the same port, the ani- Other amendments were approved, and one amendment amended. Adjourned.

In the House a bill was introduced for incorpo rating the Manufacturing Company of Henrico

Also, Senate bill authorizing the transfer of certain bonds of the State held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Cherokees, and authorizing the payment of the interest

The bill for reorganizing the militia was taken up, the motion being to strike out sixteen, and insert eighteen years, as the minimum age to be embraced in the bill. The bill was supported by several members, and Mr. Staples, of Patrick, delivered one of the most effective and telling speeches of the session in opposition to the mea-

Pending the consideration of the bill the House went into secret session, and so remained until a late hour. Adjourned.

ENGLISH REPORTS FROM RICHMOND

The "Starvation Parties" - No Shoddy but Happy Faces, and an Increase in Marriages.

Richmond (Nov: 20) Correspondence of the London Telegraph.]

The crops of this year have been good; but, owing to the difficulty of transportation and Government impressments, prices are high in re not a few individuals sore ly straitened in their circumstances, especially the Government clerks and employees; but there is no whimpering or thought of surrender. land's Battalion, (Lieut. Col. Moreland,) made Without noise or a particle of bluster, everybody an attack upon Athens, Alabama, and after a is for fighting it out, and few, if any, look to severe conflict captured the place, killing about Europe for aid of any sort. There is a disposi- fifteen or twenty of the enemy, and capturing tion to bear cheerfully the inevitable hardships of the war and the blockade.

It is said that the matrimonial market is unusually active, and the bidding spirited. The young people plainly have not the fear of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward before their eyes.— There are, it is true, no bloated "shoddy contractors," to give expensive entertainments. In lieu of these they have in Richmond what are called "starvation parties." These are now all the rage. There are no wines, or game, or con-fectioneries, or fruits; but there are bright eyes and happy faces. The rooms are filled with ladies who wear their old dresses, but whe do not talk through their noses, and whose voices sound "low and sweet" I do not believe there is one of those who would not feel insulted by a proposal to exchange places with Mrs. President Lin-coln, albeit arrayed in all her diamonds and parapherenita. They are the same ladies who for three years past have ministered at the hospitals upon the wounded or dying soldier, and brought comfort by their thoughtful care even to the bed of death.

Never was there a grosser mistake than for the Federals to imagine that the South is even beginning to be depressed, and to despair of suc-cess. On the contrary, there has been a visible improvement in the temper of the people, and the simplest observer cannot fail to note that there is a flercer determination to sacrifice al for independence than there was even six months ago, or has been since the strugle began. The campaign of next spring will open on the part of the Confederates with undiminished armies, and a sure faith in final succe s. The atmosphere of illusion on this subject, in which the Federals ported that, for some time past, the House of are now living, will be dissipated by the shock of Representatives has been considering in secret Georgian publishes a list of fifty six planters of Washington county who have pledged themselves to sell corn at two dollars per hushel to the wives and children of indigent soldiers in the service, and the widows and children of indigent ready for a long war, and nourishes no dreams soldiers who have died or been killed in the ser- of peace on any terms save independence and a bill has been pessed in this branch of Congress separate nationality.

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS. RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—The House to-day agreed upon the amendments and passed in secret session the Military bill of the Senate, and returned the same to the Senate, after which the injunction of secresy was removed. The principal amendments are these, viz :

All between 18 and 45 are declared in service in the fleid during the war.

All in provest, hospital and conscript servise, and all guards and agents of the quartermaster departments, shall be disabled soldiers; and if more are required, the President shall carl upon the Gevernors of States for their quotes for such service of men not liable to military service.

The bill exempts one editor to each newspaper established on or before the 10th of October, 1862, published regularly since, who was editor or owner at that time, and who is a practical printer; the presidents and teachers of Colleges and Schools regularly engaged two years previous to this cot, having twenty students; one white man the head of a family of eight white persons dependent upon his labor for a support; one everseer to each farm of 20 slaves where there is no white adult not liable; the president, superintendent, auditor and treasurer of each railroad doing military transportation, and such efficers and employees as the superintendents shall swear are necessary to the effective operation of the road, not to exceed one to each mile in actual use for military transportation; the white officers of negro fire companies in cities; and authority is given the Secretary of War to grant exemptions to farmers when satisfied toat they will be more useful to the country in raising preduce than in the army; but the exemptions are to cease when they fail diligently to employ themselves exclusively in the production of grain and provisions, which are to be sold to the Government and to nen-producers at prices not exceeding the Government schedule. of positive misdirection, might agree in submitting the issue, being one of such rare importance, to another jury, with all the light that

Minnegerods.

The House also passed the Tax and Currency
bills, and sent them to the Senate for concur-The House also passed the Tax and Currency rence. Every measure of special importance before the House in secret session has been acted en and sent to the Senate.

The Senate is said to be behind the House in its business, and has a night session to-night. The Senate has passed a bill that any cavalry who may behave badly in the face of the enemy, of are disorderly; or who may destroy prope ty without authority, shall be dismounted and pliced in the service as Infantry; and to repeal the law authorizing partisan rangers. All rangirs now organized to have the privilege of volus teering for the war as other soldiers, and failing to do which in a reasonable time, they are to be dismounted and placed in the service as infan-

ESCAPE OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINE YANKEE OFFICERS FROM THE LIB-BY PRISON.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10 .- One hundred and nine officers, including Col. Streight, escaped from the Lieby prison last night through a tunnel 60 feet long, opening into a vacant lot on the opposite side of the street. No blame, is attached to the sentinels. Only one of the officers have been recaptured.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10 .- About daylight this morning a large force of the enemy, estimated at five to our one, advanced from Seabrook's Island with rifled pieces and infantry. A skirmish ensued, our pickets on Johns' Island falling back. The enemy at 9 o'clock had advanced one and a half miles from the harbor on Johns' Island .-Some few of our men were wounded. Captain Humphrey was wounded and had his horse shot. No further particulars received. Only four shots have been fired at the city

since the last report. No change in the fleet.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE. Monnistown, Feb. 10. - Mrs. Col. McClung and Mrs. Boyd and families came through the lines from Knozville yesterday.

An election is being held for Congressmen in the Kentucky regiments to-day. SALE OF CONFEDERATE STOCKS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10 .- At suction to day 8 per cent. Confederate Bonds brought 110 to 121 and interest; 7 per cents. 1064; bends of the 15,-000,000 lean with coupons 173; ditto registered 160; cotton loan bonds 175 and flat. DENTISTS NOT EXEMPT.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10 .- One amendment to the Military Bill adopted by the House specially ex-cludes dentists from exemption.

FROM NORTH ALABAMA.

CAPTURE OF ATHENS BY GEN. RODDY-CASS UALTIES.-During the night of the 26th, Gene Roddy, with a portion of the 58d Alabama Regiment, Col. Hannon commanding, and Morefifteen or twenty of the enemy, and capturing about the same number. He also burned a large smount of army stores and provisions, and brought off about fifty horses and various other equipments. Our loss was three killed, five wounded, and one missing.

This was a daring enterprise, and its successful execution reflects much credit upon the officers and men engaged in it, all of whom are repre-sented as conducting themselves in the most gailant style.

SUCCESSOR TO AECHBISHOP HUCHES .-- Immedistely after the funeral services of Archbishop Hughes, in the cathedral, the suffragan Bishops of the archdiocese met in council, and, in accordsnoe with the custom, sent forward to Rome three names for the successorship of the archbishoppic. Bishop Bailey, of New Jersey, dig-nus; Bishop Timon, of Buffale, dignior; and and Bishop McClos.ey, of Albany, dignissimus. The latter will undoubtedly be chosen. He was formerly conductor of New York, with the right of succession, which was changed when the new See of Arbany was created. He is a native of New York, having been born in Brooklyn.

THE NEWBERN AFFAIR.-A dispatcelo breved Saturday at the War Department from Major General Whiting estimates, by the admission of priseners, the enemy's loss in the fight at Batchelor's creek at fifteen hundred men. The enemy's papers make much lighter of the affair.

SUSPENSION OF THE HARRAS CORPUS. The Richmond Examiner cays it is generally re-Representatives has been considering, in secret session, a bill to suspend the habeas corpus; and it is believed by a portion of the public that the "with certain reservations."