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Daily Huntsville Confederate.

VOL. I. DALTON, GEO., WEDNESDAY MORNING JANUARY 27, 1864. NO. 165.

MEMBERS OF THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

The first session of the 2d Congress will commence on the 18th February next. The following is a list of the Senators elect and those holding over, with the year annexed in which their respective terms of office expire, (18th of February each year); also, a list of the members elect of the House of Representatives, as far as ascertained:

SENATE.

ALABAMA—Richard W Walker, 1879; Rob't Jemison, 1869.

ARKANSAS—Robert W Johnson, 1870; Charles B Mitchell, 1868.

FLORIDA—James M Baker, 1870; A E Maxwell, 1866.

GEORGIA—Herschel V Johnson, 1870; Benjamin H Hill, 1868.

KENTUCKY ——, 1870; H C Burnett, 1868.

LOUISIANA—Edward Sparrow, 1868; Thomas J Semmes, 1869.

MISSISSIPPI—J W C Watson, 1870; Albert G Brown, 1868.

MISSOURI—— ——, 1870; —— ——, 1866.

NORTH CAROLINA—Wm A Graham, 1870; Wm T Dortch, 1866.

SOUTH CAROLINA—James L Orr, 1868; Robert W Barnwell, 1866.

TENNESSEE —— ——, 1870; Langdon C. Hayne, 1868.

TEXAS—W S Oldham, 1868; Louis T Wigfall, 1866.

VIRGINIA—R M T Hunter, 1868; Allen T Caperton, 1866.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA—1, Thomas J Foster; 2, William P Smith; 3, *W R W Cobb; 4, *M H Cruikshank; 5, Francis S Lyon; 6, W P Chilton; 7, David Clopton; 8, James L Pugh; 9, *J S Dickinson.

ARKANSAS—We have no information of the election of Representatives to the next Congress.

FLORIDA—1, S St John Rogers; 2, R B Hilton.

GEORGIA—1, Julian Hartridge; 2, William E Smith; *Mark H. Blanford; 4, *Clifford Anderson; 5, *J T Shewmake; 6, *J H Echols; 7, *James M Smith; 8, George N Lester; 9, *H P Bell; 10, *Warren Akin.

KENTUCKY—No election for next Congress.

LOUISIANA—1, Charles J. Villere; 2, Charles M Conrad; Duncan F Kenner; 4, Lucien J Dupre; 5, Henry Marshall; 6, John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI—1, *J A Orr; 2, *W D Holder; 3, Israel Welch; 4, Henry C Chambers; 5, Otho R Singleton; 6, Ethel Barksdale, 7, *J T Lampkin.

MISSOURI—The present delegation were elected to hold office until their successors were elected. The question of qualification will be decided by the next Congress.

NORTH CAROLINA—1, W H N Smith; 2, R R Bridgers; 3, *J T Leach; 4, *Thomas C Fuller; 5, Josiah Turner, Jr; 6, *John A Gilmer; 7 *Samuel H Christian; 8, *J G Ramsay; 9, B S Gaither; 10, *George W Logan.

SOUTH CAROLINA—1, *James H Witherspoon; 2, W Porcher Miles; 3, Lewis M Ayer; 4, W D Simpson; 5, James Farrow; 6, W W Boyce.

TENNESSEE—1, J B Heiskell; 2, William C Swan; 3, *A S Colyar; 4, *John P Murray; 5, H S Foote; 6, E A Keeble; 7, *James M Cullom; 8, Thomas Menees; 9, J D C Atkins; 10, John V Wright; 11, David M Currin.

TEXAS—1, John A Wilcox; 2, Claiborne C. Herbert; 3, *J M Branch; 4, Frank B Sexton; 5, J R Baylor; *S H Morgan.

VIRGINIA—1, *Robert L Montague; 2, Robert H Whitfield; 3, *Williams C Wickam; 4, Thomas S Gholson, 5, Thomas S Bocock; 6, John Goode, Jr; 7, Wm C Rives; 8, D C Dejarnette; 9, *David Funsten; 10, *F W M Holliday, 11, John B Baldwin; 12, Walter R Staples; 13, *Fayette McMullen; 14, Samuel Miller; 15, Robert Johnston; 16, Charles W Russell.

The asterisks (*) indicate new members—forty as far as ascertained.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT, OR FIRST CONGRESS.

We subjoin a list of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the present Congress:

SENATE.

President—Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia. *Clerk*—J H Nash, of South Carolina. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Lafayette H Fitzhugh, of Kentucky.

ALABAMA—*Clement C Clay, Robert Jemison, (elected to fill vacancy.)

ARKANSAS—*Robert W Johnson, Charles B Mitchell.

FLORIDA—A E Maxwell, *James M Baker.

GEORGIA—*Benjamin M Hill, Herschel V Johnson. (Elected to fill vacancy.)

KENTUCKY—H C Burnett, *William E Simms.

LOUISIANA—Edward Sparrow, Thomas J Semmes.

MISSISSIPPI—Albert G Brown, *James Phelan.

NORTH CAROLINA—*George Davis, William T Dortch.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Robert W Barnwell, James L Orr.

TENNESSEE—Langdon C Hayres, *G A Henry.

MISSOURI—John B Clark, (vacancy.)

TEXAS—Louis T Wigfall, W S Oldham.

VIRGINIA—R M T Hunter, Allen T Caperton.

Total number, 26. *Term of office expires on the 17th of February, 1864.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—Thomas S Bocock, of Virginia—*Clerk*—Albert R Lamar, of Georgia. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—R H Wynn, of Alabama.

ALABAMA—1, Thomas J Foster; 2, William P Smith; 3, *John P Ralls; 4, *J L M Curry; 5, Francis S Lyon; 6, W P Chilton; 7, David Clopton; 8, James L Pugh; 9, *E S Dargan.

ARKANSAS—1, Felix I Patson; Grandison D Royster; Augustus H Garland; 4, Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA—1, *James B Hawkins; R B Hilton.

GEORGIA—1, Julian Hartridge; 2, *Charles J Munnerlyn; 3, (vacant); 4, *Augustus H Kenan; 5, *David W Lewis; 6, *William W Clark; 7, *Robert P Trippe; 8, *Lucius J Gartrell; 9, *Hardy Strickland; 10, *Augustus R Wright.

KENTUCKY—1, W B Machen; 2, J W Crockett; H E Lord; 4, George W Ewing; 5, J S Chrisman; 6, T L Burnett; 7, A W Bruce; 8, G B Hodge; 9, P M Bruce; 10, J W Moore; 11, R J Breckinridge; 12, J M Elliott.

LOUISIANA—1, Charles J. Villeré; 2, Charles M Conrad; Duncan F Kenner; 4, Lucien J Dupre; 5, Henry Marshall; 6, John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI—1, *J W Clapp; 2, *Reuben Davis; 3, Israel Welch; 4, H C Chambers; 5, O R Singleton; 6, E Barksdale; 7, *John J McRae.

MISSOURI—1 (vacant); 2, Thomas A Harris; 3, Caspar W Bell; 4, A H Conrow; 5 George G Vest; 6, L W Freeman.

NORTH CAROLINA—1, W N H Smith; 2, Robert R Bridgers; Owen R Kenan; 4, F D McDowell; 5, Archibald H Arrington; 6, *J H McLean; 7, *Thomas S Ashe; 8, *William Lander; 9, B S Gaither; 10, *A T Davidson.

SOUTH CAROLINA—1, John McQueen; 2, W Porcher Miles; 3, L M Ayer; 4, W D Simpson, (elected to fill vacancy); 5, James Farrow; 6, W W Boyce.

TENNESSEE—1, J B Heiskell; 2, W G Swan; 3, *W H Tebbs; 4, *W L Gardenhire; 5, H S Foote; 6, *Meredith P Gentry; 7, *G W Jones; 8, Thomas Menees; 9, J D C Atkins; John V Wright; 11, David M Currin.

TEXAS—1, John A Wilcox; 2, Claiborne C. Herbert; 3, *Peter W Gray; 4, F B Sexton; 5, *Malcolm D Graham; 6, William B Wright. [illegible]

VIRGINIA—1, M R H Garnett; *John R Chambers; 3, James Lyons; 4, *Charles F Collier; 5, Thomas S Bocock; 6, John Goode, Jr; 7, James P Holcombe; 8, D C Dejarnette; 9, David Funsten, (elected to fill vacancy); 10, Alexander R Boteler; 11, John B Baldwin; 12, Walter R. Staples; 13, *Walter Preston; 14, Samuel A Millers; 15, Robert Johnson; 16, Charles W Russell.

The whole number, one hundred and five.—The asterisks (*) indicate the members who have not been re-elected—including Arkansas, Kentucky and Missouri.

NEGRO KILLED.—We learn, says the Columbus *Enquirer*, that a negro boy, belonging to Mr. David Towns, but living at Mrs. Dawson's, in Wynntown, seeing a negro on the premises Monday night, got a gun which he was allowed to keep, and started after the intruder, when by some means his gun went off and shot him in the side, from the effect of which he expired. The boy was a faithful and trusty servant, and was, therefore, allowed, we learn, to keep a gun to guard the premises with.

How Stands France Towards Us.

Under this caption, the Washington *Chronicle*, Lincoln's organ, editorializes as follows:

The intercepted correspondence, published exclusively in Tuesday's *Chronicle* contains a statement which must have attracted attention, whether it was fully credited or not. We refer to the averment, that the Emperor Napoleon had promised his countenance to a scheme of complicity with the rebels for running cotton into Matamoras, and shipping thence to the European agents of the rebellion. The allegation is, that the Emperor has been conversed with upon the subject, and had promised the fullest protection of the French flag to the operators, but desired the arrangement to be kept secret. We confess to some doubts, of the veracity of the author of this statement; and this for two reasons. His honor and truthfulness must, from the nature of the case, be very questionable. When a man engage, *con amore*, or, from the promptings of an insatiable covetousness, in such clandestine, illegal and nefarious schemes as this M. Prequet du Belly evidently has done, their moral perception must be of a new order. The fact is well established that complicity with this causeless and wicked rebellion has developed an obliquity of principle; that hesitates neither at dishonesty of deeds nor falsity of words. And as the rebels have, repeatedly and deliberately, sought to deceive her foreign friends by false reports of the number of vessels that have succeeded in running the blockade at Wilmington, there is no uncharitableness in suspecting their *confreres* abroad of similar deception. We cannot, therefore, accept M. du Belly's statement as necessarily true. The imposition of secrecy, after having himself committed the fact to the uncertainty of written correspondence, is, also, calculated to throw doubt on the averment. This much was due to a fair examination and discussion of the subject.

It is, nevertheless, possible that, even while thus plotting and planning illicit trade, this same du Belly may tell the truth; and the inquiry arises, whether the conduct of the Emperor of the French toward the United States, during the nearly three years in which we have been engaged in the suppression of this rebellion, has been such as to lead to the suspicion that he would thus secretly—and, because secretly, dishonestly—league himself with those in arms against the United States' Government. We are compelled to say that a retrospect of those eventful years does leave Napoleon III open to such suspicion. It is a matter of history that very early in our struggle he made proposals to the English Government, to join in an intervention in our affairs, which proposal England peremptorily declined; and there is every reason to believe that, at any time since, he would have intervened had he not been deterred by the persistent refusal of England to join him in such a crusade in favor of slavery and despotism. It was not until England first arrested the Rebel rams in the Mersey, that the Emperor of France withdrew his sanction of the building of four powerful steamships, having the same destination at Nantes and Bordeaux. Nor can any intelligent person believe that the invasion of Mexico, and its conversion into a monarchy, would have ever taken place, had not the Emperor of France supposed that the temporary embarrassment of this country assured success to a scheme, the avowed object of which was to curtail the power and stint the growth of this Republic. Looking at this unpleasant record of Louis Napoleon's bearing toward the United States, we are constrained to say that he is to be deemed capable of such complicity with the Rebels as that attributed to him by M. du Belly, whoever that personage may be; and we must add that, if such promises as is attributed to him was ever given by him, he has manifested an insincerity and an unfriendliness which it would detract from the dignity of the United States' Government to overlook or forget.

Meeting for the Relief of Maimed Soldiers.

At a called meeting held in the Hall of the Virginia House of Delegates, on Thursday night, the 19th instant, on motion of Hon. Mr. Walker, the Hon. Wm. H. Day was called to the chair to preside over the meeting, and O. F. Weisiger Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. Marshall then, in a few pertinent and forcible remarks, explained the object contemplated in the call of the meeting, which was the organization of an Association for the Relief of of Maimed Soldiers. He then offered the following resolutions;

WHEREAS, The citizens of the Confederate States feel themselves to be under lasting obligations of respect and gratitude for the memorable services rendered in the terrible conflict of many battles, and desirous, at the present time, to give some token of our regard for those who have lost their limbs, as well as to discharge a high duty devolving on us; Therefore,

Resolved, That we will organize an Association, the object of which shall be to supply artificial limbs to those gallant men who have been maimed in the defence of their country, and to furnish such other means of relief as will contribute to the general object proposed.

Resolved, That the Association shall be called and known as—(the name not being agreed on, was left to be supplied at an adjourned meeting.)

Resolved, That any person may become a member of this Association upon the payment of the sum of ten dollars.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted; and an opportunity offered for those present to become members. A large number paid the fee, amounting to several hundred dollars.

The assembly was then briefly addressed by the Hon. A. G. Brown, in the most felicitous and appropriate terms, commending the undertaking, and urging all good men to assist in executing its noble designs.

Hon. E. M. Bruce moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to prepare business for an adjourned meeting, in order to complete the organization, select a suitable title or name for the Association, and report at the next meeting accordingly. Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed: Hon. E. M. Bruce, Hon. A. G Brown, Hon. W. P. Chilton, Hon. L. W. Wigfall, and Hon. James Lyons.

Dr. Marshall moved that a committee of three be appointed to procure a suitable place for holding the next meeting, and publish the notice in all the city papers. Adopted. J. Bunting, T. C. C. Drewry and W. C. Gaskins, were appointed.

Hon. A. G. Brown moved that when we adjourn we will adjourn to meet on Tuesday evening, at the usual hour, at the place the committee shall report. Agreed to.

It is understood that several of the most distinguished orators and statesmen will address the next meeting.

On motion of Dr. Marshall the meeting adjourned.

W. H. DAY, President.

O. F. WEISIGER, Sec'y.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

MOBILE, Jan. 26.—Banks ordered an election for a Convention to be held the first Monday in April. The Convention is to meet the first Monday in May.

The *Register* has a special from Como, with Northern dates to the 24th. Another plot to release the prisoners at Johnson's Island by the Rebels in Canada has been discovered and two companies of British troops have been sent to Windsor, opposite Detroit.

It is reported that Quantrell, with 1500 men, is at New Carthage, Louisiana, below Vicksburg.

The Florida has been repaired and has sailed from Brest.

Vera Cruz advices to the 2d inst., state that in a fight, December 17th, at Morelia the French captured eleven cannon and one thousand prisoners. Juarez escaped to Monterey.

RUSSELVILLE, Jan. 26.—Our cavalry are still, in the vicinity of Knoxville. Their captures, during the recent retrent, sum up 800 cattle, 500 wagons, two flat boats loaded with crackers, tobacco, and several hundred barrels flour. A reconnoisance in the direction of Tazewell, yesterday, by Maj. Day, found the Yankees strongly fortified there, in considerable force. Twenty-eight of our wagons were captured on Friday, whilst foraging beyond French Broad.

The cars run to Greeneville, yesterday, and will reach here on Saturday.

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 26.—There is no change to report in the condition affairs in this Department. The wagons, captured by the enemy recently, amounts to [illegible] Twenty. The weather is clear and very pleasant.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—Dispatches and other information state that large numbers of Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee troops, in Lee and Johnston's armies, are re-enlisting for the war, were presented this morning, in the Senate and resolution of thanks to all the soldiers, who have heroically declared never to abandon the field, till the last Vandal foe is driven from the soil, were unanimously adopted.

Resolutions, heretofore reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, relative to the office of Quartermaster General, were taken up and adopted. Yeas 15 nays 6. The previous reports that these resolutions were adopted on the day they were presented by the Committee, was wrong—the reporter being misinformed.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—In the House, the resolutions of the 154th Tennessee Regiment, on re-volunteering for the war, were presented by the Speaker, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to fix the meeting of the next Congress was taken up. Mr. Miles, Chairman of the Military Committee, appealed to the House, stating that highly important bills had passed the House in secret session and had been sent to the Senate and had not been taken up by that body, and, therewith, matters of the greatest possible moment to the country were, now, before his committee and still unacted on, and were more than the present Congress could properly deliberate and act upon, before it expires; and he urged that, in these perilous times, there should be no interregnum in the session of Congress. A motion to insist on the 22d of February was rejected—ayes 37, nays 45. The bill was, then, agreed upon as passed by the Senate for Congress to meet on the first Monday in May and awaits the President's signature.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—New York dates to the 18th have been received. The war news is unimportant. In the Federal Senate, on Saturday, the 16th, Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., offered an amendment to the enrollment bill, requesting the President to call out one hundred thousand men for one hundred days, for the sole object of driving the rebels out of Virginia. After some debate, the proposition was rejected.

The steamship Ariel had arrived, bringing dates from Aspinwall to the 8th inst. She brings accounts of a terrible conflagration that had occurred at Santiago, Chili, on the 8th ult.

The last day of the celebration of the Fast of the Immaculate Conception, the Church of the Society of Jesuits was filled to overflowing, mainly by women and children, to witness the magnificent illumination which occurred. In the closing exercises, the church was heavily hung with drapery and lighted with twenty thousand lamps. Not less than three thousand persons were present, including the elite of the capitol. Suddenly, a gas-pipe bursted, and almost instantly the interior of the edifice was in flames. The congregation found it impossible, through insufficient means, to escape, and in less than fifteen minutes, it is estimated that 2500 perished. The conduct of the priests is censured without stint.

The steamer Vanderbilt has arrived at New York, after a long and unsuccessful cruise after the Alabama.

Gold was quoted at 1572.

Northern dates, of the 19th, state that, in the House of Representatives, on the 18th, Dawson, of Penn., offered a resolution, reciting that the present war is not waged for conquest and requesting the President to issue a proclamation that, when any State, in insurrection, shall agree to submit to the Federal Government, hostilities against such State shall cease and she shall be protected against all interference with her local laws and institutions. The resolution was tabled by a vote of 79 to 68.

Cox's resolution to refer the exchange of prisoners to a board of commissioners, was tabled by a vote of 91 to 56. Smith, of Kentucky, offered a series of strong war resolutions, which were adopted by a vote of 11 to 16.

In the Senate, the resolutions for the expulsion of Mr. Davis was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Gold, on the 19th, was quoted at 158 to 159.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—The number of soldiers, who have been killed or died in service, may be somewhat approximated by the following list, up to the 31st of December last. Up to that time, the following number of applications had been filed in the Second Auditor's office by the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers: from Virginia, 4,945; N. Carolina, 8,261; South Carolina, 4,511; Georgia, 9,564; Alabama, 8,050; Mississippi, 5,270; Texas, 1,224; Tennessee, 871; Florida, 561; Arkansas, 861; Louissana, 327.

General orders, No. 80, issued on the 30th of Oct., 1862, requires all commanders of Companies, immediately on the death of a soldier, to make and forward to the Second Auditor's office, a detailed descriptive list, showing when and where such soldier was enlisted; the cause of his death, and where he was last paid. Surgeons in charge of hospitals, and, also, required to make out a similar report of all soldiers in the Hospitals, of which they have charge. The following are all that have been reported up to 31st December last: Virginia 5943, N. Carolina 7962, S. Carolina 2900, Geo. 6277, Alabama, 7972, Tennessee 2837, Mississippi 5367, Louisiana 3739, Florida 1119, Ark 1948, Texas 6377. These returns show a great deal of negligence on the part of officers in reporting the deaths of soldiers.

The trial of Ford, indicted for the murder of Bixon, commences in Richmond on the 25 h.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—In the House, the Senate bill appointing an Agent of the Post Office Department for the West of the Mississippi was passed, with a slight amendment.

A resolution was offered that the bill to continue in service during the war, all persons now in service, be hereafter considered in open session. The yeas and nays were called for, but the call was not sustained, and no vote was taken. A resolution declaring that, in the judgment of the House, it is earnestly desired that, in order to secure comfortable subsistence for our valiant army, and correct abuses known to exist in certain localities, the Commissary General should be removed, was laid on the table, by yeas 46, nays 20.

Mr. Gartrell, from the Judiciary committee, reported back the Senate bill, fixing the time of meeting of the next Congress, with the recommendation that the House concur in the bill, which fixes the time on the first Monday in May.

A motion was made to insert 19th of February. Another motion was made to postpone the consideration of the whole matter until the 15th of February. The question was taken on the last motion by division, yeas 29, nays 30.

The House then went into secret session.

In the Senate, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the public debt, in response to a late resolution. Not knowing the precise amount of funding, the liabilities of the Government can not be accurately stated. The funding debt is $297,871,650, call certificates $89.206 679, interest bearing notes $102,465,459, non-interest bearing notes $720,898,095, small notes over $10,000,000. As near as can be ascertained, the whole liabilities of the Government, of every kind, are about $950,000,000.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 25.—On the 22d inst., between Warrenton and Germantown, in Fauquier county, Lieut. Stringfellow captured a detachment of five men, with the mail of a cavalry brigade, together with their arms, equipments and horses. Two prisoners, who were captured by the Prince William County Cavalry, near Bristoe Station, on the 20th, arrived here, to-day. All quiet in front.

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 25.—Advices from the front are very encouraging. Our cavalry have been within four miles of Knoxville, and have captured 500 beef cattle, 100 wagons, and a large amount of property.

PASCAGOULA, Jan. 25.—A gentleman, who left the neighborhood of Covington, La., on the 15th inst., says that, on the 7th, two of the enemy's gunboats and six transport schooners appeared off the river, and commenced shelling the marsh. The Confederate picket of seven men, under charge of a sergeant, started from Madisonville in a skiff on a tour of observation, and are supposed to have been captured, the sergeant being the one who is known to have escaped. The fleet, then proceeded up the river and took possession of the latter place and four saw mills, which our forces neglected to destroy. They threw out pickets on the Covington road, to within 2 miles of that town; also, on the Madisonville Road, on the East side of the river. Our informant was at Covington on the 7th, and started for Madisonville on the same night, in company with John Hollock and Frank Porter, being ignorant of the near approach of the enemy, the two latter were taken prisoners. Our informant, though repeated y f r d at escaped unhurt. He estimates the force of the enemy at not more than 200 or four hundred. They are engaged in raising the hulls of several vessels, which were sunk in the river by our authorities—our force, at the time, consisted of our company of Greenlee's, sharp-shooters, stationed at Covington which withdrew towards Franklin.

Our informant represents the trade carried on between Amite, Summit, and other places on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad and Baton Rouge, as very extensive and without molestation. Four gunboats were in sight of this place yesterday, three were off Round Island. Alongside of another, they proceeded toward Ship Island.

MOBILE, Jan. 25.—A special dispatch to the Evening News, states that twelve transports, loaded with troops, have passed down the Mississippi within a few days. Sherman and staff have also passed down. Their destination is unknown.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.—Twenty-four shots have been fired at the city, from half-past five, Monday, to half past five, this evening. No other news of importance. The fleet remained quiet to-day.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25.—Seven shells have been fired at the city, since last report. The enemy have been engaged, all day, in hauling ammunition to Gregg and Cumming's Point batteries. Considerable activity has been observed amongst the fleet to-day. Three Monitors have come up and anchored inside, between Cumming's Point batteries and Fort Sumter.

COXO, Miss., Jan. 26.—Col. Jeff. E. Forrest has captured Island Sixty, and all the negroes and their managers, killing fifteen and destroyed the oxen and wagons. The mules and negroes have arrived here. Scouts report the evacuation of Corinth. The enemy blew up fortifications, and fell back in the direction of Memphis. Fort Pillow is reported to have been evacuated. Transports of troops have gone down the Mississippi River and are reported in Yazoo River.

Northern News.

A special to the Mobile *Advertiser* from Como, Panola county, Miss., Jan. 18th, says:

Northern dates to the 15th are received.

The steamer William Wallace, which arrived at Memphis on the 14th, brings later and interesting news from below.

She reports that the Confederates, 4,000 strong with six pieces of artillery, under Ross, have been committing depredations along the Mississippi River, and 2,500 more under Bowie, on the Arkansas side, acting in concert. Both banks are picketed by them for the purpose of preventing cotton trading. In some instances, their pickets extend within half a mile of the Union troops.

Ross had a fight near Bolivar landing on the 1st inst., with the First Yankee Mississippi colored regiment, under Col. Osband. The result of the fight is unknown, but the writer predicts that the negro regiment came out second best, as they crossed the river to the Arkansas shore.

Several boats have been fired into lately. On the 6th, thirty shots were fired at the steamer Delta, three taking effect. One tore off the rudder; one exploded in the cabin, wounding a negro, and doing considerable damage. The boat escaped.

Several shots were fired at the ram Horner at the same time, two taking effect.

The steamer Emma was fired into with musketry by guerillas, on the 7th, at Greenville.—Also the Belle Creole, but nobody was hurt.—The river is regarded as dangerous for traveling.

A flatboat loaded with arms was recently captured crossing to the Arkansas shore.

It is thought that Ross's whole force intend crossing to Arkansas, for the purpose of raiding or joining Price.

They are collecting a great many conscripts.

The Nashville *Dispatch* contains a terrible account of the suffering of the citizens south and east of Murfreesboro, without food or clothing, and suggests to the military authorities the establishment of a home for the destitute in the neighborhood of Stevenson.

CONSCRIPT VS. CONSCRIPT.—A few days since two sub-enrolling officers for the county of——, in this State, enrolled and carried to the Camp of Instruction, at Decatur, a discharged soldier, and on their return home, stopped at Marietta to have a "bust" before returning to the discharge of their arduous duties. In the meantime the Commandant of the Camp of Instruction ascertained that the conscript, just brought to camp, was a very intelligent man, and conferred upon him the appointment of Enrolling Officer for the said —— county, superseding the other two officials alluded to, and sent them forward with his papers and new official position. On arriving at Marietta he found the late disturbers of his rest, the two defunct enrolling officers in the midst of their "spree," enrolled them and carried them to the Camp of Instruction, without their having an opportunity of informing their friends of their new "change of base."—*Confederacy*.

THE FORT JACKSON AFFAIR.—The New York *Times* has an account of the mutiny at Fort Jackson. It grew out of Col. Benedict's asking ten negroes coming in from beyond the lines their authority for leaving. They answered insolently, and he seizing a whip, commenced lashing them, and a revolt ensued. One hundred negroes seized, loaded guns and fired on the Union troops wildly, most of the shots ranging too high. No one is reported hurt. The rioters held possession of the camp all day and night. The next day moral force prevailed. The ringleaders were arrested, and are being tried by court martial. The writer attaches the blame to Adjutant-Gen. Thomas, whose indiscreet speeches gave the negroes an exalted idea of their position. An Ohio Regiment had been ordered to camp near the fort to provide against a recurrence of revolt.

An emigrant ship, bound from Hamburg to Australia, was lost recently on the coast of Holland, and out of 300 passengers only 24 men and one woman were saved.

A Scotch lady writes thus of gentlemen who use tobaccoo:

"May never lady press his lips, his proffered love returning,
Who makes a furnace of his mouth, and keeps his chimney burning.
May each true woman shun his sight, for fear his fumes would choke her,
And none but those who smoke themselves, have kisses for a smoker."

Daily Huntsville Confederate.

J. WITHERS CLAY, EDITOR.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 27.

Subscription and Advertising Schedule.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For 1 month..... 3 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For one Square, (ten lines, or less,) first insertion Two Dollars. For each subsequent insertion Two Dollars. No deduction will be made from these rates. TERMS CASH.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce COL. M. H. COFER, of the 6th Kentucky Regiment, a Candidate to represent the third Congressional District of Kentucky in the second Congress of the Confederate States.

Jan. 24—te. pd.

NEWSBOYS WANTED.—Half a dozen or more boys are wanted at the HUNTSVILLE CONFEDERATE OFFICE, to sell papers.

☞ THE HUNTSVILLE CONFEDERATE Office is in the rooms over the Post Commissary's Store, formerly occupied by the North Georgia Times.

TO PRINTERS!

Two good, sober, steady, compositors are wanted at the HUNTSVILLE CONFEDERATE OFFICE, immediately.

☞ Our exchanges are particularly requested to forward their papers to our address at Dalton, Geo., without delay.

THE FRONT.

DALTON, GA., Jan. 27, 1864.

We have inquired at Headquarters respecting the rumored capture of 30 Home Guards by Yankee cavalry, and learn that they have no official information of the affair and do not credit it.

All continues quiet as usual.

The warmth of yesterday's sun reminded us of the first day's of May. It is a fine time for military reviews, and we hear that grand corp. reviews, at an early day, are in contemplation. Brigade reviews are, already, in progress.

Impolicy of Peace Propositions.

Several of our exchanges continue; from time to time, to suggest propositions to be made, in some form or other, to the North, for the restoration of peace. Some would have the Confederate Government to proffer, immediately, to negotiate with the Lincoln dynasty. Others think it impracticable for Governments, so antipodal in their views, and so irate with each other, to exercise any spirit of accommodation by which any peaceful result could be attained and propose that the several States of the Confederacy shall separately and independently employ their sovereign prerogative in sending delegates to confer with delegates from the separate and independent State Governments of the North on the subject of peace. Another proposes that we must make the most diligent preparations for war on a heavier scale than we have ever heretofore done, and, then, offer to negotiate with the Lincoln Government.—Others say, we must, first, win an overwhelming victory, and, then, offer to negotiate.

No one of these propositions recommends itself to us for its theoretical soundness or practical wisdom. We view all of them as impractical, and impolitic, if practical. The Confederacy, will immeasurably superior to the United States in statesmanship, in moral power, in military prowess and manly virtues, is inferior in the numbers of its men and the magnitude and facility of its military resources. Hence it occupies, toward the North, the position of a small man—every inch a man in the most exalted moral sense of the term, assailed by a brutal bully of huge dimensions, and great physical strength, divested of all moral virtue and sense of honor—a human machine of vast power, moved by the passion and will of one man, without the guidance of worldly wisdom or the suggestions or moral sense. Was such a brutal bully ever known to withdraw an insult or withhold a blow levelled at a man of inferior strength, when he had, or supposed he had, the little man in his power, and the little man was calling out, "enough, I want to stop this quarrel or fight" Never. Bullies are never moved by an impulse of magnanimity. Might, with them, is right, and to call for quarter, is to invite increased aggression. No, if you want peace with a bully, never say "peace" once, be sure you are in the right, then defy him, keep a bold and resolute front, fight him with all your God-given strength, and moral power will, eventually, make up for your deficiencies in physical power, and level to the ground or put to ignominious flight your bullying enemy.

As with the individual man, so, we believe, it is with nations, which are but aggregates of individuals, moved by the same sentiments, passions and instincts. Whatever sentiments, passions and instincts have the predominance in the individual men of any particular nation, will manifest themselves in the Government of that nation, and we need expect nothing more or less. If we ever get peace on honorable terms from the North, we must get it by never whispering peace, by defiance of her impotent threats of subjugation, and resisting her with all our might, trusting in God to defend the right and grant it ultimate triumph.

It is patriotic, philanthropic and Christian to desire peace, and the North knows we desire it; but she would regard any proposition of peace on our part as the suggestion of pusillanimity or evidence of a desire for the restoration of the Union. And we verily believe that the discussion of the subject by the Press of the Confederacy encourages the enemy to prosecute the war with more vigor, under the impression that we are so weary of the war or exhausted in our resources as to be on the verge of submission. Let all, then, cease to cry "peace, peace, when there is no peace," to be had for the crying, but only increased boldness, bitterness and brutality on the part of the enemy in prosecuting the war.

LIEUT. ED. J. MARTIN.—This gallant young officer, Adjutant and Inspector General on Brig. Gen. Kelly's Staff, who was captured, about the last of December, at Charleston, Tennessee, in the successful cavalry expedition to cut off a Yankee train, was heard from, a few days ago. A letter from a young lady friend, at Charleston, to his mother, state; that she had seen him, he having been permitted to stop at her residence, to get a drink of water, and she learned the circumstances of his capture. He was bearing a message from Gen. Wheeler to Gen. Kelly, and his horse, a vicious one, threw him and, before he could recover himself, the Yankees came up and captured him. He was somewhat bruised, but otherwise well. The writer told the Yanks they must treat him kindly, which they promised to do, stating that they intended to take him to Knoxville.

MAJ. JAS. WILSON AND LT. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE.—It will be remembered that Maj. Wilson, A. A. G., and Lt. Breckinridge, Aid, on Breckinridge's Staff, were captured at the battle of Missionary Ridge. A letter from the former, dated Dec. 27th, received, recently, at General Breckinridge's Headquarters, announces that both of them were at Johnson's Island, were well and treated kindly. This will be gratifying intelligence to their numerous friends.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES.—There will be Divine Services at the Methodist Church, this [Wednesday] Evening, at early candle light, the Rev. Dr. Quintard officiating.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* announces that a Third Auditor has been appointed, owing to the pressure of business in the Post Office Department. The gentleman assigned to that post of duty is the Hon. J. W. M. Harris, formerly of Vicksburg, Miss., and, for several years, Judge of the Criminal Court of that District.

☞ Mr. John S. Barbour requests the Richmond *Enquirer* to state that the views imputed to him by the Washington *Star*, touching the position of Virginia or the Confederate cause have not even the color of truth, and that Mr. Barbour claims to yield to none other in devotion to the sacred cause in which the Confederate States are embarked.

☞ Another large and appreciative audience was in attendance last night at Concert Hall, to witness the performance of the Kentucky Glee Club. Every member acquitted himself handsomely. The basso has a voice equal to any performer we have ever heard. Perfect order was maintained. They will give another performance to-night, when an attractive bill will be presented.

RE ENLISTMENT.—We learn that several regiments of Maney's Brigade have re-enlisted for the war.

TO KENTUCKIANS.

I have been nominated as a candidate to represent the Second District in the next Confederate Congress, The District is composed of the counties of Union, Webster, Hopkins, Christian, Todd, Henderson, Daviess, Muhlenburg and Crittenden. I did not seek this nomination, for I was not aware that a Convention was to be held. I am informed however, that the cavalry and infantry, as well as civilians, were generally represented in the Convention, and being thus called on to make the race, I cannot decline. I have been in service twelve months with cavalry, and near eighteen months with infantry, and although nearly 55 years old, I have lost but one day from service. I believe I know the needs and wishes of the soldier, and particularly the Kentucky Soldier. I hope to see all the Kentucky troops mounted and together, and at no distant day thrown within the borders of our beloved State. If this be done, we can, and will redeem our homes from the hands of the hated Yankees, Dutch and Free Negroes. We never can live again in the same Government with the Yankees, for I look upon them as the most universal set of liars and scoundrels ever congregated together under any form of government.

If you elect me, I will endeavor to serve you as faithfully in Congress, as I have done in the army.

GEORGE W. TRIPLETT.

RESACA, GEO., Jan. 26, 1864—3t.

Proclamation by the Governor of Kentucky.

I, Richard Hawes, Provisional Governor of Kentucky, do hereby proclaim and make known that an election for twelve members, to represent the State of Kentucky in the Congress of the Confederate States of America, will be held on Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1864, at the various voting places established by law. Said election will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the law passed by the Council of the Provisional Government of the State of Kentucky, approved December 23d, 1863. A copy of said law, together with the counties composing the several Election Districts, is hereto appended.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my name, this 30th day of December, 1863.

R. HAWES,
Provisional Governor of Kentucky.

By the Governor:
R. MCKEE, Secretary of State.

LAW CONCERNING ELECTIONS.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Council of the Provisional Government of the State of Kentucky*, That on the 10th day of February, 1864, an election shall be held throughout the State of Kentucky, for twelve members to represent the State in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, one for each Congressional District, as established by an act entitled "an act to district the State and provide for the election of members to the House of Representatives of the Confederate States," approved December 30th, 1861.

SEC. 1. Each member so elected, shall be a *bona fide* citizen of the District for which he shall be elected.

SEC. 3. The election shall be conducted as follows: The Sheriff of each county shall, on the 10th day of February, 1864, at or near the hour of 7 o'clock, A. M., open a poll at the county seat of his county and at each voting precinct in said county, and shall appoint, two discreet housekeepers of his county, for each voting place, as judges of said election, one of whom shall act as clerk of said election; the polls to be kept open until 5 o'clock, P. M., of the day upon which they are opened. The citizens of each county having the legal qualifications of voters, shall vote in their respective counties, except as hereinafter provided. The Sheriff shall administer to the officers of the election an oath, faithfully to discharge the duties of the offices.

SEC. 4. Citizens of Kentucky having the legal qualifications of voters, who shall be absent from the State, and within the lines of the Confederate States Army, shall be entitled to vote in said election, under the following provisions—at any point or place in the Confederate States, where any number of voters not less than three shall be or may meet on said day, and having being sworn to faithfully discharge their duties as judges of the election, one of whom shall act as clerk, they may open a poll at such place as they may select, at which place or places, votes shall be polled for members of Congress; the oath herein required may be administered by any officer of any State of the Confederate States, authorized to administer oaths. The votes to be taken between the hours of 7 o'clock, P. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M., on the 10th day of February, 1864.

SEC. 5. Citizens of Kentucky, having the legal qualifications of voters, and soldiers in the service of the Confederate States, who shall be absent from their regiments, battalions, commands, shall be entitled to vote at any voting place or point where a poll may be opened in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of this act, or any three or more of them may open a poll by complying with the requirements of Section 4 of this act.

SEC 6. Citizens of Kentucky having the legal qualification of voters, being soldiers in the service of the Confederate States, and present with their Regiments, Battalions, Companies or Commands, shall be entitled to vote in said elections, after the following mode: The Commanding Officer, the senior Captain, and the Adjutant of each regiment shall be the Officers, of the election; the Adjutant to act as clerk of said election. They shall, on the said 10th day of February, 1864, between the hours of 7 o'clock, A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M., at Regimental Headquarters, open a poll for voters, the members of the Regiments or persons thereto attached having the legal qualifications of voters, shall be entitled to vote in said election. Should any of the Officers above provided for in this section fail or refuse to act or open the polls in said Regiments, then those wishing to act shall have power to appoint persons to act, in the place of those refusing or failing thus to act. Should all of the Officers above provided fail or refuse to act, the Commissioned Officer or Officers of any Company may act for their Companies as provided above; Regimental Officers may act for their Regiments, the said Commissioned Officers being the Officers of election. The three Commissioned Officers highest in rank in any Battalion shall be the Officers of election, in the Battalion. They shall open a poll for voters in same way, manner, time and place in their Battalion, as Officers of Regiments are required to do for their Regiments. Should any of the Officers above provided for as Officers of election in Battalions, fail or refuse to act or open the polls in said Battalions, then those wishing to act may appoint persons in the place of those failing or refusing to do so. Should all of the Officers above provided as Officers of election in Battalions fail or refuse to act, then the Commissioned Officer or Officers of any Company may act as Officers of election for their Companies. The Commissioned Officer of any Company or part of Company detached or absent from any cause from their Regiment or Battalion, shall be the Officers of election for said Company or part of Company. All other citizens of Kentucky, being qualified voters and in the service of the Confederate States as Officers or soldiers, may vote at any place where a poll shall be opened to receive votes under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. Each voter shall be allowed to vote for twelve persons, but no voter shall vote for more than one person residing in the same district.

SEC. 8. The poll books shall be certified by the officers of the election, and those in the State of Kentucky shall be deposited in the County Court Clerk's office, of their respective counties, those of Regiments with the Adjutant of said Regiment, those of Battalions with the Adjutant of the Battalion, those of Companies with the commanding officer of the Company, and all other poll books with the Clerk of the election. The officers of the several elections held out of the State of Kentucky shall certify to the correctness of the poll book and return the same under seal by mail or otherwise to the Secretary of State of the Provisional Government of Kentucky at Macon, Ga. They shall all return two certificates of election—one to the Governor and the other to the President of the Council of the Provisional Government of Kentucky at Macon, Ga., in addition to which they shall retain a certificate of the election in case of a failure or of one or all of the above to reach their destination.

SEC. 9. The Governor, Secretary of State, and President of the Council shall constitute an Election Board, any two of whom may act, or any one in the absence of the others, in connection with one or more members of the Council, may constitute said Board, whose duty it shall be to meet at Macon, Ga., on the 1st Tuesday in March, 1864, to open and compare said election returns, and continue in session five days, with authority to accept such poll books or certificates as may be received during their session. It shall be the duty of said Board after the votes are counted to give each person duly elected a certificate of election, and also forward certificates thereof to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 10. The Clerk of this Council shall have prepared and furnish the necessary poll books, as far as it is practicable in him to do so, and the certificates required by this act.

SEC. 11. The Governor shall cause this act to be published in such manner as he may deem best, together with his proclamation calling the attention of the people to the election.

SEC. 12. Should any regiment, battalion, company or command, from military necessity be prevented from holding the election on the day herein provided, then such regiment, battalion, company or command, may hold an election on any subsequent day prior to the 15th of February, 1864, the officers of the election certifying to the cause of the postponement.

COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICTS.

First District—Fulton, Hickman, McCracken, Graves, Calloway, Marshall, Livingston, Lyon, Caldwell, Trigg, Ballard.

Second District—Union, Webster, Hopkins, Christian, Todd, Henderson, Daviess, Muhlenburg, Crittenden.

Third District—Hancock, Ohio, Grayson, Breckinridge, Meade, Hardin, Larue, Butler, Hart, McLean.

Fourth District—Logan, Simpson, Allen, Monroe, Barren, Edmondson, Warren, Metcalf.

Fifth District—Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Pulaski, Casey, Lincoln, Taylor, Green, Adair, Russell.

Sixth District—Spencer, Bullet, Nelson, Washington, Marion, Mercer, Garrard, Anderson.

Seventh District—Jefferson, Shelby, Oldham.

Eighth District—Henry, Trimble, Carroll, Gallatin, Boone, Grant, Kenton, Campbell.

Ninth District—Pendleton, Bracken, Nicholas, Harrison, Bourbon, Fleming, Mason.

Tenth District—Bath, Lewis, Greenup, Boyd, Carter, Laurence, Montgomery, Powell, Rowan, Morgan, Wolfe, Estill, Magoffin.

Eleventh District—Franklin, Woodford, Jessamine, Fayette, Madison, Clark, Owen, Scott.

Twelfth District—Rockcastle, Knox, Harlan, Laurel, Whitley, Clay, Perry, Owsley, Letcher, Breathitt, Floyd, Pike, Johnson, Jackson.

"MANNASSAS" writing from Dalton, Ga., to the Memphis Appeal says, being somewhat in the poetical mood, let me send you the following verses, written by Virginius Hutchen, a sergeant in Company B, 4th Kentucky—one of the most talented and promising young poets of the South; they breathe the spirit of true poesy and patriotic devotion:

ODE TO THE SOUTH.

BY VIRGINIUS HUTCHES.

Clime beneath whose genial sun
Eutaw's victory was won,
Where the dust of Washington
Sleeps in glory's bed!
Heroes from thy scented shade
For thee have swung the battle-blade;
Holy men for thee have prayed,
And patriot martyr's bled.

"Wandering Judah" sinks in gloom,
Greece scarce rises from the tomb,
Rome hath lost her eagle plume,
Lost her conquering name.
Infant nation of the West!
Rise with truer greatness blest,
Sainted ones who're now at rest,
Marked thy path to fame.

Empire of the brave and free!
Thy bounds shall reach from sea to sea;
Then who shall bid thee bend the knee
To a tyrant's throne?
Knowledge is thy armor bright!
Liberty thy beacon light,
God himself thy shield of might,
Bow to Him alone!

THE CONFEDERATE GRAVES IN NEW ORLEANS.—A young lady writing from New Orleans, gives the following description of the graves of Confederate soldiers there, as they appeared on All Saint's day. She says:

The Confederate graves were beautifully decorated, and not one neglected. They presented a glorious contrast to the graves of the Federals, some of which were covered with weeds, that made it almost impossible to see the head boards. Where the Union ladies were, we should like to know. In the centre of the Confederate burial ground [which is in the Cypress Grove] there is a cross about seven feet high, covered with black velvet, and spangled with gold.

In golden letters, inscribed on the front of this cross, are these words: "To our Southern brothers, by the ladies of New Orleans." On the other side, on the cross piece, are three wreaths, the one on each end being red, and the one in the cent e white—which gives the red, white and red of our flag—while the top of the cross is surmounted with a wreath of olive. The name, regiment, and place of death is inscribed on each head board. There was not a blade of grass an inch high to be seen about them. Each head board is entwined with a wreath of evergreen, interspersed with white flowers, fit emblems of the hearts of our dead heroes, while the graves themselves were planted with red and white flowers. Surely it will be a gratification to the relatives to know, that though buried in a place held by the enemy, there are still some hearts earnest and true, who will not forget the last resting place of those who sacrifice their lives for the cause of liberty.

Further of Retaliation.

Our correspondent says the Richmond *Examiner*, has obtained a copy of a letter sent to the Federal General Wilde, by the Colonel commanding the forces on Blackwater, relative to the late measures of retaliation adopted by our military authorities in eastern North Carolina:

HEAD Q'RS, FORCES ON BLACKWATER,
FRANKLIN, VA., January, 1864.

Gen. Wilde, Com. Col'd Brig., Norfolk, Va.:

SIR: Probably no expedition during the progress of this war, has been attended with more utter disregard for the long established usages of civilization, or the dictates of humanity, than was your late raid into the country bordering the Albemarle.

Your stay, though short, was marked by crimes and enormities. You burned houses over the heads of defenseless women and children, carried off private property of every description, arrested non-combatants, and carried off ladies in irons, whom you confined with negro men. Your negro troops fired on Confederates after they had surrendered, and they were saved by the exertions of the more humane of your white officers.

Last, but not least, under the pretext that he was a guerilla, you hanged Daniel Bright, a private of company I, 62d Georgia regiment, [cavalry,] forcing the ladies and gentlemen, whom you held in arrest, to witness the execution. Therefore, I have obtained an order from the General Commanding for the execution of Samuel Jones, a private of Company B, 50th Ohio, whom I hang in retaliation. I hold two more of your men—in irons—as hostages for Mrs. Weeks and Mrs. Mundin. When these ladies are released, these men will be relieved, and treated as prisoners of war.

Col. JOEL R. GRIFFIN.

CASE OF DESPERATION.—An old lady went to the Passenger Depot a few days since with a bundle of clothes and a little bag of sugar, and seating herself began a soliloquy in this wise: "Wal, I hearn tell on a good stealin' in this yer town, but they can't steal from me," and after thus delivering herself, carefully placed her bundles under her head, and before she knew it, dropped off into a snooze. After a refreshing nap, she awoke and discovering to her great amazement that her dry goods and sugar had disappeared, she jumped up and standing erect with her face lifted skyward, exclaimed, "Bless God, the Heaven's above me and the earth's beneath me, and here I stand jist as I am, without a rag! Thank God, they can't wear my petticoat 'cause that's got my name on it, but they can eat my sugar."—*Atlanta Confederacy*

The London Globe cautions its readers against the statement that Lord Lyons had telegraphed to Earl Russell, prophecying the termination of the war in the United States in six months.

Elevated Patriotism and Duty.

A distinguished lawyer of this city told us yesterday in a casual conversation, that repeated applications for his professional services had been made to him by the principals of substitutes, and that in every instance, he had felt it a patriotic duty to his country to respectfully decline them. "Were they to raise for me," said he "a purse of fifty thousand dollars, I would not serve them." We know this gentleman well and we know that his name is the synonym of honor.

If the whole legal profession of the country were composed of such high-toned and patriotic material as this gentleman is made of, there would be no need of a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and no retreat for those who seek to evade the calls of their country, except among the wild beasts of the woods. The law putting the principals of substitutes in the army expressly declares that the necessities of the country demand their services. A law was never passed by greater unanimity, and never sanctioned by more universal favor, to nullify it, therefore, or to defeat its legitimate operations by the counter decisions of petty courts, or the vexatious delays which ingenious lawyers may invent, is simply to deny to the Government the right to raise armies and prosecute the war, or to judge of the necessities of the country and prepare to meet them. In plain English, it is nullification and treason, and they who become parties to such proceeding, make themselves enemies of their country, whatever their motives may be.

We hope for the honor of Virginia, and especially for the honor of the Virginia bar, that no legal gentleman within this commonwealth, who respects his fame and honors his profession, and loves his country, will give countenance, much less the weight of his talent, to evade the duties which the laws of the land impose, and the necessities of the crisis clearly enjoin. To break down the laws of Congress which are to sustain our armies—to create division and dissatisfaction among our people—to produce collisions between the Confederate and State governments—to do any of these things is to prolong the war, and perhaps finally to defeat and enslave us. While the substitute law existed, persons had the right to avail themselves of its privileges, and to claim protection under it. Now that it is repealed to meet the necessities of the country, none should seek to evade the call of patriotism and of duty which it enjoins, and none will do it who are true to the cause.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

☞ An unsuccessful effort was made to burn the Presidential Mansion at Richmond, on Tuesday night last. The timely discovery of the flames, which had commenced in the wood shed, saved the building.—*Petersburg Express, Jan. 22.*

GOV. BRAMLETT, of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation retaliating on Southern sympathisers.

New Advertisements.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

HAVING received authority to raise a Company of Cavalry for Col. Burke's Regiment, Gen. Forrest's command; and, by special authority from the Secretary of War, I am permitted to take men from Infantry, who are not able to perform active duty in that branch of the service.

Applicants must produce certificates of inability from their Surgeons. Horses will be furnished in some instances. For further information call on me.

W. H. FISHER,
Co. B, 16th Tenn. Reg't, Wright's Brigade.
January 26, 3t.

THE DAILY Huntsville Confederate

NEWS & JOB OFFICE,
(Over Post Commissary,
DALTON, GEO.

HAVING removed our Office to Dalton, Geo., we are now prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work in the neatest style, and at short notice.

We have on hand and will print to order, all Military Blanks of general use. We have now on hand, and for sale, the following:

OFFICERS' PAY ACCOUNTS,
MUSTER AND PAY ROLLS,
DESCRIPTIVE LISTS,
INVOICES AND RECEIPTS,
PROVISION RETURNS,
SPECIAL REQUISITIONS,
SOLDIERS' DISCHARGES,
REQUISITIONS FOR FORAGE,
GUARD REPORTS,
RECEIPTS ON DESCRIPTIVE ROLLS,
ALSO,
FORMS NOS. 12, 22, &c., &c., &c.

☞ All blanks not on hand, will be printed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Our stock of Stationery is large and of excellent quality.

J. WITHERS CLAY.

NEW SONGS.

"CALL ME NOT BACK FROM THE ECHOLESS SHORE,"
OR,
Answer to "ROCK ME TO SLEEP MOTHER," by the Author of "*When this Cruel War is Over.*"—Price, $1,50

"'TIS THE MARCH OF THE SOUTHERN MEN."
From a Scotch Melody.—Price, $1,50

"NO ONE TO LOVE,"
By W. B. HARVEY.—Price, $1,50

Half off to the trade.—Address
GEO. DUNN & CO., Publishers,
Richmond, Va.
Jan. 25., 6t.

PROSPECTUS
—OF—
"THE SOUTHERN PUNCH."

THE undersigned will issue in a few weeks, at Richmond, Virginia, a weekly Journal, to be called

"THE SOUTHERN PUNCH."

It will be nearly a duplicate in size, form and general features of the world-renowned London "Punch," so long an acknowledged power in the British Isles in the reformation of public abuses, and the enlightenment of the public mind, flashing as it did with the genius of Hood, of Jerrold, and a host of wits, poets, and philosophic thinkers.

The proprietors of "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" bring to the difficult task of successfully conducting such a journal, the advantages of capital, abundant mental resources, and practical skill. The editor for many years past has been connected in a leading editorial capacity, with the largest daily papers of New Orleans and Mobile, while the gentlemen who have charge of the typographical and engraving departments are unsurpassed in that skill necessary to success.

Every number will be illustrated with numerous cuts, appropriate to the times (humorous and serious,) from the hands of one of the best engravers on the continent—an artist whose name is familiar to the reading public of the South.

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