Rockford Register.

E. C. DAUGHERTY, [illegible] } Editors.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863.

For the Union, Unconditionally.

Under the caption of "Union League," the following communication appeared in the last number of our City cotemporary:

"It is time all party differences were ignored, and that all true and loyal men became united as a band of brothers. If secession is consummated, the Revolution was fought in vain. Let us, therefore, get together and form a "Union League" like that in New York and other eastern cities. Let us have also a Union party and support none but Union men—those who support the Constitution and the Laws. The Democratic party and the Republican party, ought in these times to have no existence—in fact, they have none. The doctrines of the Charleston and Baltimore conventions are no longer heard of. The platform established at Chicago has also been lost in the terrible storm the Ship of State is encountering. There is not now remaining one available plank of either platform safe for the emergencies of the times. Let us then work up to the issues of the present. A long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether to save our country from dissolution. Let no side issues enter our organization. Let unconditional loyalty and fidelity to the country be the only requirement. I propose that a *Mass Meeting* of the people of this city and county be called to form a Union League. Will all loyal citizens respond? What do you say to a meeting in the Court House square? This suggestion I trust will be considered appropriate from a

DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT."

With this truly patriotic suggestion, we most heartily concur. UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY, is now the watchword, and under that rallying cry all men who love their country first, and who despise party in comparison with national honor and success, can join in the great work of saving the Union, whatever may have been their politics in time of peace. Let the meeting be called, and let the League be formed. Let us know who in our community are unconditionally loyal, and who are not. They that be for the country, are more than they that be against her, that we know; but we also want to know who are against the country, or who will deny her support in this hour of her peril.

Let the League be formed, also, to still further nurture the loyal sentiment in our community. In most eastern cities, patriotic meetings, comprising men of all shades of politics, except the Copperhead variety, have been held, and Leagues established on the basis of unconditional loyalty. The consequence is a rapidly reviving patriotism among those who had lapsed into coldness or opposition. The result will be the same here. These Leagues are accomplishing a glorious work for the country, and should prevail throughout the length and breadth of the land. In New-York, and other places, they are being formed under the following pledge:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, hereby associate ourselves under the name and title of the LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

"We pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territorial boundary.

"The primary object of this League is and shall be to bind together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, in a common union, to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the nation."

We hope that measures will at once be inaugurated for a meeting such as suggested in the communication above; and that the Union sentiment, now so happily developing into greatness and power, may still more universally prevail in Winnebago County, to the discomfiture of all Copperheads and traitors within our borders.

The Democracy of Copperheads.

Army Correspondence.

FRAME HOUSE HOSPITAL,
MURFREESBORO' PIKE, March 6, 1863.

FRIEND DAUGHERTY:—

Herewith I send you a list of non-commissioned officers and privates who were chosen to constitute the "Roll of Honor" from the 74th Ill. on the 4th inst., in accordance with an order, issued by Gen. Rosecrans some three weeks since, and now being carried into effect through the "Department of the Cumberland."

This Roll of Honor is made up of men who have been distinguished for their endurance on the march, their bravery in action, and their general soldierly bearing. One Sergeant, one Corporal, and five privates from each Company for the regiment roll; and one Captain, and one 1st Lieutenant, for the Brigade. Capt. David C. Bal[illegible], Company H, and 1st Lieut. J. W. Leffingwell, Company A, were chosen for the brigade roll; and two braver men never drew a sword. Three Sergeants and Corporals from the Regiment, and three privates from each Company, are to be detached, organized, officered, and armed as soon as possible, the others being held as reserves.— These men, officers and privates, have all been *tried*, and are *known*, and when their friends hear from them on the field, they will hear that they have all done their duty like "men," and like "*soldiers*," and woe be to the rebel that get within range of their rifles or within reach of their sabres, for they are to be mounted and armed with the best sabres, revolving rifles and pistols, and will constitute a most formidable and effective branch of the service.

I was up to the 74th this week and spent two days with the boys. The health of the Regiment is improving, and their thinned ranks are filling up from those who have been in hospitals, and they are generally in fine spirits. I witnessed two of their dress parades, and say, without fear of contradiction, that no regiment, new or old, appears better, and many old regiments are a long way behind them, and their officers may be justly proud of the reputation they earned in the bloody fight of "Stone's River." In a word, that same 74th Regiment, Ill. Volunteers, is the "*crack Regiment*" of the Brigade, and there is no "*whitewash*" about that, either.

They are looking for Col. Marsh this week, and he can calculate that his "*lame arm*" will get shook, "*some*," for all are anxious to see him back to his post again.

Major Dutcher has resigned, and leaves for home in a few days. The Major is by no means well, but probably the quiet of a pleasant home and the renewal of old associations, will fix him up all right again.

Lieut. Col. Kerr looks as hale and hearty as ever, and in his quiet soldierly way keeps matters in the Regiment as tidy as a new housekeeper. Col. Kerr is a popular officer in the 74th.

That man of iron, (for he never tires) Adjutant Nisman, is early and late at his post, and wide-awake to the interests of the Regiment, which, by the way, is largely indebted to him for their discipline and perfection in drill.

The Hospital Department in the 74th is well managed, as indicated by the report of a Board of Examiners. Geo. N. Dickinson, who is worth his weight in gold to any hospital, is acting Steward.

I am still on duty at this (Frame House) Hospital, and expect to remain here until it is broken up. Arrangements are being made to organize an immense Hospital on the banks of "Stone's River," about a mile west of Murfreesboro. There are to be five hundred hospital tents, arranged in blocks, with streets and alleys, and to be supplied and kept in all its departments equal to the best hospitals.— I expect to be appointed to that post when relieved here.

Our hospital is tolerably well supplied with vegetables and dry fruit, with now and then a small invoice of butter from the medical purveyors; but it is with the butter some as it was with the fellow who was found crying under a tree at the battle. When asked by an officer if he was shot, he whined out—no, I guess not. Well, are you hurt? No, sir. Well, what is the matter with you? O, I'm "*demoralized*." So with the butter we get in these parts—it's *slightly* demoralized.

General Rosecrans is pushing the fortifica-

The New York Herald against the Copperheads.

The Crisis and the Issue Before us—Our Policy and our Duty.

[From the New York Herald (Satanic) March [illegible], 1863.]

We have arrived at the crisis of life or death in the rebellion. The leading Southern advocates and organs have declared that their sinking cause can only be saved from a speedy collapse by the most desperate efforts of resistance. From Richmond to Mobile, from Charleston to Vicksburg, it is admitted that the land and naval forces of the Union which now encircle the rebellious States, are truly formidable at every important point, and are resolutely preparing for decisive work; but still the chiefs and trumpeters of the rebellion are insolent, defiant and hopeful. With unaffected contempt and disgust they renounce their despicable Northern sympathizers, and all their degrading propositions in the way of armistices, peace conventions and constitutional concessions. In the strongest possible expressions of scorn and hate, the rebel leaders tell these Northern peace politicians—

"We want no reconciliation with you upon any terms; we are fighting for an independent Southern Confederacy; we will not listen to the syren song of peace upon any other terms short of our subjugation."

The issue before us is thus clearly and broadly defined. We must put down this rebellion by force of arms, or it will tear the country to pieces. There is no other alternative. He, therefore, who is not with the government in this contest, is with the rebellion—an enemy of the Union and an ally of Davis, whatever disguises he may assume.

So long as any measure which we have deemed to be of dangerous tendencies or doubtful utility has been unheeded by Congress, we have freely and earnestly opposed it; but when any such measure has become a law of the land we recognize no other alternative than that of submission to the law. There can be no departure from this course without passing into the breakers and quicksands which lead to shipwreck. Hence it is that we feel called upon by every consideration of law, order and the public safety to denounce these Northern Copperhead peacemongers of the day as public enemies. When such reckless, bigoted, narrow-sighted and brawling demagogues as Vallandigham and Pendleton, of Ohio, Ben Wood, Booby Brooks and their confederates begin to preach the doctrine of resistance to President Lincoln, and the doctrine of submission to Jeff Davis, it is a [illegible] due to the community that the tendencies of their absurd and dangerous instructions should be exposed. They counsel resistance to the laws. Let us suppose that here and there these Copperhead apostles of mob law succeed in securing a body of adherents resolved upon resistance to the conscription. The government undertakes to enforce the law; a bloody collision ensues; the contagion of resistance spreads throughout the ranks of the party infected, and civil war, with all its fearful consequences, is inaugurated at our own doors. Under such a state of things what citizen's property, home or life would be secure? What family would be safe from night to night against the intrusion of a gang of hungry ruffians and a wholesale spoliation? And with the loyal States in this horrible condition, how would it be possible to prevent the breaking up of our armies in the field, the occupation of the national capital by Jeff Davis, and the absolute destruction of the government of the United States?

A reign of terror would inevitably follow throughout the length and breadth of the land, and peace at last would most probably be the result of foreign armed intervention and a division of the broken fragments of the Union between England and France. Such are the tendencies of the treasonable doctrines of resistance to the laws preached by such silly malignants as Vallandigham and Company. In a milder view, such preachings are the absurd ravings of miserable mountebanks and political charlatans. They want an armistice; they want a change of the constitution to suit the dainty stomachs of Davis and his confederates; they even want, as a last resort, a capitulation to Davis, Union or no Union, for the sake of peace. But to all these base expedients of base and stupid peace impostors the responsible and ruling chiefs of the rebellion have no other answer than that of scorn and disgust. The simple truth is that "men cry peace, peace, but there is no peace," and there can be no peace short of subjugation of this rebellion.

This is the exact issue—the suppression of this rebellion by force of arms, or endless confusion and ruin from civil war in the North, universal chaos and mob law. We call upon the President to execute the laws; we call upon [illegible]

From Vicksburg and Lake [illegible]

NEAR VICKSBURG, March [illegible] 15, 1863.—The river [illegible] McClernand's troops [illegible] embark for Milliken's [illegible] this point. The [illegible] placed. [illegible] and elsewhere have [illegible] lion, more than a hundred [illegible] The guerrillas are [illegible] several points at which they [illegible] steamboats.

The [illegible] of affairs [illegible] At this point [illegible] within [illegible] the water [illegible] as rapid as the Mississippi. [illegible] ly increased [illegible] mouth, now nearly completed [illegible] boats, is [illegible] and there seen [illegible] expect the canal [illegible] speedily [illegible] for the first time [illegible] grounds for hope. There will [illegible] large and rapid current, the [illegible] whether the soil in [illegible] away under its action.

At Lake Providence the river [illegible] that channel this week, and [illegible] certain hopes of immediate success.

A rebel vessel that had [illegible] river, lay on Friday last in [illegible] miles above [illegible] our trading [illegible] that navigation would be easy [illegible] logs and [illegible] to that point.

Still another canal is being [illegible] Mason, [illegible] from the river [illegible] miles above Lake Providence [illegible] ing charge of it. He is confident [illegible] The canal at the lake is under [illegible] Gen. McArthur and Gen. [illegible] the work [illegible] We have [illegible] river in our possession and [illegible] completed that will [illegible] burg altogether.

There seems little doubt [illegible] rebels are [illegible] that [illegible]

By a glance at the map it will [illegible] holding the Yazoo river, the [illegible] almost directly in the rear of [illegible] where they could strike easily [illegible] or railroad bridge. If successful [illegible] ing its reduction, the rebel arm[illegible] off from communication in a[illegible] situated on a narrow strip of [illegible] rivers on every side and when [illegible] escape.

Judging from the movements [illegible] and Fort Pillow when their [illegible] ed, it seems as if the rebels will [illegible] evacuate rather than wait until [illegible] battle are in our favor.

MEMPHIS, M[illegible]

We have intelligence from the [illegible] pedition to Saturday morning [illegible] sisted of the Chillicothe, Bar[illegible] small gunboats, the Mosquito [illegible] transports.

The Chillicothe, three miles [illegible] the town of Greenwood, at the [illegible] Tallahatchie and Yallabusha [illegible] day evening met with a check [illegible] battery of five large guns open[illegible] fight ceased at dark, the battery [illegible] fighting all day Friday. One [illegible] guns was dismounted. The Ch[illegible] ed in all sixty-four shots, one [illegible] the porthole, killing three and [illegible] teen, and on Saturday morn[illegible] o'clock only a few shots had be[illegible]

Very little spirit was shown [illegible] cothe is said to be short of am[illegible] final result of the fight we have [illegible]

Besides the Greenwood batter[illegible] said to be strongly fortified at [illegible] Manchester.

Our fleet, at last accounts, [illegible] above the junction of the Tallah[illegible] labusha rivers, two hundred mil[illegible] and one hundred and fifty fro[illegible] There is nothing later from Vick[illegible]

There are rumors in the flee[illegible] that the expedition which enter[illegible] few weeks since, has passed [illegible] in the Tallahatchie and Yallabu[illegible] now in possession of Yazoo Ci[illegible] true, you may expect stirring ev[illegible] gion shortly.

The canal at Lake Providence [illegible] and only requires two hours' la[illegible] the levee to turn a column of wate[illegible] sissippi into Bayou Macon, Ten[illegible] Red rivers. The water will not [illegible] week.

The Rebels on the Blackwa[illegible]

NEW YORK, M[illegible]

The Herald's special from Suff[illegible]

'63 ROCKFORD REGISTER 74TH ILL - STONES RIVER

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...ARY 17, 1863.

...} Editors.

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War News.

"All is quiet on the Potomac," and Rappahannock, also.

There are indications, however, of important operations in North Carolina, ere long.

Latest advices from Gen. Rosecrans make no mention of a general advance. Bragg is fortifying at Tullahoma and at Chattanooga. It is believed that he has been fully reinforced. Rosecrans will not make a general movement until fully prepared.

From later particulars of the Vicksburg fight, it appears that our losses were not nearly so heavy as at first reported. The whole number of casualties will not reach 2,000.—The troops have all been called away by Gen. McClernand, and left on the original transports. It now appears that the attack of Gen. Sherman was premature, and that he should have waited for the co-operation of other land and naval forces.

From Memphis the news is that Gen. Grant has evacuated Holly Springs, and that the greater part of Tennessee is to be given up for the present, and a heavy force to move down upon Vicksburg overland as well as by water.

LOSS OF GALVESTON.

A late arrival by way of New Orleans brings information of the taking of Galveston by a rebel force, on the morning of the 1st instant. A rebel force of about 5,000, under Gen. Magruder, attacked by land, while a rebel fleet of five steamers made the attack by water. The rebels captured the Harriet Lane; the Westfield was abandoned and blown up.—By some mismanagement the explosion took place before Commodore Renshaw, Lieut. Zimmerman and the boat's crew had left, and consequently they were all lost. The place was stubbornly contested by the Federal force.—Our loss was about 150 killed and 200 taken prisoners. It is thought that the rebel loss is much greater, as our guns were firing grape and canister continually in their midst.

Taxes in Treasury Notes.

The following law has been passed by the Illinois Legislature legalizing the payment of Taxes and the redemption of law from tax sales, in Treasury notes and postal currency:

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

SECTION 1. That, from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of Collectors of State, county, city, town, and school taxes, and of all taxes levied by any law of this State, to receive at par United States legal tender Treasury notes and postage currency, when the same are tendered, for all taxes now due, or which may become due during the years 1863 and 1864, the said postage currency being not receivable on greater sums than five dollars.

SEC. 2. That all real estate hereafter sold, or hereafter to be sold, for such taxes, may be redeemed, in the manner now provided by law, with such treasury notes and postage currency.

SEC. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

This law is now in force, and hence tax payers may at once discharge the assessments against them without procuring specie. That this law will be universally acceptable, there is not much room for doubt, when gold is worth an advance of 48 cents on the dollar over currency.

United States Senator.

On last Monday the two Houses of our State Legislature met in joint convention, for the election of a United States Senator to fill the remainder of the unexpired term of the late ... Douglas. The Democrats nominated ... Senator ... and the Republicans ... election resulted in the ... following vote: choice of Richardson ...

SENATE—Richardson, ...

ASSEMBLY—Richardson, 63; ...

Army Correspondence.

Letters from Col. Marsh.

Extracts from a Letter dated before the battle, addressed to his wife.

HEADQUARTERS 74TH ILL. VOL.,
IN MARCH TO MURFREESBORO,
December 25, 1862.

Many, very many days ere this will reach you, if it ever does, no doubt you will be filled with all the apprehensions that can agitate the hearts of loved ones, who have us in their thoughts continually, because the Telegraph will have informed you of the general movement of our entire army *towards the enemy*. Acting upon the supposition that all will be well, whatever the result may be, I will mainly use the little time I now have in giving you something of an idea of our march thus far.

Christmas day our entire Brigade was out on a foraging expedition in the direction of the enemy about nine or ten miles, with a train of two hundred wagons. Usually foraging trains have started at daylight, but that day we had an expectation of an attack, till after ten o'clock; consequently it was a hard day's work. I had much rather march straight to meet the enemy, than to go on these foraging expeditions; for in the former case we expect to beat them, whereas in the latter we suppose our force to be insufficient for battle. Hence we are anticipating an attack, surprise, ambush, and the like, at every turn of the road, from every hill-top, ravine or grove. However, we returned all safe late in the evening, all of us tired and hungry, but with sufficient forage for a week or more. Of course the general impression was, that we should remain in camp some days, or we should not be taking so much pains and go so far for forage. Judge then of the surprise at receiving orders at half past eleven o'clock at night, to march next morning at 6½ o'clock, and send our baggage to Nashville. This, as I said, surprised, but did not displease us.

General Rosecrans seems to have an excellent capacity for knowing how to mature his plans of moving, by using the knowledge and judgment of his Generals, without their having the least clue to his intentions; for I have not the least idea, that even the Generals most in his confidence, had any intimation of a general forward movement that morning.

When we started, the morning was warm, clear and pleasant, but about 10 o'clock it began to rain, and rained harder and harder, till 2 or 3 P. M. In the mean time, however, we came upon small squads of the enemy, but they managed to elude us, with the exception of four or five stragglers, whom we took prisoners, and among them is the man who claims to have captured Col. Kerr. About 3 o'clock, however, at Nolinsville, they made considerable of a stand, and held us in check for some time. Their force was principally cavalry and artillery. During the entire artillery duel my regiment was stationed to support our battery, which occupied the highest point of ground, the 74th being on the slope of the hill towards the enemy, who were posted on a hill opposite higher than ours. For something like half an hour the shells and round shot flew all around and among us, several shells bursting just above our heads, and yet strange to say not a man was seriously hurt. One man was struck by a rifle ball, which penetrated his haversack and lodged in it; another was slightly struck on his finger by a piece of shell; and another on his shoulder.

* * * The next morning the wagon came up, and we had something for breakfast. Perhaps you inquire how the poor soldiers fared. I answer very comfortably, save being very tired. They had their haversacks, and that night was their first use of shelter tents, which every man took along, and contrary to all expectations they answered a first rate purpose, ... warm ... We started ... after breakfast, but about 10 o'clock commenced a cold furious rain, which continued without a moment's cessation until evening.—We, however, kept up our march with occasional skirmishing all day, but with no special result ... the men being very wearied ...

... war that I have not seen or learned, but to me it is yet utterly incomprehensible how a body of men could be under fire within close range as much as the 74th was for the last eight days, and yet suffer so little. *I know they behaved well*, and I am gratified to know that they are handsomely commended by others—officers and men.

* * * Among the killed is [illegible] Parmeter, and severely wounded is Capt. Ward. Marius was truly a brave boy, standing up in the fight in the hottest of the battle without flinching; and it was not until after the second retreat he got separated from his company when a shell struck and burst near him, killing three horses, and is supposed killing him by the mere force of the concussion, as no wound could be found on him. Capt. Ward, I at first supposed was mortally wounded by a tree falling on him, soon after leaving the fence, but he seems to be improving. I am in hopes he will recover.—Several of the wounded are wounded severely, but we think none fatally. I would give their names, but I am in haste to finish this with the hope of sending it by a courier; and besides, sitting on the ground with my knees for a table, is not very comfortable for *me*.

I could write a *long letter* of our sufferings, if I had time and opportunity, but I have the pleasure to say that I am *very—very* hearty and well, although I have had neither tent nor blanket to sleep under for six nights. *

* All that I have of clothing this side of Rockford, was left in our last camp, (except what I have on.) * * * in my trunk, and from the best I can learn, our entire baggage has fallen in the hands of guerillas and been destroyed —not a thing left. They have destroyed between 500 and 800 wagons between here and Nashville, but I suppose I am not worse off than many others. * * *

P. S.—Reuben Armstrong was taken prisoner on Tuesday, but managed to escape, and got back to us Friday.

From the Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

EDITORS REGISTER:—Again the two great hostile armies of Virginia, which have successively met in mortal combat—twice on the red fields of Bull Run, Williamsburgh, the swamps and bluffs of the Chickahominy, the rugged steeps of South Mountain, and broad plains of Antietam, and, more recently, the fortified hills of Fredericksburgh—lie quietly, *peacefully*, side by side; so closely that the breathings of the two mighty hosts can almost be felt by the other, with only the narrow, placid waters of the Rappahannock to separate those giant armies, which, seeming so quiet and harmless, are only reposing from their labors and recuperating strength to fall upon the other—to renew the bloody contest with more crushing energy, as two rival beasts, overcome by desperate struggle, neither victorious, retire to their lair to recover their exhausted strength, which alone forced them to relax their efforts. While this ominous stillness, foreboding more terrible struggles, prevails, the faithful sentinel of the respective armies, standing so near each other that one watch serves to mark the hours of duty and relief for both, mutually agree to suspend hostilities and be as friendly as compatible with duty, forgetting their unnatural enmities, resuming their *natural* brotherly feelings.

The valley of the Rappahannock, in King George County, is one of the most beautiful and fertile sections of Virginia. The river flows in graceful curves through the center of a gently undulating valley of surpassing beauty, from two to three miles in width, gradually sloping down to the smooth, white gravelly beach, upon which the pickets are stationed at intervals of a half mile or more, with patrols between.

The plantations here are generally large—from 600 to 1,800 acres, with from twenty to one hundred negroes, and for slave labor, uncommonly well cultivated, and, consequently, *productive*. The staple products are corn and wheat, both of the *best* quality; and the immense granaries and ... neatly formed stacks, are the strongest testimony against the theory that the enemy can be "starved out." Though if the emancipation system is as complete in its results in all localities as *here*, the issue might be different by another ...

...ters, lasting an hour
...singing as many be...
besides "Dying Cal...
Star," "Home, Again,"
choir included several
more than ordinary tal...
Early in the evening w...
a verse of which is as f...

"Col. Farnsworth, w...
Holds the post with...
Seldom has a soldier's...
Ever graced a brave...
Chorus...
We let the music...
We will fight for...
Fight for the...
We will fight for...

Waiting their response...
whistling and humming
the tune. Later in the
improvised words suit...
sang it with great effec...
chorus, *join hands for ea...*
for *the Union*. The be...
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berating echoes floating...
upon the ear with ...
the heart and making ...
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than the mingled song...
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Such incidents are to...
in the desert to the way...
to relieve the bitterness...
by war, and sustaining...
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Picket Station, Port ...

John W. Menard, a col...
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A frightful accident oc...
the Eastern railway. A ...
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killed, and many others ...

Richmond *Dispatch* ...
plain with "bleeding the...
Probably he will next try ...
an Egyptian mummy.

The total receipts of ...
market for the past year, ...
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Durand F...

A few weeks ago the pro...
people of Durand, ... a
profits to the aid of soldiers ...
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who meet once a week and ...
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for wounded or sick soldiers.
Under the auspices of this ...
January 8th, netted one hun...
the Soldiers, and afforded the ...
an opportunity to fare sumptu...
at the door, one was admitted ...
the Durand ladies can load ...
another in oysters and ice cre...
done.

But from the President, you...
J. Stewart, through all who cr...
Church, no countenance ap...
found no place there. Too ma...
and full accounts had not yet ...
battles.

This melancholy feature wa...
day, when from 150 to 200 of ...
both the Public School and Ba...
enjoy a bountiful repast.

It is hoped that other towns ...
do likewise.

favor of the rebels.

"Happily, the Chancellor cannot decide what shall be the fate of a continent. * *

* The question is in the hands not of my honorable friend, nor of President Lincoln, but in the hands of the *Supreme Ruler*, who is *bringing about one of those great transactions of History* which men will often not regard when they are passing before them, but which they look on with astonishment and awe after they have taken place. * * * Are you, because you can cavil at certain things which the North has done, eagerly to throw the influence of your opinion into the movement which is to dismember that great Republic? Is there a man here who doubts that the object of the war on the part of the South is to maintain the bondage of four millions of human beings? That is only a small part of it, because their further object is to perpetuate forever that bondage over countless millions."

"Here [in Britain] are six millions of grown men, subjects of this free State, excluded by the constitution of their country from the franchise. There, is a free church, a free school, a free land, a free vote, a free career for the child of the humblest parents. Remember that there will be one wild shriek that will startle all human kind, if that American Republic is overthrown. Slavery has been the one huge foul blot on its face—it is an odious outrage against human right and divine law. The pride and passion of man would not permit its extinction, but there was no more stupendous means for bringing about the abolition of slavery than the suicide the South has committed."

Mr. Bright expressed his full confidence in the success of the Union cause, and drew a glowing picture of the future greatness and glory of the American nation, stretching over the whole continent, "the home of freedom and the refuge for the oppressed of every race, every faith, and every clime."

Democratic Outrages.

The Democratic majority in the Illinois Legislature are perfectly lawless in the commission of their outrages. On the 21st, the Speaker of the House declared a standing rule permanently dispensed with on the vote of a majority merely, when by the rules it requires three-fourths vote to do so.

This was protested against the next morning in a strong speech by Mr. Eastman, who was followed by Mr. Church of Winnebago, whose remarks we find published in the Chicago *Tribune*, as follows:

"He thought yesterday the majority had outraged the minority by abolishing a rule of the House by a majority vote. He could see no object of it. It was to reduce the minority to the position of a mere appendage to the majority. His side of the House was no longer of any account. If Republicans continued to occupy their seats it must be simply as a mute show to the annual exhibition. No man of sense, in his sober moments, would attempt to perpetrate an act so scandalous; and not a man of the minority who has any self respect could consent to sit there under circumstances so humiliating. Mr. Church's remarks, coming from one of the oldest men in the house had a very good effect.

Maj. Gen. Hurlbut at Home.

Maj. Gen. Hurlbut, of Belvidere, arrived home on Wednesday evening of last week, and received a warm greeting by his fellow citizens of that place, who turned out in large numbers to welcome him. He was escorted to Neely's Hall where another large assembly was waiting, and briefly addressed those assembled. The *Standard* gives a brief report of his remarks. He says:

"He alluded in feeling terms to Col. Ellis of the 15th, who fell at Pittsburg. Col. E. was complaining only a short time before that the 15th, after so many miles of weary marching, had never had the luck to encounter the enemy. When they did encounter them, the gallant colonel threw himself into the foremost of the fight, and went down in the first charge of the enemy upon our lines.

"Gen. H. said the credit of winning battles belonged to the soldiers. A General would not in from pride of position, but the rank and file went into the fire with no such pride, and unchingly waged the war of destruction upon the enemy till the victory was won.

"Gen. H. touched upon the slavery question. He said that was settling itself. Proclamations made no difference. Wherever our army went, slavery went out. He told the audience not to be alarmed at any newspaper thunder or fulminations. Myself and Mr. Hyatt were absent at the time, and even Seward, of Marengo, was charged at your proceedings, and pointed me to write the possible action for the *Tribune*. Here let the public witness the detection, whipping complaint of my opponents. A pencil and a small piece of paper were all that were furnished us by the committee. Did not Mr. Marriott know that such, and only such, carefully and conscientiously prepared reports have obviated this difficulty. In no this charge is a crow of the smallest dimensions to carve stalking man?

"Would the world ever have known that any thing acted in the capacity of Chairman than Mr. K., had I not been for his Chicago report? The world, the country, and the Devil all would have known that you were appointed to that position, nor substituted, nor subject to particulars, and let in the responsibilities of the office, though you published boldly and arrogantly that you were the great, central, moving wheel. Did you not intimate in your speech that you had any part in the matter? Yes, sir, you did. How and you subscribe yourself, sir, to your great original, Lord Quee. W. Marriott, defunct Chairman of Committee. Is not that more than you intimated? Is it not a positive declaration? If you disagree so far for a week to come, you will deny that you attended the Convention at all.

Mr. Marriott calls his last article confession. "I have the right indefinitely to say what I please about the resolutions." This is an I have done. In my Chicago letter I spoke as I felt, intuitively. But behold his inconsistency in his reply to that article he says that I acted with all "grace." &c.

He insists that the resolutions did not come to know who had the best samples. I affirm they did. I made some remarks, at the Convention will bear me witness, immediately prior to the appointment of the Committee. In those remarks I stated that the committee should be carefully and accurately examine every sample, collect every item of practical information, distinguish the best varieties and makers, and make a full and detailed report. The Convention accepted the idea, and the committee was immediately appointed, and to secure the result proposed, they made it the duty of Mr. Marriott, I was absent at the time, and thus is very poorly prepared to state what was or what was not the wish of the Convention. The most laughable weakness of Mr. Marriott's defense is that part where he claims credit for his disposition that "we should be the agent of no one, but be the sole of merit." Heavens! recollect that he also originated with Dr. Warder of Cincinnati, with whom he had the honor to work on a Committee. Know every school boy knows that this method of settling evidence is every school, and I know that it has been my observation for twenty years, in all our colleges, institutes, and seminaries, and a graduate of such extent, it is needless to bestow such ignorance, or make such apologies about a mere trifle. Great honor to succeeding in universal and common place practice!

In Mr. Marriott's first article he wrote that "we shall be [illegible] deceive [illegible] above [illegible]." In his last article he [illegible] Mr. Marriott claiming the rights of the [illegible] in his own interpretation report, [illegible] Marriott had not done so, he (Marriott) should have complained [illegible] "Corner." Charge [illegible] How does this grow with his paragraph [illegible] It was not the intention of the committee [illegible] of the Convention to delegate the [illegible] committee. Would it not be [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Marriott [illegible] to be a mere [illegible]. Come sir, and say to the public that [illegible] a sort of the pen in an evil moment [illegible] that you withdrew your false and fulsome [illegible] the [illegible] of a false [illegible] [illegible] your integrity, that your equivocations and [illegible] strengthen the falsehood. Come sir, [illegible] the rightly great of this or [illegible] your fair reputation. This [illegible] will [illegible] you and [illegible] you [illegible] to its confidence and trust. I will pledge you a [illegible] plaster for wounds that Mr. Marriott may make, with [illegible] of Gerard's Son's best [illegible] syrup.

H. F. KIMBALL.

The Destruction of Hospitals at Holly Springs.

BARBAROUS CONDUCT OF GEN. VAN DORN.

It appears that during the recent capture of Holly Springs by the rebels under Van Dorn, they burned a hospital just ready for occupancy, although Van Dorn promised that it should be spared. This was one of the first in the Southern Department, having 2,000 bunks, an immense lot of drugs and surgical apparatus, thousands of sheets, blankets, &c. This proceeding was in violation of a promise and all laws of civilized warfare, and is an additional evidence of the barbarity and want of principle in the Confederate officers. An attempt was also made to destroy the general hospital, which contained over 600 sick, by order of Van Dorn. A lot of ordnance stores which had been stored in the building, consisting of powder, cartridges and shells, were piled in front of the hospital and fired.

Medical officers protested against this, but they were treated with contempt and before there was time to remove the sick the walls were riddled with balls and shells, and finally an explosion shook the building destroying every door and window, and wounding about twenty men. It was only by the utmost exertion that the hospital was saved as a shelter for the men from the night air.

Added to this a rebel cavalry officer named Brewster, who stated that he had been detailed by Van Dorn to march off every sick man who had not been paroled, collected together, pistol in hand, about 150 sick soldiers, forced them to rise from their beds and fall into line, threatening to shoot the medical officers who expostulated, and made the poor fellows, suffering from typhoid fever, pneumonia and diarrhea, start with him on the road. Two men fell down in the street, and had to rise again from fear of being shot, when they were so weak that the slightest motion was agony.

On being importuned if there was anything in the name of humanity that could be done to induce him to stop his brutal proceedings, he finally consented to let them alone, on receiving a "paper" signed [illegible]

Letter from Dr. Blount.

Our space will permit of only the following disconnected extracts from a letter written by our townsman, Dr. J. Blount, Surgeon to the 44th Regiment, who was at the battle of Murfreesboro:

* * * Soon our army passed the hospital—the rebels came forward—I heard the whiz of bullets, the quick messengers of death. I stepped into the house and closed the door. I had taken two or three steps when I heard the pat of a musket bullet against the door, and at the same instant, also, against the head of a man by my side. He fell dead at my feet. Other balls passed into and through the house, and wounded a number; but no others were killed. The line of the enemy advanced up even with the house, and were firing at our men while standing under the cover of our hospital. I stepped out and remonstrated with Gen. Ridell, of Louisiana, for such cowardly conduct. He gave me an awful cursing, and said if he could have his own way, he would kill every one of us, and much other abusive language.

* * * Just after dark, Gen. Cleburn called to see me. He spent about an hour; and a kinder and more gentlemanly man I never saw. He promised all the aid and protection in his power, &c. Just after dark I wrote a note to Gen. Hardee, asking permission to go to our lines in the morning and get medicines and supplies for our wounded. He replied, that he could not grant my request; but that he would supply our necessities as far as he could do so. In the morning Gen. Hardee, with Gen. Cleburn and others, called to see me. Gen. Hardee shook hands very cordially, and expressed much sympathy for us. He asked after Gen. McCook; said he heard he had been killed; hoped it was not so; that McCook was an old friend of his—a particular friend. And now, said I, you are trying to kill him. "No," said he, "I am not fighting Gen. McCook; but the Northern invading army." As he was going away, he again extended his hand, and with a warm, friendly shake said, "good morning," at the same time touching his cap, as did the other Generals as they turned to go away. I felt that they were my personal friends, and to the last day of my life I shall remember the kind feeling they manifested to me, and through me, to our wounded.

* * * Sabbath morning was more quiet. The rebels found, that though they had repulsed our right wing, our center and left wing had beaten them, and they could not stand their ground; so they *skedaddled*. On Monday our boys visited us. We were again within our own lines, and again did our hearts bleed to tell of the death of our Colonel and of one and another of our comrades. The rebels took about 100 of our slightly wounded to Murfreesboro. I have sent near 200 to Nashville, and expect to send 100 more to-morrow. I do not know who of the 74th are killed or wounded. We lost Gen. Sill; the enemy lost Gen. Hanks. He fell nearly in front of our hospital, and was brought back through the yard. I was talking with Gens. Cheatham, Bragg, Hardee, and others, as he passed.—Gen. Cheatham asked who it was. On being told, he alighted from his horse and wept over his body for some time. Gen. Hanks was a favorite General.

Quite a number of rebel Surgeons called to see me—they all treated me well. We dressed the wounds of fifty or more of the soldiers as they took them past our hospital. They left but few with us. I suppose they expected a defeat in the end, and they did not want to have them taken prisoners. They gave us morphine, but took other medicines. Two of our hospital wagons were left with me, and the rebels took such things as they thought they should need. They said that there was a blockade on their post, and they could not get medicines very well. Their soldiers treated our wounded very kindly. They brought a great many into our hospital, and others they carried into little squads of three or six, and built fires at their feet to keep them warm, and sometimes staid with them all night.—They robbed the dead of nearly everything, though their officers did not encourage it.—They offered as high as $20 in gold for a pair of boots. They are very destitute of shoes.—They took Gen. Sill's boots and pants, and Gen. Hardee was very angry for it, and if he finds the man who did it, he will punish him severely. Our loss is heavy; how great, I am unable to say.

Gen. Burnside.

Gen. Burnside is a genuine fighting officer. the present incumbent.

In Ohio, Hon. Ben Wade has been re-elected.

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the year 1862, for subsisting soldiers while quartered in this County previous to their leaving for the U. S. rendezvous, and for supplies furnished soldiers; and he is hereby authorized to receive the order state when issued, and receipt the same as agent for the County.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Supervisors of Winnebago Co.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee appointed to arrange definite instructions for the benefit of your Committee or agent appointed by your Board to investigate, arrange, and settle the matter in reference to the amount of war fund supposed to be overdrawn by W. H. Riley, Supervisor from the town of Harrison, and now in his hands, beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That said agent, H. S. Austin, be and is hereby directed to ascertain, as near as practicable:

First, The whole amount of money drawn by said W. H. Riley from the County "War Fund."

Second, Upon what kind of vouchers said money was drawn.

Third, How much of the funds drawn by said Riley have been so drawn in accordance with the Resolutions of this Board.

Fourth, How much has been drawn without authority from the Board.

Fifth, To whom have the several amounts been paid by said Riley, and how much to each.

Sixth, Of the amounts drawn legally or illegally, how much remains in said Riley's hands at this date.

Resolved, That the said H. S. Austin, as agent of this Board is hereby authorized, after having ascertained the amount due from said Riley, to require and attach him, the said Riley, that he receiving money or sufficient security for the same, and he is hereby directed to report in full at the regular adjourned meeting of the Board on the 1st Monday of March next.

E. H. STANTON,
A. HAINES,
D. J. STEWART,
Committee.

The foregoing Report having been read and duly considered by the Board, it was thereupon resolved, that it be accepted and approved.

Resolved, That the authority given to Wm. H. Riley under a former Resolution of this Board, to act as the agent of this Board, in distributing the "War Fund" in the town of Harrison to the parties entitled thereto, is hereby annulled.

Resolved, That H. S. Austin be and he is hereby appointed agent of this Board to issue certificates on the "War Fund" for the Town of Harrison to the parties entitled to the same, unless otherwise directed by the Board.

Resolved, That the bill of Joseph Torsby of $11.50 for holding inquests on the bodies of Samuel Scott and John Muller, be allowed, and the Clerk is hereby directed to issue an order on the Treasurer for said amount.

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn.

E. F. ROBERTS, Chairman.

Attest: E. S. GAYLORD.

Emancipation in Missouri.

The following extract from a letter to Franklin Humphrey, Esq., dated Hannibal, Missouri, December 30th, 1862, from Mr. N. O. Archer, formerly a resident of this city, and a well known anti-slavery man, will have a personal, as well as general interest to many of our readers:

* * * We have an emancipation Legislature! A dispatch received this morning from Jefferson City informs us that an emancipation Speaker has been elected in the lower House, by twenty-five majority. This settles the question of the political character of that body.

I notice that the result of our November election has taken many of our Northern friends by surprise, as well as many of our own citizens. I was quite prepared for it, for I have long been satisfied that the main support of the slave oligarchy has been [illegible]

The Chicago "Times."

[We h]ave several times, recently, spoken of [the Ch]icago *Times* as a most disloyal, traitor[ous] [sh]eet that ought to be discountenanced by [every] right minded man, of whatever politic[s]. [As a s]ample of its character, we present be[low p]aragraphs taken from a single number of [that p]aper, (weekly) of January 20th. They [do not], by any means, comprise all of a simi[lar charac]ter. They are taken indiscriminately [from e]ditorials, correspondence, &c.:

"[W]e do not believe the Federal government [poss]ses an iota of authority to make any app[ro]priation"—[to aid emancipation in Mis[souri].]

"[Th]e manœuvering in the project of eman[cipatio]n in Missouri has been fraudulent from [the in]ception of the scheme."

"[If] the Administration at Washington were [pre]pared for the announcement of this po[licy] [that of Jeff. Davis to hand over [to the S]tates, Federal officers taken in rebel [States] they should have been; and they may [p]repare for the retaliation itself—it [canno]t be doubted that it will be inflicted."

"...our honest answer can be given to the [questio]n, [whether the framers of the Consti[tution] intended to invest the President with [power] to *proclaim* away slave property] and [the an]swer brands Abraham Lincoln as an ..."

"[The] loss of Galveston, the loss of the Harriet Lane, the repulse of our [troops a]t Vicksburg, the repulse of our troops [at Port] Hudson, the peril of New Orleans, and [the rep]orted retreat of Rosecrans, are all di[rectly] attributable to the mismanagement [that p]revails here" [at Washington].

"[As] for Mr. Lincoln, himself, there is little [doubt th]at the first act of the new Congress [will be t]o impeach him for his subversion of [the Con]stitution and laws of his country."

"[The] emancipation proclamation is alrea[dy producin]g the most deplorable results amo[ng the slav]es in Maryland."

"[The] vandalism of the Northern armies [is without] parallel in the history of warfare."

"...cities, towns and counties ind[iscriminately] [the]y have been cursed by the prese[nce of these] ...defying and a ...desert ...

...idea of the condition of ... own, and also of even ... a rank *Black Rep*[ublican] ... the war is ex... other and/or ...*[R]ean*, or *Negro* ...

...you this, ca... out. The ... have plent[y] ...for a fight ...for our ... the abolitionists ...were ...of them here, acting as ...ance. ...sincerely ...have known sol... ed; ...sick—they could not ride in ...neither could their knapsacks ...but the cursed niggers could ride. ...in the army is—a soldier on foot, ...a horseback."

"[Ev]ery man who fires a gun at a Southern [man] hereafter, [if Lincoln's emancipation act [is c]arried out] frees a negro, and only takes [the] bread out of the mouths of his children [and] robs himself; because the North will give [em]ployment far sooner to a nigger than they [will] to a white man."

"[T]he full significance of the expression, '[a so]lid North' is steadily forcing itself upon [the] country."

"The Administration or the people must [yie]ld, or the war must cease. We cannot con[que]r the united South with a divided North."

"All [certain Indian tribes] have disap[pe]ared from the face of the earth—thanks to [the] cold-blooded policy and heartless cruelty [of t]he Puritans."

"Now when the question, not unlikely to [be] presented, is, Union without New Eng[lan]d, or no Union at all, it is proper that the [We]st should seek her own interests, regard[les]s of a section that has hitherto only regard[ed] us as a people under tribute," &c.

"The expenditures of the Federal govern[me]nt are now at the rate of two and a half [mil]lions of dollars per day."

"They [the Administration] have deliber[ate]ly given a character to the war, by which [De]mocrats cannot support it."

The Copperheads in the Legislature.

A Springfield dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* [of] the 29th inst., says: ...

Report of Col. Marsh of the 74th Illinois Volunteers, to the Brigade Commander, in regard to the Battle at Murfreesboro.

We are indebted to Marcus S. Parmele, son of A. H. Parmele, of this City, now acting as Orderly on Col. Marsh's Staff, for the following official report of the part taken by the Regiment in the late battle of Murfreesboro. The 74th made a gallant record in that hotly contested battle, of which their friends at home feel justly proud. So also did every Regiment in which Winnebago County is represented. Honor to the brave. The Report, which was forwarded to us without the knowledge of Col. Marsh, will be found of unusual interest:

HEAD QUARTERS 74TH ILLINOIS VOL.,
IN CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO,
January 7, 1863.

COL. P. SIDNEY POST, Commanding 1st Brigade:

Col., I have the honor to report that the 74th Illinois Volunteers, under my command, left camp, near Nashville, on the 26th ult. early in the morning, for Murfreesboro in the advance brigade, coming ... in the afternoon near Nolensville with ... the enemy apparently in considerable force, ... mainly of cavalry and artillery. My com...mand was immediately formed in line of battle and advanced. A brisk cannonading was ... opened on both sides, the enemy's shot and shell frequently reaching within our lines, occu...pying an exposed position within short range ... but no damage was done. The enemy soo[n commenced] falling back, a brisk pursuit was kept up ... all night, when we bivouaced without fire, ... keeping up constant and thorough watch ... against surprise, through the night. The next day, being exceedingly rainy, we ... advanced but about five miles without special incident, and bivouaced for the night, my Regiment meeting the inclemency of the weather and discomforts of the march with the fortitude and cheerfulness of veteran soldiers.—Resting in camp over the Sabbath, I resumed the march early Monday morning by a cross road leading from the Nolensville to the Murfreesboro turnpike, bivouacing at night in a drenching rain, on short rations, after an exceedingly toilsome day's march over an almost impassable road. The next morning I had my command in line at 3 o'clock, standing at their arms until daylight, when, resuming the march in the direction of Murfreesboro, we came up with the enemy about noon, and a slight fire was kept up between skirmishers during the day, our columns slowly and constantly advancing—the enemy retreating.—Just at night, near the edge of a cedar thicket, as our line was advancing, the enemy opened a brisk fire from a masked battery within short range, making it necessary for the entire line to fall back a short distance to a line of battle selected for the operations of the day following. My regiment being directly in range of the enemy's fire, Mr. C. Felmly and Corporal Cook, was killed, and J. B. Casparos, Corporal of the same company, was seriously wounded. A strong picket guard was thrown out about thirty rods in front, which occasionally drew fire from the enemy's pickets, and their camp fires not being more than three-quarters of a mile distant, extending along the further edge of a cornfield, a long distance beyond the extreme right of our division, indicated a strong force of the enemy massed on our front and right. My command was formed in line of battle close behind a narrow strip of cedar thicket, nearly covering our front and skirting a strip of open, level ground, about twenty rods wide, to the cornfield occupied by the enemy's pickets. Being thus satisfied of the close proximity of the enemy in strong force, and apprehending an attack at any moment, I deemed it necessary to use the utmost precaution against surprise, and accordingly, in addition to general instructions to bivouac without fires, and to maintain a cautious, quiet vigilance, I ordered my command to stack arms, and each man to rest at the butt of his musket, and without using his shelter tent. Although the night was dark, chilly, and somewhat rainy, and the men cold, wet, weary and hungry, I deemed it objectionable to use their shelter tents, not only because of the hindrance in case of a sudden attack, but even in a dark night they would be a sure guide to the enemy to trace ... were killed, 8 wounded, 35; missing 42—making a total of ...

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
JASON MARSH,
Col. Commanding 74th Ill. Vol.

A. NEEMAN, Adjutant.

List of Casualties

Of the 74th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, from December 26th, 1862, to January 6th, 1863.

[Prepared by Marcus S. Parmele, Orderly on Col. Marsh's Staff.]

KILLED.

Sergeant H. S. Post, Corporal M. C. Felmly,
" E. H. Garlick, Private F. Titsmyer,
Corporal Wm Urkhart, " M. W. Parmele,
" Wm Ualeser, " A. J. Bonerfield.

WOUNDED.

Capt A. B. Ward, head & foot, Priv. W A Melton,
Sergt J S Cowen, thigh, " M C Schermerhorn, in knee slightly,
" Wm Leffingwell, leg, " Wm Weaver, in knee,
" B A Champlin, " W O Jeckels, in shoulder, seriously,
" M Hoagle, " R Lagrange, slightly & taken prisoner,
" ... Harbert, in leg, " A W Westbrook,
Corporal J Matmillar, " ... Spraker,
" C Kent, " A W Iledon, right side
" Wm H Hitchcock, in shoulder, " Z Ilies, in foot,
" P W Sheehan, hand, " M Sarver, in hip,
" J ... Casperas, in side, " L Thayer, in leg,
Private ... Parkhurst, in side and shoulder, " C Ilie..., in hand,
" R Riddle, in leg, " S Senoit,
" M Ilelser, in arm, " Frank C..., in leg and arm,
" D Sillenjamin, in arm, " J P W..., leg and arm,
" F Milan, " A ..., seriously.
" C M ... Stephens,
" L ... Kelly,
" E W Corwin,

MISSING.

Sergeant J Vance, W Craig,
" A F Hawthorn, Wm Garnet,
" W F Lippet, L Lowe,
Corporal H F Corey, H O'Brien,
Privates W W Wattle, L Handels,
J D Cudry, B F Dumigton,
D Benjamin, ... Jones,
D Dodson, M Fitzgerald,
... Smith, J J Campbell,
A Ralfe, K McMabbit,
C A Streeter, ... Petrie,
H B Wooley, H Wade,
L R Stephenson, J Edmond,
D Price, J H Canova,
George Ellis, J H Chambers,
Wm Rogers, M Perley,
R Banks, J Andrew,
M Clothier, O Inglet,
J Shaw, A M Ondrea,
M Jarvis, J Thereason.
M Drown,

Retirement of Gen. Burnside.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1863.

This morning's *National Intelligencer* contains the following:

Gen. Burnside arrived in Washington on Saturday morning, and was in conference all the forenoon with the President, the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief. We understand that at his own request he was relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac and that the President immediately conferred the chief command on Maj. Gen. Hooker.

An evening paper here makes the announcement that Hooker already has his plan of campaign formed, and that he will be ready to enter upon its execution as soon as the roads will permit.

The withdrawal of Franklin and Sumner leaves the right wing under command of Maj. Gen. Sedgwick and the left wing under Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The following is the address of Gen. Burnside to the army:

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH,
Jan. 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—By direction of the President of the United States, the Commanding General this day transfers the command of this army to Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker. The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory, nor any considerable advancement of our line, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance that under more favorable circumstances, would have accomplished great results.

Continue to exercise these virtues, be true to your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain. Give to the brave and skillful General who has long been identified with your organization, and who is now to command you, your full and cordial support and co-operation, and you will deserve success.

Your General, in taking an affectionate leave of the army, from which he separates with so much regret, may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long and tried associates of the 9th corps. His prayers are that God may be with you and grant you continued success, until the rebellion is crushed.

By command of Maj. Gen. BURNSIDE.
(Signed,) LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

A Noble Soldier.

On the 27th inst., Gen. Burnside informally tendered his resignation as an officer of the army. The President asked him not to press its acceptance, inasmuch as there was other work to do. Burnside rejoined that whatever that work might be, he hoped it would soon be assigned him. He was willing to take any command, however small, or do any duty, *but was unwilling to wear shoulder straps and draw pay while doing nothing!*

Union Triumph in New York.

The Unionists and Copperheads of the New York Legislature, have had a three weeks' contest over the Speakership of the House.—At last it has terminated by the election of Mr. Callicott, by two majority. Mr. C. is a Union *Democrat*, and was supported by the Republicans and Union Democrats. The triumph is one for the whole country.

Heavy Defalcation.

Facts have come to light which show the enormous defalcation of $400,000 in the Marine Bank, Chicago. The defalcation took place in 1860, while J. Y. Scammon, Esq., the President of the Bank, was absent in Europe. No names are given; but $317,000 of the missing funds are traced to the manager of the institution at that time.

From Nashville and Louisville.

Mr. J. J. Sullivan, Railroad Agent, reached Chicago yesterday morning direct from Nashville and Louisville, having left the former place on Monday, and the latter yesterday.

He says an order had been issued by General Rosecrans against granting any more passes to travel South from Louisville. The order went into effect yesterday, and for the present it will be useless for persons to try to get passes to go to Nashville. There were hundreds of people from the North at Louisville, desiring to go Southward, but they are obliged to return home disappointed. The issuing of this stringent order is regarded as significant of important military movements in Tennessee.

Mr. Sullivan says troops are swarming down the Ohio river to Louisville and elsewhere by regiments and brigades. Where they come from, or their destination, are facts not permitted to be published.

Destruction of a Rebel Ironclad.

NEW YORK, January 31.

The New Orleans *Delta* of the 17th, contains the following news from Berwick's Bay:

"Last evening brought official information of the total destruction of the rebel iron-clad steamer Cotton, in Bayou Teche, by land and naval forces under General Weitzel. She is blown to atoms, and there is an end to this formidable vessel. General Weitzel has succeeded in getting a heavy force in the enemy's rear, thereby completely flanking them, and their entire overthrow in that section is only a question of a few days time. The rebel force is smaller than was at first supposed. Weitzel ascertained that it consists of only 11,000 infantry, and about 1,100 cavalry, and 8 pieces of artillery."

Galveston Strongly Fortified.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

A letter from Key West, says: The news from Galveston is that already have the rebels so heavily fortified the place that the taking possession of it for the present is impossible. They have no doubt received the batteries of the Harriet Lane and Westfield, and have in the city of Galveston 7,000 men, under Gen. Magruder.

TOBACCO.—A wagon load of this staple attracted considerable attention on our streets yesterday. It was raised by Mr. Samuel Smith, two and a half miles west of this city. Mr. Smith cultivated four acres, and the yield is upwards of 4,000 pounds. He informed us that one hand could attend to about four acres. The product of an acre is worth $150, rendering the culture of tobacco more profitable than all the any other crop which can be put in. The quality of the tobacco was fair, and Mr. Smith claims that he raised some which is very superior. Sangamon county is peculiarly adapted to the growth of this great staple, and farmers are beginning to turn their attention to its growth.—*Springfield Journal.*

The Illinois Legislature.

After a stormy and unprofitable session, our State Legislature has adjourned to meet again in June next. Throughout the session, the virus of secessionism seemed to course thro' the veins of the dominant element. At one time the passage of the peace resolutions and the deposal of Gov. Yates as the military head of the State, seemed certain. But the wisdom, patriotism and determination of the loyal minority in the Senate was more than a match for the Copperheads, and the hateful measures were defeated, and the honor of the State saved.

The proceedings of the last day were boisterous in the extreme, and the Copperhead majority were fairly subdued by the loyal minority. On this occasion, the most telling and outspoken off-hand speech of the session was made in the Senate by Mr. Funk, of McLean, which we give as reported in the Chicago *Tribune*.

Mr. Funk is one of the richest farmers in the State, a man who pays over $3,000 per annum in taxes towards the support of the government. The lobby and gallery were crowded with spectators. Mr. Funk rose to object to trifling resolutions which were being introduced by the Democrats to kill time, and stave off a vote upon the appropriations for the support of the State Government. He said:

MR. SPEAKER:—I can sit in my seat no longer and see such boys play going on. These men are trifling with the best interests of the country. They should have asses' ears to set off their heads, or they are secessionists and traitors at heart.

I say that there are traitors and secessionists at heart in this Senate. Their actions prove it. Their speeches prove it. Their gibes and laughter and cheers here nightly, when their speakers get up in this hall and denounce the war and administration, prove it.

I can sit here no longer and not tell these traitors what I think of them. And while so telling them, I am responsible myself for what I say. I stand upon my own bottom. I am ready to meet any man on this floor in any manner, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon, upon this charge against these traitors. [Tremendous applause from the galleries.] I am an old man of sixty-five. I came to Illinois a poor boy. I have made a little something for myself and family. I pay $3,000 a year in taxes. I am willing to pay $6,000, aye $12,000, [great cheering, the old gentleman bringing down his fist upon his desk with a blow that would knock down a bullock, and causing the ink stand to bounce half a dozen inches in the air,] aye, I am willing my whole fortune, and then give my life to save my country from these traitors that are seeking to destroy it. [Tremendous cheers and applause, which the Speaker could not subdue.]

Mr. Speaker, you must please excuse me. I could not sit longer in my seat and calmly listen to these traitors. My heart, that feels for my poor country, would not let me. My heart, that cries out for the lives of our brave volunteers in the field, that these traitors at home are destroying by thousands, would not let me. My heart, that bleeds for the widows and orphans at home, would not let me. Yes, these villains and traitors and secessionists in this Senate [striking his clenched fist on the desk with a blow that made the House ring again,] are killing my neighbors' boys, now fighting in the field. I dare to tell this to those traitors, to their faces, and that I am responsible for what I say to one or all of them. [Cheers.] Let them come on, right here. I am sixty-five years old, and I have made up my mind to risk my life right here, on this floor, for my country. [Mr. Funk stood near the lobby railing, his desk being one of the row immediately in front of it. A crowd, as he proceeded, collected around him, evidently with the intention of protecting him from violence, if necessary. The last announcement was received with great cheering, and I saw many an eye flash and many a countenance grow radiant with the light of defiance.]

These men sneered at Col. Mack, a day or two ago. He is a little man, but I am a large man. I am ready to meet any of them, in place of Col. Mack. I am large enough for them, and I hold myself ready for them now, and at any time. [Cheers from the galleries.]

Mr. Speaker, I beg pardon of the gentlemen in the Senate who are not traitors, but true loyal men, for what I have said. I only intend it and mean it for secessionists at heart. They are here, in this Senate. I see them joke and smirk, and grin at a true Union man. But I defy them. I stand here ready for them, and dare them to come on. [Great cheering.] What man with the heart of a patriot could stand this treason any longer? I have stood it long enough. I will stand it no more. [Cheers.

Notes of a Trip to Tennessee.

[We have been furnished by W. A. Dickerman, Esq., of this city, with the following highly interesting account of his recent trip to Tennessee in behalf of our citizens, to convey sanitary supplies and aid the soldiers.—EDITOR REGISTER.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If I had been told on the 10th of January, that I could not get to the camp of the 74th Illinois regiment in less than twenty days, I should have refused to go, as I could not spare the time, and the friends requesting me to go, would have agreed with me in saying it was almost useless to start, as changes would probably occur in that time which would obviate any necessity for it; but as no one knew that fact, I was not advised of it, and started with the expectation of reaching the end of my journey in a reasonable time at least.

After spending four days in Louisville, and failing entirely in my effort to get to Nashville by railroad, as you have been previously advised, being blocked by over two feet of snow, and being obliged to return after going fifteen miles, I had an interview with the President and Superintendent of the road, who gave me no encouragement of running their cars through for several days, and the question seemed to be, whether I should go via. the rivers, or return. I decided to go by steamer, by recommendation of Sanitary Commissioner, obtained transportation on steamer "Emma No. 2," chartered with many others, and loaded with government supplies for Nashville, about a three or four days' trip, ordinarily. Messrs. Amos Miller and Ezra Grippen, from Winnebago, were on the same boat. Ex-Sheriff Upright, was on the steamer Emma Duncan. Some of the fleet preceded us, but all remained at Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland, until the fleet was made up. We arrived there on Monday afternoon, and remained till Friday morning, expecting every day to move. If I had been on my own business, I should have decided at once to return, but now did not feel at liberty to do it, although the prospect of being fired at and captured by rebels on the shoals, as others had been, was just as good as our predecessors and afforded us no great pleasure in anticipation.

Smithland is a desolate looking place. Two Forts on the heights back of the town command the rivers and the adjacent country for some four miles, and are points of special interest to the Butternuts, who would probably disturb the transports lying here preparatory to going up the Cumberland, were it not for them. The song of blue birds, robins and other spring birds made us feel that spring had already come. Lieut. A. D. Daugherty, cousin of our editor, is Provost Marshal and telegraph operator here, and examines all passes and private goods going up the Cumberland. Friday evening—arrived at Fort Donelson. Saturday morning, visited the battle field, accompanied by Lieut. Clark, of the 83d Ill., stationed here, formerly a member of the 17th, which in connection with Co. D, 11th, supported Taylor's Battery during the battle and was able to give us the place of attack, positions of the armies, and other items of interest. I think the burial places of the different regiments are usually on the ground where they had their hardest fighting. Where the noble 11th fought so fiercely is a long grave enclosed with a fence; a head-board gives the names of 64 of its members who fell here. A large number stood silently around, evidently with emotions such as they never before experienced. Is this all that remains of those brave soldiers, or will they live in the hearts of their countrymen?

Our fleet of 23 steamers and 1 gunboat was soon on its way, and soon met the downward fleet, 2 gunboats and 23 steamers being nearly all in sight at one time, and, saluting each other as they met, presented one of the most magnificent scenes I ever witnessed. It made us realize more than ever before the magnitude of the work in which we are engaged. The 2 gunboats returned with us. We stopped at Clarksville from Saturday night till Wednesday morning, having got quite accustomed to waiting for Government orders. This has evidently been a fine point for business, is pleasantly located, with slavery removed, Northern people would make this a very desirable place to reside.

was used on the supplies, particularly dried fruit and vegetables.

Leaving Murfreesboro on Tuesday, I called on the pioneer corps near Stone's river. Lieut. Brace was suffering with rheumatism. Several of the 74th are detailed for this service. Being detained some here, I had but little time to stop at the hospital, some five miles this side where Capt. Ward, Mr. Heagle and several of the regiment are. Mr. Woodruff and other good nurses were here. It was now 12 o'clock, with twenty-five miles to ride horseback to reach Nashville. Capt. Remington accompanied me. Spent a day in Nashville; saw as many as I could at the hospital. Dr. Strong is in charge of the convalescent hospital; saw young Mr. Hitchcock, who was shot twice through his body; he appeared in very good spirits, and doing well; his brother Artemas was taking care of him.

The next day I started for home, feeling so much unwell I did not stop at Gallatin and Bowling Green; arrived at home on Saturday, pretty well exhausted by my long trip, and have been obliged to keep pretty quiet since.

Yours truly, W. A. DICKERMAN.

Army Correspondence.

FRAME HOUSE HOSPITAL,
NEAR OVERALL CREEK, Murfreesboro
PIKE, Tenn., Feb. 12th 1863.

FRIEND DAUGHERTY:—I beg leave through the *Register* to acknowledge the receipt of a generous supply of dressings, socks, shirts, dried and cured fruits, etc., from Winnebago Station and vicinity, by the hand of Amos Miller, Esq. We have eighty-three wounded men in this Hospital, and all, with the exception of six, are doing well. We have only one here now from the 74th, Samuel Thayer, flesh wound in left thigh, is doing well. Henry Heagle died on the 10th inst. from the effects of his wounds. We had not thought his wound to be dangerous until some ten days before he died, and some then thought he might recover, but it seemed that his constitution could not resist the draft upon it from the suppuration of his wound. His father arrived here yesterday, in tolerable good health. Capt. Butler Ward, has been sick since the 3d of January; his health is somewhat improved, though he is far from being well; expects to go to Officers' Hospital, Nashville, to-morrow.

Pay-masters are abroad, and said to have six million of dollars for the army of the Cumberland. Whew! what a pile; somebody will get tight on that, provided, always, that they can get the whisky.

The general health of the army is good, and the soldiers are in fine spirits, ready and anxious for another "lick" at the rebels.

I saw Chaplain Stuff, of the 42d, the other day, found him well, though rather large for his clothes. If you ask any of his regiment what kind of a chaplain they have, the answer is invariably, "Bully," which means that he is always at his post and ready for any emergency.

A movement of this army is evidently near, and every man, officer and private, feels, that under General Rosecrans, it must be a successful one. The Nashville and Chattanooga R. R. is open now to Murfreesboro.

The only signs of civilized life that we see or hear, in this region, is the town clock at Murfreesboro, and the whistle of the engines on the railroad. But no matter, "We'll stand the storm, it won't be long," before we will either lick or get licked, and this unholy war either be stopped, or carried on a thousand times worse.

Gen. Davis' Division has been out on a scout for some two weeks, but they are expected in to-night. It has been understood, that they may remain at Murfreesboro a while. I think they ought to have a rest, for they have been put through a course of "sprouts" that is a caution to new troops.

I have already written more than you will want to print, since paper [illegible]. My health is "tip top," never better, my weight being five pounds more than ever before. We expect this hospital will not be closed before April.

A. P. WOODRUFF.

Rebel Convention in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, K., Feb. 18, 1863.

The rebel Convention met [illegible]

Latest War News!

Condensed from Telegraphic Despatches to yesterday's Chicago Journal.

NEW-YORK, Feb.

The New York *Times* says it has been [illegible] stated in Washington that the attack on Charleston and Savannah is to take place [illegible] 20th inst.

A Washington special to the *World* [illegible] The Republican confirms the statement General Butler has been ordered to [illegible] command. It is not New-Orleans, [illegible] regarded as an important field of operations, probably an entirely new department.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: "Official information has been received that the rebel Congress has refused to sustain Davis' proclamation regarding the non-exchange of Federal officers, and has taken action [with] the view of releasing Unionists in the [South] arrested and imprisoned for political offenses.

"Gen. Burnside will at once enter [upon his] new command. He left for New-York [last] night."

☞ The printing office of the *Daily Constitution*, at Keokuk, Iowa—a paper that has been extremely offensive to all loyal people in that locality—was yesterday demolished by a number of convalescent soldiers from the military hospital at that place.

From Rebeldom.

NEW-YORK, Feb.

We have the following extracts from [illegible] papers:

In the Confederate Congress, Foote, of [Tennessee], offered a resolution to the effect: President Davis shall, on or before the [illegible] of May next, withdraw the present diplomatic agents from every foreign government which shall not at that time have agreed to recognize the independence of the Confederacy; after that date no foreign consuls shall be longer allowed to exercise consular powers, except upon an exequatur asked for at the hands of the Confederate States and granted by the same. The resolutions express the gratification of the Confederate Government at the proposal of mediation made by the French Government.

The tone of the journals generally is [illegible] a want of hope and spirit. All prospects of foreign intervention seem to be abandoned, and the present is considered the most critical period of the war.

WASHINGTON, Feb.

The rebels are working with great energy. They have thrown two lines of breastworks opposite Falmouth, and are continuing along the river to the front of Fredericksburg. Jackson's force is said to be two miles [illegible] of Fredericksburg.

From Vicksburg.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 14—10 P.M.

Advices from Vicksburg to Friday, state [illegible] Queen of the West has been supplied with [illegible] and has gone on another expedition down the river. It is believed that a grand movement is to be commenced shortly, which will put Vicksburg in our possession. The movement is so formidable in character that it is certain of success. It is feared the enemy may evacuate before it is fully brought to bear. The nature of the movement is contraband.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 17, 1863.

The new gunboat Indianola followed the example of the Queen of the West, and ran the blockade at Vicksburg. The feat was performed on Friday night. She started at [illegible] o'clock. It was a dark, drizzly, foggy night, but manned by unquailing hearts, she started on her perilous voyage, with watchful eyes [on] her fires. The Indianola, in spite of the precautions, was seen. The signal passed from battery to battery; then came the roar of artillery at the iron ram. Every battery vied with each other in their efforts to sink the boat, [but she] defiantly floated dark, sullen and determined down the Mississippi. The deep, deafening reverberations told how great an effort the beleaguered enemy were making. So mighty was the shock that steamboats quivered from stem to stern five miles distant.

The Indianola safely passed the fiery [ordeal] and reached her destination—the mouth of the canal. It is a great feat, and promises the best results.

TWO MILES ABOVE VICKSBURG, Feb. [illegible]
VIA CAIRO, Feb. 11, 1863.

To-day there are many indications in the [illegible] of an immediate movement, which seems, however, independent of the army. Perhaps Haines' bluff battery, on the Yazoo river, is to be attacked, and thus render it possible [illegible]

-terly terms of the Court will doubt... usually missed, especially in collec... partition of lands in estates of de... persons. These will now await the... sion of the Circuit Court.

We understand the repeal will not take effect till May next, and hence the ensuing March term of the County Court will be held as usual.

The Illinois Legislature.

The Senate for two or three days was without a quorum, caused by the absence of Republican members who were determined that the disgraceful resolutions condemning the President and asking for an armistice and a national convention should not be put forth as the voice of the State. Under pledges from the Democrats to postpone the consideration of the resolutions till Thursday last the members returned, and the Legislature is again in working order.

On the 12th the peace and armistice resolutions, after a fierce debate, passed by a vote of 52 to 28. They also came up in the Senate but were put over till last night, with, it said, a doubtful prospect of their passing at all.

The Chicago Times Suppressed.

The Chicago *Times* in some portions of the army is to be hereafter suppressed, on the same principle that rebel publications are suspended within the Federal lines.

Gen. Sullivan, commanding the 16th Army Corps, in the military district of Jackson has issued an order in which he says, "All copies of the Chicago *Times* will be immediately seized and destroyed, and unless the person carrying them is known to be loyal he will be held for examination."

On the 9th inst. Gen. Hurlbut promulgated a stringent order, in which he states that the Chicago *Times* having continued for a long time the publication of false and calumnious articles against the President of the United States, and giving aid and comfort to the public enemy, is hereby suppressed within this (his) command."

He forbids the circulation of said paper within his lines, by news agents or any other persons, under penalty of arrest.

Opinion of the Leading Democratic Paper in Kentucky.

The Louisville *Democrat*, the leading Democratic paper in Kentucky, says: "There can be no true Democracy while treason keeps its armies in the field except war Democracy. The office-hunters, who in a time like this, preach peace, peace in the North, may be Democratic in name, but in reality they are tories and traitors, who would be an army against their Government were they living in the so-called Confederacy."

Rye Coffee.

A serious poisoning case recently occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y., from the use of impure rye as a substitute for coffee. Rye often contains, (says the N. Y. *Tribune*,) ergot, or spurred rye, in dangerous quantities. The books say that in France fearful epidemics have been known to spring from the use of such stuff in flour. It is so well known as a medicine to produce abortion. If rye is used at all for coffee, it should be carefully picked over. That the large manufacturers do this is not to be presumed. The safest way is to burn and grind it at home, and even then, it is not probable that, of a hundred housekeepers, one half would know the difference between true rye and ergot, chess, and other noxious grains.

Vindication of Judge Wilson.

From the Kane County *Advertiser*, we are glad to learn that the charges against Judge Wilson of the Kane Circuit, of having been concerned in participating in benefits of Government contracts, are not sustained. The *Advertiser* says: U. S. District Attorney Larned has entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the United States vs. Judge Wilson. Mr. Wells [illegible]

...pelled to restrain his own stock on his own premises, and that a law compelling him to do so would prove a general benefit.

H. P. KIMBALL, *Secretary*.

Army Correspondence.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Feb. 2, 1863.

EDITORS OF REGISTER:—After a somewhat lengthy silence I have concluded to write you another letter, though it comes not from the field, but the hospital. Like hundreds of others at the battle of Murfreesboro, the rebels have given me a mark by which I shall remember them all my days. But while I shall never forget their generosity, I shall always feel proud of the mark received. Ere this you must have received the full details of the battle and the part sustained therein by the 74th. Leaving the field Wednesday morning, and then very hurriedly, I had no opportunity to learn the extent of our loss, though I suppose in proportion to the numerical strength of the regiment its list of killed and wounded will not fall far short of other regiments engaged. One thing is certain, the 74th being on the right wing, was in the very thickest of the fight on that terrible Wednesday morning, that almost witnessed the destruction of our army. If under such circumstances it escaped calamity, fortune favored it wonderfully. It was a horrible picture to behold, to see the hitherto invincible corps of Gen. McCook routed and panic struck. It had never been dreamed of by the Commanding General. But the fault was not in the soldiers—not because they were cowardly or regardless of duty, but the reverse can be clearly traced to the imbecility of officers. Of course in every battle there will be certain men that will *shirk*—that will desert their comrades in the hour of danger; but be it said to the honor of our armies, those vile wretches are *few*.

The right wing was composed of Sheridan's, Davis' and Johnson's divisions, the latter being posted on the extreme right, and the whole commanded by Maj. Gen. McCook, an officer that has gained considerable celebrity for his activity in the field. Opposed to him was the rebel Gen. Hardee, but McCook was all along confident of success, and would have been successful had not Gen. Johnson allowed the rebels to surprise his division and rout them without striking a blow. This had a tendency to unnerve our men and at the same time embolden the rebels. On they came like a resistless torrent. Davis' division was overpowered and soon the right wing was in a general stampede. Wagons and ambulances, with here and there a single cannon, the remnant of a once noble battery, were crowding the road towards Nashville. The men, many of them panic-struck, knew not where to go, and even a few of our cavalry—eternal shame upon them—were so reckless in their cowardly desire to run away, as to actually trample down some of our own men! Your correspondent had been wounded, and with many others was striving might and main to avoid being taken prisoner. It was of no avail; the rebel cavalry came up with us and took us under their *kind* and *fostering* care. The majority of them made drunk by their successes were extremely insolent; but my captor was more decent, and let me get in an ambulance and ride. We had not proceeded far when up rode the 3d Kentucky, yelling like demons, and retook us all. I then saw my capturer face to face one of the captured, but did not cast it in his teeth, because of his former generosity. We then made a break for Nashville—sometimes riding, sometimes walking, where we arrived late in the evening and found comfortable quarters in the hospital.

In regard to the reverses of that day, Gen. Rosecrans was the savior of the army. If he had been struck down, all would have been lost; the army must have been defeated, demoralized and utterly annihilated. But with his presence there was no such word as defeat. By his gallantry, his military skill and heroic endurance he fired the hearts of his soldiers with enthusiasm, and led them on to victory. He is the idol of the army—a Napoleon among his men...

...squadron was owing to the capture of the Princess Royal, the captain and pilot of that vessel having escaped ashore during the darkness of the night and communicated the intelligence to the rebels.

The Princess Royal endeavored to run the blockade via Beach Inlet, on the 29th ult., but was discovered by the pilot boat Blunt. On the signal being given, the Unadilla pointed toward and captured her without other assistance. It was then discovered that the captain and pilot had succeeded in getting ashore by a small boat, carrying important dispatches to the rebel government.

At daylight a thunder of guns was heard, accompanied by sharp flashes of fire. It was supposed that our fleet was engaged in making an attack on the Alabama or Florida, which was endeavoring to force an entrance. At daybreak two rebel iron clads were seen coming down from the direction of Stono Inlet towards our fleet. They attacked the Mercedita first. One ram struck her on the water-edge, keeling her over, and at the same time firing a shot which entered one of her boilers, causing the death of three persons, including a gunner. The ram then parted from the Mercedita, and Capt. Stellwagen replying at each inquiry, "I am in a sinking condition!" The rebels answered, "God damn you to hell, if you don't surrender, we will blow you out of the water!" The boat which Capt. Stellwagen lowered then conveyed his executive officer to the rebel ram, and the officer asked to be admitted on board. This was refused. The Lieutenant then repeated Capt. Stellwagen's statement that we were in a sinking condition. The rebel replied, "You cannot sink lower than the rails. We cannot take you on board." The officer then gave his parole as demanded, and returned to his ship.

The rebels were thus successfully deceived as to the condition of the Mercedita, thinking that she was in a sinking condition. She laid in shoal water, and hence the reply that she could not sink below her guard rails.

The ram then steamed towards the Key Stone State, and sent a shot through her steam drum, causing the death of twenty-one persons, twelve by the shot and nine from scalding by steam. Fifteen were wounded, and are lying at Port Royal, some in a precarious situation.

In the meantime the gunboat Housatonic engaged the other ram, driving her away. At half past six in the morning both rams left the scene and passed up to Charleston.

During this attack on our fleet the Princess Royal, which lay near the Housatonic, and was the chief object of prize on both sides, succeeded in getting off, mainly through the energy of Third Assistant Engineer Thurston, who piled into her fire-chamber all the inflammable material at hand. Her escape is chiefly owing to his endeavors, as well as her safe arrival at this port.

The Mercedita steamed down to Port Royal, with only one of her boilers injured. She arrived safely, and would be repaired in a day. The Keystone State was entirely disabled, but was towed to Port Royal by the Memphis.

The rebel statements, that the Federal fleet had entirely disappeared from the port of Charleston, are wholly unsustained by the facts.

New Military Bill.

Senator Wilson, on the 9th inst., reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, one of the most important bills ever considered in Congress. After setting forth, in a preamble, the objects of the war and the necessity of a military force to attain them, it enacts that every able bodied male citizen of the United States, between eighteen and forty-five, shall constitute a part of the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military service when called on by the President.

A long list follows of the classes of persons exempt from this requirement, including in addition to the ordinary exempts those who are the sole support of infirm, aged or helpless, only brother of young orphan children, and like cases, as under the French conscription law.

The third section divides the national forces not now in service into two classes, viz:

First. Those between eighteen and thirty, and the unmarried above that age.

Second. All others. The second class not to be called into service till the first is exhausted.

For the convenience of enrollment and the apprehension of deserters, the United States is divided into districts answering to Congressional districts in States and Territories, the President to designate the district where the State may have neglected to do so.

Provost Marshals are to be appointed for each district with the rank of Capt. of Cavalry, subject to the orders of the Provost Marshal General. A board of enrollment for each district, consisting of the Provost Marshal and two others, one of whom is to be a surgeon, is to divide it into sub-districts of convenient size, to appoint enrolling officers for each [illegible]

...part of the State exempted by the terms of the proclamation.

A mother of South Carolina writes to the Charleston *Courier* as follows: "I propose to spin the thread to make the cord to execute the order of our noble Davis, when old Butler is caught, and my daughter asks that she may be allowed to adjust it around his neck."

Resolutions are introduced into the New York Assembly to send to State Prison as a felon every Judge in the State who declines to issue a writ of habeas corpus, no matter who applies for it. Of course the resolutions come from a Democrat.

THE ECONOMY OF HEALTH.—This busy nation of Americans have 12,000,000 working people whose services may be estimated at $2 a day, and their annual loss by sickness at an average of ten days each in the year. This gives a total loss of $240,000,000—a sum three times as large as the whole cost of the General Government, including the Army, Navy, Post Offices, Legislators, Foreign Ministers, and all. The amount weighs over six hundred tons in pure gold.

A large proportion of this costly suffering might be averted by attention to diet, cleanliness, and, above all, by the proper use of the right remedy in season. When a 25 cent box of Ayer's Pills will avert an attack of illness which it would take several days to recover from, or a dollar bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, will expel a lurking disorder that would bring the sufferer on his back for weeks or months, does it take any figures to show the good economy of the investment? When Fever and Ague is rankling in your veins, and shaking your life out of you, is it worth the dollar it costs for his AGUE CURE to have the villainous disorder expelled, which it does surely and quickly? When you have taken a cold, is it prudent to wait until it has settled on the lungs, when days or weeks or months must be spent in trying to cure it, even if it can be cured at all, or is it cheaper to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, costing a few shillings, and remove the trouble before it is serious? It takes no wisdom to decide. 18

Special Notices.

FOR ASSESSOR.

At the request of many friends, the undersigned offers himself a candidate for the Assessorship of the Town and City of Rockford, at the April election.

W. JOHNSTON.

For Collector.—1863.

The undersigned will be a candidate for Collector of Rockford, at the April election, and solicits the support of his friends.

WM. R. STUART.

FOR SALE,

Or exchange for property in or near Rockford, the building in Cherry Valley known as the "Robinson House."

Inquire of the subscriber, in Rockford.

Rockford, Feb. 7th, 1863. ALVAN DANA.

For Collector.

S. R. FRANKLIN announces to his friends and the voters of the town of Rockford, that he will be a candidate for the office of Collector at the ensuing April election. He respectfully solicits the aid and votes of the electors of the town.

For Town Collector,

James B. Johnson

Rockford, Jan. 30, 1863. 418

For Collector, William E. Beddoes.

To the Voters of the Town and City of Rockford:

I once more present myself before you as a candidate for the office of Collector. Thanking you for past favors I hope to receive your votes and influence in my behalf.

Respectfully yours, WM. E. BEDDOES.

Rockford, January 1, 1863. 414

Southern Illinois

WHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR.

I have received 100 barrels of Southern Illinois

WHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR,

From one of the best mills in that section, and, from trial, I know it to be just the article for family use. I am ready to sell by the barrel or sack, at

418m3 McCLURE'S BAKERY.

TAX-PAYERS—TAKE NOTICE.

I am now authorized to receive United States Treasury Notes for all Taxes, and request you to come along and pay at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully, GEORGE MENTZER, Collector.

Rockford, Jan. 16, 1863. 418

CROCKERY.

I have just opened a full and complete assortment of the most desirable styles of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, which I will sell at the [illegible]