

Athens Post.

Athens, Friday, Jan. 16, 1863.

"THE SITUATION."—In statu quo.

Polk County.

We are indebted to the Clerk of the County Court for the following information:

At the January Term of the County Court, R. M. McDANIEL, Esq., was elected Chairman for the year 1863. The Court assessed a tax of thirty cents upon the one hundred dollars worth of property—twenty cents for County purposes and ten cents for the benefit of the families of indigent soldiers now in the service.—The Court also assessed a tax of one dollar and forty cents on the poll for County purposes.

Capt. J. G. Frazier.

A friend, with the army at Shelbyville, sends the following in regard to the late Capt. J. G. FRAZIER of Rhea county:—

Capt. J. G. Frazier, of Company D, 19th Tennessee Regiment, Stewart's Brigade, was killed in the fight on Wednesday, before Murfreesboro', whilst gallantly leading his Company to a charge. We, his companions and associates in the thousand perils and hardships of a twenty months' service, can scarcely realize that he is gone, that his presence will no more enliven the camp fire, or his voice cheer us on in the storm of battle. A gallant soldier, a faithful officer and genial companion, he was beloved, not only by his own company, but by all his regiment.—And long after the strife of war shall have ceased, and gentle peace resumed her sway, will he be remembered by his friends and companions in arms. His men will love to recount his many virtues, and recall those scenes of suffering and danger, in which their old Captain was with them, encouraging them to endure and brave all in their country's cause.

His remains were sent to his Tennessee home, in Rhea county, in defence of which he poured out his life's blood, there to be consigned to its last resting place by weeping friends and relatives.

A FELLOW SOLDIER.

Major-Gen. C. L. STEVENSON'S Division is at Vicksburg. The following named officers compose his Staff:—

- Maj. J. I. Reeves, A. A. Gen'l. Maj. H. Webb, Inspector Gen'l. Capt. Henry Botta, Aid De Camp. Maj. J. G. Yizer, Chief of Artillery. Maj. H. M. Matthews, Chief of Ordnance. Maj. G. L. Gilliespie, Chief of Subsistence. Maj. R. Orme, Chief Quartermaster. Dr. H. M. Compton, Med. Director. Lt. C. A. King, Aid De Camp. Capt. H. M. Anderson, Aid De Camp.

COFFEE.—An Ohio editor says in the "good old democratic times" he could buy eight pounds of coffee with a dollar; now that amount of money will only buy two; whereupon he gives Abe file for the ruinous manner in which he has run the machine. Poor fellow! Why we paid seven and one quarter dollars for two pounds Rio no longer ago than last Monday, and felt moderately thankful we could obtain it at those figures. But worse than that! Bust-head whiskey used to sell here at thirty cents per gallon, and now it costs just twenty dollars, with an upward tendency in price. What do you think of that, old Corkscrew! Temperance is no longer a virtue in Dixie, but a necessity.

IRISH POTATOES.—If some of our friends up towards the mountain—if we are not particular which mountain—will send us a few bushels Irish Potatoes, we will, not only pay them three prices for the vegetables, but hold them in grateful remembrance the balance of our days, be they many or few. The crop failed in the flat-woods country last year, and we want the potatoes to plant.

Dr. EDWARDS, an old and prominent citizen of Bradley county, died at his residence in Cleveland, a few days ago.

We regret to learn that Maj. EUBA SHARP, of Meigs county, was prostrated with paralysis a few days since, and was considered in a critical condition.

The Knoxville paper suggests an extra session of the Legislature. We second, and add—that it be ordered to convene at Athens, as the only town in the State which has not been completely "eat-out," and where provisions and liquor are plenty and cheap.

An important Circular in regard to the Claims of Deceased Soldiers, will be found on the fourth page of this paper.

Our friend of Decatur has thanks for his attention to the interests of the...

Federal Congress.

In the Federal Congress on the 9th, Mr. Norton, of Missouri, proposed to disband both armies and call for a national convention to arrange the present troubles and restore the Union. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, characterized Mr. Norton's speech as a lame and impotent apology for a most wicked and infamous rebellion, and asked how it was to be done. Mr. Norton replied, through the State Legislatures. Mr. Bingham denounced the inconsistency of those who clamor for the Union as it was, and alluded to the scheme of Vallandigham to divide the Union into four parts.

Chandler is re-elected Senator from Michigan. Probably Rayard will be re-elected from Delaware. W. A. Richardson will probably be elected from Illinois, and Fernando Wood from New York.

Missouri Items.

It is stated by the Northern press that Governor Gamble has notified Lincoln that the State enrolled militia are unwilling to control that State and that the Federal troops can be detached for other service. The announcement is therefore made that the enrolled militia will not be disbanded at present.

An insurrection among the slave population was expected in Franklin county on the 1st, and troops were sent out to guard against the possibility of any such outbreak.

Among the Confederate officers killed at Prairie Grove, was Lieut. Col. Chappel, of St. Louis, county. He belonged to Col. Stein's regiment.

On the 27th ult. there were 500 political prisoners in the Gratiot street prison, and 135 in Myrtle street.

Effects of Lincoln's Proclamation.

The Richmond Whig, of the 1st inst., says:—Moses, Fullum & Co. sold at their room, to-day, a large number of negroes, chiefly belonging to the estate of Sam'l Hardgrove, dec'd. One woman brought \$1,550; another \$2,500; two likely boys together, \$3,050; one man who is a rough blacksmith, brought \$2,550; three other men brought respectively, \$1,960; \$1,935; and \$1,820; the remainder, (men and boys) sold as follows: 4 between \$1,800 and \$1,900; 11 between \$1,700 and \$1,800; 5 between \$1,600 and \$1,700; 8 between \$1,500 and \$1,600; 2 between \$1,400 and \$1,500; 1 between \$1,300 and \$1,400; 3 between \$1,200 and \$1,300; 3 between \$1,000 and \$1,200; and 2 under \$1,000.—It will be seen that most of the negroes were sold at prices above \$1,500. This sale indicates that a decided advance in this description of property has been established.

Tory Outrages in Western North Carolina.

On Thursday night, 8th inst., a band of Tories from the mountains of East Tennessee and Laurel, N. C., attacked the village of Marshall, Madison county, N. C., taking the citizens prisoners, and robbing the whole town of whatever valuables were in it. They entered the dwelling of Col. Allen, of the 64th N. C. Regiment, (now in this city,) and with axes, broken open doors, chests, drawers, &c., and carried off all the money, clothing and other valuables in the house, destroying all the dishes and crockery and other furniture, and threatening the helpless children with death because their father was a rebel officer. They robbed several stores, destroyed a large amount of property, and after committing many other outrages, they left with the threat that their next raid would be on the Armory at Asheville, which they intended to sack and burn. They vowed that Gen. Polk, who is now on a visit to his family at Asheville, should never return by that route.

Capt. Peek, of the 64th, who was in Marshall, barely escaped, with his right arm shattered by a musket ball. On their return to the mountains they ravaged the whole country. For these facts we are indebted to Dr. Thompson and Lieut-Colonel Keith, of the 64th, who have just returned to this city.—Knoxville Register.

Negro Hiring.

The hiring of negroes has about closed for the season, and the prices paid for them have been almost fabulous. Field hands hired for from \$250 to \$275; factory hands \$200 to \$300; women \$150 to \$175. Anything that had wool instead of hair on its head, brought at the lowest \$150. One of the consequences of the high prices is, that many poor families, who have heretofore been able to keep one servant, find it impossible to bear the increased tax imposed upon them and will have to do without their accustomed help the present year. Another consequence will be that when the hirers come to wind up at the end of the year, after feeding and clothing and paying the hire of the negroes, they will find themselves at the "little end of the horn," in other words, "flat broke."—Lynchburg Republican.

Northern News.

Dispatches from Cairo the 7th says that Sherman fought his way within two miles of Vicksburg, fighting desperate in the extreme. Regiments and Brigades fighting hand to hand. The 4th Ohio lost 600.

Gen. Hanev with 1,500 men has been sent on a special mission. Gen. Hoffers is marching in the direction of Vicksburg.

The rebel force at Vicksburg is 65,000. Their entrenchments extended six miles from the city.

Sherman was attacked the 29th and driven back to his first line of defence, after taking the main battery and rifle pits, estimated at four to five thousand strong. Grant was at Holly Springs and did not reinforce Sherman. The Federal Gen. Agier was killed, and Morgan L. Smith was wounded.

Farragut and Porter's fleet was expected to co-operate with Sherman and McClernand.

Banks' army, divided in two columns, left on an independent expedition. Butler in a speech made in Philadelphia on the 8th attempted to justify the murder of Mumford, and said right or wrong, the act commended itself to his judgment.

The Herald says probably Butler will return to New Orleans, and Banks will push forward to the field. The Herald learns by an arrival from New Orleans that Banks has established his headquarters at Baton Rouge, and had ten thousand men in camps. More vessels of his expedition have arrived.

Butler was to have had a public reception in New York on the 8th.

A bill has passed Congress providing for the issue of ten millions of thirty year bonds, and emancipation in Missouri, the Government pledging the removal and colonization of freed slaves.

A Key West correspondent of the Herald learns that an Anglo rebel steamer, with a valuable cargo from Nassau, was captured on the 25th.

The Destruction of the Monitor.

The following despatch has been received at Yankee Navy Department:

"Hon. Secretary of War.—The Monitor, in tow of the Rhode Island, passed Hatteras Shoal Tuesday afternoon—the weather fine and promising. About 9 P. M. squally weather, and about 10 P. M. it blew hard. At 1:30 A. M., on Wednesday, the 31st, the Monitor having sprung a leak, went down. "Commodore Bankhead and the officers and crew behaved nobly and made every effort to save the vessel. The officers and crew of the Rhode Island did everything in their power to rescue the officers and men of the Monitor. Some twenty of the crew are missing whose names are given. The Rhode Island has just arrived."

Official Dispatch from Vicksburg.

Richmond, Jan. 10.—Official dispatch from Gen. Pemberton, dated Vicksburg the 8th says: From the latest information I am satisfied the enemy's transports have gone up the river. Only seven gunboats are between the mouth of the Yazoo river and Milliken's Bend.

Vicksburg is daily growing stronger.—We intend to hold it. (Signed,) J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

From the North.

Richmond, Jan. 12.—The Enquirer has Northern dates to the 10th. Dispatches from St. Louis indicate the probable capture of Springfield by the Confederate forces with a very large amount of army stores, arms, and ammunition.

Rosencrans has issued an order, that all captured Confederate officers be confined and held on rations until Jeff. Davis' recent proclamation is revoked.

Rosencrans' headquarters are ten miles beyond Murfreesboro'. (Gold in New York on the 9th was quoted at 138.

Heavy Penalty for Trading with Yankees.

The Arkansas Legislature has passed an act imposing a fine of not less than ten thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the penitentiary from five to ten years upon parties caught trading with the Yankees.

Richmond, Jan. 8.—The premium for gold has declined here to \$2. The previous quotation was \$2 25.

Richmond, Jan. 10.—A private dispatch from Gen. Pemberton says: We still hold Vicksburg, and will hold it. We are growing stronger every day. The enemy are apparently retreating.

Richmond, Jan. 11.—A report was in the city that Northern papers of the 8th state that Vallandigham made a speech favoring peace, but the later papers make no allusion to it. They admit a severe battle at Vicksburg, and that Sherman was forced to fall back before our forces, and say a bloody battle must ensue before that place can be captured.

The Washington Chronicle denounces Seymour's message as a lame argument in support of the opposition.

The Yankee House of Representatives postponed, until the 14th, a resolution for the cessation of hostilities.

From the Huntington (Ind.) Democrat, 5th ult.

Strong Resolutions Passed by the Democracy of Huntington County, Indiana.

The following resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, by the Convention, on the 6th inst. They have the ring of the genuine material. We commend them to the attention of other counties in the State:

Resolved: That we, the Democracy of Huntington County, in Mass Convention assembled, accept the late resolutions as the judgment of the intellectual manhood of the nation, in which the corrupt and tyrannical Administration has been arraigned, and by a just and righteous criticism exposed, and we deem it our duty to present the country in an unnecessary, unwholesome and ruinous war—for the many palpable and wicked violations of the Constitution and its most sacred guaranties, in the total disregard of the rights of personal liberty and private property—and in sympathy over our own race and foolish regard for a servile one—an audacious trampling upon the rights of our own citizens, with a humiliating subservience to every foreign demand.

Resolved: That it is due to the people that their expression at the ballot-box should be regarded; that by that expression the people have most emphatically said they were tired of this unwholesome war, and that the responsibility of the financial condition of the country, upon honorable adjustment of the issues involved in this calamitous civil war, as paramount to all other considerations, and that the issue of such settlement, we will look only to the welfare, peace and safety of the white race, without reference to the effect of the settlement may have upon the condition of the African.

Resolved: That it is due to the last payers of Indiana that they should know to what purpose their hard earnings have been applied, and that we recommend to the Legislature now about to assemble the propriety of instituting a strict inquiry by appropriate committees, into the financial conduct of all our State officers, and more especially that of the Governor, with reference to the prodigal appropriations made by that silly and corrupt Legislature of 1851.

Resolved: That we regret our present unhappy condition as a country, as well as their origin and surroundings, the responsibilities of their authors and the consequences to future generations, that we regard the restoration of peace to the subject inspire with a contempt for every thing of a deceitful or time-serving character, and impel us to speak frankly and make this our solemn declaration: that we have been weary of the fanaticism and peevishness of New England, our generation would not have witnessed the ghastly spectre of disunion; and were it not for the same causes still potent for evil, those difficulties could readily be removed. Therefore we desire, that we have exhausted every reasonable effort for the restoration of the Union as it was, should New England stand in the breach, we, as Western men, will consult Western interests and Western sympathies, and we forbid the great Mississippi Valley should ever be divided, and thereby rendered tributary to a ruinous system of Yankee intolerance, cupidity, class legislation. No! nor will we for one moment consent to surrender the rights of the people of the great West, to the rich commerce of her broad acres. No! The great Mississippi Valley, "one and forever one and inseparable." Then will we cheerfully say to New England, with all her cupidity, with all her meanness, fanaticism, and moral turpitude, we bid you good-by, remembering you only for the wrongs you have done us.

Resolved: That we reaffirm the following resolutions, adopted by us in County Convention in August, 1861:

- 1. That we to the liberties of the people and independence of the State, we most earnestly desire the perpetuation of the Union of the States, and we are firmly and unshakably convinced that this Union can only be preserved by the maintenance of the principles upon which it was founded—the voluntary consent of its members and a scrupulous observance of the rights of each other under the Constitution—and that "war is disunion."
- 2. That we have always accorded to others the right to criticize and freely comment upon the acts of public men, and we are determined to do so in the same manner, through the press or otherwise, and we claim the same privilege for ourselves, and will not be deterred by any man, any man, any man, at all times, from whatever source they may come, to abridge or interfere with such rights.
- 3. That tyranny and covardice are monsters of the same birth, and now, as ever, seek to entrench themselves behind the military, and that the keeping up of the arms, lately so wickedly and unconstitutionally, and now under the command of Abolitionists and unscrupulous adventurers, is inconsistent with the liberties of the people and already present the frightful proportions of a military dictatorship.
- 4. That we have no sympathy with the cause of Secession, and do not believe that in the election of Abraham Lincoln, to the Presidency—Abolitionists and sectionalists as he was known to be—the Confederate States had any just cause to withdraw from the Union. But the facts are so apparent that all patriotic, moral and sensible men must stand against the appeal of the unscrupulous party his Administration has inaugurated.—That perjury and usurpation characterize his public career; that neither written Constitution nor official acts afford any guarantee against the continuance of his administration, and that he has the wanton and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States in the suppression of the writ of Habeas corpus, in depriving citizens of liberty and property without due course of law—in the levy of an army and navy, and in raising an army, in providing and maintaining a navy—in giving a preference in commerce to the ports of one State over another—in the usurpation of the right of pardon and amnesty—in the destruction of the houses and homes of citizens—in the subjugation of the press—in the proscription of the telegraph—in the abridgment of the liberty of speech, and like wrongs and usurpations, we have witnessed the overthrow of constitutional liberty in America.
- 5. That we take pride in rendering a cordial support to our Government in the exercise of all its constitutional functions, without stopping to question their propriety, as at the burning and ballot-box, our loyalty to our Government shall never be prostituted to a syrenphant abolition.

Tullahoma.

Tullahoma, (inquisition now occurring by Gen. Regg's army, in Coffee Co. Tennessee, situated on Rock Co. and offers admirable means of defence. It is 81 miles from Nashville, and 32 Murfreesboro', and lies immediately between the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail where it is intersected by the McClville and Manchester Road. As a hub operations, and as a position of defence it offers great advantages.

A Visitor Reported.

The Mobile Register of Sunday says "A British war steamer is expected arrive in our bay to-day. The object here waiting to communicate with the British Consul, and to receive the latest news from the Alabama State debt due sign bond-holders. The amount is \$500 sterling, and is ready for payment."

Capt. Joseph G. Frazier.

SURVIVOR STEWART'S BRIG. Capt. JOSEPH GIBBS FRAZIER, of the 19th Tennessee Regiment, is so much his fall as the field, three miles of Murfreesboro' 11 o'clock on Wednesday, Dec. 31st, while leading his men on a charge. He was carried from the field by two men and brought home to his mother in Rhea by his little brother, where he was laid to the honors of war by the citizens. number of his friends were present. Capt. Frazier was a brave and generous an affectionate son and brother, a true core friend. He fell nobly discharging a duty which he knew his men would be a great loss to the cause, but his death was an irreparable loss to the loved ones at home.

SALT FOR SALE.

I HAVE ON CONSIGNMENT A sale, One Hundred Sacks of VIRGIN JOHN L. BRIG Jan 16, 1863—If—747

NOTICE.

To all Subject to Conscription OFFICE COMMISSARY OF CONSCRIPTION Knoxville, January 10th 1863. I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE OFFICE General to say that as soon as a conscription in the different counties have been made, the railroad, provost guards, commanding officers and conscripts, will receive orders to arrest all conscripts of conscript age, who cannot furnish a certificate of exemption from service by reason of having furnished in the army, or a detailed employment in the government service. Hereafter all certificates of exemption by enrolling officers will be sent to me. All claims to exemption must be made to the enrolling officer of who will refer the application, with the certificate, to me. All persons who may be arrested to rendezvous in the county to which they are conscripted, will be tried for desertion. Certificate of exemption on conscription will be signed by the examiners B. D. BLAKE, Lt. Col. Commandant of the 19th Tennessee papers copy. Jan 16, 1863—1m—747

FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL MY PROPERTY in the town of Calhoun, Meigs Co., on the East Tennessee and Knoxville. The buildings consist of a Residence; one large Office, with two finished, and all necessary out-buildings are in fine condition, with a full falling well in the yard, and all the most desirable property in our soil. Also, I will sell the Furniture and the contents of the rooms. Any one wishing to buy said property may call on Calhoun, Tenn. J. M. Jan 16, 1863—3m—747

MIDDLE CREEK AC

THIS INSTITUTION, was organized by P. Hays, will commence on Monday 1863. Rates of Tuition First Class—Spelling, Reading a Second Class—Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography Third Class—Mathematics, Natural History, and Logic, &c. Contingent fees, in advance. Boarding, per week—washing extra—good houses convenient by order of the Board. MONT. KEY Jan 16, 1863—3m—747

\$390 REWARD

THE FOLLOWING PERS as a Conscrip in the 5th McMinis county, Tennessee, has as required by law: JOHN B. HOYD, 33 years dark complexion, dark eyes, 4 born in McMinis county, Tenn Nov. 24th, 1862. JAMES K. HOYD, 18 yrs 6 months high, dark complexion, hair, farmer; born in McMinis County Nov. 24th, 1862. "GROVE W. BURN, 34 yrs 6 months high, fair complexion, farmer; born in Sevier county, Tenn. 21st, 1862. HUGH L. BURN, 29 years 6 high, dark complexion, hair, farmer; born in Sevier county, Tenn. 21st, 1862. HARRISON B. BURN, 2 inches high, fair complexion, 1 farmer; born in McMinis county, Tenn. 21st, 1862. OTHO S. BURN, 23 years 6 high, dark complexion, brown hair; born in Sevier county, Tenn. 21st, 1862. SAMUEL C. BURN, 37

TERMS:
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR;
 Four Months, - - - - \$1.00
 Eight Months, - - - - 2.00
 Payable in Advance.

No attention paid to orders for the paper unless accompanied by the Cash.
 Advertisements will be charged \$1.50 per square of 10 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.
 Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.
 For announcing the names of candidates for Office, &c., Cash.
 Obituary notices over 12 lines, charged at regular advertising rates.
 All communications intended to promote the private and interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or Individuals, will be charged as advertisements.
 Joe Wang, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circulars, Cards, Blanks, Handbills, &c., will be executed in good style and on reasonable terms.
 All advertisements to the Proprietor, will be promptly attended to.
 No communications inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

The Post.

Athens, Friday, January 16, 1863.

France and the Confederacy.
 A dispatch from Petersburg says the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 7th is received. It contains no general news of importance. The Paris correspondent of the Commercial, under date of December 15th, says there is no doubt of a secret league between Sidel and the French Government; Sidel being naturally interested in affairs in New Orleans, where his property has been confiscated; and the French Government looks upon Louisiana as almost a French province.
 The arrival of the French fleet at New Orleans, was received with great joy by Southerners, and official journals announce the fact in terms which would have been offensive to any other Government but the United States. They say, although indications for the movement are that while better feeling is growing up towards us in England, the contrary is true of France.

New York.

Wool has succeeded Gov. Morgan in command of the Department in New York.
 Gov. Seymour was inaugurated at Albany, N. Y., on the 2d inst. After taking the oath he made a brief speech, in the course of which he said the most strict injunction of the Constitution is, that the Governor shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and so help me God, they shall be.
 The loss of the Monitor is confirmed. A dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy says the Monitor in tow of the Rhode Island passed Hatteras Shoals on Tuesday afternoon at 1.30. On Wednesday, 31st, the Monitor having sprung a leak went down during a blow. Twenty lives were lost.
 The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date of the 3d, says: It is rumored that Lincoln is about to take the field in person in Virginia. The Herald says, Lincoln's proclamation is the last card of the Jacobins, and will determine the success or the failure of the administration, with chances heavily against success. He says it is impracticable, unwise, ill-timed, and full of mischief.

From Mississippi.

We hope the following is true:
 Mobile, Jan. 7.—A special to the Advertiser & Register from Grenada the 6th, says an army of Gen. Forrest's has arrived, bringing reports of the capture of Trenton, Union City, and Humboldt, with over two thousand prisoners, two cannon and large amounts of commissary stores.
 The attack on Jackson was a feat to cover their operations. The railroad is destroyed from Jackson to Columbus.

From Texas.

Mobile, Jan. 8.—The New Orleans Delta, of the 6th has been received at Ponchartroula. It contains the following:
 About two o'clock on New Year's morning four rebel gunboats came down Buffalo Bayou into Galveston Bay, and ran alongside of the steamer Harriet Lane—one on each side. Texas sharpshooters then commenced an assault on her, and soon succeeded in killing all the gunners, and Capt. Wayne Wright. The assailants then boarded her after a desperate struggle, and captured her. The rebel gunboats were lined and fortified with cotton after the manner of boats in New Orleans, known as the Montgomery fleet. The Westfield, Under Commodore

Another Northern Account.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Nashville the 2d inst., says: "I have just arrived from the battle on Stone river, near Murfreesboro'. It has raged with unremitting fury two days, and at last report was not yet decided; although we had the best of it. On the first the battle had opened on our right and continued with alarming rapidity, extending to the center. Gen. Rosecrans while galloping in the front of Crittenden's left, with his staff was obliged to retire fully a mile, when they again disputed passage; Crittenden's corps checking our advance and completely stopping down our troops. The scene at this point was magnificently terrible; the rebels deploying right and left and bringing up their batteries in fine style. Shell and shot fell like hail. Between five and six o'clock, the enemy, apparently exhausted by his rapid assault, took up a position not assailable without abundant artillery, and the fire on both sides was silenced by darkness; the battle having raged eleven hours.
 Casualties among the officers are extremely heavy. The rebels were commanded by Joe. Johnston."

LATEST FROM THE FIELD.

QUARTER PAST ELEVEN, A. M.—It is reported that the whole rebel army have evacuated Murfreesboro', taking off with them all their prisoners, stores, &c., and falling back towards Shelbyville. Reports say the rebels are destroying our wagon trains on the Murfreesboro' Turnpike.
 The Herald, with additional casualties, is received. It says the following officers are killed: Col. Stern, McKee, Almond, Roberts, Walker, Harrington and Johnston. The Herald's Louisville correspondent, writing on the 1st, says: "Our city and State is again in excitement about the rumored approach of insolent invaders. The notorious John Morgan, who is again in the centre of our State, is heralded as a full grown Major General, commanding a Division. He has taken possession of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad between Bowling Green and Mumfordsville, cutting off all communications with the army of Nashville."
 The correspondent says the local press, as usual, predict that Morgan is getting in a trap, and his whole force will be killed; but having heard the story so often, he does not place any confidence in it, and regards the successful raids into Kentucky by Morgan, and successive failures of the Federal army in Virginia as necessary evils, that must be borne with as leniently as possible.

Virginia.

The Virginia House of Delegates met on the 7th. Gov. Letcher's message was received and read. We annex its chief points:
 The Governor says it will be a matter of arrangement for alterations that a Government as great and noble as ours would not have been sacrificed to the full spirit of wild and reckless fanaticism—that a large portion of the people should be so thoughtless and reckless as to make war upon a minority, and drive them into revolution for their defense and preservation. But however this may be, it is certain that the Union is dissolved, and equally certain we can never again be united; and the man who proclaims the doctrine of re-construction, is a traitor, and deserves a traitor's doom.
 In reference to the admission of forty-five counties of Virginia as a State by the Federal Congress, the Governor says it clearly indicates that the North no longer entertains hopes of subjugating the South. He says:
 "I cannot suppose, that in any treaty of peace that may be agreed upon, Virginia will ever recognize this division of her territory, or ever assent to a treaty that will strip her of any portion of her domain. Whatever settlement may be made, Virginia will never give up one foot of her territory."
 He advises the toleration of charitable feelings, and harmony and concord among the States of the Confederacy.
 Extortioners he says are associated, in the word of God, with idolaters, the covetous, thieves, drunkards, etc., and makes action on the part of the General Assembly indispensable to put down these mercenaries and punish extortion as crime.
 Maj. Gen. Floyd and State Line are complimented by the Governor for valuable services. In reference to prisoners captured by Floyd, he says, "Eight will be held as hostages for the gallant Zerkow, who has been in confinement since July, 1862."
 East Tennessee.

The Richmond Examiner has an article upon East Tennessee and its Resources, from which we take the following:
 The intelligent men in the South are at length beginning to appreciate the beauties and excellences of this delightful country. The copper mines from which

The 10th Tennessee.

The Chattanooga Rebel contains the following list of casualties in the 10th Tennessee Regiment, Col. F. M. Walker, commanding, at the battle of Murfreesboro', Dec. 31st, 1862—

- Maj. R. A. Jarnagin, severely wounded.
- Co. A—Capt. Don't A. Kennedy, commanding. Killed—privates, J. M. McCall, D. M. Chittenden, Wm. Berkot, Wm. Severy, C. Cowen, Henry Gray, Jas. Pennington, Jno. M. Cox, Corp. G. W. Brown, J. M. Smith, John W. W. J. M. Sney, Wm. Cook, J. H. Warner, 5th Sergt. B. F. Rowe, color Sergeant Lewis Rowe.
- Co. B—Lt. L. H. Hammon, commanding.—Killed—4th Sergt. S. K. Aiken, private Sam Foster. Wounded—2d Sergt. F. M. Stevenc, privates, C. F. Gaba, John Hampton, John Hunt, E. R. King, Sam Penning, Thos. Thompson, James Davidson, J. J. Carter, 1st Lieut. Hammon, slightly wounded.
- Co. C—Lt. M. J. Miles, commanding.—Wounded—1st Lt. M. J. Miles, 2d Sergt. E. D. Gray, privates, A. S. Egan, Jno. L. Easterly (since died), Corp. J. M. Gaba, Sergt. G. A. Wm. Hawley, S. M. Hamilton, Wm. King, F. M. Barnett, Jas. Roberts, J. R. Smith, Wm. B. Smith, Michael Yarkly, Geller.
- Co. D—Capt. J. G. Frazer, commanding. Killed—Capt. J. G. Frazer, Wounded—Privates, Wm. Ray, S. J. Carson, Jno. Mitchell, Jno. Bratcher, W. D. Loftus, R. W. Colville, Jasper McClaring.
- Co. E—Capt. Wm. Luckey, commanding. Killed—1st Lt. S. C. Abernathy, privates E. E. Barnes, Harvey Swan, Wounded—4th Corp. N. P. Kincaid, privates, John H. Caustin, C. F. Kincaid, Wm. Vestal, F. R. Morring, 2d Lt. B. A. Walker.
- Co. F—Capt. J. H. Hannah, commanding. Killed—Sergt. P. B. Williams, privates Jas. McKinnis, A. J. Ellison, Wounded—1st Lt. J. M. Sims, slightly, privates, A. Shelton mortally, H. McKinnis, H. Martin, W. V. Weaver, G. W. Helton, G. W. Howard, G. W. Hannaco, Jas. Carroll, J. C. Burnett, S. W. Dunnsnoe, E. P. Dunnsnoe, Jas. Patterson, David Shell, A. V. Hannah, J. H. McLaughlin.
- Co. G—1st Lt. K. A. Blair, commanding. Killed—Privates R. Hamilton, Jno. Berger, Wounded—Sergt. W. T. Thomas, privates Wm. Bond, W. V. Crussel, E. S. Ford, Alf Ford, F. V. Ford, Jas. Hillton, John Hillton, Simon H. Dyer, Elijah Hirschberger, Henry Phillips, D. R. Miller, R. Russell, John A. Tipton, W. R. Rieck.
- Company H—McKinnis county—Capt. Paul McDermott, Killed: John. Andy Stansberry, Thomas Smith, Wounded: Lieut. Frank Hatz, badly in hip; Wm. Lane, in ankle; Wm. Archer, left leg broke below knee; Wm. Bradford, in right side, had but w. l. recover; Rufus Staples, shoulder, severely; Thomas M. Adams, right arm, badly wounded; R. C. Conke, arm, not severe; Wash. Grogan, shoulder, slight; James Strange, in hand; John Baskett, arm; Wash. Grizzle, slight, Henry Metcalfe.
- Co. I—1st Lt. John E. Wooding, commanding. Wounded—3d Lt. Wm. H. De, 4th Corp. W. J. P. Grogan; private James W. Brady.
- Co. K—1st Lt. J. H. Hoffmaster, commanding. Killed—Privates, E. W. Marshall, E. Walker, O. B. Christian, A. White, Wounded—2d Lt. W. R. Miller, 3d Sergt. J. T. Hoffmaster, privates U. Anderson, T. Gibson, J. C. Fudge, Chas. Miller, J. C. Carmack, J. P. Miller, W. H. Jones, Wm. Wax, E. Johnson, L. Christian, 2d Sergt. G. N. Richardson, 4th Sergt. J. M. Kyle, 1st Corp. A. Gilbert, private A. K. McCarley, W. Fletcher, T. Davis, J. D. McCarley, Jas. Britton, A. Christian, J. W. Sells.

Total wounded, 114; killed, 22; total loss, 136.

The Eastern and Western States.

There are certain antipathies existing between these two sections which are not very favorable to a close union. In consideration of these antipathies, a Rhode Island editor says: "Our belief is, that New England alone will be left out in the cold. We said, years ago, that if separation came, a new Confederacy would follow, and that it would not embrace New England. We have not changed our belief on this point. Indeed it is every day strengthened; and we entertain no doubt that the West itself would object to our company if it should be offered."

A Repentant Yankee.

An Ohio paper gives an account of the suicide of a man named David Lamb, who recently cut his throat with a razor in consequence of his conviction that the political course he had pursued was one of the causes of the present war. He had voted with the radical abolition party, and aided, as he supposed, in bringing the country into trouble. The weight of this crime so pressed upon his conscience, that he was constrained, like Judas, to take his own life. It would be an incalculable blessing to the world if a few thousand of that pestiferous party could become conscience-stricken as to induce them to go out and hang themselves. We fear, however, that the good example of this repentant Lamb will not be generally followed by his co-laborers in crime.

Another Scheme for Peace.

Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith" of Massachusetts, has turned politician, and is out in an article published by one of the New York papers reviving an old project of his as a peace measure, looking to the establishment of a national union embracing the whole of North America. He thinks that the Federal and Confederate portions of the old Union, together with Mexico and Canada, could be consolidated in a new structure, allowing to each part an independent Congress, with other prerogatives of a separate nationality, but with no right to enter into any special relationship with foreign powers, or to adopt any measure infringing joint articles under which the association might be effected, or, as he calls it, "the constitution of the United States of North America." Each republic, he proposes, should enjoy its own laws and institutions, and be mutually separate from each other as now, except in such matters as might be delegated to the nation's Union; that there should be a federal diet to make and execute treaties and conventions with foreign powers; that all the coast fortifications would be considered common defenses; that revenue should be obtained by duties on all foreign importations—the same amount at New York as in New Orleans, Vera Cruz and Montreal; that internal customs should be abolished and forever prohibited, and free trade be established all over the continent, and other details are gone into of a similar character. His letter is published in several of the Northern journals unaccompanied by a word of comment.

The Yankees and the Beef Trade.

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph says: Thus far the intercourse of the Abolitionists with our people seems to be confined to trading for beef. They have generally come ashore and taken the beef they wanted, when some of our military boys almost always happen along and take the pay. The tariff established is two abolitionists for one beef. Sometimes they go off without paying, but our military boys are sure to make it up in the next trade. So far the number of beefs taken has been about thirty. We have given in payment about twenty five. Abolitionists, and there have been fifty killed and wounded. To be sure beef rattle are valuable, but we have plenty of them, and if our visitors are satisfied, we cannot complain. An old friend of ours, who hasn't a good use of language, always "tries to extend his hospitality (hospitality) to all his friends." When they come he likes to treat them in a "suitable manner. That's just about the way the Texans are treating their beef-trading friends, and among the rest. Two for one is the tariff. Boys, don't fall for it. Let them have all the beef they want, but make the abolitionists pay for every one they get.

Sick of Abolition Rule.

"History is philosophy teaching by example," is the text upon which the Cincinnati Inquirer reviews the principal events in American history for the last two years. The article charges all the troubles that have befallen the country to the Abolition party, and concludes:
 "Shall we continue travelling on in the policy which the Abolition leaders have marked out? Shall we longer continue to be deluded by their hopes and predictions? Is it not high time that we should dissent from the popular humbug of the programme that is before us? We have been going it blind long enough. We have shut our eyes too long upon the errors and abuses of the men in authority. Is there any reason to believe that we shall reach a successful consummation until there is a change in our national policy? To have been wise and thoughtful, and prudent and patriotic, to have dissented from the popular humbug of the programme, has been to incur the appellation of 'traitor,' from partisans, who, before God, we religiously believe to have been the authors—the main authors—of our national troubles. The sooner we repudiate the philosophy and ideas of these Abolition leaders—the sooner we reject them totally—the sooner we retrieve our steps the better for the country, and the sooner will our eyes be gladdened by peace and unity in the land."

Salt.

A western editor says the talk of "sowing Southern cities with salt" is rhetoric of humbug. Salt is worth \$80 a sack in Dixie, and to sow ruins with a material so costly would be as extravagant as to fertilize a city with cotton at \$200 per bale.

Resigned.

Smith, Lincoln's Secretary of the Interior, has resigned, and gone home.—So says a dispatch from Washington.

Massa Greeley.

Horace Greeley has been summoned to

To the Public.

I regret exceedingly to be at damage done to the East Tennessee Railroad by the rec of the enemy's cavalry will shipment of salt being made for the use of the people of Upon this subject I have following from the President Office East Tenn. & V Knoxville, Jan'

Dear Sir:—In reply to you will state that it will require days to reconstruct the destroyed on this Road, an running order. We expect bridge across the Watauga thirty days, when we will running from either end of the Holston.
 We cannot undertake to report and be responsible for both bridges are reinstated.

We are now pressed with freights which take priority, and we cannot privity that any salt can be our Road till it is restored. The necessities of the aspect to salt, and will our power to facilitate its and delivery.
 Very respectfully
 (Signed) Jno. I

Large Shipment of at Liverpool

About eight days ago steamer, the Nicolai I quietly slipped out of where she had been long packed in cases, and ste Sloynes, where she lay for wolved in the dense She was evidently bound in the West Indies. At (which had more than name and engaged in sh before, in order to allay out of the Mercury dur with upwards of six hundred material on board, and the Atlantic. Where, likely to be captured, I first rate sailing position the Nicolai I. Lay Dock her boilers were hydraulic power, in what pressure they could was perfectly satisfactory probability she will get on, whether she be I has been chartered material and resource and to none in the k Mercury, Nov. 22.

Anecdote of

The Richmond ex Charleston Mercury gives anecdote of Stonewall after the battle of Freder

On Sunday night a f wall, invited to share about 11, and wrapped blankets. At 1 o'clock and just as he was, I let, was snoring in 15 more had rolled his blankets. After a h friend managed to get to keep him from five minutes.—and s son, who sprang up d every particle of rei door of his tent, and naturalness. He called name—the same who k is going to come off t master's prayers—an over him two large which had been stanc air. This done, he r rolled himself dry a lanned his new stiff attend to the dispos fully expecting the daybreak. It was three; about 7 o'clock his friend, and tol breakfast, the Yanke

The Nashville

Morgan was in ou against his usual h He was recomme settlement in front e was separated from ing upon some of o ed cavalry who had i his own party. Th they supposed the J Morgan, who was in e would see the tickets were green. That's all. Morgan fresboro', and I les tiv that our nickete