

**MARRIED.**  
On the morning of the 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. R. N. Taylor in Chapel Hill, N. C., by Rev. Mr. Wilson, Capt. T. CLANCY EVANS, of the 13th Reg. N. C. Troops, and Editor of the Milton Chronicle, to Miss F. AUGUSTA STEVENSON, late of Newbern.

On the morning of the 24th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, in Guilford county, N. C., by Rev. Mr. Hughes, Mr. C. A. PATTERSON and Miss LIZZIE, daughter of George Foster, Esq.

June 10th, 1863, JAMES M. CLARK from a wound received in the battle at Chancellorsville. Aged 26 years and 1 month.

In Guilford, on the 23d ultimo, by J. W. Patterson, Esq., Mr. TANDY MATTHEW, of Forsyth, and Miss SALLIE KERNER, of Guilford.

**DIED.**  
At the residence of her father in Chatham, on the 20th ult., MARY WILSON, daughter of M. M. and Alpha Alston, aged 7 months.

**Insurance Office.**  
GREENSBORO, N. C. 25th Dec. 1863.  
The annual meeting of this company will take place in the office of the Secretary on Tuesday, 26th January 1864. A full attendance is earnestly requested at 2 o'clock, P. M.

82-4w  
PETER ADAMS, Secretary.

**Piano for Sale.**—A very handsome Rosewood Piano, nearly new, made by Gable & Co. Baltimore. Has been built little used. Apply to Dr. T. F. COYLE, Madison, N. C.

**Salt!** Salt! I will distribute salt at cost, to soldiers' families and the poor, on Saturday of every week during the winter.

All persons having on hand county sacks will return them to me.

82-4w  
JED H. LINDSAY, Chmn.

**Mule stolen.**—On Friday night last, the 1st instant, a sorrel mule, 2 years old, medium size, in fine good order, was stolen from my stable in Hillsdale, in Guilford county, N. C. On the same night a suspicious character was seen riding between my house and Bruce's Cross Roads. On arriving at the Cross Roads he commenced trading and trafficking with some negroes, cheating one out of a pair of socks. He afterwards inquired for a direction to Greensboro, whence he said he should travel by railroad. He passed himself off as a soldier. The presumption is, that he had my mule, and on arriving at Greensboro, or more probably some other point on the railroad, he sold it or turned it loose. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the mule to me, near Hillsdale, N. C., where any information concerning it may be addressed. I would also state that the sides of the mule are rubbed by harness.

82-1w  
G. W. BROWN, Janr

**Q. M. OFFICE, GREENSBORO, N. C.**  
December 30th, 1863.  
Strayed on the 17th inst. a large black stud mule, with the C. S. brand on his left shoulder, at the time of leaving the Government stables had a leather strap around his neck and was in front. The finder of this animal will have all his expenses paid and be suitably rewarded by returning him to this post.

82-4w  
S. R. CHISMAN, Major and Q. M.

**Residence for Sale.**—In the town of Madison, N. C. The lot contains six acres, well improved, a large and comfortable dwelling with six rooms, a nice office in the yard, good kitchen, negro house, well of water, ice house, stable, &c. It is a good location for a physician, teacher and free from any probability of danger from the enemy. Unless sold privately, will be offered for sale publicly on the 1st of February.

At the same time will be sold a good assortment of desirable furniture.

Terms Cash. Address Dr. T. F. COYLE, Madison, N. C.

82-3w  
Q. M. OFFICE, GREENSBORO, N. C. December 30th, 1863.

**Wanted Immediately** for Government work at this post, 100 WAGON MAKERS, 100 BLACKSMITHS, and 100 LABORERS, to whom liberal wages will be paid, and rations furnished. Application should be made at once.

82-4w  
S. R. CHISMAN, Major and Q. M.

**List of Letters** remaining in the Post Office at High Point, N. C., January 1st, 1864.

Isaac Berry, W. J. Bishop, S. George H. Brown, 2. N. M. Crow, Mrs. E. Collins, Calvin Cappe, Mary Coleman.

Doct H. W. Dorsett, Miss Annie R. Davis, 2. Miss Lizzie Elliott, Miss Mary Elliott.

Mrs. Elmore Ferrel, W. S. Fowler.

George Grier, Julius Gordon, Mrs. Susan Gray.

William J. Hall, Emily A. Hunt, Miss S. A. Hedgecock, W. Horton.

John King.

James F. Laycock.

A. H. McMillen, James A. McKee, J. McCarter, J. McGowan.

John Oakley.

John W. Reads.

Mrs. Virginia Smoot, J. L. Scott, Mrs. Emily Shields.

Mrs. John Wright, J. M. Webb, D. W. Wagoner, M. Watts, Mr. Williams.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

82-1w  
J. Q. PITTS, P. M.

**Notice.**—Having determined to remove to another county, I now propose to sell on the 14th of January, 1864, the following property to wit: Mules, cattle 10 Head of sheep, 50 Hogs, some fine Essex Pigs, new Case Mill, 2 or 3 Waggons, 2 Buggies, 1 Rockaway, 2 good sets of Blacksmith tools, a No. 1 Straw Cutter, 1 Threshing and Horse power, a quantity of salt made 2 years ago, 6 Fat Hogs, 20 or 25 Barrels of Corn, 70 or 80 Bushels of Wheat, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Shucks and Straw.

Also, a tract of land, containing 130 or 140 acres, mostly wood land, the cleared being mostly fresh cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Tobacco, &c.

Also, a general assortment of Household and Kitchen furniture, a good assortment of farming tools and many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms, note and good security for 6 months or cash in Confederate funds at the option of the purchaser.

82-2w  
B. N. SMITH.

**List of Letters** remaining in the Post Office at Greensboro, N. C., January 6th, 1864.

J. Allen, Thomas H. Allen, Sergt David Alexander.

Miss Amelia C. Bowman, Miss Ann Brown, Mrs. Lewis C. Bonn, Joseph Benton, D. W. Bell, 2. O. M. Barkley, J. S. Badger, Miss Isabelle Brown, Capt. G. B. Burns, Miss Sarah B. Bradford, M. B. Bobbans, Col. H. B. Browder.

Miss Fannie G. Collins, Mrs. J. H. Cummins, Miss Martha Cone, John C. Clark, Miss Laura J. Coyle, L. B. Carman, W. C. Cook, Mrs. Patty Chappell.

John Deans, care Capt T. F. Sikes, 7th Ga., M. Davis.

O. G. Ford, Mrs. Eliza Field, Mrs. E. C. Fulton, Miss Temple Fogman.

E. C. Gates, Lewis Green, Dr. H. A. Gilmer.

B. F. Haington, Dentist, Messrs N. C. Harris & Co. John W. Holton, Jerry Hughes, Mentius Hardie, Jesse H. Hardy, Dr. W. H. Howston, Moses Hutchins, M. C. Helderby.

Miss Elizabeth B. Johnson, J. M. Jones, Wm. P. Jones.

Revd W. C. Kennett, 4.

Mrs. Kessy Lettice, Wm. Lindsay, Dr. Samuel Longley, D. S. Lint, Abby Leonard.

Miss Kate Martin, H. C. McGowan.

Mrs. Malinda Newel.

Mrs. H. Ozment.

Revd R. Pyley, 2 Mrs. Celia Poodin, Green Parson, B. Powell, A. J. Powell, F. M. Powell.

Newton Robeson, J. L. Ross.

Albert Spilvin & Co., Ellis C. Stacey, Amos Scott, Nat. Seales, Revd Henry Safford, Mrs. E. Staulny, M. F. Safford, Miss V. O. Seymour, I. Book, S. M. Simpson, Capt Sharp, Master President, P. N. R. R.

B. R. Webster, Horace B. Wolf, John Wright, L. J. Whitener, 2 A. D. Ward.

George W. Tarborough, P. L. Young.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.

82-1w  
J. E. THOM, P. M.

**English Leather.**  
30 Doz. English CALF AND KIP SKINS, a recent importation by the Advance, offered in exchange for upper leather suitable for army shoes.

Terms of exchange, market value.

82-3w  
JAS. SILKMAN, A. Q. M., Greensboro, N. C.  
Charlotte Bulletin please copy daily 1 week, and Salisbury Watchman 2 weeks.

# THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

VOL. XXV. No. 1,282.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1864.

**APOLGEOIC.**—We dislike to issue the Patriot on a half sheet at any time, and certainly none the less on the beginning of the new year. But sickness among a limited force of printers renders it necessary, and perhaps such may be the case next week—though we shall struggle against it.

**DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE CITIZEN.**—Mr. Francis A. Garrett one of our most estimable citizens died at his residence in this place on Sunday morning last, at the age of 45 years.

**GEN. MORGAN.**—This distinguished Confederate officer passed through this place on the 24th ultimo, en route to Danville, Va., where his wife has been residing for some months past. He was expected in Richmond on Tuesday evening, where a public reception awaits him. Capt. Hines, who planned the mode of escaping from the Ohio Penitentiary, we are sorry to learn, was captured in Tennessee and was not many steps from Gen. Morgan at the time. The General saved himself by concealing himself in the woods near the road. He says most positively that they received no aid whatever from any one outside the Penitentiary, and as to the dispatch from Toronto, announcing his arrival there, he attributes it to mere luck, and owes his final escape to the prayers of his wife in his behalf.

**THE PRISONERS OF THE 6TH REGIMENT.**  
Mr. Editor:—My son, Capt. J. Calder Turner, of the Sixth N. C. Regiment, now a prisoner at Johnson's Island, desires me to say to the friends of his company that his men were all taken and are well and unharmed, except Sergt. J. W. Williams, killed, and Corporal M. H. Irwin and privates S. L. Strader and R. J. Blakely, missing. I believe the officers are at Johnson's Island and the privates at Point Lookout. Respectfully,  
JAMES C. TURNER.

**TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.**  
At a meeting of the Choir of the Methodist Church in Greensboro, on Monday evening, January 4th, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas Bro. FRANCIS A. GARRETT has been for many years a faithful and untiring member of this Choir; and whereas God, in his all-wise Providence, has taken our Brother, as we trust, to the enjoyment of "the rest that remains to the people of God," and whereas by this dispensation our hearts are deeply troubled,

Therefore we, the Choir of the Methodist Church in Greensboro, do

Resolve That in the death of Bro. Garrett we have lost a most active, faithful and obliging member, who, in all his intercourse with us manifested the spirit that should always characterize the gentleman and Christian.

Resolved, That this affliction not only deprives us of a most efficient member, but bereaves our church of one of her most useful members and leaders.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted family of the deceased, and pray that the sustaining grace of God may be given them in this time of trial.

Resolved, That we request the publication of this Tribute of Respect in the Greensboro Patriot, Way of the World, Weekly Message, Watchman and Harbinger and Christian Advocate.

WM. E. EDWARDS, Com.  
J. R. COLE, Secy.

W. S. D. MATTHEWS, Secretary.

From the Richmond Whig.

**A GENERAL CONSCRIPTION.**

The question of the finances having been turned over for the present to the consideration of a special committee, the attention of Congress has been occupied for some days past upon the efficiency of the army. The act admitting substitutes into service was repealed with the utmost expedition. A bill setting aside all contracts with the principal, whose substitute has been received, and conscribing him also into service has passed the House with precipitation and almost unanimity, and there is but little reason to doubt will be rushed through the Senate. A more sweeping conscription, embracing all able-bodied men of all ages and classes, with various modifications, has also been proposed. A frenzy for the moment seems to possess both the Administrative and Legislative branches of the Government upon the subject of swelling the muster rolls of our armies. When comes this frantic infatuation? Is it a symptom of p. n. c. of irredemption bordering on despair? Are we reduced to the necessity of making such an exhibition to our enemies and to the world, in resorting to such desperate measures, unparalleled in the history of wars? Is it one of the protean forms of demagoguery that has bewitched our civil leaders? The "quality of every man is" ergo, "all must go to the field." Is not our war based on the principle and fact, which all history has demonstrated as a truth—the inequality of man—for policy we say of rates? Or is it the scheme of the designing and the aspiring? This subject demands the earnest, the cautious, the most deliberate consideration and circumspection of Congress.

That every man should contribute equally of his means and services to the country; and that all should go into the field who can not better serve the cause in some other way, is a proposition broad enough to meet the approbation of every one. Who is to decide the merits of each individual case as to his appropriate sphere to discharge this duty? Can a corps of irresponsible clerks assembled at the capital, exposed to the influences of favoritisms and of corruption, decide these cases for all parts of the country better than the representatives of each section? Shall the tenure of the "detail" be dependent upon the subservience, apocryphancy, the obsequiousness of the recipient to this central court, instead of upon his merits? Does the pow-

er "to raise armies" imply armies for the field; or does it include armies of mechanics, farmers, doctors, preachers, and all the various callings of purely the domestic economy of the country? And are all of these throughout the extent of our country to be passed upon by some adventurer of a clerk—a Jew, a foreigner, perhaps a Yankee, or a renegade from the field—instead of the responsible representative of the people? We have heretofore given our views fully upon the substitute question. We see it stated by one of our city contemporaries that many interested parties have employed counsel, should the Senate pass the bill before them, to test whether it is an unwarrantable and unconstitutional breach of faith. Such we regard it.

Adam Smith thinks that a country purely agricultural may at certain seasons furnish for war one-fifth, or even in case of necessity one-fourth of its entire population. But a commercial or manufacturing nation would be unable to furnish anything like as numerous a military force. In these relative characteristics our country enjoys a vast advantage over the enemy. But is the case of necessity so strongly now before us as to call for our utmost efforts, and be kept up for an indefinite period, perhaps for years? Why are there now 200,000 stragglers from our armies? Why has it occurred that over sixty per centum of the men on the muster roll have, in one instance at least, been absent in emergencies? Whose fault is it? Why not bring these back instead of violating contracts, or conscribing classes that never before were called into war? depopulating a slave-owning people, with slaves already pretty thoroughly demoralized? Why extend the age so as to take in those unequal to the hardships of war? At the beginning of the French Revolution the citizen soldiery were called out for the national defence. "But these three millions of national guards," says Jomini, "were useless for reinforcing the army, and utterly incapable of defending their own firesides." Washington, in his letters to Congress, opposed sweeping requisitions of men for service. "unless in cases of extraordinary emergency, such as could not be expected in the common course of events." That the saving in the articles of clothing, provisions and a thousand other things "would amply support a large army, which, well officered, would be daily improving, instead of continuing a destructive, expensive and disorderly mob." Frederick the Great of Prussia, with a population of five millions, successfully opposed a league of one hundred millions. Yet but one twentieth of his population was on the muster rolls during the terrible Seven Years' War. At its close Prussia was wealthier than when the war commenced, and from that period dates its growth and prosperity, which has long placed it among the first nations of the earth.

Besides the incalculable injuries that would in every way result from wholesale conscription, the agricultural interests of the country would be wholly neglected. Negroes left to themselves will not make even a support for themselves. The next year would be one truly of famine. Already we are experiencing the trials of scanty provisions. The greatest suffering felt in our army is from this cause. The want of food with their families at home is the cause of over half the desertions. It would be a good policy now to detail every skillful farmer and overseer from the ranks and put them to raising provisions. Why not in this general conscription go to the full extent, and take slaves to entrench and fortify our camps? Do our soldiers now do it? The Yankees take Chattanooga, and in five days make it impregnable. We take Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, hold them for weeks, and although positions infinitely stronger than those of the enemy, there being no negroes there to handle, epaulettes, our Generals surrender them at the first assault. Can a people be a military people, or have any solid claim to the name, whose armies require slaves, negroes from the cornfields to entrench them? Roman armies went over the world and conquered it; throwing up an impregnable and complete camp at the end of every day's march. The muster rolls of their consular armies were less than twenty thousand men, less than half of whom were Romans, each man carrying from fifty to eighty pounds on his back, and marching from twenty to thirty, and often many more miles a day.

Congress cannot act with too much deliberation on these measures. A refined sense of honor and a fervent spirit of liberty are the characteristics of our Southern people. In our dealings abroad we have endeavored to preserve unquestioned our claim to these sentiments. Shall they be disregarded in our dealings at home? Shall we all our Treasury by force? and the first step toward adding to the army by fraud? Shall we commence by repudiating the debt of the ore, and denying contracts with exemptions from the other? Where will such a policy carry us? We may yet realize, from such false steps now, the vision of our country "struggling in the slough of Debt, with Labor resting on her implements, Commerce furling her wings, dejected Trade in prison garrets, and the Genius of Liberty weeping over her people, prostrate, bankrupt and disgraced."

**EXEMPTIONS FROM MILITARY SERVICE.**  
The bill reported from the Committee of Military Affairs, repealing the Exemption Act, though not quite so sweeping as was intimated by the Chairman of that Committee, some days ago, it would be, notwithstanding a striking exemplification of the tendency of Congress to consolidate all power in the hands of the Executive. The bill concedes that certain exemptions are necessary—that certain descriptions of persons can be of more use to the cause out of the field than in it, yet it is proposed that the Representatives of the people, who know the diverse and peculiar needs of each State and District shall, divest themselves of the privilege, duty rather, of saying what exemptions are proper to be made, and devolve it upon the already overburdened and (for this duty) far less competent department of the Executive. A dozen Secretaries of War, aided by as many Presidents, would have their hands more than full of such a task, if they had no other business to attend to—and it is impossible that their information would enable them to act judiciously in such a matter, even if the volume of it did not overwhelm them. In the name of the people we protest against their Representatives handing over to this great and delicate power to the Executive branch of the Government.

Richmond Whig.

## POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

Abstract of the Postmaster General's Report for the fiscal year, from the 1st of July, 1862, to the 30th of June, 1863.

Revenues from postage	\$2,337,553 01
Expenditures of department	2,962,804 57
Excess of receipts over expenditures	\$675,048 44
Number of mail contractors in Virginia	240
Do do do do do do do do do do	180
Do do do do do do do do do do	112
Do do do do do do do do do do	145
Do do do do do do do do do do	31
Do do do do do do do do do do	121
Do do do do do do do do do do	48
Do do do do do do do do do do	35
Do do do do do do do do do do	88
Do do do do do do do do do do	58
Do do do do do do do do do do	124

Total numbers.....1,253

Of this number, 147 obtained contracts up bids for a nominal rate of compensation.

Number of post offices in the Confederate States:	
Alabama.....	768
Arkansas.....	167
Florida.....	119
Georgia.....	115
Louisiana.....	367
Mississippi.....	568
North Carolina.....	1,070
South Carolina.....	576
Tennessee.....	935
Texas.....	710
Virginia.....	1,732

Total.....8,287

Number of offices filled by Presidential appointment, 88

Number of dead letters opened, containing \$13,700 95, in money, registered and sent out, from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863.....	1,618
Number of dead letters opened, containing \$15,357 23, in money, not sent out.....	794
Number of dead letters, containing drafts, checks, bills of exchange, &c., amounting to \$691,667 75, registered, and sent out for delivery.....	1,313
Total number of dead letters containing money and valuables.....	8,725
Number of unpaid letters held for postage, and returned to the dead letter office.....	81,895
Number of drop letters held for postage, and returned to the dead letter office.....	1,816
Number of dead letters.....	475,116
Total number of dead letters opened from July 1st, 1862, to June 30th, 1863.....	618,827
Number of quarterly returns received, and passed to the Auditor, from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863.....	20,999

**THE MADNESS OF CONGRESS.**—The Raleigh Progress says: The present Congress is bent on fastening a military despotism on the people of these Confederate States, and the people must either submit quietly to receive the yoke, or resist the tyranny. Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, and the people of North Carolina will not hesitate as to the course they should pursue. Pass the bill to enroll the whole population reported in the House by the Military Committee on yesterday, and a spontaneous cry will come up from every corner of North Carolina for a Convention, and unless the military shall gag the last man in the State, including the Governor, the Legislature and other State officers, they will have it.

Mr. Davis has the reputation of a patriot and statesman, and as such we implore him to use his influence to arrest the madness of Congress. Pass the tyrannical bill reported by the Military Committee and the collision so long talked of between North Carolina and the Confederate States is upon us. We may be imprisoned for this declaration, but believing before God and man that we are doing our duty, we appeal to the President and his Congress to pause and reflect before it is too late. North Carolina cannot and will not submit to have every able-bodied man conscribed and the whole State turned into a military camp. We want to achieve an independence over the common enemy, but we are not willing to become the vassals of usurpers at home to achieve that or any other object. We speak the words of truth and sobriety, because we know the sentiments of the great masses of the people in N. C. This State will never willingly submit to a despotism with Jefferson Davis or any one else at its head.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

**RICHMOND, Jan. 5.**—The House now meets every day at 11 o'clock. This morning the Military Committee reported an act to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities, which provided that all male free negroes between 18 and 50 shall be held liable to perform duties in connection with the military defence of the country, such as work on the fortifications, government works for the production and preparations of materials of war, or in military hospitals, as the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe, and while performing such duties they shall receive rations, clothing and eleven dollars per month. The act authorizes the Secretary also to employ as many male slaves as the wants of the service require, furnishing rations, clothing and paying the owners eleven dollars per month. Their loss by act of the enemy, or escape to the enemy, or disease incurred in discharge of service required, the owner shall be entitled to receive their value. The Secretary of War is authorized to impress as many slaves as required, from time to time, where needed. Placed on calendar and ordered to be printed.

The bill to place in the service citizens of any of the States or Territories of the United States was taken up and a motion made to refer back to Committee, with instruction to report various amendments. The bill was discussed till the hour for the special order arrived when the House went into a secret session on the tax and currency bills.

Great anxiety is manifested to know the provisions of the bills, but the House seems disposed to consider the measures entirely in secret session.

The Senate passed a bill declaring the intent and meaning of the 11th section of the titling act to be that farmers shall not be required to pay a tenth of their straw of wheat, rye, oats, barley, shucks or cornstalks. The Senate went into secret session at an early hour.

## THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS—MCLELLAN'S ORDER TO BUTLER.

Parton's History of General Butler in New Orleans, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, contains much new matter. It seems that General McClellan is entitled to the credit for laying down the plan of operations in the Southwest, and if General Butler had done all that he was ordered to do, we should have had a very different story from there. General McClellan's genius and foresight are admirably exhibited in the orders under which General Butler went to New Orleans, and whatever credit is due to military operations there clearly belongs to the young Commander-in-Chief. The following are the orders:

Headquarters of the Army, February 23, 1862.

**GENERAL:** You are assigned to the command of the land forces destined to co-operate with the navy in the attack upon New Orleans. You will use every means to keep the destination a profound secret, even from your staff officers, with the exception of your Chief of Staff, and Lieut. Weitzel, of the Engineers.

The force at your disposal will consist of the first thirteen regiments named in your memorandum handed to me in person, the 21st Indiana, 4th Wisconsin, and 6th Michigan (old and good regiments from Baltimore)—these three regiments will await your orders at Fort Monroe. Two companies of the 21st Indiana are well drilled at heavy artillery. The cavalry force already en route for Ship Island will be sufficient for your purposes. After full consultation with officers well acquainted with the country in which it is proposed to operate, I have arrived at the conclusion that three light batteries fully equipped, and one without horses will be all that will be necessary.

This will make your force about 14,000 infantry, 275 cavalry, 680 artillery; total, 15,255 men.

The Commanding General of the Department of Key West is authorized to loan you, temporarily, two regiments; Fort Pickens can temporarily give you another, which will bring your force to nearly 18,000. The object of your expedition is one of vital importance—the capture of New Orleans. The route selected is up the Mississippi river, and the first obstacle to be encountered, perhaps the only one, is in the resistance offered by Forts St. Philip and Jackson. It is expected that the navy can reduce the works; in that case, you will, after their capture, leave a sufficient garrison in them to render them perfectly secure; and it is recommended, that on the upward passage a few heavy guns and some troops be left at the pilot station, at the forks of the river, to cover a retreat in case of a disaster. The troops and guns will of course be removed as soon as the forts are captured.

Should the navy fail to reduce the works, you will land your forces and siege train, and endeavor to breach the works, silence their fire, and carry them by assault.

The next resistance will be near the English Bend, where there are some earthen batteries; here it may be necessary for you to land your troops, to co-operate with the naval attack, although it is more than probable that the navy, unassisted, can accomplish the result. If these works are taken, the city of New Orleans necessarily falls.

In that event, it will probably be best to occupy Algiers with the mass of your troops and the eastern bank of the river above the city. It may be necessary to place some troops in the city to preserve order; though, if there appears sufficient Union sentiment to control the city, it may be best, for the purposes of discipline, to keep your men out of the city.

After obtaining possession of New Orleans, it will be necessary to reduce all the works guarding its approaches from the east, and particularly to gain the Manchac Pass.

Baton Rouge, Berwick's Bay and Fort Livingston, will next claim your attention.

A faint on Galveston may facilitate the object we have in view. I need not call your attention to the necessity of gaining possession of all rolling stock you can, on the different railways and of obtaining control of the roads themselves. The occupation of Baton Rouge, by a combined naval and land force, should be accomplished as soon as possible after you have gained New Orleans; then endeavor to open your communication with the Northern column of the Mississippi, always bearing in mind the necessity of occupying Jackson, Miss., as soon as you can do so with safety, either after or before you have effected the junction. Allow nothing to divert you from gaining full possession of all the approaches to New Orleans.

When the object is accomplished to its fullest extent, it will be necessary to make a combined attack on Mobile, in order to gain possession of the harbor and works, as well as to control the railway terminus at the city. In regard to this, I will send more detailed instructions as the operations of the Northern column develop themselves. I may simply state that the general objects of the expedition are, first the reduction of New Orleans and all its approaches, then Mobile and all its defenses, then Pensacola, Galveston, etc. It is probable that, by the time New Orleans is reduced, it will be in the power of the Government to reinforce the land forces, sufficiently to accomplish all these objects; in the meantime, you will please give all the assistance in your power to the army and navy commanders in your vicinity, never losing sight of the fact that the great object to be achieved is the capture and firm retention of New Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
GEORGE B. MCLELLAN.

**GLASS FACTORY.**—The Columbus Times says that a glass manufactory is about to go into operation in that city, under the auspices of John W. King, esq., president of the company, and J. A. McNeal, agent. The company desires to purchase broken glass of every description, and will thus contribute, materially, in saving an article which has heretofore been worthless. We like to see such evidences of a disposition to make the most of our situation and to turn all the "odds and ends" of hitherto wasted material to some useful purpose of domestic economy. This is the true road to independence.

Dr. A. L. Acres of Talbot county, Georgia, has been successful in cultivating the tea plant.

## COUNTER REVOLUTION.

The Constitution of the Confederate States ordains three Departments of Government—Executive, Legislative and Judiciary. They are co-ordinate in dignity and authority, and each in its sphere supreme as against the others. The successful attempt of one of these Departments to subordinate the others would be revolution. The combination of two of them to destroy the other would be conspiracy. The Constitution would be overturned and the liberties of the people subverted if such a procedure were tolerated. Is there no occasion to think of this? Let us see.

In our issue of yesterday, we mentioned the passage by an almost unanimous vote of the Senate, of a bill repealing the exemption of those who have placed substitutes in the service. This bill, having been rushed through the House, where it originated, with most undignified if not indecent precipitation, requires now but the signature of the President to become an act. Of the merits of the bill we have already spoken. It may now be regarded as a law. We wish at this time only to make some passing comments upon the tone manifested in Congress in the debates upon this measure. A Senator (Mr. Orr of S. C.) among other objections to the passage of the bill gravely questioned its legality. "If the pending bill becomes a law," said Mr. O., "there will be great difficulty in executing it, by reason of the decisions of the courts in several of the States. We must acquiesce in the decisions of the courts or resort to measures which he was not prepared for." A Senator from Missouri (Mr. Clark) representing a constituency wholly beyond the action and control of our laws, replied in urging its passage that "in regard to the action of the courts, steps may and should be taken to remove the subject beyond their jurisdiction." The Senator from Miss. (Mr. Brown) goes further: "We should not defer our legislation to consult the views of every State Judge—to ascertain whether he will overthrow it or not by his judicial decision. We have high duties to perform. Let us perform them without reference to State Judges. There was a remedy against the interference of the courts, in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus." The vote of Congress upon this measure shows to what extent the provisions of the Constitution are getting to be disregarded in the Legislative branch, and how far revolutionary sentiment already prevails in that body. The strength of the popular respect for our Government, and the good sense of the quiet masses, may for the moment allow such declarations to pass, without disturbance. The little respect in which substitute men are held may influence a temporary acquiescence in them. But the intelligent and ardent lover of his country cannot witness such proceedings with indifference, nor will he, with submission.

There is as much patriotism and intelligence out of the Halls of Congress as in it, and the tendency of the Legislative and Executive declarations so far this session to a subversion of the liberties of the country, and a military despotism, is already sowing the seeds of a counter revolution. Our people claim it as their right, as the duty of the general Government to ensure to them, as the basis of the compact by which they have associated together, that the Confederacy is but a community of Sovereign States. They look to the Constitution as the Supreme Law of the Confederacy. They regard it as among the blessings for which they are indebted to their ancestry, that they transmitted to us a written Constitution. It received the pledged faith of our fathers. It is the hope of our posterity. To argue questions outside or above it is but to assail the cause of law, of right and order. The wise men who so recently remodelled our present government may have doubted its perpetuity when they saw wreck after wreck floating on the tide of time of the short lived Republics which had preceded them. Remodelled, too, after bitter experiences from violations of the old chart, and at a time when clouds and darkness were hovering over us, they gave it to us, and we took it, as the anchor of hope to cling to in the coming storm. We took it as our reliance, as our supreme law; and the Congress or Executive who would now throw it aside would perjure their oath to abide by it willingly in letter and spirit; to render it obedience, and to support and maintain it, and neither its conscience or conduct to ever transcend it.

Should the poison of the doctrines to which we have referred taint the reverence of our people for this fundamental chart—should the insidious councils of our representatives corrupt the very stamina of our Government,—what antidote can restore it to health and honor? Should our people be brought to despise the weakness of their Government, or suspect its intentions of hostility to the general welfare, the slightest irregularity, the exercise of any unauthorized power, whether by principal or subordinate officers, will be sufficient to arouse their angry clamors, or almost to make them rise in arms against it. There is a spirit of resistance in the hearts of our countrymen. They value life not by its conveniences, but by the independence and dignity of its condition. At this moment we appeal only to the discretion of Congress before they arouse the jealous madness of our people.—Richmond Whig.

**Down on Him.**—The Richmond Examiner speaking of the demagogues in Congress, thus ventilates the representative from the Wheeling, Va., district:

It is curious to observe the competitive zeal of certain demagogues in Congress in all sorts of violent and impossible legislation, intended to gratify the blind passions or the ignorant clamors of the day. The most prominent competitor in these lists in the House seems to be the member from Wheeling, who has lately distanced all his rivals by a proposition to increase the army by the addition of the entire population, always excepting his own white pampered carcass, nursed in broadcloth and fastidious shirt collars. It appears, indeed, that this man is anxious to make himself quite as supple a tool of military consolidation in Richmond as he was of the Lincoln government when he was of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to electioneer with its employees against secession.

The Examiner says it is understood that General Braxton Bragg is to be appointed Secretary of War, and that he will accept.

