VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1863 NUMBER 9

THE DAILY WHIG.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 14, 1863.

OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS are notified that if they wish their papers continued, they will have to call at the office and pay, as we have no one to attend to them with their bills.

☞ See advertisement of drugs, yeast powders, &c., for sale by C. B. Buckner.

PRINTERS WANTED.—One or two good compositors can find employment by making immediate application at this office.

☞ Ninety boats, principally transports, loaded with troops, are said to have passed the mouth of White river on the 9th, going up.

☞ Major General Sterling Price, and staff, arrived in Jackson on Monday evening, from Grenada.

TERRIBLE LOSS.—The Columbia Sun learns from private sources that in the attack made by Breckinridge's division, on the enemy's left, at Murfreesboro, on Friday, in which the Confederates were repulsed, eighteen hundred of our brave troops were killed outright during the first hour and forty minutes of the engagement.

☞ We see that Galt, the sculptor, has completed a splendid bust of Stonewall Jackson, which faithfully portrays the features of that distinguished chieftain. He has also busts of Gov. Henry A. Wise, Gov. Letcher, Jefferson Davis, R. Barnwell Rhett, and a head representing the genius of the Confederate States.

☞ We learn by private letter from New Iberia, that Gen. Sibley, and Col. Hebert of California, arrived there a few days ago, and it was reported the former was to supercede General Taylor. We have reason to believe such a change would give great satisfaction throughout Louisiana. If reports are true, the department of Western Louisiana has been greatly neglected. Gen. Sibley brings a force with him

☞ We learn from the Port Hudson News that, under the act reorganizing the militia of Louisiana, Col. H. W. Allen, of the 4th Louisiana regiment, has been appointed Major General. Three brigades will be formed, and Messrs. Pratt, Vick and Randolph have been appointed Brigadier-Generals. The compliment thus paid to the gallant and favorite Colonel of the 4th Louisiana is indeed great, and could not have been bestowed upon any one more deserving than Col. Allen. It is a handsome tribute from a grateful State that fully appreciates the valuable services of her noble and chivalric son. We do not feel satisfied, however, that the Colonel would be willing to resign his present position in the Confederate States army, and forego the honors which are there in store for

Educate the Children.—A late number of the [illegible] has [illegible] article upon the subject of keeping up the schools of the South [illegible] the war. [illegible] them their neglect to properly educate the boys and girls now between the ages of [illegible] years. As the [illegible] very truly remarks, the war appears to have absorbed the attention and the energies of the whole country, and the children have been left in many places, to run wild, and grow up, we fear, in ignorance and vice. The country will soon feel the sad effects of this neglect. The boys now running wild in the streets will soon have control of the destinies of the country. They will furnish our statesmen, our judges, and ministers of the Gospel. If their education is neglected, the whole country will suffer for it. The girls now between the ages of 10 and 16 will be the wives and mothers of those who will have control of the country after the war, and who will shape its destinies and guide its progress, both in Church and State for many years to come. Is it not then highly important that they be educated? During the excitement and tumult of war the children have in a great degree been neglected. It is high time the people were awake to this danger. No country can remain free and prosperous where the education of the children is neglected. Free institutions, and civil and religious liberty can only be maintained among an educated and moral people. If we wish them to become a great and happy people, we must educate the children. We hope our people everywhere will see to it, that the schools shall not languish, or the children be neglected during the war. Let not the war interfere with the education of your children. A year or two lost can never be made up. Money is abundant, and good schools sufficiently numerous. What are a few dollars compared with the advantages of a school, even for a few months? Parents may never live to see the minds of their little ones expanded by learning, and their hearts improved and educated in the paths of virtue under the guidance of good teachers, but what a consolation it will be to them, if, when called from earth away forever, they leave the children God has given them trained to virtue and prepared by knowledge for the way they should go.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' RECENT PROCLAMATION ABOUT BUTLER IN THE NORTH.—The recent proclamation of President Davis denouncing the course of Butler and threatening retaliation on him and his officers has reached the North, and excites a great deal of rage and bombast with the Yankees. The Washington Chronicle, a kind of kitchen cabinet organ to the administration, grows very angry in its comments on it, and says:

We think our readers will justify us in characterising this as the most disgraceful paper yet issued by that greatest of Gascons, the Southern Confederacy. It is filled with misrepresentations and falsehoods, and upon that it bases a mean, brutal and cowardly revenge. We do not recollect a case where a great nation ...

[illegible]

The "Memphis Bulletin's" "News."

The Memphis Bulletin of the 3d inst., gives a glowing account of the fight at this place, purporting to be received from one Capt. Langthorne of the gunboat Rattler. The veracious Captain gives many items of the fight, of which we who were here in the immediate vicinity had no knowledge until he published them through the columns of the Bulletin. For instance, we did not know that a "terrific fight raged for five days," but thought only denominating the operations of Saturday and Sunday as rather "brisk skirmishes," and that of Monday as "quite a sharp fight." But to the men who so gallantly charged and captured an undershirt! we do not doubt that the affair here which our boys considered a little brush was indeed a "terrific" battle. We wonder that the brave Captain of the Rattler, who seems to have as great a claim to that name, as the gunboat has, did not himself make a prisoner of that famous stick, which, with the undershirt's assistance, was laboring so diligently to supply the Lizzie Simmons with coal. He should have been afraid to let that stick go free. But for fear we may not be understood, we will give an extract from the article in question. After telling of the many batteries and breastworks they had captured, and expressing his opinion that ere that time "there was no doubt of the fall of Vicksburg," Capt. Langthorne proceeds to relate the heroic exploits of the Rattler. "On Sunday night she went down to look out for the Essex. "The Rattler went to Vicksburg and under the upper batteries, but could see nothing of the Essex and retired. The enemy did not fire upon her." We wonder why, but "guess" it was for the same reason that the batteries at Port Hudson did not fire on the Essex at the same time. "The Rattler left Vicksburg Monday evening." "Six miles below Napoleon the Rattler came across one of the coal barges captured from the steamer Blue Wing. It had been ran ashore and scuttled in three feet water. It had a stick with an undershirt floating from it as a flag of truce, while they worked away taking the coal out of it—(we suppose he meant the stick and the undershirt, as we see no other name for which the pronoun *they* can stand. He certainly does not mention having seen a man on the barge)—the object being, it is understood to get out the fuel for the Confederate gunboat Lizzie Simmons. The Rattler stopped and took off of the barge about five hundred tons of coal for her own use. The undershirt was captured by the crew! !! Bravo! well done Rattler to take *that* coal when guarded by a stick and an undershirt! Heroic one of the crew to capture that *undershirt*! and equally magnanimous as heroic to let the stick go free! The Bulletin should have summed up the intelligence somewhat in this wise:

The gunboats went to Vicksburg
And thought to see a fight,
They stayed there for a few days
And then they made a flight.
Six miles below Napoleon
Was found a scuttled barge.
'Twas guarded by an undershirt
And a stick not very large.
"But ah! they knew a thing
The Rattler led the van,
They routed it, they scouted it,
Nor lost a single man."
The undershirt was captured,
By one of the valiant crew,
Oh! 'tis a thousand pities
That stick was not taken too!

JAN. 11th, 1863. A VICKSBURG GIRL.

THE BATTLE OF PRAIRIE GROVE, ARKANSAS.—We have heard various and contradictory accounts of the battle of Prairie Grove (we be...

The 17th Louisiana.

Mr. Editor: It would seem that the 17th Louisiana infantry gained, on Saturday, the 29th ultimo, not only "glory enough for one day," but enough to satisfy her ambition forever; for I see it nowhere stated what important part she took in the decisive battle on Monday evening.

The facts are, briefly, as follows: Before day, on Monday, the 29th, the 17th Louisiana was ordered to the support of a four gun battery on the extreme right, where an attack was momentarily expected. When the engagement commenced on the centre, the left wing, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, was ordered to take position in the [illegible] front of our whole forces, to receive the first charge of the enemy. Col. Richardson was soon ordered with the remainder of the regiment to take position on the right of Col. Rogers, also in the road, and in front of our batteries. Col. Richardson behaved with great coolness and bravery, charging his men not to fire until the command was given, while he, being in front of the line, and exposed to the fire of the enemy, as well as our own forces in the entrenchments in rear, endeavored to stop the firing from the trenches where an incessant and useless fire was kept up long after the enemy had retreated.

Col. Rogers, in the meantime, placed in the most exposed position, had successfully disputed the passage through which the enemy attempted to break. The conduct of Lieut. Col. Rogers was truly heroic. He mounted an eminence in front and waved his hat, cheered his men, and directed the fire where they could do the best execution. He saw a blue coat, a sharpshooter, about fifty yards distant, take deliberate aim at his person and fire. As soon as he had fired he laid down to load. Col. Rogers advanced about twenty paces in front of his men, and taking out his pistol, fired three shots at the place where he lay. The enemy at this moment begun to waver. Col. Rogers called for a rifle, and taking deliberate aim at the rascal, fired. The blue coat had fired three separate times at Col. Rogers before he was silenced.

About two hundred of the enemy came forward and laid down their arms to Col. Rogers' command, and by a detail were taken immediately to Vicksburg. The 17th Louisiana had no assistants nor participants in the taking of these prisoners. She was in front and alone, and it is almost a miracle that she suffered so lightly.

After the firing had nearly subsided, General Lee rode up to Col. Richardson, and for the second time complimented the 17th on the battle-field, saying: "Colonel, the 17th are the bravest boys ——. I wish you to keep them in position. If the enemy return, I mean to charge them."

The 17th Louisiana truly had the post of honor that day. JUSTICE.

☞ The following is a list of the killed and wounded of the 5th Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers, in the battle of the 31st December, near Murfreesboro, Lieut. Col. Walter L. Sykes, commanding:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Wounded—Lieut Col W L Sykes, severely in shoulder.

Adj't W M Oglesby, slightly in head.
Act Serg't Maj W D Meeks, killed.
Company A—Wounded: Corporals A D Howell, A V Camp; privates A Posey, J M Holbert, W W George.
Company B—Wounded: 2d Lieut W M McQuinn, Corporal John Ree; privates F G Jarroe, Jesse Glass, F Lamar, H C Stewart.
Company C—Wounded: Corporal J J Smith; private J A Smith.

CAPTURE OF THE BLUE WING.—A correspondent of the Memphis Argus, writing from Helena on the 3d inst., and who was on the Blue Wing at the time of her capture, gives the following account of the affair:

I subjoin a statement of the circumstances attending the capture of the steamer Blue Wing, eight miles below Napoleon, Arkansas, December 2[illegible], 1862. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon. The officer in command of the Confederate forces was Capt. I. M. Nutt, of Gen. T. J. Churchill's division. Eleven shots were fired at the boat, five of which took effect. The second shot entirely disabled the machinery, letting all the steam and water out of the boilers. Two struck the hull just above water mark. When it was found impossible to pass the batteries with barges, they were cut loose and orders given to proceed, it being determined that we should not surrender as long as we had steam enough to run. In the meantime the steam was rapidly escaping and the motion of the boat becoming perceptibly slower. The engine room was so full of steam that the engineers were compelled to leave their posts; and, to add to the confusion, it was reported the boat was on fire and sinking. A few minutes afterwards she drifted on the head of a covered bar. In this condition, while still under fire from the batteries, and an infantry force of between one and two hundred, the officers held a council, and it was determined, with the advice of Lieut. S. L. Shellenberger, of Company B, 3d Illinois cavalry, the only commissioned officer on board, and [illegible] Cressey, Esq., of quarter master's department at Memphis, and Chas. Noyes, Esq., United States mail agent in charge of the mails on board, that the boat should surrender. The proposition received the approval of the balance of the soldiers, (fourteen in number,) passengers and crew. The boat at this time was hard aground in the river, with but one small life boat. The captain swore he would burn the boat, and was only deterred from doing so by representations and requests of all the soldiers, passengers and crew, who thought that such a step would involve the loss of all on board, by reason of the large amount of powder, &c., on the boat. Thus disabled, and with no means of escape, the life boat was sent ashore, when an unconditional surrender was demanded, and a skiff ordered by Captain Nutt to return immediately with guard, who took possession of the boat. They sent the United States soldiers ashore, temporarily repaired the breakage, put their own engineers at the engines and proceeded to "Post of Arkansas," on the Arkansas river, about sixty miles from its mouth. The United States soldiers were paroled; the passengers and crew were regarded and treated as civilians, and returned with paroled soldiers under flag of truce on the steamer [illegible], reaching Helena on Friday evening, Jan. [illegible]

RIVER DEFENSE AND RIVER POLICE.—Viewed in its proper light, the reduction of Vicksburg and Port Hudson is of the least consequence as regards the "free navigation" of the Mississippi. The demonstration made at Cypress Bend some week or so ago, shows most conclusively that this free navigation can be very effectually crippled and prohibited in the absence of fortifications and sixty eight and one hundred pound guns.

On this subject the Knoxville Register very truly says: "Light guns that may be lashed on a mule's back may be distributed along the Mississippi, on either shore, from Memphis to New Orleans, and no commercial vessel can then navigate its waters. The employment of boats' crews and ...

in 1330. Artillery is said to have been d by the Moors at Algesiras, in Spain, during siege of 1341. Our historians say Edward had four pieces of cannon at Cressy, in 6, which gained him the battle. The Vene- s first used cannon at sea in 1377, against Genoese. First used by the English in 1383. mbs are said to have been invented at Venlo, wn of the Netherlands, in 1495, but did not e into general use until 1634, having been iously used only in the Dutch and Spanish ies. Mortars for throwing bombs were first e in England in 1643. The colossal mortar Robert Mallet threw a shell weighing two usand five hundred and fifty pounds, one mile a half horizontally, with a charge of sev- pounds of powder. Bomb-vessels were used at Algiers, in 1816, by a French engi- named Renau. Infernal machines were used at Antwerp, in 1583. The French e first taught the art of throwing shells at the, during the siege of 1634, by an English ineer. The first experiment of firing artil- a-ricochet, was made at Philipsburg, a town Baden, in 1734. Artillery was first used in es at Romorentin, in France, in 1256. The eriment to reduce a fortress by spinging es of compression was made at Schweidnitz, Prussian Saxony, about 1762. The method hrowing red hot balls with certainty, was practiced at Stralsund, in Prussia, when be- ed by Wallenstein, about 1675.

The following is a list of the bills passed he Louisiana Legislature at its late session, in Opelousas:

n act to organize a State army, composed ll the white males in the State, from 17 to ears old, not actually in the civil or military ice of the Confederate States.

n Act to prohibit the sale of property in State, within the enemies lines, for taxes.

n Act to facilitate the recovery of confis- d property after the war.

n Act declaring null and void all title to scated property.

n Act to authorize the closing of Red River war purposes.

n Act extending the time for the prescrip- of debts.

n Act to provide for taking testimony of ons in the military service.

n Act to allow Sheriffs until 1864 to collect s, except those due for trades, licenses and essions.

n Act to establish hospitals for the State r.

n Act to close the Land Office until after war.

n Act to appropriate fifty dollars and eighty of land to every soldier from this State in State or Confederate service.

e general appropriation bill provides for the ng of eight millions of treasury notes and millions of [illegible] bonds, running from ty years after the war, to an indefinite d.

e archives of the State are being now re- d to Shreveport, where the Legislature assemble in May next. We have not yet able to procure copies of the acts passed, s we are desirous of publishing them, we be under many obligations to any member will forward them to us.

Lincoln never goes out in public with- being surrounded by an armed guard! Jeff Davis travels through the Southern almost unattended. The one is haunted [illegible] the other is [illegible] of whole states [illegible]

show of reason, because each of the victims was the head of the royalist party—the centre around which all the opponents of the rebellion rallied. But General Butler is simply a subordinate, commanding a small department, obeying the orders of his superiors, and responsible to them.

We look upon this simply as a portion of a concerted movement on the part of the enemies of the Government, both North and South, to have one of our most efficient and able Generals removed from a position where he is doing, perhaps, more damage to the rebel cause than any other connected with the Federal Government. For months the *New York World* and *Herald* have teemed with the grossest slanders upon General Butler, and have clamored most furiously for his removal. The capture of New Orleans was the hardest blow that the secessionists have received. The vigorous administration of Butler, and his eternal vigilance, which has prevented the enemy from either getting at him or getting out of his clutches, has exasperated them to the last degree. Every exertion in their power has been made to decry his abilities and to blacken his fame, and last of all comes this bullying and undignified threat of Davis to hang him if he catches him.

This is only another instance of the desperation of the rebel cause. A Government that felt strong and confident would never descend to so petty an exhibition of malice and revenge as this document evinces. It is a proof of the terror which the emancipation proclamation of the President has struck to the hearts of the rebels.

How the Alabama got out of Fort De France, Martinique.—The following is a translation of an article in the *Diario de Santiago de Cuba*, of December 10:

The French mail steamer Tampico, from Fort de France, Martinique, sailed just three days after the Alabama—the famous champion of the South—had left the harbor, humbugging the San Jacinto, which is cruising after her. The incidents of this deception are curious enough and we have them from one of the passengers for this port, in whom we place implicit reliance. The French authorities had to keep the excessive zeal of the Yankee sailors within bounds, as they thought themselves sure of this prize, which has given them so much trouble and annoyance.

The commanders of both steamers went on shore at Martinique, and in one of their frequent meetings the Captain of the Alabama said to the commander of the San Jacinto: "I have no more than one hundred and sixty men and twelve guns. You have five hundred of the former and thirty of the latter. If you promise not to use your guns, I will attack you by boarding and take and destroy your vessel."

The Captain of the San Jacinto did not wish to accept this challenge, observing, that any way he had the Alabama secure. The Captain of the Alabama, without taking any notice of this bravado, appeared to be occupied in the construction of a kind of raft out of large bundles of dried grass and tar, in view of the Federal sailors. His first idea, no doubt, was to provoke an attack; but as the last nights of his stay were dark, the Captain of the Alabama, whose vessel is a steamer, and goes sixteen miles an hour, erected some false [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible], hoisted his lights to make the deception more complete, and, under a full head of steam, passed out of port by the side of the San Jacinto.

The illusion of the Federal captain, who took her for one of the French [illegible] that are every moment entering and leaving the port, was so great, that he was for four days cruising outside of the harbor, and amusing himself with the expectation of his prize in perspective. When he came to know for a certainty that he had been humbugged, he found also that the Alabama had burned the American schooner which had sailed from St. Pierre.

Jackson, January 10, 1863.

Editors Appeal: On arriving here yesterday, I was very greatly astonished to find such erroneous impressions existing in the minds of the people as to the fight on the 7th of December, at Prairie Grove, near Fayetteville, Arkansas, between Generals Hindman and Blount. The facts are these: Gen. Hindman marched, with about 9,000 men, against the enemy, about 11,000, intending to cut off Herron's reinforcements of 7,000. In this he failed, but, nothing daunted, brought on the attack at daylight, capturing, in the first charge of General Marmaduke's cavalry, a whole regiment, and twenty-three wagons heavily laden with quartermaster and medical stores. Soon after sunrise the fight commenced in good earnest, and with no cessation the artillery continued until night-fall. Our whole line of infantry, except 2,000 who never engaged in the fight, were in close conflict nearly the whole day, the enemy attempting with their force of 18,000 men to drive us from our position. In every instance they were repulsed, and finally driven back from the field. Night coming on, firing ceased, our men laying on their arms on the field. Our troops had not eat or slep for forty-eight hours. At 12 o'clock that night, Blount sent a flag of truce begging for a cessation of hostilities for twelve hours, in order that he might bury his dead and care for his wounded, nearly all of whom were at that time still on the field. Detaining the officer until daylight, and during the time arranging to have a personal interview on the battle field with Blount. Gen. Hindman knowing the almost starving condition of his men, ordered them to fall back during the night twenty miles, to where they could get food. Daylight brought on the interview between the opposing Generals, during which our cavalry were busy in gathering all the arms and spoils from the field, no Federal, except the wounded and dead, being on it until 6 o'clock, the commencement of the twelve hours cessation of hostilities.

Our loss in killed on the field was eighty-seven; wounded and in hospital, three hundred and eighty-six. The loss of the enemy, to my own personal knowledge was about seven hundred killed. [I see the True Democrat quotes me as having said five hundred, which is a misprint.] The number of wounded could not certainly have been less than from two thousand to twenty-three hundred.

Thus, with a force numbering but nine thousand badly fed, armed and clothed men, we made a forced march of fifty miles across Boston mountain, attacked and whipped a force of eighteen thousand of the best armed and equipped men I ever saw.

I regret to state that our old friend R. E. Chew, of Memphis, who was Major commanding a battalion, was killed. A nobler gentleman or more gallant officer never lived.

Our troops fought with as great desperation as ever characterized any men. A part of Gen. Parsons' (of Missouri) brigade made the only successful bayonet charge that I have heard of during the war. I know that numbers of the enemy were killed having none other than bayonet wounds. In this charge Colonel Stein, formerly brigadier general of the Missouri State Guard was killed, a ball passing directly through the brain.

I am glad to be able to correct the lying statements which have been so generally made by Yankee papers.

The steamer Empire Parish was attacked on the 28th ult. by a party of guerillas, while she was taking on sugar four miles below Bayou Goula. They numbered about one hundred and twenty, and were in command of Capt. Talbot. They demanded the surrender of the boat; and being refused, opened fire upon her. The assistant engineer, named C. McGill, was killed, and four others wounded.

The same party went subsequently to Mr. N. Landry's plantation, and tumbled some eighty hogsheads of sugar into the river.—*Mobile Tribune.*

ed, 3d Lt R C Stewart, 1st Sergt J N Richardson, 3d Sergt Jas Simmons, 1st Corporal W H Robuck, 2d Corporal J L Lovern; privates J T Eran, T A Clayton, A Kemp, C T Holder, J L Holder.

Company F—Wounded: 1st Sergt T L Hudspeth, 2d Sergt W A Snow; privates J H Dallas, A B Baker, J W Jones.

Company G—Killed: Capt John H Morgan. Wounded: 3d Sergt W T Thompson; privates A W McDow, S D Nelson.

Company H—1st Sergt W I Maxey, 5th Sergt D L McClellan; privates C P Harlip, M V Henderson, B T Robertson, T M Thompson.

Company I—Wounded: 1st Sergt L R Rogers, 3d Sergt J E Fulton; privates A J Calvin, W R Flannagin, J W Mooney.

Company K—Killed: Private W D Cooper. Wounded: A M Childs, J F Dooler, F M Chamble, J W Morrow, B H McMichael, J F Smith, H I Wedgworth.

This is only a partial list. The regiment went into action with only 145 privates.

Total killed	7
Wounded	72
Total killed and wounded	79

Another Report from Vicksburg.—From a gentleman who was on the battle field at Vicksburg on Monday, we got the following particulars:

General Sherman landed his forces near the mouth of Old river, on Saturday. The enemy, in overwhelming numbers, met him outside of their intrenchments. The fighting was desperate, and at night the enemy had been driven over four bayous. Saturday night both armies rested on their arms, a bayou of twenty-five yards only separating them. During the night pontoon bridges were constructed, and on Sunday morning at daylight, the whole force were crossed over. After five hours hard fighting, the 8th Missouri charged and took the enemy's outer-works, consisting of nine heavy guns. The enemy were not dispirited, but contested every inch of ground, and retreated as they were compelled.

The fighting over bayous and rifle-pits continued without intermission, till Monday about two o'clock, when the 4th Iowa, Col. Williamson, supported by the 13th Illinois, charged the enemy's works at Walnut Hill—a very strong work, consisting of five guns, and carried it. But soon the enemy were reinforced by the whole of Price's division, and in forty minutes afterward the enemy retook the works with great slaughter. Some idea of the character of the fighting may be formed from the fact the 4th Iowa went into the engagement with 733 men, and came out with 120. Col. Wyman, of the 13th Illinois regiment, acting Brigadier, was killed, and his regiment very much cut up.

General C. A. Hovey, of Illinois, with fifteen thousand men, sent to support the charging column, got lost, and at last accounts had not been heard of.

General Sherman, on being overwhelmed by numbers, fell back slowly, Monday evening, to the outer-works captured, and intended renewing the fight more vigorously the next morning. Neither Gen. Sherman or Commodore Porter had any doubt of their ultimate success.

The loss on both sides was very heavy, as no such desperate and persistent fighting has been done during the war.

Both Jeff. Davis and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston were in Vicksburg on Saturday and Sunday, but in the afternoon of the last named day, Davis left, leaving the fight to be conducted by Johnston alone.

Nothing had been heard up to Tuesday morning, of either Farragut or Banks, who were to co-operate with Sherman from below.

It was believed that the enemy were evacuating Port Hudson, as boats from below could be seen busily [illegible] in front of Vicksburg.

Gen. Morgan L. Smith was wounded in the thigh and left [illegible] is in a precarious condition. Col. [illegible] his brother, in command of the 8th Missouri, was killed. Capt. Gwin, of the Benton, had [illegible] of his arm shot away, and the [illegible] side are exposed, the ball passing between [illegible] and side.

The fight of the gunboats in front of Haines' Bluff was progressing, but without any definite result.—*Memphis Appeal*, 6th.

would be impracticable and impossible."

What was done at Cypress bend may be done at a thousand different points on either margin of the river between Cairo and New Orleans, and now that the enemy have gone up the river from Vicksburg, why may not their return be disputed in this manner? In this way numbers of their transports may be easily captured or sunk in the river. In this way the Potomac was effectually blockaded [illegible] of the enemy in the earlier stages of the war, and in this way, more than any other, will the enemy be soonest convinced of the utter futility of further attempts to navigate the river either in peace or with profit and safety.—*Appeal.*

Wholesale Destruction of Yankee Steamboats.—The Richmond Enquirer has Northern dates of the 1st instant:

A Western correspondent of the New York Herald writes: The steamers Violet, Key West, Rose, Douglas, Frederick, Nietreine, Era No. [illegible], and Van Buren, with cargoes of grain and provisions, and also a large amount of army stores, have been burned by the enemy at Van Buren, Arkansas.

SEXTON'S REPORT

Of the City of Vicksburg, for the week ending Monday, the 12th day of Jan., 1863, at 12 o'clock, m.

Jan. 5—S F Jones, Co. F, 27th La. Reg., died at Veranda Hospital;
Jan. 6—Coleman Burgess, Co. I, 26th Tenn., died at Vicksburg Hospital;
Jan. 6—Thos Roseman, Co. and Reg. not reported died at Vicksburg Hospital;
Jan. 6—J D Garnett, Co. G, 30th Tenn. Reg., died at Vicksburg Hospital;
Jan. 6—John Reeb, Federal, 26th Mo. Reg., died at Vicksburg Hospital;
Jan. 6—S H Job, Co. K, 41st Tenn. Reg., died at City Pest House;
Jan. 6—F Campbell, died at City Pest House;
Jan. 6—J R Clements, [illegible] Reg., died at Vicksburg Hospital;
Jan. 6—J W Mills, Co. H, [illegible] Tenn. Reg., died at Vicksburg Hospital;
Jan. 7—J J Shelton, Co. E, [illegible] Tenn. Reg., died at Vicksburg Hospital;
Jan. 7—Noah, slave, died at Vicksburg Hospital;
Jan. 7—J G Bennett, Co. B, 3[illegible] Ga. Reg., died at City Hospital;
Jan. 7—Maj T C Humble, 31st La. Reg., died at City Hospital;
Jan. 7—S Y Mayo, Co. C, 27th La. Reg., died at Veranda Hotel;
Jan. 8—A Otto, Co. A, 5[illegible] Ohio Reg., died at Vicksburg Hospital;
Jan. 8—R J Roberts, Heath's Legion, died at City Hospital;
Jan. 9—Thomas Potter, Co. E, 46th Miss. Reg., died at Vicksburg Hospital;
Jan. 9—W J Pelham, Co. C, 1st Fla. Reg., died at Vicksburg Hospital;
Jan. 9—P Z Clayborne, Co. H, 30th Ark. Reg., died at Vicksburg Hospital;
Jan. 9—Child, slave, died at Vicksburg Hospital;
Jan. 9—W J Best, Co. K, 27th Ark. Reg., died at Vicksburg Hospital;
Jan. 10—William Farshire, Co. C, 27th La. Reg., died at Veranda Hospital;
Jan. 10—Ben Shoe, Co. D, 6th La. Reg., died at Veranda Hospital;
Jan. 11—Thomas Dyer, Co. A, 8th La. Bat., died at Vicksburg Hospital;
Jan. 11—Slave, died at Vicksburg Hospital;
Jan. 11—W D Bradshaw, Blythe's Miss. Vol., died at City Hospital;
Jan. 11—Henry Coltier, citizen, died at City Hospital;
Jan. 11—David, slave, died at Pest House;
Jan. 11—Warren slave, 3 years 9 months, pneumonia, Vicksburg.
Jan. 12—Joseph Walker, Co. I, 2d Texas Reg., died at City Hospital;
Jan. 12—Peter, slave, died at City Pest House.
Jan. 12—Lieut D Williams, 31st La. Reg., died at camp;
Jan. 12—D S Watson, Federal, 13th Ill. Reg., died at Vicksburg Hospital;
Jan. 12—N Danger, Co. I, 52d Ga. Reg., died at Vicksburg Hospital;
Jan. 12—Slave, died at Vicksburg Hospital.

A true copy: L. LINDSEY, Mayor.
J. Q. Arnold, Sexton.

HYMENEAL.

Married, in Utica, on the evening of the 4th December, 1862, by Elder W. W. Bolls, Mr. James Bolls, of the 18th Mississippi Regiment, to Miss Mollie C. Stubbs.

Sweet tie! that links as one
Two spirits fond and true.