

EVENING EDITION!

The Daily Southern Crisis.

J. W. TUCKER, Editor.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1863.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We feel it is not asking more than our friends will cheerfully accede to, when we request them to procure and deposit at our office the latest northern papers. It will be not only a kindly service to us, but one of incalculable importance to the public; a service we will remember and cheerfully reciprocate.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—Two Job Printers can find constant employment by immediate application at this office.

The funeral of Dr. J. S. Glass will take place at the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, Jan. 25th, at 4 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Mr. S. A. Wells, of the firm of S. A. Wells & Co., News Agents, on the Alabama and Mississippi River, and the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroads, for late Eastern papers, in advance of the mail.

Opinions of the Great Napoleon.

We publish to-day an article of rare interest, which will serve for Sunday reading, containing an expression of Napoleon's opinions on the Divine character of the Man of Galilee. What a rebuke to those small individuals who attempt to make themselves notorious by sneering at the claims of the Christian religion! Such a production as this increases our admiration for that sublime genius who yet stands without a parallel in history.

New Orleans Gossip—The Messrs. Tift.

A gentleman of high character who is personally cognizant, in part, of the facts, assures us that our information with respect to the Messrs. Tift, was in part incorrect.

The Messrs. Tift, we are assured, both left New Orleans together for Vicksburg before the capture of the city, and neither of them was threatened by the people of New Orleans.

There was some complaint as to the non-completion of the Mississippi, and her destruction was unnecessary, but it was the result of a misapprehension, and not of disloyalty.

The Messrs. Tift were arrested at Vicksburg, and their conduct was the subject of official investigation, resulting in their acquittal of all disloyalty.

We are pleased to make this correction, since it would give us pain to do any one the least injustice. We published merely the popular understanding of things in New Orleans.

The Emancipation Proclamation.

Reliable information from Kentucky on 13th inst., says, Gen. Woolford made a speech to his men, in the presence of three thousand citizens of Lebanon, telling them to go home for twenty days; if within that time Lincoln did not modify his emancipation proclamation, he would not call them to fight against the South, but would himself take the field in behalf of the South against the North.

We quote the above telegraphic dispatch, not because we have any faith in its truthfulness, but because it is calculated to create a false impression. We do not know Gen. Woolford, nor do we know anything of his antecedents. He may be a "very proper man," in his way. He may be a good officer, and very popular with his men, or he may be the reverse. This much only we learn of him from the telegraphic dispatch—that he commands Federal troops, and being in command of them, he may be dissatisfied with the course of the Administration. But the idea of his giving Mr. Lincoln twenty days in which to modify his proclamation is too absurd to be thought of for a moment. That proclamation was not hastily prepared, nor inconsiderately promulgated. Months had been spent in the investigation of its bearings on the political relations of the States, and it was issued after a hundred day's public notice of its conception. It was not born out of time, and cannot be regarded as a sickly bantling whose very life is precarious. Nor is it to be expected that Mr. Lincoln, the natural father, will hastily and wantonly destroy his offspring. Its unnatural mother, fanaticism, may in the end devour it, but its present existence is vouchsafed by all surrounding circumstances. Nor can there now be any modification, or alteration, of its form or features. As it was announced to the world, so it must stand. The word that gave it life is emphatic, and not to be misunderstood. The sustenance whence it derives its strength is inexhaustible, and the stifled air it breathes is just suited to the peculiarity of its physical organization.

If Mr. Lincoln should ever desire now to withdraw that proclamation from the world, his own wisdom would laugh at his imbecility, and his own idiocy would spurn companionship with him. His words are clear, pointed and unambiguous—the act is official and nearly effects the greatest rights of men—the end to be achieved was attained before his official signature was dry. If he had no power to make the proclamation, then, indeed, the act is invaluable. But if he had that power, the law, human or divine, would justify him in modifying or amending it now. His words are: "I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the designated States and hereafter shall be free." The moment he signed the proclamation, it it was in force at all, the shackles fell from the necks of the slaves, and he became an equal with Mr. Lincoln, subject to all the penalties attached to all the protection of existing laws. It cannot be pretended that there is any exception of the Constitution, even in the case of "military necessity," that empowers a man to enslave a free people, which he is doing in recalling his proclamation.

It may be better for the Confederate people, ultimately, that we have been permitted to demonstrate before the world, in our infancy, under all possible disadvantages, and without external aid or assistance from any quarter, from any nation or people, our entire ability to maintain our national existence by arms.— Providence is managing the thing about right for us. Let us not be impatient, nor weary in well-doing, for in due time we shall realize a reward, which shall place the liberated, enfranchised people of the South among the nations of the earth.

remain as it was issued, and we are glad of it. It will be an enduring monument of the stupid wickedness and folly of our enemies, and will remain to remind our children's children of the bitter hatred and impotent malice of our baffled foes.

There will be no modification of it, and Gen. Woolford must know it. Let no one be deceived by these cowardly wolves who would sneak into the fold of safety, after having done everything in their power to destroy us! Let us not again place our heads in the lion's mouth. Pretence, excuses and justifications will be as plenty after awhile as sere-leaves in autumn; but if we are wise, only the tried and true will be trusted. If Gen. Woolford and such as he, who have acknowledged Mr. Lincoln's unlimited power up to the present time, ever fight against our enemies, it will be only because to remain longer in the interest of the North will be to sacrifice interests, not principles, at home.

European Mystery.

We have been recently assured through Canadian sources that Great Britain has assembled arms and munitions of war in Canada, and her neighboring British possessions, sufficient to equip 200,000 men, and that the Canadian Parliament is preparing to enact a militia law by which the whole arms-bearing population will be enrolled and organized for contingent service. Assuming this to be true, it must have some significance. At the same time, the British Government solemnly asserts its policy of neutrality—shuts the door of its prize courts to our privateers, and issues stringent orders, the effect of which is to embarrass and to cripple the few vessels which now constitute our infant war marine.

The Emperor of the French, at his New Year's levee, observes a marked silence on American affairs, simply inquiring the news of Mr. Dayton, the Federal Minister, regrets the news is bad, and hopes it will be better during the year. Only a few weeks ago the Emperor addressed, through his Foreign Minister, a diplomatic note to Russia and England, asking their concurrence in some scheme to put an end to the war in America. Concurrently with these events, we are assured with more and more positiveness, through the foreign correspondence of Northern papers, that there is a settled determination on the part of the Emperor of the French to initiate decisive measures to stop the war.

Mr. President Davis has ably exposed the inconsistency and tergiversation of these great powers, with respect to their action in relation to the present war between the North and the South. And yet, with all these facts before the world, there is a well fixed public expectation, at home and abroad, that at some time, not remote, these powers will announce to the Federal Government, in an authoritative form, that the present war must cease. This devious line of European diplomacy may be accounted for on some one or more of the following grounds:

1. Europe was astonished, if not startled, by the gigantic array of military power which the American States displayed in the present memorable struggle. Military operations upon such a scale had not been witnessed in modern times. And Great Britain discreetly determined not to provoke against herself the assembling power of the Federal Government. Great Britain was not prepared to fight 600,000 men on the soil of Canada, at a point three or four thousand miles from most of her resources.
2. The commerce of the British government over-spreads the seas around the globe, and in the event of a war with the Federal government, which government still held the right of privateering, British merchantmen would have fallen a prey to Federal cruisers, involving a loss of wealth to the amount of untold millions.
3. Ireland showed signs of restlessness at the very moment when Great Britain seemed most disposed to action on American affairs.
4. The Federal Cabinet at Washington has exhibited the mean-spirited cowardice of a spaniel, has eaten its own words, backed down from its own pretensions, and stultified the records of Congress on every occasion when the British lion showed his teeth. Great Britain has really not been able to procure a ground of controversy with the Yankee government.
5. At the same time the British Cabinet may have determined that it was better to allow the northern States first to exhaust their energies, and to accumulate a burden of debt, which would discipline them to enter into a new war, before proceeding to active and decisive measures.
6. The Emperor Napoleon evidently designed to establish the ascendancy of French counsels in Mexico, at a time when the American war precluded the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.
7. It has been asserted again, and again that there was entire harmony between the French and English Cabinets in their American policy, and that they would act in concert. And it may be that their time has not arrived.
8. Our people should be reminded that the Confederate government is not yet one year old, and will not be so until the 18th of February, and it is just worthy of note that intimations have been given, from abroad, that during the month of February next ensuing, the great powers would proceed to recognize the Confederacy, and demand a cessation of hostilities.— Mr. Gladstone said, in his last speech, that, during the month of March, the manufacturing districts would experience a change for the better.

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The Federal Secretary of War has authorized the raising of some months' recruits, instead of drafting men in Kentucky.