THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

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THE DAILY REBEL.

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FRANC. M. PAUL.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

Yankee Account of the Bridgeport Fight.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Sept. 2.

* * * My last informed you of the evacuation of Battle Creek. The evacuation was not complete. In the fort, built near the mouth and on the very bank of the Tennessee river, the 33d Ohio infantry was left, for the purpose, I suppose, of keeping up appearances. They remained without artillery, and were alone. Col. Lew Harris, of the 21 Ohio commanding a brigade, of which the 33d Wisconsin was a part, being in command.

I have met Col. Harris since his evacuation of Fort McCook, and have obtained from him the following particulars of the affair. Left alone on Sunday, the 24th of August, in the fort, he remained in undisputed away until the Wednesday following. Indeed, on Tuesday some demonstrations were made by cavalry against a battalion of the 33d regiment, under Major Locke. Withdrawing from Bridgeport to the fort on Wednesday morning, Major Pugh, of the 4th Ohio cavalry, left the fort with three companies of cavalry, intending to hunt the rebels and whip them. He attacked them near Bridgeport and defeated them, completely routing them. Major Pugh pursued, but found himself confronted, near Bridgeport, by an infantry battalion of the rebels, when he retreated to the fort.

This was on Wednesday morning, about 11 o'clock. At the same time the rebels opened on the fort with a battery of artillery, posted about one thousand yards off on the opposite side of the river. They were in plain view, and had we had artillery, they would have found their position exceedingly unpleasant. But they seemed to be perfectly aware that our troops had none, and remained posted in their exposed position. They threw over six hundred shells into the fort during fifteen hours in which they were thus employed. Our loss was but one killed and two wounded—neither of them seriously.

Several movements were made by Colonel Harris to enable his sharpshooters to annoy the artillerists, and he so far succeeded as to compel them to fall back at one time to the woods. But they kept up a continuous shelling until Colonel Harris, under cover of night, withdrew from the fort and marched to Decherd, Tenn. Unaware of the evacuation, the rebels kept up the shelling all night, and did not cease until morning revealed that the garrison had left. I learn that the rebels in small force immediately crossed the fork of the river and advanced toward Stevenson. But we hear nothing of their arrival there. It is understood that the place is evacuated.

Correspondence [illegible] Appeal.]

Affairs In North Alabama.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.

I have just returned from a visit to North Alabama. The Yankees have evacuated Huntsville, Decatur, Courtland and Florence. At Huntsville they destroyed all of the machinery belonging to the Memphis and Charleston railroad, stole every horse that was in the country convenient. They were in such a hurry to leave they burned a large lot of commissary stores, and left the negroes they had stolen. At Decatur they burned the boat they were using as a gunboat, and left the cotton used in making fortifications. At Athens they burned about half the town and committed a great many depredations on property. The country between Tuscumbia and Decatur is almost ruined; they took almost all the meat and corn from the farmers; from the ladies they would take watches and finger-rings, and would use insulting language toward them if remonstrated with.

The drouth has very much affected the growing crops, and I do not think there will be more than half a crop of corn. There is not much cotton planted.

* * * * * * *

The 4th Ohio cavalry (which is composed of the greatest scoundrels and thieves in the world) has been almost decimated; when it arrived in Huntsville there were some eight or nine hundred members; when it left there were only eighty. They have all been killed by Captains Gurley and Hambrick's companies of partisans and independent bush whackers.—Reliable persons told me that a man named Whitecotton, in Jackson county, had killed seventy Yanks since they arrived there, and that he had that number of guns, which he would deliver to the Confederate army when called upon.

* * * * * * *

Alabamians ought never take prisoners from the States of Ohio and Illinois, for they are the troops that committed all the depredations in North Alabama. The farmers are getting almost all of their negroes; they were bringing in two or three hundred per day when I left Huntsville. The Yanks did not have time to take them away. J. A.-W.

SIGEL, MCDOWELL.—The *Volksblatt* of Sunday contains a letter purporting to give the particulars of the difficulty between SIGEL and MCDOWELL, reported some days ago. The substance of it is, that Sigel, while engaging the enemy, observed McDowell waving a handkerchief to the rebels. He immediately rode up and demanded an explanation. The reply being very insulting, Sigel resented it with a pistol shot, the ball striking McDowell's scabbard.

This statement purports to come from an eye-witness of the occurrence. The Volksblatt also states that Sigel, disgusted with the corruption and inefficiency of the military commanders in the East, will resign if not relieved from service in that quarter.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Richmond seems to be as much in the way of the Yankees as it was in that of Richard III at Bosworth field. Twice have they met with defeat in their advance upon Richmond, Va. and once in the vicinity of Richmond, Kentucky. Perhaps, in the course of time, they may be able to say as Richard did: "We think there be six Richmonds in the field."

TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

From Iuka Mississippi.

GEN. PRICE HAS ANOTHER BATTLE

GEN. LITTLE KILLED.

IUKA, Sept. 20.—via MOBILE 22.—The right wing of the enemy under Gen'l Rosencranz, numbering eight thousand strong, were found advancing about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on Gen. Price's position on the Jacinto road—driving in our pickets. Gen. Price immediately ordered Gen. Herbert to move with his own and Martin's brigades against them; and went himself upon the field, accompanied by Gen. Little.

They met the enemy advancing in line of battle, about a mile south of town. Our line was immediately formed and the battle opened. Discovering the enemy to be in large force, Gen'l Price sent back for the other brigades of Little's division. They came forward at double quick, but did not reach the field, untill the enemy were driven back from every position, more than six hundred yards, with a loss of over fifty prisoners and nine pieces of artillery. Darkness prevented further pursuit, and Little's division bivanacked on the field.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing will reach two hundred and fifty. Gen'l Little was killed. Col. Whitfield Gilmore, and Mabry were wounded.

The enemy having received heavy reinforcements, during the night, Gen'l Price determined to carry out the orders of the previous morning, and our army left Iuka, between seven and eight o'clock, in the morning, bringing off the captured stores.

The attacks which the enemy made upon our rear guard, was repulsed with severe loss to them; and our loss was only one man.

The 3d Louisiana, Whitfield's Legion, and the 3rd Texas cavalry, behaved with distinguished gallantry, and were the greatest sufferers in the fight of Friday—their Colonels were all wounded.

Latest from the Seat of War in Maryland.

RICHMOND, Sept. 23.—The New York Herald of the 20th inst., contains dispatches from Louisville, announcing the surrender of six Indiana regiments, numbering five thousand men, at Munfordsville, Ky.

Official dispatches from McClellan, dated Friday, Sept. 19th, claim a victory in Wednesday's fight at Sharpsburg, though it is evident his army has fallen back. He states that the rebel army had crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and that he had sent a column under Gen. Alfred Pleasanton in pursuit.

An official dispatch received here this morning announces that a battle took place Saturday on the Potomac, near Sharpsburg, between the Confederate forces, under Jackson, and a column of the enemy ten thousand strong, resulting in the rout of the enemy, with heavy loss. Our loss slight. Quite a number of arms were taken.

Jackson had recrossed into Maryland.

MOBILE, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register dated Knoxville, 22d, says a courier brings intelligence from Cumberland Gap that Gen. Stevenson is pressing on the Federal Gen. Morgan's rear. Firing was heard this morning in the direction of Manchester, and it is supposed he has engaged the enemy.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Sept. 22.—In the Senate to-day a bill was passed providing that all persons who may hereafter furnish substitutes shall guarantee the fidelity of the substitute.

The residue of the day's session was occupied in discussing the bill introduced by Mr. Yancey to regulate the nomination and appointment of Brigadier Generals, so as to apportion them among the several States. The bill was rejected—yeas 3, nays 15.

In the House Mr. Foster, of Alabama, submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to send a corps of engineers to make a reconnoissance on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, with the view of erecting fortifications, &c. Adopted.

The Arkansas contested election case was further discussed.

Receipe for Making Corned Beef.

A correspondent of the Savannah Republican gives the following receipe for making corned beef:

So soon after butchering the beef as convenient, cut it into such sized pieces as you desire, and sprinkle with salt and let it lie and drip till all the animal heat is gone. For one hundred pounds of beef, take four ounces of saltpetre (pounded finely) and ten pounds of brown sugar all well mixed. Sprinkle, of this compound, thinly over the bottom of the barrel, and put down a layer of beef; over this sprinkle of the compound again, then put another layer of beef and continue to do so till the barrel is filled, allowing a larger amount of the mixture of salt, saltpetre, etc., to sprinkle over the top layer. Put heavy weights on the top of the beef, and be sure always to keep the top layer covered with salt.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SODA.—A lady of Fluvanna county sends us the following, which we publish for the information of housekeepers:

To the ashes of corn cobs add a little boiling water. After allowing it to stand for a few minutes pour off the lye, which can be used at once with an acid (sour milk or vinegar.) It makes the bread as light as soda.

Our lady friends in the country should cut this out and remember it. They can avail themselves of corn cobs, it will be perceived any moment, and with scarcely any trouble at all.—*Savannah Republican.*

MR. FOOTE'S SPEECH.—We lay before our readers, Mr. Foote's speech, delivered upon the presentation of his peace resolutions.

There is much good sense in what he said, and his reasons for presenting the resolutions should commend them to the favor of our people. It is proper at all times, and more especially, since the character of the war has changed somewhat, and we have undertaken to invade the enemy's country, to keep it constantly before the eyes of the world that we are ever ready to make an honorable peace, and are fighting only for self preservation and our liberties. Nothing can be lost by making such an overture as that suggested by Mr. Foote.—*Lynchburg Rep.*

MAGNIFICENT EXTRAVAGANCE.—Dr. Thos. W. Evans, the celebrated American dentist of Paris, has just returned from a professional visit to the Viceroy of Egypt, on board his yacht at Woolwich. The doctor describes his highness as a magnificently wealthy and amiable prince. Among his table service are plates worth $3 000 each; a gold pitcher, set with diamonds, worth at least $50 000; and the Viceroy's tooth brush alone, set richly with precious stones, is worth at least $10.000, and the stand upon which it rests, half that sum. Next year, Dr. Evans, who is dentist by appointment to all the crowned heads of Europe, is to go to Alexandria to perform some professional service for the Viceroy's favorite wife.

COMMENDABLE.—The *Mississippian* is informed by the quartermaster at Jackson, that the Mississippi Manufacturing Company, at Bankston, Choctaw county, of which Mr. J. M. Wesson is president, has saved to the Confederacy not less than $250,000, in furnishing it woolen and cotton goods, at prices so far below those which prevailed everywhere else. Mr Wesson has been in the habit of selling these goods to the quartermaster here when merchants and speculators in Georgia and Alabama offered him seventy five per cent. more than he charged the government. The example thus furnished by this patriotic company is above all praise, and will establish a lasting claim to the gratitude of the country.

YANKEE OPINION OF JACKSON.—Returned prisoners say the Yankees hold Jackson in greater terror than any other of our generals. Our informant says he heard two Yankees in Alexandria, disputing over Jackson's merits; at last, the Jackson man, as if to clinch the matter, exclaimed "I tell you, Jackson is the greatest man in this or any other country. As for our fighting against him, it is useless. He *made* all the mountains round here, knows every thing about everything in this country, and he is bound to whip us."

SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR AUGUST.—Either from advanced rates, or from a large increase of transportation—probably both—the State Road, with its 138 miles of track from Atlanta to Chattanooga, has paid into the Treasury $65,000 as its earnings in the month of August, equal to $780,000 per annum. Major Rowland is determined that the public property under his charge shall pay good dividends. Estimating the Road and its equipments to cost $6,000,000, the yield is in ratio of thirteen per cent. per annum.—*Recorder.*

THE RECENT DUEL NEAR CHARLESTON.—The Charleston papers state a Court of Inquiry has been asked for by Major Rhett to inquire into his conduct and the circumstances attending the death of the late Col. W. R. Calhoun. The request has been granted by the proper authorities, and the Court will consist of Col. P. H. Colquitt, Col. C. H. Stevens, and Col. Thomas G. Lamar. Major W. H. Cambell being the Judge Advocate.

The hymn we heard in meeting the last time—"Oh, take a pill, oh take, oh take a pill, oh take a pil-grim home."

The hymn we heard—treble and soprano by the fairer portion of creation—"Oh, for a man, oh, for a man for a man-sion in the skies."

The one Plunkins heard the base singer at—"Oh send down Sal, oh, send down Sal, oh, send down Sal-vation."

☞ Many of the prisoners who came down yesterday assert that while the flag of truce boats were lying at Memphis, two regiments of Yankee soldiers marched out of the city flying a white flag. There was a great deal of excitement in the city, and much talk of its being evacuated. Heavy skirmishing was going on very near the town.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

☞ The following boats on the western waters have been confiscated as the property of the Confederates, by the U. S. District Court for Southern Illinois; Wharf boat A. G. Fowler, steamboats Alfred Robb, Little Rebel, Eastport, Mars, Gen. Price, Mohawk, Red Rover, New National, Sovereign, H. R. W. Hill and Yazoo.

☞ Col. M. A. Haynes has been appointed Commandant of the Post at Knoxville. Co. H. performed a gallant part at both Fort Henry and Donelson, as Chief of Artillery, last winter; standing to his guns for several days at the latter place, in spite of a severe wound received at the former.—*Knox. Register.*

IN RUNNING ORDER.—The bridges says the Lynchburg Republican, across the Rapidan and Cedar Run, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, are completed. The cars are now running to Culpeper Court House, six miles the other side of Cedar Run bridge.

☞ Van Dorn (the little) brought joy and gladness to the hearts of the people of this military district on two occasions; 1st: when he took command at Vicksburg; 2d, when he left it.—*Brandon (Miss.) Republican.*

From the Richmond Enquirer, 20th.]

From the Seat of War in Maryland and Virginia.

SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Battle in Maryland.

The city was greatly excited on Thursday (Thanksgiving Day,) by various and conflicting rumors of battles in Maryland, which reached the city from divers unreliable sources. The printing offices were visited at intervals during the entire day by anxious enquirers for the "latest news," but nothing of a really reliable nature could be obtained.

Of the many rumors current Thursday and Friday, the following appears to be the most authentic: That a desperate battle was fought on Sunday, at Middletown, Maryland, between the Confederate forces, under General D. H. Hill, and the Yankees, eighty thousand strong, commanded by McClellan. Gen. Hill is reported to have made three separate attacks, and was each time repulsed by the superior numbers of his enemy. Early the next morning (Monday) he was reinforced by General Longstreet, and again attacked the enemy, and on this occasion succeeded in driving him three miles from his original position. The fight is said to have been a long and bloody one, and was attended with heavy loss on both sides.

The following is an extract from a letter received from an officer in the Confederate States army, dated Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, 1862:

"Harper's Ferry was surrendered to our forces about two hours ago. General Miles was in command, with ten thousand men.—Their arms, artillery, stores, &c., were all surrendered with the men.

"It is reported that General Garland was killed yesterday in an engagement which Longstreet had with the enemy in Maryland."

The Lynchburg Republican says that a combined movement was made upon Harper's Ferry by the forces of Jackson, Walker and McCall, the former recrossing the Potomac at Williamsport, General Walker at Cheat Ford, and General McCall approaching from the North, and operating from Maryland Heights, overlooking the town. The several bodies arrived at their destination on Sunday morning, and prepared for an immediate attack.

The fight commenced about three o'clock in the evening and was contested with desperate stubbornness until night forced a cessation of hostilities. Our artillery, however, played upon the Yankee entrenchments the whole night, and as we afterwards ascertained, with fearful effect.

At daylight on Monday the combat was renewed with more fierceness, if possible, than on the preceding evening; but in a short time the enemy's fire began to slacken, and at 9 o'clock the Yankee commander, Gen. Miles, proposed to surrender. The proposition was acceded to, and in a short time our troops marched in and took possession of the enemy's works.

The fruits of this glorious victory are reported to be 10,000 prisoners, fifty pieces of artillery, a large amount of ordnance, commissary and quartermaster's stores, and one thousand negroes, whom the Yankees had stolen.

STILL LATER.

We are kindly permitted by Gov. Letcher to publish the following extracts from letters received by him yesterday:

WINCHESTER, Sept. 16.—After the advance of our army to Frederick, and the issuing of the admirable proclamation to the people of Maryland by Lee, a movement took place with our troops, seemingly in the direction of Pennsylvania, but really for an important movement into Virginia. After sending a portion of his troops to occupy and hold the Maryland Heights, Gen. Jackson was directed by Gen. Lee to recross the Potomac at Williamsport, take possession of Martinsburg, and then pass rapidly behind Harper's Ferry, that a capture might be effected of the garrison and stores known to be there. The movement was admirably conducted. Martinsburg fell, with a capture of one hundred and fifty prisoners and some stores, the most being taken to the Ferry. The investment of Harper's Ferry was effected on Saturday, Sunday morning there was some firing, and it was renewed yesterday morning, and the result the unconditional surrender of the garrison—ten thousand men, with all the arms, fifty pieces of artillery, ammunition, one hundred wagons, quartermaster and commissary stores, and many cars, some of which were loaded, and 600 negroes. This important conquest was effected *without the loss of a man on our side.* So much is official. It is reported that the cavalry, 1,000 in number, escaped to Shepherdstown.

It is reported that an engagement took place near Boonsboro'. It is said the enemy were repulsed twice, with a loss of 5,000 in killed and wounded. Our loss was heavy. Our troops fell back towards the Potomac from reasons that can be easily conjectured. Jackson will now recross the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, circumvent the enemy if he has had the temerity to follow our advanced corps, and we shall capture or disperse the whole concern. God grant that this conjecture may be verified. Gen. Garnett is certainly killed. His body arriving here this morning.

FRANCIS H. SMITH.

[Boonesborough is in Washington county, Maryland, 51 miles from Washington—about 8 miles from Harper's Ferry, in a due North direction, and about the same distance southeast of Hagerstown. It is situated on the west slope of the South mountain.]

WINCHESTER, Sept. 16.—A fight took place Sunday at Middleton, Md., between a very heavy force of the enemy and Gen. D. H. Hill's division. The loss was great on each side. Hill, however, held his position until the advance of Longstreet arrived, when the enemy fell back. Gen. Garnett* was killed. No other officer, as yet, reported killed or wounded. Yesterday the enemy at Harper's Ferry surrendered to the invincible Jackson, at 3 P. M. They consisted of 10,000 infantry. Their cavalry escaped the night before, crossing the river at Shepherdstown. All of the stores left at the Ferry are on the way here. There were but few, as they were nearly starved out. The force defeated by Hill were, on their way to the relief their of friends at the Ferry.

NATHANIEL B MEADE,
Editor of the Republican.

*Probably meant for Garland

The train from the North, on yesterday, brought us but little of additional interest that may be deemed reliable. The fight at Boonsboro', though resulting in severe loss to Gen D. H Hill's division, causing him to fall back, was not a reverse. The object of his position was accomplished in keeping back and harassing the enemy at that point, while our operations at Harper's Ferry were being consummated. It is reported that many of our stragglers were taken prisoners.

The surrender of the enemy at Harper's Ferry was followed immediately by the parole of both officers and men, the officers being permitted to retain their side arms.

Reports from Williamsburg represent that a fight had occurred there between General Wise's command and the enemy. Nothing reliable could be ascertained in relation to it.

STILL LATER.

Information which reached this city last evening from an officer who was engaged in the fight at Harper's Ferry states that we captured at that place 11,090 privates, 425 officers, 2,000 negroes, 15,000 stand of small arms, and 46 pieces of cannon. Our loss in the engagement was *three killed and forty wounded.* Col. J. Lindsey Walker's Battery, from this city, alone took 500 horses. The officers and men captured were all paroled and sent home.

[From the Lynchburg Republican, 22d.]

LATEST FROM MARYLAND.

At a late hour on Saturday night we were put in possession of some additional items from the seat of war in Maryland. From many of the soldiers who were in the fight on Sunday, and whom our informant conversed with, all agree that there was no battle on Monday, and that our victory on Sunday was a glorious one. The Yankees admit a loss of 6,000. Our loss in killed is exceedingly small, being not over 160, while our wounded are about 2,000. Most of the latter are now at Shepherdstown in hospital.

It is reported that one entire division of the enemy were captured, and on Tuesday it is reported that another fight took place with still more decisive results.

The Yankees, on Monday, made a sortie and captured a train on the way from our army, and succeeded in burning about thirty wagons and taking fifty prisoners, but before they could effect the destruction of the train our forces came up, and the Yankees retreated, leaving the prisoners they had just taken. The enemy's attacking party were the cavalry that escaped from Harper's Ferry, by the way of Shepherdstown, before the surrender of the first named place.

After the surrender of the enemy at Harper's Ferry, they commenced destroying the arms and stores, when they were ordered to desist, but refused. Gen. Jackson then fired into them, killing and wounding large numbers.

The Yankee Gen. Mills had both legs shot off, but we did not learn whether it was done in the fight or on the occasion of firing into them as above stated.

All reports that our army fell back to the Potomac are false.

Cruise of the Privateer Sumter.

Under the title of "The Cruise of the Confederate Ship Sumter," the August number of the Cornhill Magazine (a London publication) contains the private journal of an officer of that famous vessel, from the day she was put into commission until her crew were paid off at Gibraltar in April last. The following portions are of interest:

On the 9th of November the Sumter arrived at Port Royal Martinique; but being unable to procure coal at that port, they left it on the 13th for St. Pierre, whither she was followed by the Iroquois. Her escape from that vessel on the 23d is thus related:

Every preparation having been made, the ship being in good sailing trim, a portion of her stores placed on the spar deck, to be have overboard to lighten her, in case it was necessary, precisely as the 8 o'clock gun was fired she slipped her anchor and steamed slowly out to sea, keeping close under cover of the land. Scarce had her propeller revolved a dozen times before a blue light appeared at the masthead of the only Yankee ship in port. Then a second signal was displayed on shore, and then another. The engine was stopped. The Sumter was now abreast of the French war steamer which was under the guns of the fort; but nothing could be seen of the Iroquois.

The engine was again started, our ship moving very slowly, and still closely hugging the land. When nearly opposite the southern point, the Iroquois was seen bearing down upon us; but as we were so completely under cover of the land, it was not likely that she saw us. The Sumter's prow was turned in the direction of the other point, but afterwards she ran closer into the harbor, all the time watching every movement of the Iroquois. Seeing that she was still watching the southern point, the Sumter shot across to the northern point at her fullest speed. Just before she reached the point, a vessel was seen a little ahead of her. The engine was again stopped, to determine the character of this craft. The darkness was so intense that it was impossible to make her out at first.

A thundering Quartermaster pronounced her to be an armed steamer; after a minute of anxious suspense, she was transformed into a sailing frigate, lying broadside on; and finally, when we were in momentary expectation of an attack, she proved to be a harmless little fore and aft schooner. About a quarter of an hour was lost in making out this vessel. The engine was again set in motion, and in a few minutes the Sumter was rounding the point. After she passed Diamond Rock she gave the land a wider berth, heading for the open sea. Even at this moment we could scarcely realize that the wide-awake Captain Palmer could be foiled so easily. Did he wait until morning watching the southern point? or did he give chase to an imaginary Sumter? It will be hard to convince him now that the rebels did not leave St. Pierre either by the overland or the underground route.

It should have been stated that a large and brilliant light, which was placed astern of the Sumter, in the window of a building near the Cathedral, every night after the arrival of the Iroquois, was hauled down as soon as the former got under way. Four lights, seemingly on a flag staff, were placed one above another, on a housetop, supposed to be that of the United States Consul; after being displayed about five minutes, they were put out, one at a time. The vessel that raised a blue light to her mast head was the same one that hauled down the British flag, which she had flown ever since the Sumter had been in port, and hoisted her proper colors, the stars and stripes, as soon as the Iroquois arrived.

Two days after leaving Martinique they captured the Montmorenci, of Bath, Me., with a cargo of 1800 tons of coal, consigned to British residents in St. Thomas. Her Captain executed a bond to the value of the ship in favor of Captain Semmes, after which she was permitted to continue her voyage. Next day they captured and burned the schooner Arcade, of Portland, Me., and on the 31 of December, the Vigilant, bound to Sombrero Island for guano. On the 8th a brig from New Bedford, fitted out for a three years' whaling voyage, was captured and burnt, making the seventh capture since leaving the Mississippi. On the 4th of January the Sumter arrived at Cadiz, where they remained until the 17th. During the interval seven of the crew deserted, and much discontent appears to have existed in the ship, though from what cause is not stated. Another source of discomfort to Capt. Semmes rose from the vacillating conduct of the Spanish authorities, respecting which we find the following entry in the journal.

"The day after the arrival of the Sumter, objection was made to her remaining longer than twenty-four hours. To the order to leave, our commander answered that the Queen's proclamation did not apply to vessels in distress; that he would not endanger the lives of his command by going to sea in the condition his vessel was then in. In order to force him to respect this mandate, a mammoth frigate was menacingly stationed near the Sumter.—When the hour for our departure came, the Spaniards magnanimously granted us permission to remain. Next she was hauled into one of the Government docks, the officials as polite as Parisians, and seemingly fearful of their inability to pay sufficient deference to our commander.

"After undergoing slight repairs, the Sumter was towed down to the city. Here she procured a supply of water, but not a bucket of coal, the sale of it being positively forbidden. The commander was again orded to leave within two hours. Six hours thereafter, the authorities notified him verbally that he could remain and get everything he required. He replied that he desired nothing from the Spaniards, and would have no further intercourse with them. The written permission of the authorities was promised and declined. Soon after the messenger had left, the ship we got under way. When abreast of the outer post, the Sumter was hailed by a row-boat, the oarsmen bending to their work as though their lives depended on the delivery of the finge papers held aloft by an official in the bow of the boat. Great must have been his astonishment on learning that this document was not worth stopping for."

On the 18th the Sumter removed to Gibraltar, capturing on the way the barks Neapolitan and Investigator. The former was burnt; the cargo of the latter being consigned to British merchants, she was allowed to proceed on her voyage. The movements of the national war ships at Gibraltar are duly recorded, as well as the arrest of the Paymaster of the Sumter, and another secessionist at Tangiers, and at length we come to the following entry, almost the last in the journal:

"April, 8.—Owing to the Sumter's boilers being completely worn out—they having been patched so often that no reliance can be placed in them—our commander has determined to disband and pay off his crew, and lay up the old ship until the expiration of the war. This news is received on all hands with great joy. We are heartily sick of the life of inactivity we have been leading for the past three months, though much regret will be felt at leaving the old ship which has carried us over so many miles of ocean, and through so many perils."

Next day paying off the crew commenced, and on the 10th was finished, with the exception of eleven men left on board to take care of the ship.

TENNESSEE.—Nothing is more gratifying to the people of the South than the position of Tennessee just at this moment, for if we are correctly informed she is no longer decided with the declarations of Andy Johnson, to whose influence the detention of the eastern portion of the state has hitherto been largely attributable. The policy of the Lincoln Government has been so distinctly avowed as to admit of no doubt that it is the fixed purpose to subjugate the people of the Confederacy, and in pursuance of this end, to encourage a servile war, which they think will result in the destruction of both the white and the black races of the south. When they first came amongst us they said they were for the Union and the Constitution and not for abolition and a servile war; but finding our people proof against their duplicity and deceit, and determined at all events to cut loose from the Union, they quickly changed their programme—they threw off all disguise and openly proclaimed that the Constitution itself should not stand in the way of the restoration of the Union. The issue is now distinctly made, and made by Lincoln himself. No man can be on the side of the Union any longer without confessing himself an abolitionist of the war stamp. In other words, there is no longer any ground for a neutral to stand upon—he must either be a patriot or a traitor outright. Now, therefore, is the auspicious hour for East Tennessee to redeem herself, and add its adding new laurels to the proud State of which she is integral part. Let her redemption be shouted from every mountain peak and reechoed through every valley. [Selma (Ala.) Reporter.

☞ Gen. Korn, and Captains Wheat and Rye, of his Staff, have arrived and taken quarters in various parts of the city.

Colonels O. Tard and K. Tawba are daily expected, and will no doubt give notice of their arrival.—*Charleston Courier.*

FROM THE BAR.—At sunrise of Thursday, 18th, eight steamers and two schooners were in sight. Through the day boats from the fleet were engaged in sounding from "overall" into the North Channel.—*Charleston Courier.*

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer sends the following estimate of a soldier's outfit, every article of which is indispensable for the coming winter. We hope the Government will supply the clothing or the money: One cap, 85; one jacket 25; one pair pants, 30; one pair shoes, 18; two pair socks, (wool) 10; two pair drawers, 8. Total, $98.50.

☞ The Memphis *Bulletin*, of last Wednesday, says: "Hon. Fom. Avery and Joe Barbiere, Esq., who are among the prisoners now lying opposite the city, were out on our streets this morning on parole.