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.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The London Press on the President's Message.

The steamer Edinburg, from Europe on the 7th inst., has arrived at New York.

THE AMERICAN WAR QUESTION.

The London Times in an editorial on the message of Jefferson Davis, says:

We cannot deny him the credit of being as moderate in prosperity as he has shown himself bold, determined and unyielding in adversity.

The Times then adds:

We read with much pleasure the measured and statesmanlike language to which the Southern President pays a well earned tribute to the gallantry and good conduct of his troops, deplores the desolating war, and expresses confidence of the final triumph of the desperate struggle against despotic usurpation.

After pointing to the horrors which may be expected from President Davis' threatened retaliatory measures, to the exigencies which require an extension of the conscription, and to the dangers which the South run if they fail to conciliate the Indians on their frontier, the London Times' article concludes as follows:

Yet in such a situation they are able to speak and act with moderation and dignity. In the midst of reverses they can look forward with confidence to success. In the midst of success they can contemplate and look forward to the possibility of loss and failure.—Such men would seem worthy of a better destiny than to be dragged at the chariot wheels of a conquering democracy, and live under a perpetual reign of terror.

The London News, in reviewing the message of Jefferson Davis, says he has attempted to present a character of moderation and dignity, but the fierce and vindictive spirit that breathes through his habitual calmness and reserve is significant proof of his exasperated temper, if not also of the desperate prospects of the Southern Government. "It denounces the savage policy which Davis inaugurates and the atrocious measures which he recommends to Congress, and says that the treatment threatened to the officers of troops, incongruously composed, causes not only every instinct of humanity and every sentiment of justice to revolt at it but it is an outrage against civilization itself.

The Peace Society of London has issued an address to the people of the United States, urging that the time has come when an attempt should be made to arrest the destructive conflict that is now being carried on. It deprecates any interference with American affairs, but such as would prove acceptable to Americans, but says: "Surely the idea of friendly mediation may be entertained without any derogation of national dignity." It argues that there are only two alternatives to issue out of the war—either the utter extermination of one of the parties to it, or some form of accommodation and compromise between the contending sides. It asks: "Is it not better to have recourse to the latter at once, before the feelings of the North and South become hopelessly inflamed with the most bitter animosity and vengeance?"

Cotton Owned by Foreigners.

The following copy of a note from the British *Charge d'Affairs* at Washington, settles a question in respect to which there has been considerable discussion:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1862.

SIR: Her majesty's Government have considered, in connection with the Law Advisers of the Crown, Mr. Consul Bunch's dispatch of May 12th, and Mr. Consul Molyneux's dispatch of May 10th, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary of State of the so styled Confederate States, to a mercantile firm, respecting the destruction in the presence of the enemy of cotton held by foreigners, and I have consequently been induced by Earl Russell to direct you to give advice in the following sense to any of Her Majesty's subjects whose property may be destroyed in those States.

It is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that foreigners, being the proprietors of cotton in the Southern States will have no ground of complaint against the *de facto* Government of those States if such cotton should be destroyed with the sanction in that Government, and for the purpose of preventing its falling into the hands of the opposing forces. This is one of the liabilities to which foreigners are exposed who hold property in a State which is carrying on a war. Should, however, the Confederate States hereafter attain to the position of a recognized kingdom, or confederation, the losses thus occasioned to foreigners might form a fair and reasonable ground of appeal to the equitable consideration of the Government so established, and it will therefore be desirable that the best and most authentic evidence should be preserved of the true ownership of the property which may be thus destroyed.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) WM STUART.

H. S. M. *Charge d'Affairs*, Washington.

JAMES MAGER, Esq., etc., Mobile.

☞ We clip the following from the Savannah News of the 24th. Why do factory goods advance in price? simply because they are being bought up by speculators, and unless this is stopped cotton goods will soon be much higher than they now are.

FACTORY GOODS ADVANCING.—The Chronicle says the weekly sale of Augusta Factory goods took place at the office of the company on Friday. Prices have advanced over those of last week ¾ shirting, 50½ (@ 50¾c; ⅜ shirting (light) 40c.; 4 4 sheeting, 58c.; drilling, 65c. Graniteville factory goods sold as follows: 7 8 shirting, 50½c; ¾ shirting, 40c.; 4 4 sheeting, 58c.; drill, 65c.

TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

From Generals Bragg an Smith

MOBILE, 28th.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville 25th, says: A courier arrived to-night from Gen. Smith at Lexington, via Gen. Bragg's headquarters, which were eight miles west of Mulfordsville on the 19th. Gen. Kirby Smith's forces occupy Frankfort, Georgetown, Cynthiana, Falmouth and Williamstown.

Kentucky is thoroughly aroused; already twenty-three thousand volunteers have offered themselves and they are still coming in rapidly. Home Guards are turning over their arms as fast as they can be received.

The First Louisiana and First Tennessee Regiments have had an engagement with the enemy near Wilcox.

Our loss at Mulfordsville was forty killed and wounded, enemy's much greater. General Buell's force, numbering eighteen thousand, is in the vicinity of Bowling Green. Only seven thousand Federals at Nashville.

Our troops are reveling in good fare, finding Kentucky hospitality no myth, but blissful reality.

Northern Account.

Confirmation of their Heavy Loss on Saturday.

GEN. BRAGG IN FRONT OF LOUISVILLE.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 26.—Northern dates of 23d have been received. Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring the slaves of rebel masters free from and after the 1st of January next.

There is tremendous excitement at Louisville. A dispatch from Jeffersonville of the 22d, says the rebel Generals Bragg and Smith have divided their forces. Smith is to hold Buell, who is marching for Louisville, in check, while Bragg advances on the city.

Bragg summoned Nelson, who is in command of the army for the defence of Louisville, to surrender. Nelson refused, and has ordered all the women and children to leave the city at one hour's notice. Thousands of citizens are crossing the river into Indiana. Bragg is some distance from the city, but advancing rapidly.

The Herald acknowledges a heavy loss near Shepherdstown on Saturday, and says the Rebels were dressed like Union soldiers, and displayed a flag of truce to induce the Federals to cross the river. Sumner's corps d'armee alone lost five thousand two hundred and three at Sharpsburg in killed, wounded and missing. A correspondent on the battle-field, on the 22d, says the Federals are still burying their dead at the rate of one thousand per day, but expected to get through that day.

Gen. Hooker was shot through the foot by a rifle ball and will not be able for duty in a long time. Gen. Crawford's wound is more serious than expected.

Lieut. Col. Dwight, 2d Massachusetts, was killed. Col. Parks, 19th Massachusetts, is badly wounded. Gen. Richardson is badly wounded and will die. Gen. Dana is badly wounded in the knee.

In 30th Massachusetts the Colonel, Lieut. Colonel and eight captains were wounded.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Times says the slaughter was awful, particularly among the officers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Exchange is firm at 129½; Gold 137½; Cotton 54 cents.

Northern Items.

Judge Betts, of New York, has granted an order for the sale of the steamer Ella Warley, captured as a prize while attempting to run the blockade off Charleston and get into port.

A terrible accident occurred at the arsenal at Pittsburg, Pa., on last Wednesday, by the accidental falling of a shell, by which seventy-five or eighty boys and girls, employed in the arsenal, were killed. The building was also totally destroyed.

An attempt was made to fire the arsenal at Hartford last week. The incendiary was fired at twice by the guards, but unfortunately missed. A bottle of camphene was found on the spot with a dozen of matches, and quite a quantity of cotton-waste saturated with camphene.

General Longstreet's ammunition train was captured on Monday night by a cavalry force which left Harper's Ferry, and cut their way through the rebel lines. The wagons were about half full, and most of them proved to be those captured from General Pope at Centreville. About seventy-five prisoners were captured at the same time.

General Pope was in Cincinnati on the 10th. A correspondent says:

As this city is not exactly on the route from Washington to St. Paul, where henceforth General Pope's headquarters are to be, it is a matter of some speculation why the General is here and why he stays so long.

The Brooklyn New York fourteenth regiment is reported by the Washington Republican as numbering only "some one hundred and twenty rank and file," as the Republican says, "the best of all those returning from the service"—and were "cut up" mostly in the late fights on Manassas Plains.

☞ The following is a copy of the exemption bill which has passed the Senate, and will we presume pass the House. If any alterations should be made we will give them.

A BILL to exempt certain persons from military service, and to repeal the act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the army of the Confederate States," approved the 21st of April, 1862:

1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held until for military service, [by reason of bodily or mental incapacity or imbecility,] under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, [the Vice President of the Confederate States,] the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State Governments, [except postmasters not nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate and assistants and clerks in any other post office than the General Post office, and such State officers as the several States may have declared by law to be liable to military duty, or may hereafter be exempted by the several States,] the members of both Houses of the Congress of the Confederate States, and of the legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks in the offices of the Confederate and State Governments, allowed by law; all pilots and persons engaged in the [merchant] marine service [*and in actual service on river and railroad routes of transportation*,] the President, Superintendents, Conductors, Treasurer, Chief Clerk, Engineers, Managers, Station Agents, Section masters, Track expert track hands to each section of eighty miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of railroad companies, and not to include laborers, porters and messengers of the president, general superintendent and operators of telegraph companies, [the local superintendent at depots of said companies not to exceed four in number at any locality but that at the seat of Government of the Confederate States; the president, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerk and mechanics of all companies engaged on river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats, and engineers thereon employed; as [foremen, pressmen and] journeymen printers [actually] employed in printing newspapers, [saving at least two hundred *bona fide* subscribers, the public printer, and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State governments;] every minister of religion [ordained to preach according to the rules of his sect and] in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; [all persons who have been and now are members of the society of Friends and the Association of Dunkers; all physicians who now are and have been in actual practice to their profession for the last five years; all shoemakers, tanners, harness makers, saddlers, blacksmiths, wagon makers, miners and their engineers, and mariners, skilled and actually employed as their regular vocation, in such trades, whilst so actually employed; provided said person shall make oath, in writing that they are so skilled and actually employed at the time, as their regular vocation, in one of the above trades, which affidavit shall only be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated;] all superintendents of public hospitals, nurses, assistants, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind, in each apothecary store now established and doing business one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary [*druggist*,] superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories who may be exempted by the Secretary of War; all presidents and [teachers] [*professors*] of colleges, academies [schools, and theological seminaries who have been regularly engaged as such for two years preceding the passage of this act; all artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establishment of the government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof, as necessary for such establishments; also all artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establishments of such persons as are or may be engaged under contracts with the Government in furnishing arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, provided that the chief of the ordnance bureau, or some ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of the operatives required in such establishments; all persons employed in the manufacture of arms, or ordnance of any kind by the several States; or by contractors to furnish the same to the several State Governments, whom the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunboats, engines, arms, or other articles necessary to the public defence under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, managers, mechanics, and miners employed in the production and manufacture of salt, to the extent of twenty bushels per day, and of lead and iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority, and by the officers of agents of a State; and one person either as owner or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws and ordinances of any State and in which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service; and such other persons as the President shall be advised on account of justice, equity or necessity, ought to be exempted,] are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States; [provided that the exemptions herein above enumerated shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupation; provided, further, that such numbers of the militia of any State as have been called out and mustered into the service of said State, by the Executive thereof, employed as necessary to repel any actual invasion of said State, shall also be exempted, provided that whenever such invasion shall have been repelled, or otherwise shall have ceased to exist, the exemption hereby declared shall expire.

2. That the act entitled "an act to exempt certain persons from enrolment for service in the armies of the Confederate States," approved the 21st April, 1862, is hereby repealed.]

The following clauses in the old bill have been omitted from the present bill, as passed, in addition to the italicised clauses:

"All in the service or employ of the Confederate States.

"All persons engaged in carrying the mails.

"All ferrymen on post routes.

"All teachers having as many as twenty scholars.

"All engaged in working iron mines, furnaces and foundries."

ANOTHER HEAVY BATTLE.

The Confederates Victorious.

In addition to the telegraphic report of the battle on Saturday last near Shepherdstown we have some information of a highly interesting character.

On Saturday morning, General Jackson, who still held the north bank of the Potomac near Shepherdstown, became aware that a heavy column, commanded by Burnside, had arrived on the opposite bank, and was preparing to attack him. General J. concealed his troops as well as possible, so as to show but a small force, leading the enemy to believe their capture would be an easy matter. A battery of four pieces was placed on a hill in close proximity to the river, but the artillerists were ordered to fire only one round, and then to abandon their guns. The ruse had the desired effect. Four brigades of the enemy rushed across the river, and towards the guns, when Jackson precipitated his whole force upon them as with the power of an avalanche. The enemy were literally mowed down, and their entire body nearly annihilated. Our informant states that the slaughter was the most terrific ever known, in so short a space of time. Many of the poor wretches endeavored to regain the south bank of the river, but were slain in the attempt, and we are assured that so great was the number of the dead, that the stream was almost dammed up by their bodies.

About 1500 prisoners were taken, and of the whole force estimated at ten thousand, not more, it is thought, than two thousand escaped.

Our own losses are represented to be very inconsiderable, but the extent was not precisely known. It was supposed, however, two hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing, is a large estimate.

Thus has the invincible Stonewall and his brave band added another imperishable leaf to the already lustrous chaplet which encircles their brows.

We are justified in saying that the situation of our army in Maryland is of a character to encourage the highest hopes for its future success. So far from being defeated at Sharpsburg, as the northern press reports, we gained a decisive victory, and its fruits are now being reaped by a vigorous pursuit of the enemy who retreated towards Frederick. As we stated yesterday, the recrossing of the Potomac by a portion of our army, was purely a strategic movement, and resulted in a brilliant success, near Shepherdstown on Saturday as above detailed. The main body of our army in pursuit of the enemy towards Frederick, is reported to have come up with and whipped them again on Friday. We have however no definite information of this fight, though it is generally credited.—*Lynchburg Republican, Sept. 24.*

Knitting for Soldiers.

This is an important matter, says the Charleston Mercury, and one which we hope will engage the early and earnest attention of all the women of the country who have it in their power to aid in providing for the wants of our brave soldiers. The season for cold weather is rapidly approaching. In a few weeks our soldiers will require their supplies of winter clothing. Among the articles they will need, and which should be furnished them with as little delay as possible, are good warm, comfortable socks. The pittance which the soldiers receive from the Government for clothing is not enough to supply them with outer clothing alone, and hence many are unable to pay for their under clothing, which their necessities compel them to have. Last year at this time, there were thousands of fair fingers busily employed in knitting for the soldiers, and, thanks to the untiring efforts of the noble-hearted women of the South, the defenders of the country were as comfortably clad during the last winter, as could have been expected. Next winter there will be more than double the number of soldiers in the field, and that there was last, and renewed and redoubled exertions will be necessary in order to prevent suffering in their ranks from the want of sufficient clothing. It is the duty of those who remain at home to provide for those in the field, and we feel assured that those who have fathers, husbands, sons, brothers and friends in the army will not fail to do all that love, patriotism and duty require.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—The siege commenced in October, 1854, and ended by the reduction of the south side of the city in September, 1855, eleven months. The French started with sixty pieces of cannon, supposing these to be sufficient. The allies employed 2,587 cannon for which were served 2,381,942 shot and shells, and 11,484,804 pounds of power, exclusive of what was used by the fleets on the day on which they assisted in the bombardment. The fleets mounted 2,156 guns, half of which were brought to bear on the fortifications of Alexandria and Constantine, and the quarantine and cliff batteries, mounting 661 guns, 200 of which were brought to bear on the squadron.

The bombardment lasted five hours and a half, and 968,680 shot and shell were used. For the infantry of the French army there was provided 62,600,869 musket cartridges. The artillery constructed 118 batteries, required 800,000 sand bags and 50,000 gabions. The engineer department constructed 50¼ miles of entrenchments, requiring 80,000 gabions, 60,000 fascines, and nearly 1,000,000 sand bags besides 1,251 metres of mining galleries, some of which were fifty feet below the surface. The French transported to the Crimea 309,268 men, and 41,974 horses and mules; of the men they lost 69,229 by sickness and casualties.

YANKEES PREPARING TO EVACUATE ALEXANDRIA.—A gentleman who left Alexandria last week states that the Yankee fleet that had been anchored in front of the town for some time past had been ordered off, but their destination was unknown. They have burned all the damaged wagons and were removing all their quartermaster, commissary and ordnance stores to Washington. It was believed there that these movements forest'ow an evacuation of that place.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Latest from Kentucky.

CURTIS BETWEEN BRAGG AND SMITH.

We find the following in the Nashville Union of the 23d:

It is reported in the city that on Sunday week Bragg, with 16,000 troops, attacked the guard at Green River Bridge numbering 3,500 men, who withstood him gallantly until the following Tuesday, suffering but light loss themselves and committing great havoc among the rebels. The entrenchments were very strong. On Tuesday, it is said the guard surrendered, retaining their colors and arms.

If this rumor be true, we suppose the guard must have fought until their ammunition was exhausted. If the rebels have possession of the bridge, they will of course destroy it.—There are several places near it, however, where our army can easily ford the river at this season of the year. We learn that General Curtis has succeeded in throwing his army between Smith and Bragg, effectually preventing their darling object, a conjunction.—The loss of the bridge will certainly incommode us, but it will not prevent the certain defeat of both the invading rebel forces.

SECESSION SCOUT.—A private letter from a lieutenant in the 37th Miss. regiment, dated at Saltillo, Sept. 10th, says:

Gen. Armstrong's cavalry force returned here yesterday, after a scout of twenty-one days. Leaving Guntown they went to Holly Springs, thence to Grand Junction, Bolom, and above Humboldt in Tennessee, and returned by the same route. They had three fights, killed and wounded over 200, took over 500 prisoners, twenty mules, six wagons and stores, two pieces of artillery, destroyed all the cotton in their track, and numerous other articles of Federal property. The Federals had paid 18 or 20 cents per pound, in gold for the cotton thus destroyed. They also burned several railroad bridges and cut telegraphic wires. Our loss was seventy-one killed and wounded.—*Quitman (Miss.) Advertiser.*

INDIAN TROUBLES.—The Chicago Times of the 16th inst. has later advices of Indian hostilities from Minnesota, Iowa, Dacotah, and Nebraska. A general war with the savages is apprehended. A battle occurred on the 1st near the Lower Agency in Minnesota, in which the red-skins were finally repulsed, the whites sustaining a loss of 14 killed and 45 wounded. Fort Abercrombie is besieged, Hutchinson has been burned, and an attack has been made on Forest City. On the 5th inst. there were hostile Indian demonstrations within three miles of the capital of Dacotah, and the Governor of that Territory has called the settlers to arms.

THE LATE BATTLES.—Some confusion seems to exist with regard to the late battles in Maryland, and on the line, and a brief statement of date and facts may be necessary. According to the best authority, Harper's Ferry was attacked by Jackson on Monday. On Sunday D. H. Hill was attacked at Middletown, Maryland, some fifteen miles North of Harper's Ferry, and being reinforced by Longstreet drove the enemy back in a second engagement on Monday. The third great fight is reported to have taken place at Shepherdsburg, a town in Maryland, about ten miles the north of Harper's Ferry, on Wednesday and Thursday following.—*Savannah Rep.*

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Monday night an accident occurred to a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad conveying the Ninety-eighth Illinois regiment to this city, via Mitchell. The accident occurred twenty miles west of Vincennes, and was caused by a switch being misplaced, which threw the train off the track. By this accident six men, including a captain, were killed and about seventy five wounded. At last accounts the train was still at the depot where the accident occurred, waiting for the road to be repaired.—*Louisville Journal.*

PLUNDERING.—The Northern papers boast that among the things taken from Baton Rouge by the evacuating force were Power's marble statue of Washington and the State Library from the capitol. This was done by order of the commanding General.—*Memp. Ap.*

☞ The Rome Courier says: Hon. John Bell passed through our city on Thursday last. We understood that he was making an effort to reach his home in Tennessee.

The Ohio river opposite Cincinnati is 1800 feet or 600 yards wide, about one third of a mile. Easy shelling distance.

OUR OPERATIONS IN MARYLAND.—The following communication, says the Knoxville Register, from the headquarters of this military department without only for gratifying to our readers a sense of the cheering intelligence it imparts, but from the confidence regard for the public courses in the pending struggle which has prompted it:

HEAD'QS DEPT EAST TENNESSEE, Knoxville, Sept. 24, 1862.

J. A. SEWELL, Esq., Editor Knoxville Register:

Official information from Richmond assures the Major General Commanding that our operations in Maryland have been of the most favorable character. No confidence is to be placed in the Federal accounts. I merely drop you a line to inform you of this to put at rest any uneasiness created by the dearth of telegraphic news.

Yours in haste,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, A. A. G.

BOMBARDMENT OF NATCHEZ.—The steamer Ocean Queen at New York from New Orleans on the 9th, reports that the gunboat Essex arrived at New Orleans on the 8th inst. The Essex passed the rebel ram Webb past the Vicksburg batteries, and then shelled Natchez, Miss., until they hoisted the American flag she then destroyed Byon Sara, and while coming down the Mississippi river she engaged the heavy rebel batteries at Port Hudson, at eighty yards distance, silencing their heavy guns and receiving no damage herself, although receiving a tremendous fire of shot and shell.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.—Five prisoners, Paul, Howard, and Smith, charged with stealing horses, and Anderson and Clark, charged with deserting took jail on the night of the 14th inst. They managed to reach the padlock unlocking the door of the cell and picked it and made their escape.—(Wytheville (Va.) Dispatch.

ELECTED PRESIDENT.—S. D. Wallace, Esq., has been unanimously elected President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Wm. S. Ashe.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Read the interesting communication of "Printer." It will repay a perusal.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the orders issued by Col. Searcy, Lt. Col. Lavender and Maj. Crook, requiring the officers and men of their respective regiments to report for duty to them at this place.

☞ Mr. J. W. Ford, has placed us under obligations for a Nashville Union of the 23d. Its contents, however, are rather dull and stale, owing, we suppose, to the isolated position of the place, being effectually cut off from Railroad and telegraph communication with the rest of the world.

☞ Mr. Carmouche, a creole gentleman, from Louisiana, being sick of a fever, and somewhat out of his head, wandered off from his tent at Camp Direction, and has not been heard of since. Mr. Carmouche is slight made, black hair and eyes. Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received by Lieut. Dresser, Ordnance Office, Camp Direction.

☞ We publish with pleasure the following communication which pays a deserved compliment to a highly meritorious officer:

Col. A. McKinstry, the new commander of this post, and the forces between Hiawassa and Bridgeport, has commenced his important duties in good earnest, and everything in connexion with the military administration of the post, begins to demonstrate a systematic and skilful military officer. A better selection could not have been made. Col. McKinstry, before the war broke out, was one of the most eminent jurists of the State of Alabama, is a refined and elegant gentleman, and if the war continues we are satisfied that he will make his mark as a military man, as he has always done in every other department of life. We have no doubt that higher military honors await him. The Col. is attended by a corps of officers from Ala., of the first water.

Sept. 26th 1862. VISITOR.

STABBING.—An altercation occurred yesterday in the Provost Guard-house between two prisoners J. G. Barber, of Co. H, 5th Arkansas, and Alfred Green, of the 56th Georgia regiment, resulting almost fatally to the latter. They had some words about a tin cup, and came to blows, when Barber drew his knife and stabbed Green in the breast. Green was taken to the Hospital. The Surgeon in charge thinks he may recover, but the stab is very serious. Barber was confined in the Guard-house as a deserter. Green was in by order of his Captain on some trivial charge.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—Thursday night four prisoners made their escape from the Provost Guard-house. Their names are R. S. Perry, of Company D, 9th Mississippi confined for stealing; this is the man who stole $200 from Lieut. Hale, at the Crutchfield House last Sunday; W. M. Griffith, a Yankee man; R. T. Snow, liquor seller; and H. Hanks, a deserter from the Company H, 59th Georgia regiment. We understand that charges of gross negligence and carelessness have been preferred against the entire guard on duty at the time of the escape, and all of them, officers and privates placed under arrest. It can hardly be possible that Perry found a servant who he could bribe with the money which he stole, and was not found at the time of his arrest. A close investigation should be made, however.

HEADQUARTERS 45th TENN. REG'T, Meridian, Miss., Sept. 23d, 1862.

In obedience to the orders of Maj. Gen. Breckenridge, I hereby order all soldiers belonging to the 45th Tenn. Regiment to rejoin their command at Chattanooga, Tenn., within fifteen days from this date or they will be considered as deserters and treated according.

By order of Anderson Searcy, Col. comm'dg 45th Tenn. Reg't.

sep-27-1w* J. D. RICHARDSON, Adj't.

By order of Gen. Bragg "no new companies or regiments will be received until the ranks of those now in service are full. It is hoped that new recruits will join our regiments before the 5th of October, as there is every hope of being put in a conscript. We will be happy to receive new recruits on our return to Tennessee. All wishing to join the regiment will report to Maj. C. H. Winfrey, at Murfreesboro.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES, Chattanooga, Sept. 25th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 1.

I. All persons connected with the troops in this command, are required to respect the rights of property in all of the inhabitants, and not to cut our trees or shrubbery nor to enter any private enclosure unless with the consent of the proprietor nor disturb or injure any fence or inclosure or in any manner to use or appropriate private property of others.

II. All officers are charged with the execution of this order, and will report any violation of it to these headquarters.

By command of Col. Alex. McKinstry.

sep27-tf JNO. L. CHANDLER, A. A. A. G. pro'l.

TRUNK LOST.

ABOUT the 5th inst. a common black wood trunk marked on a card "James A. Davis," which was in a baggage car with the baggage of Gen's Withers and Jackson.

It is reported as containing valuable documents belonging to Gen. A. E. Steen, C. S. A. Any information respecting said trunk will be thankfully received by D. P. JONES, Maj. & Qm.

aug31-1w

THE E was strayed mule at my house. he is a bay about 15 hands high. The owner will please come and describe the particular marks of the mule, pay expenses and get him. J. T. FERRELL.

Chattanooga, Sept. 2-3pd