THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1862. NUMBER 74.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the P. O. at Chattanooga, October 29th, 1862:

Anderson E
Atkins G S
Ashby D
Allen G A

Benson D
Blevins J
Blunt T R
Beasley J H
Beatden Jessee
Bassett J F 2
Barr H W
Buntin O P

Crim W 2
Crow F M 2
Cade K
Clive E
Childress T A
Crook W J
Collins J E
Carter Wm
Crump J W
Cloud C C

Dalton Geo 2
Davis E
Davis Wm
Davenport Prof W E
Dollerhight W H

Evans N P

Fay J S
Fletcher Geo
Ambush Jackwa
Freeman H T
Ferguson S C

Green P R
Gentry Sam
Goodwin Wm
Greer F M
Gentry W N
Gillespie W D
Guillett S J
Garner J J

Hatfield J C
Herring Wm
Henderson J R
Harper W G W
Hutchison V W A
Hayes
Harris Jas C
Hook R F 2
Hardy W R
Hutchinson Jas M
Hays A J
Houston C H
Hendon H
Haygeva Wm
Hall John
Hutchins G W
Hammack Geo
Henderson A
Hawer E
Harrell J J
Head John D
Hall E A
Higgins J N
Horton A
Harvey T M
Hogg J T

Johnson W L
Jeter E H
Johnson Nat

Kilgore T W
Kilgore Jas A

Lewis G A
Latham J C
King J
Lowe John G

McBell Henry
Moore Harry H
Minor H W
Metcalf T N
Moore H
Metland Joseph
Mason Jacob
Martin B
Mitchell J F
Mathews W W
Mclean M P 2
Murdock W J
Mann W
Mahis E
Marion John

Norton J H
Nowel E
Nichols John
Nepper John

Nunn Wm
Oneal W C
Owen Thomas

Pate P H 2
Felix E B
Parker J D
Fox S P

Ridgeway J A
Reilley A at 2
Rushing J M 2
Rivers W A D
Ross J J
Richardson Wm
Rooks T F
Richard Jas O 2
Regan W H
Roberts B M
Robinson C J
Ridley S G
Reed Wm 2
Rayburn Johnson

Steel S I
Shackleford C W
Stanton E
Stephens C W
Simpson Fulton 2
Sewell John
Shull John
Seal E
Sharkey M C
Stokes A J 2
Stegal J M

Tardy Thos H
Taylor W J 2
Turner L
Turnage G W
Taylor Rev B M

Vinson Wm
Vandorn C A

Wilson Joel
Williams W F
Willis Geo
Willey C
Webb W W
Wilkins J
Worminington M H 2
Wadsworth Jessee
Wickliff P C
Ward Jas

Smith T H
Smith J
Smith A B
Smith J W

A
Allen M M
Adkerne N
Austin Mrs M
Anderson Mrs C N

B
Brock T W
Barron Joseph
Brown P H
Barlow M T
Buckland Nancy
Bruton Mrs Mary A
Bell Miss Maggie
Bell I N

C
Chase W T
Caldwell C C
Corbitt B F
Campbell W H
Courtney T J
Camp Miss Mary E
Charming Miss Margaret
Chambly Miss A M
Coon Miss S
Craft Miss Caroline

D
Dorman A M
Dun John C
Dawson Mrs W C
Duncan Miss Sarah

E
Eagan Pat

F
Fowlkes W E
Ferguson James
Ferguson J H
Fulcher Miss L

G
Gale W D
Good T
Glass Jessee
Griggs B W
Glass R W L
Gentry Mr
Goss Miss Elizabeth

H
Harman H P
Henderson Jas
Hart D
Hitt W J
Howard B
Hardy Chas P
Herren M
Hayes Joseph
Hamrude J T
Hays Jack
Harman P C
Harbon Joseph
Hemphill Jas H
Henry J H
Hall John G
Hardee E
Hutcheson O H
Hammett W K
Hales J B
Haywood A C
Holt J W
Hubner Wm
Harris Mrs C
Hertell Mrs F
Hawes Mrs M J
Hatcher Elizabeth

J
Johnston J H
Journegan S H
Jones Mrs W

K
Keyser A J
Kirkpatrick E

L
Lansdrum T T
Lott W
Lewis Caroline
Legg Mrs M A

M
Monk J M
Mitchell J W
Mercer J T
McBee S B
Masters R B
Marshall W W
McWilliams G D
Myers Robt
Morgan H S
Mitchell W C
Mobley L
Mitchell J M
Miner W W
Maury Mrs M
Maury Mrs Geo

N
Newton J S
Night Jas
Newberry B F 2

O
Oneal Mrs P
Oglesby Martha M

P
Pouge R
Prude W
Pennington Wm
Prentice Mrs M

R
Rogers J B
Reed J P
Robertson Jas
Rowden I O
Randall R
Reeves E
Reed Sam
Rogers Sally
Rawle T J
Ratcliff E P
Rhea L
Raine Miss M
Rape Miss E

S
Simmons B F
Scott Doc
Stewart C H
Snodgrass Jacob
Scott J W
Scott H B
Stephens H H
Sheely W G
Shideler J J
Seiler Mrs A

T
Thomas John W
Thompson H W
Toland W F
Thompson J M

V
Valentine A J

W
White R E
Wilson Turner
Wynn P P
Wynn H A
Wise A
Worden J
Wenick G W
Ward J D
Williams Wm

Sundries.
Smith J E
Smith E G
Smith Jane
Smith H M

H. T. CHILDRE, P. M.

The cause of the Monitor's delay in Washington is that he may have the damages repaired sustained in the conflict with the Merrimac and the batteries at Drury's Bluff.

Brigadier General Devens has been nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Massachusetts.

Platform of the Government Party at the North.

General James S. Wardsworth, the Republican nominee for Governor of New York, and at present Military Governor of Washington, D. C., has written a letter accepting the nomination. His position is that of the whole Republican party at the North, and therefore adds an importance to his utterance which it would not otherwise possess. He approves of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and recommends it to the electors of New York for the following reasons:

1. It is an effectual aid to the speedy and complete suppression of this rebellion.

Six or eight millions of whites, having had time to organize their Government, and arm their troops, fed and supported by the labor of four millions of slaves, present the most formidable rebellion recorded in history.

Strike from this rebellion the support which it derives from the unrequited toil of these slaves, and its foundation will be undermined.

2. It is the most humane method of putting down the rebellion, the history of which has clearly proved that the fears of slave insurrections and massacres are entirely unfounded. While the slaves earnestly desire freedom, they have shown no disposition to injure their masters. They will cease to work for them without wages, but they will form, throughout the Southern States, the most peaceful and docile peasantry on the face of the earth.

The slave owners once compelled to labor for their own support, the war must cease, and its appalling carnage come to an end.

3. The emancipation once effected, the Northern States would be forever relieved, as it is right that they should be, from the fears of a great influx of African laborers, disturbing the relations of those Northern industrial classes who have so freely given their lives to the support of the Government.

This done, and the whole African population will drift to the South, where it will find a congenial climate and vast tracts of land never yet cultivated.

I forbear to enter into the discussion of the great increase of trade to the Northern States, and the whole commercial world, which would result from the wants of four millions of free and paid laborers, over the same number held as heretofore in slavery.

I forbear also to enter into the question of the ultimate vast increase in the production of the great Southern staple. This is not a time to consider questions of profit. It will long be remembered, to the great honor of the merchants, bankers, and manufacturers of the North, that giving the lie to the calumnies of slave breeding aristocrats, who charge them with being degraded and controlled by the petty profits of traffic, they have met the onerous sacrifices of this great struggle with a cheerfulness and promptness of which history furnishes no parallel.

Nor is the question now before us one of philanthropy alone, sacred as are the principles herein involved; nor is it a question of abstract ideas involving an unprofitable discussion of the equality of races. It is simply a question of war, of national life or death, and of the mode in which we can most surely and effectually uphold our Government and maintain its unity and supremacy.

Our foreign enemies—for it is not to be disguised that we have such—reproach us with waging a territorial war. So we do; but that territory is our country. For maintaining its greatness and power among the nations of the earth, by holding it together, they taxes us. We can bear that; but if we were to yield to their suggestions, and submit to its dismemberment, they would forever despise us.

The great domain, from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, one country; governed by one idea—freedom—is yet destined to dictate terms, if need be, to the world in arms; and I hold that man to be a traitor and a coward, who under any defeats, and pressure of adversity however great, any calamities however dire, would give up one acre of it.

The Mississippian sums up the number of arms which have fallen into our hands in the last sixty days as follows:

	Small Arms.	Cannon
At Manassas	20,000	100
Richmond	10,000	30
In the Kanawha	5,000	20
Harper's Ferry	15,000	73
Munfordsville	6,000	15
Shepardstown	8,000	30
Skirmishes, etc	5,000	
Total	69,000	268

This estimate may be a little over the mark in some instances, and under it in others. We think, however, it approximates very nearly the correct figures. Making all due allowances for exaggeration, and the worthlessness of some of the guns captured by us, we may safely say that we are now able to arm 50,000 more recruits with Lee Yankee guns than we were sixty days ago; and that we have added to our ordnance department at least 200 pieces of cannon.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY IN LOUISVILLE.—Lieut. Gay, who returned from Louisville to-day reports a difficulty at the Galt House, on Sunday evening, between Governor Morton and General Boyle. The latter, while in conversation made some whimsical reflections upon the courage of Indiana soldiers. Governor Morton promptly took it up, and, after some words had passed between them, the offensive insult having been repeated, he deliberately slapped his face.—Gen. McCook at once stepped forward and assumed the insult so far as Governor Morton was concerned, and gave Gen. Boyle to understand that he was responsible for it. This is the story as Mr. Gay heard it on the street. We give it for what it is worth.—*Lafayette Courier*.

Beware of a woman who worships dress. In nine cases out of ten such a woman is without one redeeming qualification. Dressy people are generally those who lack brains and education, and cheat themselves into the belief that the world is admiring their gewgaws, forgets that their hearts are untouched by a single womanly emotion. A fool who is attracted by mere dress, is undeserving of the name, and is a dear bargain even to the fool who entraps him.

For the Daily Rebel.]

"The Partizan Rangers of Old Tennessee."

BY MAJOR WM. E. HAWKINS.

[*Inscribed to the men composing Hawkins' Battalion in the Partizan Ranger Service.*]

I.

The zephyr is springing,
The dew-gems are clinging
With beauteous pearls to the valley's green breast;
Our bugles are screaming,
Our banners are streaming,
As we march with bold tread o'er the land of the West.

II.

Away, then, with sadness,
Each heart leaps with gladness,
Each eye gleams with joy in the camps of the free—
A bright path before us
A proud banner o'er us,
The Partizan Rangers of Old Tennessee!

III.

The evening grows dimmer,
The bright camp-fires glimmer,
And slowly is pacing our brave sentinel—
The night-bird is shrieking,
The tempest is speaking,
And our hearts leap for glee in the land loved so well.

IV.

Hard times be forgotten
In the Kingdom of Cotton—
In the feverish swamps—on the lands by the sea;
The Partizan Ranger
To joy is no stranger,
And good welcome gets from his old Tennessee.

V.

Our loved ones! God bless them!
Once more shall we press them
To hearts that no battle can wither or scar;
And the soldier boy's greeting—
Its raptures repeating—
Shall banish awhile the grim visage of War.

VI.

Then away to the battle,
Nor heed its wild rattle,
We rally for Freedom—we seek to be free;
Mid the war's din and thunder
We'll dash far asunder
The fetters they've brought for our dear Tennessee.

VII.

Our fight hath no labors,
We draw our bright sabres
And soon we are dashing by hillock and stream—
Yankees find it no trifle—
The ring of our rifle,
The strength of our arm, our eyes cherry beam.

VIII.

Go, then, Gallant Partizan!
War's favorite artizan!
In the work of upholding the babies of the free—
Thy name live in story
Enabled with glory,
For giving her Freedom to old Tennessee!

POSITION OF HOLSTON CONFERENCE.

The following report of the committee in the Holston Conference of the Methodist Church South, will attract attention. It is well written and reflects high credit on its authors and the Conference that adopted it:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CERTAIN CASES REFERRED FOR THEIR ADVISEMENT.

The Committee to which was referred for advisement and investigation certain complaints against the following named brethren: W. H. Rogers, W. H. H. Duggan, Wm. C. Daily, Jesse A. Gyden, Patrick H. Reed, Jno. Spencer, James Cumming, Thos. H. Russell and Thos. P. Rutherford, beg leave to present the following report:

Solemnly impressed with the duty and responsibility devolving on this Conference touching the exceedingly delicate and momentous issue involved in any action which it may take in reference to its scriptural and ecclesiastical relations to the great and terrible controversy now shaking the foundations of Church and State, your Committee are constrained to preface their specific report in the case of the brethren above mentioned, with the declaration of a few generalities, essential, in their judgment, to the proper exhibition before the public mind of the causes and reasons of such recommendatory action on the part of this Conference as is hereinafter set forth.

The jurisdiction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church having been entirely dissolved over the Conferences in the slaveholding States, in May, 1845, by a Convention of Delegates formally appointed in pursuance of a "Plan of Separation" adopted by General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844, the Church in the slaveholding States, in her primary assemblies, the Quarterly and Annual Conferences, with a unanimity unparalleled in ecclesiastical history, approved the course of the delegates, and declared her conviction that a separate and independent jurisdiction was necessary to her existence and prosperity. In the judgment of the wisest and best men throughout the South and South-west at that time, (a conviction since attested by the most overwhelming proofs,) the continued agitation of the subject of slavery, and its actual and practical abolition in some portions of the South, not only rendered necessary but absolutely demanded, separation from the Northern portion of the Church, in order to the successful preaching of the Gospel in the South, and the establishment of Christ's Kingdom in the hearts of both master and slave.

The history of the Methodist Episcopal Church *South* since its formal organization in 1845, has furnished, and still furnishes, multiplied evidences of the wisdom and far-reaching sagacity of the fathers and chief pastors of Southern Methodism at that time, in having divorced themselves and their flocks from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of those who came amongst them as wolves in sheep's clothing, openly and covertly undermining the foundations of our social system, stirring up internal commotion, aiding and counseling the sedition and insurrection of our slaves, by alienating them from their masters and disaffecting them towards their providential allotment.

It is with profound regret that it remains to be written, as the sequel of this unholy and anti-scriptural crusade of abolition fanaticism and higher-law infidelity against the Southern Church and Southern institutions generally, that it has eventually culminated in the permanent and irrevocable dissolution of the federal Government, and has forced upon the sovereign people of the Southern States (as the case of the Southern Methodists in 1844,) the irremediable conviction that the only alternative left them in the Providence of God, is to appeal to the Sovereign of the Universe for the righteousness of their cause, and, under His blessing and guidance, to organize for themselves a Government founded upon the great principles of justice and equity, for mutual protection and for the better security of all those rights of religion and good society guaranteed to us and all other peoples by the God of heaven. It can not now be gainsayed, with all the lights before us, that to the people of the Confederate States has been committed, in a sense true of no other people on the face of the globe, the guardians'ship and moral and intellectual culture of the African race, and that the Methodist Episcopal Church South is, to a great extent, charged, in the Providence of God, with the religious destiny of the colored man.

Peculiarly and intimately related to the institution of domestic slavery in the Confederate States, as the Methodist Episcopal Church South has ever been, and deeply involved as she is in the future weal of that people, it is gratifying to be able to state that still, as ever, she holds it to be her religious duty to throw the whole weight of her influence, ministerial and lay, into the scale against the encroachments of religious fanaticism and infidelity.

It was no unnatural result, therefore, that the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church *South* as a whole, should be, because of her historical antecedents and her doctrinal peculiarities, touching Southern institution generally and this institution specially, should be found arrayed side by side with the great masses of the Southern people in religiously contending in part for the very same rights—political, civil and religious—for the security of which they were compelled, in 1844, to adopt measures for a separate independent ecclesiastical organization.

And now, that the Abolitionists and Black Republicans of the North, in and out of Northern churches, have inaugurated, without just provocation, causelessly and wickedly, a terrible and relentless warfare of invasion, plunder and wholesale confiscation, against all our rights of property, person and conscience, by an utter and base prostitution of all the sacred sanctions of constitution, liberty, with the repeatedly avowed object of subjugation, or extermination, the people called Southern Methodists could not so far forget their past history, or become so blinded to their providential destiny, as not to perceive, with the clearness of a sunbeam, that the success of the Federal Government, in any form and under any circumstances, as at present related to this terrible controversy, could only eventuate in the utter distruction of Southern Methodism, as well as of true republican liberty.

And now, moreover, that the Southern States under the blessing and providence of Almighty God, have been enabled to organize themselves into a permanent Confederacy, with all the machinery of Government in motion, and with all its resources, internal and foreign, laid under contribution for the preservation and perpetuity of our political, civil, and religious rights, your Committee, in common with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, can with no less, if not more, propriety, feel it to be the religious duty of loyalty and membership within the limits of this Confederacy, yea, even to be subject to the supreme authority of our country where they may reside, but also to use all laudable means to enjoin obedience to its established powers. The Scriptures and Discipline of our Church enforce these obligations. Touching the duty with which your Committee has been charged, on behalf of this Conference of Southern Methodist preachers, invested with the spiritual oversight of a flock of principality thousand souls, they beg leave to say they are pained at the very thought that any suspicion, much less well grounded complaint of disloyalty to our established Government, or of disaffection to, and want of sympathy with, our Government in its earnest and mighty struggle against its ruthless foes for the blessings and rights of political and religious liberty, should be against, or attach to, any member of this body.

They feel constrained furthermore to say, for the sake of not only themselves and this Conference, but for the sake of all the people of our various charges, that no member of this body is held obnoxious to complaints or allegations because of former or present opinions touching the abstract questions of secession and revolution, and that such a representation of the acts of this body would be as false as malicious. But now that these questions have assumed a concrete form, and under the inspiration of Abolition fanaticism have kindled the fires of the most brutal and ruthless war ever known in the history of man, involving every interest, political and religious, held to be most sacred and absolutely vital to the present future weal of our people, it is the deliberate and religious conviction of your Committee that no patriot, no christian, and, last of all, no christian minister who claims to be a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and a citizen of the Confederate States of America, and who is presumed to be even partially acquainted with the merits of this unhappy controversy, can throw the weight of his opinions, words or acts into the scales of our enemies against us with moral impunity, or with a conscience void of offense toward God and his fellow-countrymen. Therefore, in the judgment of your Committee, the following simple principles are held to be true and unassailable.

First. The word of God and the Discipline of the M. E. Church South, as far as it respects civil affairs, make it the religious duty of christians, and especially all christian ministers, to be subject to the supreme authority of the country where they may reside, and to use all laudable means to enjoin obedience to its established powers. See Rom., 13—1, 7; Tit., 3—1; 1 Pet., 2—13; also Articles of Religion, page 32 and 129 Discipline.

Secondly. The scriptures make it a duty to offer supplications, prayers and intercessions for rulers and all in authority, that we may lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty. See 1 Tim., 2—1.

Thirdly. In a moral point of view a willful and persistent violation of these perceptive truths of the Gospel and religious obligations, involve legitimately a grave offence against the Word of God and the Discipline of the Church.

Your Committee hold, therefore, that in applying these general principles as a test of moral character in this body, instead of being liable by such action to the imputation of instituting an inquisition into the *peculiar abstract political dogmas* of any member, we are only fulfilling our obligations to God and the Church in thus guarding its purity and integrity.

A true extract from the Minutes:

J. W. DICKEY, Ass't Sec'y.

Official List of Casualties in the Battle of Corinth.

FORTY THIRD MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

Killed: Lieut. Col. R W Leigh. Wounded: Colonel W H Moore.

Company A—Killed: Privates J C English, J H Parchmeat. Wounded: Captain Columbus Sykes, privates H D Jordon, John Richardson, W L Scott, M J Lowery, W D Bird, Wm Moore. Missing: Sergt J P Beatty, Corporal Dermond, privates A L Davis, W G Massey, J W Brooks, W C Barham, G W Parham, W J Bennett, J W Brandon, G H Evans, T R Frazier, B T Harris.

Company B—Killed: Privates H H Reed, J W Wiggins. Wounded: 2d Lieut Kerlin, Sergt Geo Miller, privates J A Cooper, Dennis Green, L B McMorton. Missing: Sergeant A A Trierson, Corporal Tims W Yates, privates L L Camp, J K Dean, H H Howard, Jas McArty, J B McClellan, G T Scattrick, J N Smith, Daniel Williams.

Company C—Wounded: Sergt Richard Bell, privates J J Davis, J L Todd, J J Reese, A A Parish, W M Gibson, J M Green, J W Nesbitt, W E Vernon. Missing: Sergt J M Roberts, Corporals R J Hogan, J F B Ramsey, privates Hugh Carr, W D Phillips, J C Sims, F W Becks, J T Couch, Jeff Beason, W M Tubb, Ben Tubb, S W Bradon, R T Pearl, W H Atkins, J T Woodruff.

Company D—Wounded: Privates G Watson, W Suggs, J N Thompson. Missing: Sergt T Richardson, privates W R Moore, A Morris, J M Hackabee, John Cossly, John Neal, J J Lanna, G G Lanna, L Thompson, W A Kay, T L Morris, J J Carroll, G McIntosh.

Company E—Killed: Private E Overstreet. Wounded: Sergt Jas Brewsing, privates J C Wilkins, C J Shaw, W C Smithall, John Hall. Missing: 2d Lieut B C Steed, Sergt J A Hall, W M Scandall, W Hutchinson, privates J Stokes, Jas Hill, J Cooler, A Williams, S R Green, J A Russell, J D Browning, J G Garrett, A Potter, M Pilson, R A McDaniel, W H Baxter, F Potter, J Jones, A S Willy, N Beackwell, J J Carroll, S Nelson, S Spark.

Company F—Wounded: Sergts J K Hillhouse, J B Watts, Corporal Jas Bodine, privates Wm Tutrell, J H Williams, J Ford, C W Wells, Samuel Swans, J Sandage, J Sorrelles, Wm Parnell, C R Harris, Wm Wilkerson, Sim Duke, F Worthington.

Company G—Killed: 1st Lieut B M Tims. Wounded: Sergeants T G Brooks, Jas Dabney, privates Jno Harlee, J Joy, B Bowler. Missing: Sergeants Z M Collins, A Gogin, Corporal A W Montgomery, privates Wm Thomas, Wm H Gordon, John Grand, T H Jones, W C Little.

Company H—Killed: Privates T Hillhouse. Wounded: Sergeant W H Hall, Corporal A J Hodgson, privates E H Bennett, J Mathews, John Gillette, B L Neal, N M Francis, G F Morris, G S Sanford, J A Tarlton, Joseph Hallett, Jno Jones, W H Taylor, privates B Bell, H Bailey, J Sorrelles, Wm Weston, W H Hudson, J B Sorrelles, Henderson, Tims Henderson, W M Mayfield, Elias Bryant, W M Hooper, J Phillips, N H Francis, W P Pearce, W H Gordon, W S Wade, S Leathers, Wm Weaver, D Weaver, A C Fulton, J C Bulone.

Company I—Killed: Private W Bryant, Wounded: Privates J S Cook, Missing: Corp J O Banks, privates C D Christian, T S Cooper, J R Harris, Corporal E E Knoll, privates W Robertson, G B Gibson, G Sanderson, J H Hall, C S Jordan, R Caldwell, John Little, J F Miller, W L Ellis, D H Stewart, Dick Potts, J A Peters, A J Smith, J W Page, Jas Francis, Jno and Benjn, T L McReynolds, J B Smith, G Gassmill.

Company K—Killed: Sergt W N Houston, private J L Lowesly, S Hurley. Wounded: A Houston. Missing: Sergeant John Crisbeck, privates J A Hooper, R A Mars, J N Smith, J C Stuart, W C Smith, J J Glen, John Potts, S S Williams, D H Smith, W D White, J H Murphy.

Total—Killed 13; Wounded 56; Missing 146.

Democratic Resolutions in New York.

Captain Rynders read a note from Mr. Peter Cooper, requesting that the audience would abstain from spitting on the stage or carpet. "Knowing you all," said the Captain, "to be gentlemen who are due to be hung shortly, I thought I would make known this request."

The following resolutions were then read and adopted as the resolutions of the meeting:

Resolved, That as we desire a vigorous prosecution of the present war, the conservative citizens of this city will continue cheerfully the support already given to it, by contributions of men and treasure; but we will, at the same time, insist on the fulfillment by the present Administration of the solemn pledge almost unanimously given by the Congress of the United States: "That this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of overturning or interfering with the rights and established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

Resolved, That the investigations by Congress and the State Legislatures, have disclosed the existence of fearful and unexampled corruption and extravagance; that unless these enormous frauds be checked the whole country must be involved in bankruptcy and dishonor; that we would be faithless to the principles of honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs if we did not expose and denounce these wrongs on the industry of the great masses of the people; and that, in the language of our friends of New Jersey, we solemnly protest against such reckless extravagance and infamous speculation.

Resolved, That we highly approve of, and cordially endorse, the truthful arguments against wholesale emancipation presented by President Lincoln in his interview with the "Chicago Deputation," in the month of September last, entitled as we are in the language of the President himself, "that the measure must be necessary inoperative, and inexpedient, and that "no possible good can result from the issuing of such a proclamation."

Resolved, That in the language of the revisors of the statutes of this State, "the writ of *habeas corpus* is the great bulwark of personal liberty to the citizen;" that if in England it points out to the humblest individual in the realm the effectual means as well to release himself though committed by the king in council, as to punish those who unconstitutionally misuse him, then in this Republican country it should at least be as effectual to protect an American citizen from arrest upon mere suspicion or intends of disloyal practice, even by the highest officers in the land; that we hold that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* can only be suspended by act of Congress, and that the question of the power of the President to suspend it must be decided by the Supreme Court—a decision to which both the President and ourselves must yield.

Resolved, That faithful to our own record, we renew our vows of loyalty to the Union and the Constitution and shall use, as ever, supporting the strong arm of the Government as the only breakwater between the constitutional rights of the people of the United States and the rising flood of overwhelming force and lawlessness.

Resolved, That, in the nomination of Seymour and Wadsworth by the respective parties of the State, the issue is distinctly and clearly drawn between those who believe in the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, and the men who seek to establish in their stead a new Constitution and a new Union.

Resolved, That we recommend to the electors of this State the ticket nominated at Albany, on the ground that its election will tend to check extravagance and corruption in public officers, give new vigor to the prosecution of the war, and assure the people that the Union and the Constitution for which our fathers made sacrifices still live in all their original vigor.

Governor Seymour, the candidate for Governor, made a speech taking with the resolutions, in which he announced that, if the Supreme Court approved Lincoln's proclamations, the people would submit to them; if it did not, they would not submit.

The great Yankee humbug, George Francis Train, the fellow who got himself into Limbo in London from preaching his Mormonism, was recently mobbed in Boston by the friends of humanity.

Interest-bearing Treasury Notes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., Richmond, Sept. 22, 1862.

Public notice is hereby given that Congress has duly authorized the annual payment of interest on the Loan Treasury Notes. The interest due on such note on the first day of January next will be paid to the respective holders on presentment at the Treasury or at any Depository of the Government.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury.

oct11-1m

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE'S QUARTERMASTER, Chattanooga, Sept. 20, 1862.

I have order of Quartermaster General I have issued for sale of Government property for sale, for cash, or exchange for Leather in the rough, Tanners have that offer on hand and in tanning, who will wish to deal on with proper credentials. Tanners must attend, and it is the duty of all patriotic tanners to assist in tanning. All leather held at our agencies others will be impressed. F. W. DILLARD, Maj. A. Qm.

Southern Confederacy copy and send bill to my office.

P. S. Send copy paper containing the advertisement. F. W. DILLARD, A. Qm.

sept27

Major-General's Orders.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. E. TENNESSEE, Knoxville, O., Oct. 9th, 1862.

Special Order, No. —

Extract.

Col. W. Boyd, 12th Georgia Vols., is assigned to the command of the Post at Chattanooga, and the troops between Bluewater and Bridgeport, (relieving Col. Alex McKinstry.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, A. A. Gen'l.

Provost Marshal's Orders.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Chattanooga, Sept. 26, 1862.

Special Orders, No. —

I. Hereafter, and until further orders the Police Guard will cease to halt or demand passes from ladies on the streets, but will pass them with all due courtesy.

By order of CHAS. W. PEDEN, Lieut. & Provost Marshal.

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from my lot on Tuesday, the 14th inst., a small light bay mare pony, white nose and both hind legs, white spot in the forehead, 3 years old last June, neat made and in good order. I will give the above reward to any one that will bring said pony to me at my home near the Tan Yard at the Chattanooga Bridge. JANE BULLEY.

sep29-1t

Volunteers.

BEING fully authorized to raise and muster into the service of the Confederate States a regiment of Infantry for the war, all Captains having companies recruited can have them mustered into the service by writing me at Winchester, or telegraphing me at Chattanooga, Tenn. This regiment is wanted immediately.

oct1 THAZ. W. NEWMAN.

Wanted to Hire.

A NEGRO WOMAN to do the housework of a small family. Apply at this office. oct1

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Oct. 16, 1862.

ENROLLING officers who bring conscripts to Knoxville, will furnish the superintendent of the Railroad over which they may travel with a certificate of the number and class transported, which certificate will accompany the account to be presented to the Quartermaster for payment.

Enrolling officers are prevented by Maj. Gen. Jones to call on the commander of the nearest camp for any force they may require to collect and transport the conscripts. This force must not, however, be taken from the camp, necessary to guard bridges or Government property. R. D. BLAKE Lt. Col. C. S. A., Supt. Recruiting service.

oct14-1w

Chattanooga, Cleveland, Athens, Greenville, and Journal papers copy.

RECRUITING OFFICE, Knoxville, Oct. 16, 1862.

I. Enrolling officers will continue to make enrollments under the law of 16th April 1862, and April 21st, 1862, until further orders.

II. Enrolling officers are reminded that it is a part of their duty to have arrested and sent to this place, all soldiers whom they may find within their district absent from their companies without leave, or when leave of absence may have expired. Such men are deserters from the army, and unless they report for duty here immediately, must be so treated by enrolling officers.

III. Paroled soldiers must be ordered to report here at once, or else be arrested. No persons liable to military duty will be allowed to remain at their homes while their services are required elsewhere.

R. D. BLAKE, Lieut. Col., Supt. Recruiting Service.

oct15-2w