THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

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THE DAILY REBEL.

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BY FRANCIS M. PAUL.

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4 "	16 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	35 00	55 00
5 "	18 00	23 00	28 00	32 00	40 00	60 00
6 "	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	45 00	65 00
7 "	22 00	28 00	34 00	40 00	45 00	70 00
8 "	23 00	30 00	37 00	43 00	50 00	75 00
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10 "	25 00	33 00	41 00	48 00	60 00	85 00

☞ Advertisements not marked on copy for a specified time will be published one month, and charged according to the above rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged one price and a half.

Interest-bearing Treasury Notes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., Richmond, Sept. 26, 1862.

Public notice is hereby given that Congress has duly authorized the annual payment of interest on the 7.30 Treasury Notes. The interest due on each 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.

oct13-1m

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,
sep26 Lieut. & Provost Marshal.

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 organized can have them mustered into the service by writing me at Winchester, or telegraphing me at Decherd, Tenn. This regiment is wanted immediately.

oct9 TAZ. W. NEWMAN.

MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CLEVELAND, TENN.

Rev. J. N Bradshaw, Principal.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 1st day of September next, under the direction and proprietorship of the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, who has had charge of it for the last ten months.

The Trustees, in making this announcement would most especially appeal to all citizens who have daughters to educate, to send them to this institution. Mr. Bradshaw has had charge of the school for the last ten months, during which time he has rendered ample, and we might say, universal satisfaction to the Trustees, patrons and public. There never was a better time for men to educate their daughters than now—money is plenty—everything at former rates, but two prices, and the Tuition to this School is the same that it was when everything was at low figures. What excuse can there be now for a man who neglects to educate his daughter? None. Because here in Cleveland, a healthy locality, we have an Institute with an excellent instructor aided by a sufficient corps of Assistants, to instruct all who may favor it with their patronage. Let one and all put their shoulders to the wheel and build up such a School as will be of incalculable benefit to us and authority to our town—We have the building and we have the Teachers—the balance devolves upon the people. We hope they may nobly perform their duty.

The Trustees are thankful to the citizens for the patronage bestowed upon Mr. Bradshaw heretofore and are glad to know that under his administration the Institution has not met any of the evils he reported in "the better days of the Republic."

TERMS OF TUITION.

Primary Department,	$12 00 per session.
Preparatory "	14 00 " "
Freshman Class "	20 00 " "
Sophomore "	24 00 " "
Junior "	30 00 " "
Senior "	35 00 " "
In Music, Piano, Guitar or Melodeon,	50 00 " "
Thorough Bass Comp. &c.,	20 00 " "
French and other Modern Languages,	20 00 " " each

In the Ornamental Department full provision will be made, of the ordinary prices.

The rule of payment is one-half in advance, the best by the middle of the term.

Board can be had in good families, and at convenient boarding houses kept purposely for young ladies. The price of board, including lights and fuel is not to exceed $2 50 per week.

G. W. PARKS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

aug9-tf

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Murfreesboro, Oct. 15th, 1862.

I. The Confederate authorities having ordered the enforcement of the Conscript Law in Tennessee: The Judge or chairman of the county Court of ——— county will immediately appoint a reliable and competent person in each civil district in said county, to make an enrollment of all persons in their respective districts who are subject to the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 16th, 1862, entitled "An act to further provide for the public defence." Said enrolling officers will proceed immediately to make the enrollment under said act of Congress, in conformity to instructions from the War Department, and return the same to the superintendent of Conscript camps in Middle Tennessee at McMinnville, at which place a rendezvous is hereby established for conscripts and volunteers to fill the Tennessee regiments now in the service.

II. Said enrolling officers will, at the same time, enrol all persons in their respective districts who are over thirty-five and under forty five years of age, and forward separate lists of them, together with a duplicate list of those who are over eighteen and under thirty-five, to the Adjutant General of this state. They will also make a list of all those persons in their respective districts who be one to the service, but who are absent from their last known regiments, with the names of their commands, and return the same to the Adjutant General of the state.

III. At any time within thirty days from this date all persons may volunteer and select the regiment to which they will be attached, either before or at the time of enrollment.

IV. All persons volunteering to fill up the regiments already in the service will report themselves at the above rendezvous, where they will be mustered into service and furnished transportation to their respective regiments.

By order of Isham G. Harris, Governor, &c.

oct20 2w W. C. WHITHORNE, Adj. Gen.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of David Rankin, dec'd are hereby notified to file them within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and make settlement. This 15th day of October, 1862.

oct21-1m* WM. L. RANKIN, Adm'r.

WANTED.

1,500 POUNDS of Tallow, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

oct2 -2m* E. W. CORBIN.

TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

NORTHERN NEWS.

McClellan Reported to be Advancing.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.—The New York Herald of the 28th, received here, says that McClellan's army is advancing into Virginia.

Dispatches say that a desperate fight took place at Waverly, Tenn., on the 23rd, in which the Rebels were routed, as usual.

Madame Anna Bishop, the Vocalist, was badly burned in St. Paul on the 15th inst., by her clothes taking fire, from the effects of which she died.

Gold is selling outside of the Board at 131, and holders not generally disposed to accept these rates. Exchange 145.

FROM RICHMOND—RECOGNITION.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.—The report of the prospective recognition of the Confederacy, published in the New York Express, is the absorbing topic of conversation here this evening. The majority of the community, having been so deceived before, do not attach much importance to the statement, but in official circles it is said to be received with less discredit.

What is an Ornamental?

This question is answered by the Illustrated News as follows:

Do you know what an "Ornamental" is? It is a phrase familiar to the armies of the west and southwest, but not used in the armies of the east. An "Ornamental" is what we call a Volunteer Aid. He is rich enough, and has influence enough to get a place on a general's staff, and having obtained this place, his first, last and his only business is to preserve his life, and to present an exquisitely martial and shining appearance. He is as clean as a new pin; his spurs and his sword are spotless in their splendor; and his horse's hoofs are pared as regularly as his own nails, and blackened more regularly than his own boots, for he wears patent leathers. It is said he brushes his horse's teeth with a tooth brush every morning, and keeps a gold rimmed eye glass to put on his (the horse's) left eye in time of battle. Thus equipped he is ready to die for his country at a moment's warning. He is a benevolent and patriotic manservant, who hires himself to a general and pays all expenses. Truly an honorable and even a dangerous position, is that of the "Ornamental." Can you tell me how many "Ornamentals" have been killed or wounded since this war broke out? If you can, I wish you would, for I vow I have yet to hear of the first one. You hear it said that the war has reduced us to a common level, and that we all have to suffer alike. The next time you hear that said, just introduce the subject of "Ornamentals," and insinuate mildly that money and family influence have their effect in war not less than in peace.

Rebel Navy.

The Gulf Squadron correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, in a late letter says:

In connection with this, I may as well give the names of the Confederate armed vessels as far as ascertained by me. They are the Florida, formerly the Oreto, commanded by Captain Maffit, and carrying ten nine inch Blakely patented rifled guns. The gunboat Alabama, Captain Semmes, lately of the Sumter, which carries ten eleven inch guns, and the steamer "290," Captain Blakely, carrying ten eleven inch Blakely rifle guns. These three are said to be now at Mobile. The "290" was built by the subscription of two hundred and ninety British merchants and thence takes its name. There are said to be four other steamers, whose names I cannot now obtain, and in addition a steam iron clad frigate, recently built at Gaston, below Liverpool, nominally for the Italian Government, and with an Italian name, which recently left England with a full crew, chiefly Italians under command of Captain Arthur Sinclair, once of our navy, to crossed the Atlantic in the Bull Dog. The Italian name of that vessel is to be changed to that of Jefferson Davis.

Gov. John A. Andrew, of Mass., has written a letter accepting the nomination of the Republicans for re election.

Brig. Gen. Devens, has accepted the People's Union nomination for Governor.

Gen. Rufus King, fell on the Treasury portico at Washington, Tuesday, in an apoplectic fit.

Geo. W. Wilson, editor of the Marlborough (Md.) Gazette, is in prison at Washington. He is charged with publishing an article calculated to interfere with the draft in Prince George's county.

Gold sold in New York, Tuesday, at 131 3-4. Foreign exchange was very active and sterling advanced to 144 to 144 1-2.

The gold shipment to Europe Wednesday, was expected to exceed a million and a half.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL PEMBERTON.—The Mobile Advertiser says that President Davis has conferred on Major General Pemberton the rank of Lieutenant General to enable him to take command over Van Dorn and Lovell, both of whom rank him as Major General. Also that when Gen. Jo. Johnston's wound shall have healed, he will assume the supreme command in the Mississippi Valley, over Pemberton, Lovell and Van Dorn.

☞ The Yankee papers say that the failure of Buell to capture Bragg's army at Perryville, was due to the order of Gen. McCook. He was to fall back when attacked, so that Bragg, by following, would place Crittenden on his left flank, and give Gilbert a chance to get in his rear. McCook, however, was too brave to retreat, and thus spoiled everything!

☞ The Atlanta Confederacy is informed that Hyde Monroe, of New Orleans who was so long imprisoned by Butte Butler, has died from the effects of his imprisonment on Ship Island.

The Yankees and their Schemes on the South Carolina Coast.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Port Royal, on the South Carolina coast:

Our forces in this Department are in possession of a large number of fertile islands, stretching along the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, from which that portion of the white population at war with the Government has fled, leaving behind their slaves, houses, furniture, etc. These islands according to General Mitchell, who has bestowed much thought on the subject, are capable of sustaining a population of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand. I have only had time to collect a few facts concerning the cultivation of these islands during the past season by the contrabands.

The Island of Paris is near Hilton Head, is about three miles wide and about nine miles long. This is a rich and fertile island, but not in a high state of cultivation. There are upon this island three hundred and twenty contrabands, only one hundred and fifty of whom are available as laborers. These laborers have cultivated, during the past season, two hundred and twenty acres of cotton, three hundred acres of corn, forty-six acres of sweet potatoes, and twenty acres of rice and garden vegetables.

The gross product of these crops cannot be less than twenty-seven thousand dollars. This is the estimate of the Superintendent, an intelligent and careful business man. The cotton picking has commenced, but the crop can hardly be called an average one. The planting was very late, and without any manure, and added to these hindrances is the visit of the "seven year worm," which has destroyed on many plantations nearly one-fourth of the crop. We have heard of thirty thousand pounds being picked on one plantation, and from ten to fifteen thousand on others.

I do not think that there is as much sickness among the troops as would naturally be expected in this climate, although they appear somewhat enervated by climatic influences. Gen. Mitchell, but just located in this department, has much inspired the officers and men under him, and signs of activity are everywhere apparent. If the government will give him necessary reinforcements, Charleston and Savannah will soon fall, and with them the State of South Carolina. Georgia and Florida will be of easy conquest.

Let every Georgian perish before this shall be written in history against he.

[*Savannah Republican.*

S. H. Hill on Tanners, Shoemakers and owners of Factories.

3. But there are many persons who are not officers, agents, or employees of the government, yet who are going much to oppress the people and enrich themselves by treble prices. Such as shoemakers, tanners, superintendents and owners of factories and manufacturers and artizans of all kinds. All such men are not only practical enemies to our success in this struggle, but are acting in direct bad faith to the government and are subject to punishment. These men are exempted from military service. But this exemption is not for their benefit of the individuals, but for the *public good*. All thus situated, therefore, who act for their individual gain, violate the true intent of the law, and are expressly subject *to be in once conscripted and never skipe to be exempted.*—The law provides that seventy-five per cent. "on the cost of production shall be the extreme limit of the price charged."

Various schemes and pretexts are being already resorted to, to magnify arpparantly the cost of production, or to mistify the collection in the minds of the people. Under this law neither the cost of living, nor the interest on capital invested, form any part of the cost of production. These are provided for in the seventy five per cent. profit allowed, and the provision is ample and enriching—more really than ought to have been allowed.

What is the cost of production on a pair of shoes? It is the price paid for the raw hide—the expense of tanning it—and the hire of the operatives who make the shoes. Let it be remembered that the hides which are tanning and which are to make the shoes for the ensuing winter were bought at comparatively low prices. The present prices of hides and leather constitute no part of the cost of production of shoes made from hides or leather heretofore bought. Nor have tanners the right to charge present prices for leather made of hides bought at lower prices heretofore.

What is the cost of production of a yard of cotton goods? It is the cost of the cotton and the actual expenses incurred in running (not making or putting up) the machinery and the wages of the operatives. But it be well remembered that much of the cloth now being made, and which will be used during the ensuing winter is manufactured of cotton bought at low prices. The present price of cotton is no part of the cost of producing a yard of cloth from cotton bought during the winter and spring now past.

Every operative has a personal interest in seeing to it that this law is not violated. For if one, superintendent or officer of a factory or other establishment shall violate this law, every person engaged about the establishment is subject to conscription at once and without remedy!

So every man, woman and child in the land is interested in reporting violations of this law, for it is to prevent them from being oppressed as well as to prevent the government from being weakened that the law has been enacted.

Various methods have been resorted to with a view of securing high prices and escaping public odium. The most common has been to offer goods to sale at auction. This is at first view, a plausible scheme of extortion. It puts the whole honest community, government included, in the hands of speculators—puts all in the power of felonious counterfeits, and secures to the owners the only object really intended—*high prices without odium.*

This must all be stopped now, for more than 75 per cent. on the cost of production, whether at auction or otherwise, is a violation of the law.

The Federal papers state that the Confederate force in South-western Missouri numbers 40,000.

ASA TURNETH UP AGAIN.

NO. VIII.

From the Memphis Appeal.]

After thinking over it a long time, I believe I may safely say that it is my opinion I have an idea.

And so has Klubs.

It is the property of both of us, and we got it whilst dancing the skedaddle polka between the Tuscumbia and Hatchie, in our advance from Corinth during Sabbath the 5th hereof. Ideas were lying about loose that day—common as Yankee blankets after a battle, or revolutions in Mexico. This is the idea:

Patriotism grows cheap as clothing and groceries rise in value, and extortion wins respect oftener than the musket. That's proposition 1. Soldiering is hard work, to say nothing of the contingent half-filled stomach half the time, and empty haversack the other half, with only half a blanket when the air is more than half as cold as a philanthopist's charity. That's proposition 2. Proposition 3 is that we quit the service and turn patriots.

And Klubs and I will do it.

Simplest thing in the world.- Buy up all the molasses and corn in the country and let it work into beer. Secure all the flour to be had and bake it into ginger bread. Go to Jackson, Mississippi, (the abode of patriots) and open the establishment. Klubs to be head clerk, and the firm to be known as Asa Hartz & Co. No one allowed to purchase cakes and beer but sick soldiers on furlough, and paroled prisoners in large numbers, awaiting exchange; poverty-stricken cusses who have won glory and used it all up in the purchase of food, except two dollars and seventy-five cents. An out-door clerk to watch when some experienced patriot has driven them from beneath the shed before his door into the rain; to find out the size of each poor devil's pile, and to lead them up to the establishment. Asa Hartz then to appear, with patriotism beaming from his eyes—patriotism trickling down his cheeks—patriotism wreathing his benevolent lips—and patriotism struggling in stifled sobs for utterance from his heaving bosom. To descant upon the hardness of the times, the softness of his own heart and the mutability of shinplasters, and then turn the customers over to Klubs. The latter individual to do his duty as a true patriot by charging not less than seven hundred per cent. profit, and making sure that he leaves them nothing to spend some where else.

Then will Klubs and I patriotically fill our pockets with dollars, and the world with our praise forever and ever! Amen!

Uncle Mansfield says it's a good idea, and Klubs like Barkis, "is willin'."

Speaking about the advance from Corinth, reminds me that I forgot to say I passed safely through that little difficulty—and so did Klubs, being of suitable age I applied for, and was immediately elected to the office of private in a squad of conscripts, which squad—in consequence of the Lapstone Blunger being in Kentucky—was required to join a company going to Corinth. Signal gracious! company. Klubs left the responsible position of bookkeeper in a mule wagon, and joined a mule company of Jornigans, or "mounted Pattersons," as he called it, and we were in the same brigade.

In the first day's fight, Klubs' well known modesty kept him away from the front; but he was actively employed in the gallant service of ministering to the rear—several miles—to watch whether or not stragglers were getting too far out of the reach of the enemy's guns. Indeed, his valor on that occasion has been so highly appreciated that uncle Mansfield has made special mention of him, in writing, which will doubtless secure Klubs a triumphant march through the camp, followed by a body guard of four men and preceded by a splendid band of one drum. Klubs received an injury that night which will ever remind him of the battle. An Ohio surgeon, in his hurry to leave his camp, forgot to take with him a large demijohn of brandy.

Klubs found it, and renewed his allegiance to the Confederacy several times. But, alas! the *spiritus vini Gallici* had been doctored by the buckeye Escalapius, with a villainous old called croton, and Klubs suffered therefrom. The obnoxious juice worked its way in more shapes than one throughout the brigade and Klubs was brought to the stool of repentance until he was purged of his sin.

Klubs has now joined the military temperance society, and won't even smell brandy, unless he has a pocket full of "stopgage powders."

Expect to be promoted myself. Cause why: Fed knew our cavalry in the rear were armed with shotguns. Feds had long range rifles, and would pick off our shot-gunners at will. One stumpy little Sucker from Illinois was particularly happy in this species of fun, during our retreat Saturday afternoon, and would safely out, after shooting one of us, in the most approved circus style, keep at a distance of two hundred yards, and turning to us the angle made by stooping with his head from us.

Borrowed a Maynard rifle from Klubs, (his weakness confined him to a baggage wagon) and went out to see the Suckers. Sucker fired and badly wounded a tree to the right; and according to his custom, immediately faced to the rear, stooped down, threw up the tail of his coat to give me a fair mark, thinking, like an Illinois fool, that I had a shot-gun in my hand. Nay, Sucker went further—tacked a little piece of red flannel on the end turned toward me, and patted it, as much as to say, "shoot, and be dog-on'd!" Took deliberate aim with the Maynard. When the gun went off, Sucker did the same; but he was carried off. The long, conical missle had plugged the center, and, reversing the general order of things which are supposed to go through the stomach, effected its exit through the crown of his head.

Saw no more Suckers that day. Suckers don't like that style of taking blue pills, as a general thing.

ASA HARTZ.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., October, 1862.

GEN. LORING.—This officer has been ordered to report at Richmond. His command has been turned over to Gen. Echols. Gen. Loring and his staff left Dublin Depot on the Virginia and Tennessee Road for Richmond last Sunday morning. The why or wherefore of this proceeding has not transpired.—*Petersburg Ex*

☞ The New York banks increased their loans and discounts nearly five millions of dollars last week.

Matters on the River.

Another Guerrilla Demonstration—Commerce, Mo., Captured by Colonel Jeffries—Colonel Faulkner Released on Parole at Columbus—More Plantations Laid Waste.

The steamer Platte Valley, which arrived at the landing yesterday forenoon, brought intelligence of another demonstration of Colonel Jeffries, whose presence back of Cairo on the Missouri side has been known for some time. On Saturday last he entered Commerce, Mo., at the head of a force estimated at from three to five hundred men, and at last accounts remained in undisputed possession. As soon as his presence was known, Colonel Perkham, commanding at Cape Girardeau, dispatched five or six companies to the town on the Platte Valley. When within two miles of Commerce they were landed, intending, doubtless, to march down and take the place in the rear. It was supposed an engagement would occur in a short time, although nothing had occurred of which the Platte Valley could obtain any information. As she passed Commerce, everything was quiet, only sixty or seventy of the guerrillas being seen, and a portion of them standing at the time at a flag pole, from which the United States flag was flying at a half mast, with the Union down, and a Confederate flag above it. Shortly after the Platte Valley arrived at Cairo, the gunboat Conestoga was dispatched to Commerce, to see what was going on. We learn that the merchants of Commerce only a short time since received their fall stocks of goods—a fact which doubtless induced Colonel Jeffries to pay the place a visit. He has doubtless left before this.

Colonel Faulkner, whose capture at Island 10 has already been paroled at Columbus a day or two since, not being allowed, however, to leave the town.

The work of laying plantations waste in the vicinity of the attacks on the Continental and Dickey has been commenced. In the neighborhood of Pomisco Cayou and Island 24, a number of dwelling and outhouses have been destroyed, and the plantations sacked. The Platte Valley was not disturbed anywhere on the river.—*Memphis Argus, Oct 22nd.*

The Fever.

On Saturday morning, as stated in our Bulletin of that day, the weather was soft and balmy, and continued warm throughout the day. Towards the evening, the sky became overcast, with indications of rain, and of a probable change in the weather. Somewhere during the night of Saturday, or rather somewhere before day on Sunday, it commenced raining heavily, and continued to do so with but slight remission until after midday, becoming gusty and boisterous, and turning colder in the course of the day. As evening approached, the sky cleared off, with appearance of a storm, and about 11½ o'clock the wind having veered round to the West and Northwest, commenced blowing a perfect gale, which it kept up with little interval until morning. The wind was so penetrating that it felt cold enough for frost, but in the most exposed positions in town the thermometer did not fall below 45. At the clock this morning in the open air but completely sheltered from any influence of the sun, the thermometer stood at 48.

The effects of the mild temperature on Saturday were apparent in the small number of deaths, the interments only numbering 4; while on the other hand there were 35 new cases reported as having occurred on that day, being nearly double those of the day before.

On Sunday the number of new cases reported was 12, and the interments at the Cemetery 5. We question, however, if this can be said to represent yesterday's mortality, as we are informed that the coffins were seized from the Central Depot, and that two were procured from other parties, making in all 12.—*Wilmington Journal, Oct. 27.*

GEN. STUART'S LATE RAID.—Major White, of Major Gen. Stuart's staff, who was with his commander in his late visit to Pennsylvania, and was sent to Richmond with the State prisoners captured in Pennsylvania, was in Lynchburg last Friday. He informs the editor of the *Virginian* that Stuart brought fifty two men, including one abolition member of the Maryland Legislature, into our lines. The citizens captured were chiefly the municipal officers of the Pennsylvania towns through which they passed. Capt. Seibey, of Frederick county, Md., an officer in the Federal army, was caught in New Market, Frederick county, and invited to take a ride. He is now in Richmond.

Maj. White says that this was the most successful of all Gen. Stuart's raids, and believes that the public property destroyed amounted to four or five millions. The party brought off eighteen hundred horses, chiefly draft horses for artillery, of which we were greatly in need.—*Petersburg Express.*

EX SENATOR BIGLER, OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Lynchburg Virginian has obtained a late copy of the Gettysburg (Pa) *Compiler*, which among other things, contains a long and able review by Ex Senator Bigler, of the course of the Black Republican Senators in refusing to adopt the Crittenden, or any other compromise that would have saved the United States from disruption. This letter was elicited by a paper containing some forty signatures, stating that a Black Republican candidate for the State Senate of Pennsylvania had affirmed that many of the Republican United States Senators voted for the Crittenden compromise.—This Mr. Bigler denies emphatically, and states that whilst President Davis and Senator Toombs declared in the Committee of Thirteen, of which he was a member, that they would accept the Crittenden compromise, the Black Republican Senators multiply voted against it. He charges, also, that in their refusal to accept his proposition to let the question be submitted to the people, they thwarted the popular will, and are responsible for the consequences.

APPOINTMENTS BY LINCOLN.—The Herald says:

The President has appointed Andrew B. Dickenson Marshal of Northern New York, and Thomas H. Clay, of Kentucky, to fill Mr. Dickinson's place as Minister to Nicaragua.—The President is rejoiced at being able to pay this compliment to the brother of Henry Clay. Mr. Dickinson was originally appointed to his present post; but as the Secretary of the Treasury desired the place for his brother, just deceased, Mr. Dickinson was induced to accept the Central American mission.

Letter of John M. Mason on Recognition.

On the 17th of September Mr. William Boon, of Stalybridge, England, notified the Confederate Commissioner Mason of the meeting in favor of the recognition of the South to be held in that town, and requested him to furnish such information as would supply the speakers with "the strongest possible arguments." Mason replied to this request in the following letter:

No. 54 DEVONSHIRE STREET,
PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON, Sept 19, 1862.

"SIR:—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 17th instant, informing me of a projected meeting to be held at Stalybridge, in Cheshire, of the ratepayers of the town, who ask to have under consideration the question of the recognition of the Confederate States of America, and asking my opinion as to the effect of such recognition would have in bringing about a peace, and any other information I may deem pertinent to the subject.

As a citizen of those States I do not feel at liberty to refuse your request under the circumstances stated, when perhaps otherwise to offer my opinions might be deemed intrusive.

It is certainly a settled principle of international law, that when a new nation or empire is brought into existence as a separate and independent power, other nations are at liberty, without giving cause of offence, to recognize it as such, and to receive it as an equal into the family of nations; and, to entitle it to such recognition, it is only required that sufficient evidence be exhibited of stability and permanence in the new Government, coupled with the power to sustain itself in its new position.

In the case of the Confederate States, I think it may be confidently submitted that the facts which have transpired since their separation from the United States, both in the cabinet and in the field, completely dispose of questions. It has exhibited as a perfectly organized government, in full and unimpeded operations for more than eighteen months, and as to its ability to sustain itself, its career in arms, against vastly superior forces, may challenge the judgment of the world. The present population of the Confederate States comprises about twelve millions of people.

I think I may confidently assume as the public judgment of Europe, that the separation of these States from the late United States is final and forever, and that is a possible contingency—even could the war be continued to their extermination—can they ever be restored to the repudiated Union.

Under such circumstances, how far it may be desirable that any other government should publicly recognize the existing state of such separation, and thus facilitate the new Power, is for those Governments to determine. Fortunately for us, the people have shown themselves quite independent of such recognition. We have organized, armed, and clothed, and now maintain, an army, unaided by the powers of Europe. For the future we have only to continue the struggle in which you know we are engaged, and we shall, in common with our fellow citizens, be ready to suffer and bear all for our country and our rights.

In reply to your inquiry as to what effect a recognition of our independence would have towards putting an end to the war, I have only to say it would at once and forever dispel all delusion on the subject in the United States. So long as it is withheld by Europe it is taken as an indication in America that, in European judgment, there may yet be a destination of the broken Union, and to that extent our adversaries may be encouraged to persevere. That I am warranted in speaking of this as a delusion, I may appeal to the verdict of every intelligent Englishman.

Again: You are aware that the war was commenced and has been prosecuted for the purpose of putting down an alleged rebellion, the recognition by the European Powers would be the decree of enlightened, impartial and able observers that a revolution—if any ever existed—had been brought to an end, and there stood in place of it, as acknowledged by them, a separate, sovereign and independent State, the equal of any in the line of empire.

It is not in the experience of the world that a war so disastrous in its results to those now waging it against the Confederate States, where they were made to understand that it was no longer conducted against alleged rebels in arms, but against an acknowledged equal political Power, could long be maintained. Such are my views on the questions you submit, briefly, but I hope intelligently, given.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. M. MASON.

SEVERE FOR A CONSUL.—The French residents of Mobile, Ala., last week presented M. Peritz, the French Vice Consul there, with a cane. In a little speech acknowledging the compliment, the Mobile Tribune says that—

"He regretted that the South had not yet been recognized by his Government, but from his full conviction that France would always be found in support of a rightful cause, he was satisfied that this act of justice would not be long delayed; and that this hope was now stronger than ever in his mind, from the tenor of his recent advices."

SCARCITY OF LABORERS AT THE NORTH.—In some portions of the State workmen are scarce, in consequence of the drain for the war. The laborers upon the wharves of this city have a society which numbers over 500 members who are pledged not to work for less than 25 cents per hour. Shoemakers are in demand in all the manufacturing towns, and we hear of places where masons and other mechanics cannot be obtained at any price. The same state of affairs exists in other States, and especially in large cities.—*Boston Traveller.*

SUBSTITUTES FOR BLANKETS.—A patriotic lady of Selma, Alabama, Mrs. A. A. Lopez, proposes to give her best carpet to be cut up and made into blankets for the soldiers. There are may families that can spare one carpet for that purpose, and Mrs. L. suggests that ladies' Aid Societies should appoint committees to collect them and have them prepared for blankets. All the indications are that we shall have a severe winter, and every means that benevolence and patriotism can devise will be necessary to promote the comfort of our brave defenders in the field.