THE CHATTANOOGA 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	43 00	65 00
7 "	22 00	28 00	31 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	35 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 1.30 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 professorship 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 pupils. There never was a better time for men to educate their daughters than now—money is plenty—everything a former RAGGS bears 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 ANHONOR 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 lost any of the enviable reputation it sustained in "the better days of the Republic."

TERMS OF TUITION.

Primary Department	$12 00	per annum.
Preparatory "	16 00	" "
Freshman Class	20 00	" "
Sophomore "	24 00	" "
Junior "	30 00	" "
Senior "	36 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 rest by the middle of the term.

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

G. W. PARKS,
aug9-tf Secretary and Treasurer.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10.

EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS, Murfreesboro, Oct. 10 h, 1862.

1. 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 the State. They will also make a list of all those persons in their respective districts who belong to the service, but who are absent from their battalions or 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 9th day of October, 1862.

oct21-1m* WM. E. RANKIN, Admr.

WANTED.

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

R. W. CORBIN.

oct2 -3w

TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

FROM CORINTH.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 1.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Oct. 31st, says Surgeon Bond of Price's division, who was left with our wounded at Corinth, returned to-day in Rosencrans' ambulance. He left four hundred of our wounded at Iuka and two hundred distributed in the country. They are well fed and cared for and twenty Confederate surgeons are with them. Rosencrans has been very attentive to our wounded, and declares that such fighting was never equalled and such brave men are entitled to every attention.

The only thing they require is clothing of which they are in great need. Three hundred suits will be sent them.

Rosencrans, in tears, met our surgeons after the battles, and expressed regret that such brave men should suffer so severely. His Adjutant declared that had Price's command been supported, or the other troops handled as well, the Confederates would have held Corinth. The Federals finding that our troops had gained the center of the town, his ordnance buildings were fired, and were with difficulty extinguished after Green's brigade fell back for want of support.

Surgeon Scott who was impressed at St. Louis has returned.

SENATORIA, Oct. 31.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 29th, says: "Buell has been relieved of command of the Union forces in Kentucky, and Rosencranz appointed in his stead.

HON. T. A. R. NELSON.—The Athens (Tenn.) Post publishes a long letter from this gentleman in reply to an invitation to address the citizens of that place. The concluding paragraphs show that he is determined to vindicate his position as an earnest and sincere champion of the rights of the South:

Now, with all these facts before me, I declare to you most solemnly, that, unless I am mistaken in my own powers of endurance, I would have suffered confiscation, imprisonment or death before I would have taken ground against the United States; because I believe Mr. Lincoln intended honestly to redeem his pledges. But his Proclamation came upon me like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. It filled me with amazement and horror. It satisfied me that Mr. Lincoln's pledges were insincere. It convinced me that he had basely violated his oath to support the Constitution. It assured me beyond doubt that his object was not to restore the Union as it was, or the Constitution as it is, but to rob us of our slaves, and put power in the hands of the political party which their ownership gives us under the Constitution, but in consequence thereof, to enslave us. His declaration that the whole power of the army and navy of the United States should be employed to accomplish these infamous purposes, is not only wicked but monstrous. No principle in the Constitution, no necessity of civil war can justify or excuse it. It will not do to say that the Southern States have brought this evil upon themselves, for if they were in the wrong in the outset—a conclusion which is by no means clear—it seemed to be before he stayed his hand—it was his duty, as the champion of the Constitution, to keep them in the wrong, and not to become infinitely the greatest violator of the instrument he pretends to sustain.

In thus stating my own views and feelings, I have merely declared what I believe to have been the combined opinion of the Union men of East Tennessee, and in showing the reason why I have been so long and so thoroughly deceived, I think without attempting to lay the blame upon others, that I have presented some of the considerations upon which every Union man in the South can be honestly and conscientiously influenced to give his hearty cooperation in the most unyielding resistance and to the utmost hazards of war.

Fifteen Days Grace.

The Memphis Bulletin, of the 22d, announces that General Sherman has postponed the execution of his outrageous retaliatory policy of sending four ten taken from the city for every boat fired upon on the river. The fact is heralded by the Bulletin as an act of gracious mercy, and it is held in its pages of the Federal master, who, we are informed, has more to do with the editorial columns of that journal than to merely dictate the tone of its leading articles. Forty families had been selected from among those who had relatives in the Confederate service—ten for each of the attacks upon the Continental, Dickey, Catahoula and Gladiator steamers—and upon each the following notice was served:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1862.

M———

The steamer Gladiator was recently fired upon by the guerrillas, acting in concert with the so-called Confederate army, of which prominent members of your family are a part. These wanton acts, having a tendency to restrict commerce and lessen the supplies at Memphis, it is but the exercise of ordinary prudence to lessen the necessity for those supplies by decreasing the population of the city.

You are therefore ordered, in obedience to special order No. 254, to quit the city of Memphis, with your immediate family, within three days from the date of this notice, and remove to a point not less than twenty-five miles from said city. You will be permitted to take with you your household furniture and servants.

R. C. ANDERSON,
Colonel and Provost Marshal.

General Sherman, on the 21st, notified the provost marshal that he might suspend the execution of the sentences of expulsion "until the friends of the families whose names were ascertained by lot, can ascertain whether such attacks [the river warfare] are recognized by the Confederate generals in command." The marshal allows a suspension of "fifteen days," and says that "if at the expiration of that time the practice of firing upon unarmed boats is not discovered and discontinued by the official acts of Gens. Pillow and Hobson, commanding on the east and west sides of the Mississippi river, then the order will take effect and be strictly enforced."—*Memphis Appeal, Oct. 24.*

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says:

An intelligent and entirely trustworthy private, who was taken prisoner at Antietam—pronounced in Maryland Ant-ie-tam, accent on the last syllable—says he was lodged not far from McClellan's headquarters, and often saw him. He is sure that he is drinking hard—he was once an inveterate toper, I hear, but was reclaimed by his wife. His habit is to talk out very loudly in the group which assembles around him; and this prisoner says he one day heard him exclaim: "The demagogues have got us into all this trouble, and are keeping us in it. If the matter were left to Gen. Lee and myself, we could settle it in half an hour."

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

The Gorilla Proclamation.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

[From the London Post, (Government Organ,) October 4.

It is scarcely possible to treat seriously of this singular manifesto. If not genuine, the composition would be entitled to no little praise as a piece of matchless irony. The accuracy with which the details are particularized is faultless. Rebellion, like treason, is very difficult of definement, and the President consequently assuages the fears of such States as may be apprehensive of being erroneously supposed to be rebellious, though, in fact, loyal, by laying down an easy and intelligible test. "Any State, or the people thereof, which shall on January 1, be in good faith represented in the United States Congress by members chosen, at elections wherein the majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong counteracting testimony, be deemed" * * "not to have been in rebellion against the United States." Applying this test, the General Government will on the 1st of January, for the better information of the world, formally "designate" such States as will then be in open rebellion, and in those States, by virtue of the proclamation, slavery will forthwith cease to exist. Every slave will thus become a free man. Deprived of slave labor, the Southern planters will find their energies paralyzed, if they are not themselves annihilated by the emancipated serfs. The war will cease, and the Union be once more restored to its pristine integrity, but cleansed of that foul stain which heretofore made it the reproach of Christendom. At length the American question has been finally and satisfactorily solved.

It is not easy to estimate how utterly powerless and contemptible a Government must have become which could sanction with its approval such inscrutable treason. A few weeks since trembling for the safety of its capital—at the present moment unable to force a passage into its enemy's territory—it still takes upon itself to dispose of property which it is powerless to seize. Nor is the assumed authority of the Federal Executive less unconstitutional than it is preposterous. The President of the United States has no more power to liberate a slave in Virginia than Queen Victoria; and, for that matter, neither has the Federal Congress. According to the American Constitution, the local Legislature of each State possesses the sole power of emancipating the slaves within its confines. But the President of the United States has long since discontinued the anticipated custom of acting according to law. There are few, however, even of those who have manifested the greatest disregard for the laws they have sworn to administer, who have not been more or less sensitive of ridicule. A man may have the passions of an angry man; but he does not like exposing himself to be laughed at. Mr. Lincoln seemingly cares as little for the ridicule as he does for the anger of the American people. He must be aware that his proclamation will prove a brutum fulmen. General Hunter, not many months since, in a moment of Abolitionist zeal, emancipated all the slaves in South Carolina; but, to the surprise of everybody, the slaves paid no attention to his proclamation, and worked away harder than ever in throwing up those fortifications which insured the subsequent repulse of the Federal forces. Does Mr. Lincoln suppose that they will pay readier obedience to his manifesto? Liberty, we should have supposed, would recommend itself, at all, to a slave, by its intrinsic excellence, and that the mode of manumission would be regarded with indifference. If the slaves in Southern States desire freedom, it is evident that they are about prevented from securing it by the superior strength of their masters. Mr. Lincoln must show how his proclamation will weaken that strength before he satisfies the world that it can prove other than inoperative.

While providing prospectively for the future the present is not neglected. The Chief Magistrate of the great model Republic of modern times has proclaimed martial law throughout his dominions and suspended the Habeas Corpus Act. A population exceeding twenty millions, inhabiting a territory unoccupied by a single hostile soldier, have by Mr. Lincoln been deprived of appeal to any other law than those his generals may please to promulgate. No even semblance of a military tribunal can a bearing be. A right demanded—The President may confine in prison or an inhabitant time any person he chooses. It is sufficient to allege that the accused has been guilty of rebellion, or has opposed the enforced levy of soldiers, to deprive him of his right to demand a trial for the alleged offence. Such is the existing state of things in New York, in Boston, in Philadelphia—cities removed far from the seat of war. Such is the liberty enjoyed by the free citizens of America. The tyrant, we suppose, deemed it necessary by the President in consequence of the invitations lately given by the Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio to those of the other States to meet and deliberate on public affairs. Such a meeting would undoubtedly be construed into an act of rebellion, and we suppose that the President intends to arrest the refractory Governors. The several States, however, value their individual independence even more than they do the integrity of the Union, and it is not likely that they would tamely permit their Governors to be sent to prison in compliance with the Federal authority. The proclamation of martial law throughout the Federal States has been prompted, not by Confederate aggression, but by domestic insecurity. War has been declared between the Federal Government and its acknowledged subjects. The proclamation emancipating the slaves is evidently a bait thrown out to gain the support of the abolitionists party. It will prove useless. The American people have of late submitted to much, but we do not believe that they will patiently accept of a degrading despotism dictated by the feeble and most contemptible of Governments.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing

In the 41st Georgia Regiment in the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862.

Co A. Wounded—J M Brooks, J W Nations, M G Swiget, Wm M Smith, John J Bernhart.

Co B. Wounded—Capt George N Lester, O S James A Hilston 3d Sarg't James C Mass, G W Armstrong, Wm Brinkley, R Campbell, J W Collins, W W Curre, R C Griggs, Q R P Houston, Henry Mitchell. Killed—E M Benton, L J Ellerson. Missing—Wm H Richardson, James Carson, W M Alexander, W G E Griggs, J M Brake.

Co C. Killed—Lieut L L Hammon, Corp J M Bennett, E L Moseley, J G Strickland D J Hilley. Wounded—Sergt B Rainey, R E McCing, G C McKing, C J Sparks, C P Chastain, Corp F M Hilley, Sergt G B Screwn.

Co D. Killed—Lieut D H Henry, Corp Wm M Mathias, Lieut Wm M Redwine, Sergt Jas B Aenton, Thos M Swela, Josiah J Moore, Henry A Urquhart, Jas R Marlow, A H Carter, M V Jordon, D J Jordon, A S Hutchins, M P Gurley.

Co E. Killed—Capt J C Costright, N R Dozier, B F Stringfellow, W B Towns, J H Jones. Wounded—W M Lancaster, J D A Thrash, C C Redding, F B Bassett, M Barksdale, Sergt W P Leslie, A A Barney, J E Satterwhite, J W Langston Corp J W Hardnett, G Copeland.

Co G. J N Thompson, F D Hammet, J R Hammet, Sergt J D Moore, Corp A J West, John Dix, J A Hight, M M Richardson, J L Long, T S Darden—wounded slightly.

Co F. Killed: S Sellery, J R Meacham, H J Miller, Corp A V Corley. Wounded—3rd Sergt J A J Tidwell, Sergt S G Blaylock; J H Bullock, D H Bullock, F M Cullum, M V Caldwell, M B Freeman, J H Tinwell, R W Tidwell, R W Tidwell, F M Ford, M Self, W T Self, P H Wheelers, W P Daster, F M Fulton, C P Bendeston, P S Ligon.

Co G. Wounded: Capt Wood, Lt Bellack, Lt Watkins, Sergt J D Belle, Corp S J Long, A J Williams, J L Campbell, J R Newell, S J Adderholt, W Spence, R Winkles, D H Beaty.

Co H. Killed: George Buttrum, Robt Geeter.—Wounded: Lt J C Morris, Sergt W E Mitchell, Corp G L Reese, A Nixon, S R Thompson, A B Tinley, W T Winter, J W Cameron, W. Hopkins, mortally; Jno F Norris.

Co I: Wounded: Sergt J Horton, Ord Sergt S B Boggus, Corp J Gay, Corp W A Horton, J C Bradford, W Chanters, J A Green, M Chapman, H Taylor mortally.

Co L. Wounded—W K Moore, J Teal, J T Highower, G Saute, Jas Stewart, Cep H Alman, Lieut J Nutting, S D Johnson.

Co K. Killed—P H Gan, J M Abbott, W W McCarty, A C Brown, J L Cochran, G W Rollins, E D Wood. Wounded—J Acock, Corp L Blair, J W Sewell, J H Hounsle, J C Bachelor S Marks; J M McElwrath, J L McCarty, Washington, J W Manlden, J M Mitchell, J A Wade, L Freeman, W T Hemphanes, J W Newborn, Col C McDonald, thigh broken, by ball; Maj J Knight, hurt from shell.

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

Army Correspondence of the Savanah Republican.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 18th, 1862.

There being but slight prospects of any more fighting on the line of the Potomac this fall, and a good opportunity offering to get from Winchester down to Stanton. I decided to come on to Richmond, especially as my physician had advised me to that course.—Typhoid fever and chills and fever were prevailing to a considerable extent in the lower Valley of the Shenandoah, and the supply of medicines and of suitable food for the sick was so limitted, and the weather so raw and damp, that when one is once attacked with chills, or fever, he finds it exceedingly difficult to get rid of them.

I am glad to learn that my appeal in behalf of the army has been received with so much favor throughout the Confederacy. It has been a coal of fire even upon the back of the Government which has already began to send forward supplies of clothing and shoes. Thirty wagons loaded with winter supplies reached Winchester the day before I left, and I meet others *en route* for the same destination. I called at the Clothing Bureau in this city this morning, for the purpose of improving my own wardrobe, which is none the better for the Maryland campaign, but was told that there was not a yard of officer's cloth in the establishment, the supply having been exhausted some time since. There was a considerable stock on hand of coarse strong cloth, which is being made up for the troops as rapidly as possible. An officer connected with the Bureau informed me that 33,000 garments had been sent up to Gen. Lee's army within the last twenty days, and that clothing for the army was being made up at the rate of 9,000 garments per week. The Government has fifty-eight tailors in its employ, whose business it is to cut out the garments, and two thousand seven hundred women who make them up. The scraps of woollen cloth left by the cutters are sent to the Penitentiary, where they are converted into quilts, &c., for the use of the army, whilst those of cotton fabrics are disposed of to the paper manufacturers.

Allowing three garments to a man—coat, pants and shirt—the 33,000 pieces sent up to the army will furnish an outfit for 11,000 soldiers. This will afford very great relief as far as it goes; yet it will fall far short of the necessities of the army. Estimating the clothing manufactured at all the government establishments in the country at 20,000 garments per week, and the number of troops in the field at 250,000 men, it would require more than a year at this rate to furnish each man with one suit of clothes. I do not include in this estimate blankets, shoes, socks gloves, which are absolutely indispensable in a climate like this.

I have no means of knowing how many complete suits of clothing the government will be able to provide; but estimating them at 100,000 including a blanket, pair of shoes, two pairs of socks and pair of gloves, there will still be left 250,000 men, who must perish unless they are supplied by the people at home. If we suppose the government will be able to furnish winter outfits to 200,000 men, there will yet be 150,000 who must look to the open hearts and willing fingers at home. The government, however will not be in a condition to supply so many of the troops either with blankets, shoes, socks or gloves. Indeed, I am not aware that any provision has been made to secure a supply of either of these indispensible articles. Possibly some action was taken by Congress to have the shoemakers in the army detailed temporarily for the purpose of making shoes; *but the shoes are needed now.* This step to have been of any benefit, should have been taken months ago. It is too late now to procure supplies of leather thread and pegs; and even if we had an abundant stock of each, it would be months before a sufficient number of shoes could be manufactured to meet the present wants of the army.

These facts will enable the people of the country to appreciate the magnitude of the labor before them. All my figures are merely rough estimates, especially in regard to the number of men in the field; but they are sufficiently accurate for the purpose for which they are offered. Whilst the country will be amazed that no more effort has been made by those in authority to provide the army with suitable clothing, it will readily perceive the necessity of the most prompt and energetic measures on the part of the people if they would meet the shortcomings of the government. If every man, woman and child in the South were to exert themselves to the utmost in this good work, still there would be many a brave fellow in the field who would suffer all the pains of a rigorous winter, if not of death, before the much need relief could be received.

A statement appeared in one of the Richmond papers yesterday, based upon the report of a "passage by the cars," to the effect that the condition of the troops was excellent, and that all they needed to render them entirely comfortable was a supply of blankets. Such statements as this may be gratifying to the public, but they are a cruelty to the army. I know, as every other observing man who has been with the army knows, that the condition of a vast number of troops is deplorable. A few regiments and companies may have an adequate supply of clothing and shoes, but a large majority are in no condition to encounter the rigors of the approaching winter. Why, there are men in the hospitals at Winchester who are as naked as babes just born, and I saw here in the heart of Richmond this morning a poor emaciated soldier, who was hardly able to drag his bare feet along the pavement! In the army I know there are thousands of as true men as ever fired a musket, who have neither shoes nor stockings, no more than one suit of clothes, and that a summer suit, and dirty and ragged at that.

But I forbear. Nay, I dare not tell the people all I know of the condition of the best and bravest army that ever trod the earth.—If they knew how many men in this army are without shirts—how many wear pants that do not cover their nakedness—and how many stand guard to-night upon bruised and bleeding feet—men, too, who have been accustomed to every comfort that a reasonable mind can desire—if they did not rise with indignation against those whose neglect has reduced the army to this deplorable condition, they would at least see that their most urgent and sacred duty is to come to its instant relief.

Gen. Bragg's Kentucky Campaign.

From the Mobile Tribune.]

Just after the battle of Perryville, we expressed fears that the unprecedentedly sluggish movements of Gen. Bragg, would lead to his evacuation of Kentucky through Cumberland Gap. Unfortunately our fears have been realized.

The retreat of the army through the Gap has cast a cloud of gloom over the whole country. And reasonably so, too, for much was expected from General Bragg when he hurried through this city with the splendid material under his command, in search of Buell. The hopes of the people rose so high that they fairly touched the skies. The General himself seemed confident of catching and annihilating Buell somewhere about Chattanooga, and his gallant soldiers, nearly all of whom were tried veterans, shared that confidence while washing the presence of Beauregard.

Some two months elapsed in getting into Kentucky. During this strange waiting of the best months of the campaign, months signalized by the great victories of Lee and Jackson, people, still hopeful of happy results, refrained from criticising the slow movements of Bragg. They failed to ask why Buell was not attacked in Tennessee, and even why he was permitted to march by Bragg into Louisville, ascribing our movements to some plan of attack which would reveal a brilliant future. Kirby Smith all at once ceased to press Cincinnati, and yet people hugged the delusive phantom of hope to their bosoms. Bragg, they thought, might yet capture Louisville, and then march upon Cincinnati, whose citizens were alarmed beyond precedent. Bragg might still be the Scipio predestined to carry the war into the enemy's territory.

The first accounts from Perryville recounted a tremendous victory. The whole Confederacy jubilated, shouted aloud and stamped its feet in triumph. But soon the glory departed from that Israel and the true condition of our army, the victim of mismanagement and incapacity, was seen. The army had fought hard, driven the enemy from the field, but it required far more than this to relieve the blunders of the commander-in-chief. Indeed, the General seems to have acted without any definite plan of campaign.

We are told that chagrin and disappointment fell upon the faces of the brave men, who, conscious that under good generalship Kentucky could have been triumphantly held, felt it a hard fate to make a precipitate retreat through Cumberland Gap.

Thus closed another unhappy chapter in our Western campaigns. The reverses at Donelson, and at Corinth wound up at last with the evacuation of Kentucky.

People now begin to inquire why they placed so much confidence in Gen. Bragg's ability as a commander in chief? What was there in all his previous history to warrant this confidence? What brilliant achievement in arms, what solid evidence of generalship did he exhibit that Kentucky should be placed in the palm of his hands to save or destroy? Alas! there can be no satisfactory answer to these interrogatories.

We believe confidently that had some General of large capacity and well-known popularity been sent with the superb army which Bragg carried into Kentucky, the State to-day would have been ours. The Kentuckians, from all accounts, welcomed Kirby Smith and Morgan as people will always welcome dashing and victorious men. The entrance of Bragg into the State seemed to create a torpid feeling and the Generals of smaller commands ceased in their triumphs.

It seems to us that it was a great mistake to send this General into a State to be redeemed as Commander in Chief. He was not popular with the army, at least when he left Mobile. He had usurped military authority, and unnecessarily crushed out the civil powers. Witness the appointment of a Civil Governor of Atlanta, and the repeated unconstitutional declarations of martial law in several towns on his route. He had imprisoned Thought for a trifle—witness the arrest of a newspaper correspondent at Chattanooga and the disdain with which he treated the freedom of the press. He was accused of regarding volunteer gentlemen as hired Hessians, mere army machines, and of inflicting severe and unusual punishments.

Was this a general to send to Kentucky whose people suffering from the despotic acts of Federal generals might reasonably fear the rule of a Confederate general against whom so many charges had been made in the public prints? Might not all these accusations not have had their influence upon the people of Kentucky?

Had Johnson or Jackson, or Beauregard been sent into the State and dashed through it to Louisville with impetuous daring, attacking, crippling or annihilating Buell, capturing Louisville and closing the navigation of the Ohio, all Kentucky, we think, would have slapped its hands, sent up a wild hurrah for our arms, and very many thousands rush to the rescue.

The government, so think the people, should put a general at the head of the Army of the West, wise, dashing, capable. Gen. Bragg has been ordered to Richmond, we suppose, to give an account of his stewardship. It may be too late now to retrieve the disasters of the past, but something yet can be done in Tennessee, even in winter, to stop the inroads of the foe. Let us trust that next spring will witness the regeneration and disenthralment of all Tennessee and Kentucky by generals who know, like old Cardinal Richelieu, "no such word as fail."

SUBSTITUTES FOR BLANKETS.—A patriotic lady of Selma, Alabama, Mrs. A. A. Lapsley, 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.

☞ 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!

[From the Richmond Register.]

The Comfort Cloak—A Substitute for Overcoats and Blankets for our Army.

I see that great complaint is made of the want of clothing for our army. Allow me to suggest a cheap and warm substitute for a blanket and overcoat, and which can be made by any country matron.

Take a sufficient quantity of common cotton shirting, dye it brown with the black walnut, cut it and make it in the form of large, loose cloak, without sleeves, leaving slits for the arms; wad it with cotton batting, in thin layers like a quilt; fix an oil cloth cape to it, reaching down to the waist, the throat and breast part to be fastened with strings—and you have the most complete cloak and blanket a soldier ever slept in, and much lighter than the woolen coat.

The writer of this used one an entire winter, in the Northern part of Iowa, where the cold is intense, and he can assure you he never was more comfortably clad.

The object of the oil cloth cape is to protect the garment as well as the arms from the rain. The collar should be made wide so as to cover the ears and neck when raised.

All the old woolen stockings, carpets blankets, &c., should be gathered up, well washed and pulled to pieces, spun into cloth, and and made up into pantaloons and jackets.

All the old shoes and boots should be repaired and sent to the companies in the field.

Let the ladies in each city, county, town, or neighborhood, make up garments for their companies and send them forward by a trusty agent. We have no time to loose—winter is upon us and our boys are shivering.

HOWARD.

☞ The following items we take from the Louisville Journal of the 27th Oct.:

Our late Rebel invaders must have had a high opinion of Kentucky. They took a good deal of stock in it.

Either the blacks or the whites in the South must live in a condition of servitude. Which shall it be?

It would be almost enough to make our people cease abusing Buell if they could only see how ferociously the Southern papers abuse Bragg.

The abolition papers complain that the President's Proclamation didn't come soon enough. It came late and we guess it won't stay long.

Gen. Morgan has been suspended from his command for his unauthorized withdrawal of his beleaguered army in safety from Cumberland Gap, but we don't learn that Gen. Rosecrans has been suspended for his victories at Iuka and Corinth.

☞ "Nemesis" is informed that we don't care to see John Morgan's picture. We trust, however that we shall yet see the original on a stout gallows, consisting of two upright posts and a cross piece at the top.

Gen. Price was at Chicago at the last dates. He has endured fearful sufferings in his long captivity. We guess he will be careful to keep his pickets out the next time he is in front of the enemy.

The rebel newspapers, in their account of the battle of Chaplin Hills, say that their army drove ours ten miles. On the contrary ours drove theirs one hundred and fifty miles.

General Leslie Combs writes to us that Maj. Sam. Morgan is now lying, dangerously wounded, at the house of John Morgan's mother, in Lexington, and not "at a farm house near Mantonsville." The Major in under pledge to remain where he is until exchanged or paroled.

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 man-servant, 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.

☞ That was a beautiful thought which fell from the lips of a young lady, in our hearing: "When we are chastened by God we should do as children and servants do when they are whipped—run up close. He can't hurt us much then."

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, Near Knoxville, Oct. 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

I. Commanders of every description whatever, including Partisan Rangers, will immediately make a full return of their command to these Headquarters, with a statement of the condition of their horses, description of arms, authority by which they were raised, and date of their muster into service.

II. Commanders of Convalescent Cavalry camps or Cavalry Camps of Instruction will also render similar returns.

By command of General Bragg.

nov1-4t JOS. WHEELER, Chief of Cavalry.

FALLING.—The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 30th says: At the auction sale of factory goods yesterday, prices obtained were 20 cents per yard lower than the former high prices, and 15 cents per yard lower than the prices of last week.

ELECTIONS YET TO BE HELD.—Nine States will hold their annual elections on the 4th of November, to-wit: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota and Delaware.