THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

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THE DAILY REBEL.

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BY FRANCIS M. PAUL.

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2 "	10 00	13 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	40 00
3 "	13 00	17 00	21 00	24 00	30 00	50 00
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 "	22 00	30 00	37 00	43 00	50 00	75 00
9 "	24 00	32 00	40 00	46 00	55 00	80 00
10 "	25 00	39 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. —

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.
oct26

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 Dayton, Tenn. This regiment is wanted immediately.

YAZ. W. NEWMAN.
oct9

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 patrons, guardians and pupils. There never was a better time for men to educate their daughters than now—money is plenty—everything a farmer raises 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 there is in Cleveland a healthy locality, we have an Institute with an excellent Lady to preside, aided by a sufficient corps of Assistants, to instruct all who may favor it with their patronage. Let one and all put their shoulder to the wheel and build up such a School as will be of incalculable benefit to us and posterity to our children. 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 here-to-fore, and are happy to know that under his administration the Institute has lost none of the enviable reputation it formerly enjoyed 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	10 00	" "
French and other Modern Languages,	20 00	" " each

In the Ornamental Department full provision will be made, at 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 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.
sept17

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10.

EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS,
Murfreesboro, Oct. 19th, 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 recruits 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 commands, 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 assigned, 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 nearest rendezvous, where they will be mustered into service and furnished transportation to their respective regiments.

By order of Isham G. Harris, Governor Ex.
oct26-2w W. C. WITHERSPOONE, 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 7th day of October, 1862.

W. E. RANKIN, Adm'r.
oct21-1m

WANTED.

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

E. W. CORBIN.
oct26-2w

TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 2.—A detachment of the Thirteenth Virginia cavalry attacked a federal railway train near Manassas Junction on Friday, destroying it and capturing ninety-six prisoners, who are now at Gordonsville.

A cavalry expedition last week proceeded down the Peninsula to capture the negroes who murdered Messrs. Graves and Shrivers, but the negroes had gone to Fort Magruder, below Williamsburg. They had been reinforced.

Paragraphs from the Louisville Journal.

From a copy of the Louisville *Journal* of the 27th ult., received at the *Rebel* office, we make the following selections:

At a special meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, an address and resolutions were passed condemning that sort of neutrality that Great Britain exercises in allowing her citizens to build, arm, and man privateers to burn and destroy American ships and commerce on the high seas, the case of the Alabama and Brilliant and other vessels being especially referred to. The Chamber regards it as no less a crime against humanity than a violation against neutrality, as nonsensical as the flight of a burning ship at sea will be considered by American traders as a decoy for their own destruction. The members of the Chamber seemed deeply impressed with the importance of the subject.

GEN. EDWIN PRICE.—This Confederate officer, son of Gen. Sterling Price, has resigned his commission in the rebel service and returned to Chariton county, Missouri.

Some of the Generals complain that the clothes of their soldiers are not good enough. Oh they will do to fight in. Let the brave boys win victories in their old suits, and then have new ones. They can keep themselves warm in battle with even the sanctimonious crying.

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.

A convention of loyal members of the Methodist Church, South, held in Jefferson City, Missouri, and attended by delegates from all parts of the State, passed strong Union resolutions condemning the Annual Conference for failing to expel its disloyal members, and for other disloyal manifestations, and declaring its belief that the war is not a political question; recommending loyal Methodists to secede from churches where disloyal practices are allowed, and finally declaring that the slavery question ought to be left to the civil power to settle.

Maj. Gen. Curtenden and staff arrived in the city Saturday morning.

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

"Nemesis" is informed that we dont care to see John Morgan's parole. We think, however, that we shall yet see the original set in strong relief against the sky, sight bars and a cross piece at intervals.

Gen. Tompkins was at Chicago on the last dates. He has confined fearful calibre rags in his long captivity—so long, he will be careful to keep his pickets on the alert time he is in front of the enemy.

The rebel newspapers, in their account of the battle of Chapin's Hills, says that their army drove our troops in disorder. On the contrary our troops drove them one hundred and fifty miles.

The romance of Mormonism is furnished in the very touching story now circulated of the handsome Ludwig, a Swede, who fell in love with his two pretty cousins at Deanthein, frankly explained his feelings to them, and all three became Mormons, and passed through Boston recently en route for Salt Lake City and polygamy.

Some of John Morgan's guerillas have provided themselves with Federal uniforms for purposes of deception. It is to be hoped that they will deceive their own friends. May the guerillas in Federal uniforms be frequently popped over through mistake by the guerillas in butternuts.

MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER.—Gen. Butler has received the appointment of Major General. He should have received it many months ago. Tardy justice is injustice. However, we are much gratified that the gallant Hero, "the Murat of the army," is neglected no longer.

☞ We take the subjoined paragraph from the Milledgeville (Ga.) Confederate Union, of October 28:

COTTON AND CORN STATISTICS.—The Comptroller General in his annual report this year, as usual, has many valuable statistical facts. In his instructions to the tax collectors in the State he required them to report the number of acres planted in cotton, also the number planted in corn and other grain. Five counties did not report at all. In the remaining 127 counties, it is reported that only 236,198 acres are planted in cotton, while 4,000,669 acres were planted in corn, and 1,349,317 acres were planted in other grain. At fourteen bushels to the acre, the Comptroller General estimates the crop this year in Georgia at 39,200,000, nearly double what it was in 1858, which was one of our most fruitful years, and notwithstanding this immense crop, the prospect is that corn will bear a good price this year, so that those patriotic farmers who planted corn instead of cotton will be rewarded for their labor. It is true that cotton bears a good price now, but if a full crop had been made this year, cotton could not have been sold at any price. Corn always brings a fair price; the price of cotton depends upon a thousand contingencies, which no man can foresee. While the war lasts both patriotism and policy demand that we raise much grain and but little cotton.

DISAGREEING OF THE PEOPLE OF NASHVILLE.—We find the following in the Nashville Union of the 28th of October:

Yesterday, a few hours after the publication of Gen. Negley's order in reference to the giving up of private arms, a throng of citizens began to pour into headquarters for the purpose of complying with the requisition, bringing with them firearms of all imaginable kinds—shotguns, pop guns, single barreled guns, double barreled guns, rifles, smooth bores, muskets, horse pistols, cut pistols, jackass pistols, flint locks, percussion locks, carbines, single triggers, double triggers, hair triggers and no triggers at all. Some old shotguns had been so long disused that the mice had made nests in the barrels. Persons of known loyalty had no difficulty in surrendering their arms. The disloyal ought not to be trusted with them.

☞ We take the following from the Cincinnati Times:

Vallandigham, though his district in the new apportionment was arranged especially to defeat him, is barely defeated, and that is alike in his old district, where a year ago he scarcely dared attempt to address a popular assemblage, he has a majority of about seven hundred, and is defeated only from the fact that a very strong Republican county has been added to the district. These facts are given as an illustration of the political revolution that has undoubtedly begun in the Northern States."

GEN. FORney.—The Mobile Tribune learns that official information has been received announcing the promotion of Brig. Gen. Forney to the rank of Major General.

FASHION.—The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 24th 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 above the prices of last week.

NORTHERN NEWS.

From files of the latest Yankee papers received at Richmond, we find the following:

"THE REBEL PEACE PROPOSAL A FORGERY."

The Herald's Washington letter thus disposes of peace proposals said to have been made by General Lee to the Yankee Government:

It is now definitely ascertained that the alleged "peace proposals," said to have been made by Gen. Lee to our Government, during the first days of the invasion of Maryland, and about which so many rumors have recently been in circulation, are nothing but an ingenious forgery—most probably the work of some stock speculator who was seeking to "operate for a rise." That such proposals were believed to have been received here there is abundant evidence, not merely in the press of the North, but in that of the South, the Savannah Republican and Charleston Mercury having made copious allusions to the subject. From these facts, and other evidence attending the receipt of documents by the Secretary of State, there is no doubt that the whole thing is a hoax, played by some officer in the rebel army, perhaps by way of a "feeler" for Northern sentiment. But that the thing itself is a fogery is made manifest, both by certain blunders which the rebel general could not possibly have committed, and also by a comparison of his pretended signature with the old signatures on file in the War Department.

PROPOSITIONS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA (290.)

Acting upon their prevailing idea that everything and anything can and should be done by contract, we learn from the same letter that a number of Yankees have been making proposals for the destruction of the Confederate steamer Alabama. The letter say:

A large number of propositions have been made to the Navy Department for the destruction of the pirate Alabama, provided a suitable reward should be offered to warrant the undertaking.

As a general answer to all such applications, it may be safely stated there is no doubt that the department would cheerfully buy the vessel from any party capturing her, and pay half a million dollars for her; and in the event of her destruction three hundred thousand dollars, the latter payment, however, to be subject to an appropriation by Congress.

IS THE ALABAMA THE 290?

We find in a paragraph in the New Bedford Sentinel, that there are grave doubts entertained whether the Alabama is really the 290. The Captain Gifford, mentioned, was the Captain of the Yankee Sarah Ellis, captured by the Alabama. The Sentinel says:

Captain Gifford is doubtful of the opinion that the Alabama and 290 are not the same vessels, as he frequently heard the crew of the Alabama speaking of the 229 and of the Ovideo. Some of the newspapers taken from the Sarah Ellis, contained an account of the 290 running the blockade into Mobile, and on hearing it read the crew of the Alabama gave three cheers for the 290.

WAITING FOR THE "MERRIMAC NO. 2."

From the following paragraph under the news head of the Philadelphia Inquirer, we perceive that the Yankees are still nervous about the iron ram which they believe has been built at Richmond to "clean out" James river:

A gentleman who left our fleet at the mouth of the James river on Saturday, states that the Galena, Captain Rogers, and other strong boats there, are waiting the appearance of the new rebel iron-clad at Richmond, and are confident of giving a good account of her if she shall be bold enough to hazzard a trial of strength.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the "Herald's" financial and commercial article of the 23d we learn that, though gold during the morning fell to 129, it rose again during the day and closed at 132½. The "Herald" says:

Money is worth about 5 per cent. on call, without much activity, except in the loans on gold. Banks are generally lending par on gold. Mercantile paper sells at 45 per cent for choice names; certificates of public indebtedness at 99.

The board of brokers this morning, by a very large majority, decided not to allow transactions within the board in gold or demand notes after Monday next. As soon as the vote was known, gold, which had risen from 132 to 134, fell to 129. At this figure everybody rushed in to buy, and the price rose steadily to 130, 131, 132 and 132¾. The last price of the day was 132½.

GAY TIMES IN RICHMOND.

The New York *Herald's* Baltimore correspondent, in his last letter, says that within the last few days he has met with no less than eleven different persons, all of whom have been in Richmond within the last three weeks, and four of them within the last week, and five of whom are ladies. He says:

"Their statements all agree on every important point. They represent Richmond as being exceedingly lively, money being plenty, the health of the city good, and the streets being thronged with people from all parts of the South. Very few soldiers are seen in the streets, except when regiments march through. The number of private carriages seen in the streets has never been so great as at present, and the horses, harness, liveries of the drivers and footmen, as well as the carriages themselves, appear to be got up regardless of expense. The streets and sidewalks are kept scrupulously clean, from sanitary reasons. There has never been any unusual amount of sickness in Richmond at any time during the past summer. It was during the time of the peninsular campaign that Richmond had the appearance of a hospital; but this was only in certain quarters of the city, and even then the hospitals were only occupied by wounded soldiers, and by them only temporarily. Neither sick nor wounded soldiers are ever permitted to remain in Richmond, unless in cases where removal would be fatal. As soon as the patients can bear removal they are at once transported to their homes. The hotels are all full, and the theatre is doing a good business."

THE COMING ELECTION.

As the fourth of November draws nigh the Herald thinks it behooves Secretary Stanton to look after the "heretical Democrats:"

"Is it not time for Mr. Secretary Stanton to be moving again in the work of arresting heretical Democrats? He must begin this work at once, and not confine it to such intractables as Horatio Seymour and Fernando Wood, but shut up in Fort Lafayette three hundred and fifty thousand Democrats, or they will seize the State of New York in November."

EFFECT OF THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS ON THE WAR.

On the subject of the effect of the Northern elections on the war, the Herald delivers itself of the following:

"The Richmond papers have reconed without their host in the case of our elections—They calculated that there would be a great democratic uprising in their favor, repudiating the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, and that peace would soon be the result. The rebel officers engaged in the recent raid into Pennsylvania, expressed the same sentiment at Chambersburg, as appears from the letter of Colonel McClure, which we published yesterday. But these hopes are now blasted. The elections have been held, and, if they indicate anything, it is a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union till it is brought to a successful issue. Let the rebellious States, therefore, take warning. The war will be carried on more vigorously than ever, and there is nothing left for them but submission to the authority of the United States government or pay the penalty of their obstinacy and folly.

"MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND."

The following letter from McClellan to Governor Bradford, of Maryland, telegraphed to the Herald from Sharpsburg, is a better commentary on that famous lyric, "Maryland, My Maryland," that we do not hear quite so much about of late:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
PLEASANT VALLEY, Md., Oct. 18, '62.

To His Excellency A. W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland:

Governor—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's order of September 29, in which you advert in such flattering terms to the conduct of this army in the recent battles fought upon the soil of your State. It was with the utmost pride and gratification that I received this most prompt acknowledgement of the skill of the officers and gallantry of the men of the Army of the Potomac. We felt it all the more deeply because it emanated from the Executive of a State whose fugitives had witnessed our efforts, and whose fields were rescued from the invader. Your praise will stimulate this army to renewed efforts in the sacred cause of the Union.

Permit me, Governor, in the name of the army of the Potomac, to thank you for your appreciation of its victories. With the sincere hope and belief that no Rebel army shall again pollute the loyal State of Maryland, and committing to you as a sacred trust, the remains of our gallant comrades who now rest beneath its soil.

I am Governor, with high respect, your obedient servant.

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN,
Major General, U. S. A.

Vice President Stephens' Plan for Clothing the Soldiers.

Hon A. H. Stepens, in a recent speech suggested the following plan for the clothing of the soldiers, which is an admirable one and which we hope may be adopted generally.

The plan which he suggested was, for the people of each county to provide first for their own soldiers, and in doing so, for each contributor to select particular soldiers for whom he should undertake to provide, until every soldier from the country should have somebody at home to whom he could look with confidence for the supply of all his necessaries.

In purchasing cloth and other materials, the people might act through some common agent, but each contributor should personally see to it that provisions was made for the particular soldier of his care; and then the articles should be sent to the army, and delivered into the very hands for whom they are intended, by some agent of the people's own selection for that particular purpose. This plan is now operating in his own county, and every soldier from that county now has somebody at home who stood sponsor for the supply of all his wants. The result had been that the soldiers from that county have had all their necessities supplied, and the same result would follow everywhere throughout the Confederacy if the same plan should be adopted, and zealously and faithfully carried out.

THEN AND NOW.—In Seward's letter to Mr. Dayton, the United States Minister at the Court of France, dated April 22d, 1861, the object of which was to affect public opinion and official action, he took occasion to remark that "any effort" on the part of President Lincoln "to disturb the system of slavery as it existed under the constitution and laws, *would be unconstitutional.* The emancipation proclamation of Lincoln is not only an effort "to disturb," but to abolish the system of slavery in the Southern States, and viewed in connection with the official declaration of Mr. Seward, above quoted, proves that neither respect for "an oath which is registered in Heaven," nor conscience, nor common sense, can hereafter be imputed to the Chief Magistrate of the Yankee Nation.

A Major-General of Militia in one of the Northern States was recently "drafted." He put on all his toggery and reported himself for duty according to his rank. He was greatly disgusted when told that he was wanted for a private.

The North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in Raleigh on the 3d of December.

☞ Some of the Boston papers are recommending that General Butler shall be placed at the head of the Yankee army.

An English View of "Colonies, Republics and Slavery."

Whatever may be the opinion of the course pursued by the British Government, it is very gratifying to see the generous course of the British press towards us, which, with the exception of the Exeter Hall organs—such as the News, Star and two or three others—are the warm advocates of our cause, and are constantly and steadily doing all that they can to sustain and cheer us in our struggle for independence. The London Dispatch of the 21st, has a most interesting article on the war in America, a portion of which we transfer to our columns:

There is no form of mendacity more pernicious in its consequences, or more insidious in its temptations, than that which imposes pious frauds on society. The sanctification of means, by consideration of their ends, is a vice inherent in religious people; and no offenders have been more shameless in this regard than the abolitionists of America and the anti-slavery ("Clapham Sect.") persuasion in England. Their lecturers, their travellers, their talkers and tourists, their historians and novelists, have seen in slave countries, and as the effect of slavery, phenomena, which the slightest reflection would contradict and belie. Every man at all will read—any one, indeed, who can but read his Bible—knows that slavery has been the normal condition of human society, and that it has been found compatible with, to have been even productive of power, wealth, civilization, nay, even humanity.—The Scriptural nations, the very patriarchs, all were slaveholders. Sparta, in the glory of its purity and virtue; Athens, in the zenith of its glory in arts, arms and literature, had a vast majority of their subjects—held to labor.? The Jewish law of Moses is full of provisions for the making, transfer and maintenance of slaves. The Tenth Commandment tells us not to covet our neighbor's manservant, or his maidservant, in the very same category as his ox and his house. Rome conquered the world, and civilized it, under all gradations of slavery. The West India Colonies flourished while slavery prevailed. They went to ruin, both of white men and black, the day they were emancipated. All the experiments that have been tried of the self elevation of the colored races, or, indeed, of even white races of aboriginal savages, by manumission or colonization, have been conspicuous failures. Abraham Lincoln calls the negroes together to tell them that their contiguity is odious to his subjects, and that they must clear out for Central America. He assures Horace Greely that if the Union can be saved by removing the chains of the slave, he will rivet them.

As for the slaves themselves, crushed with the wrongs of Hoodwink Uncle Tom, most provoking—they cannot be brought to "burn with revenge." They are perfect fatalists, mavrels. They distinctly refuse to run away to liberty, outrage, and starvation. They work in the fields as usual when the plantation of the overseer are away, and only the white women are left at home. The black regiments of insurgent Unionists have proved a failure and been disbanded. We wonder how "Professor" C. Olmsted and Horace Greely look now, that their tours through the slave States are compared with facts, and face alongside the dispatches and the telegrams of the belligerents. Stowe, Wendell Phillips, Garrison insisted on a servile war the moment an army of liberation was marched into the South; but the soda powder won't fire, the lucifer match has been rubbed, but electricity refuses to flare up. We were assured the Southerners were indolent, and their soil stricken with sterility and growing poverty. They have analized for nearly two years the shocks of a war to which those of Napoleon were skirmishes, rolled back the tide of battle, and are now thundering at the very gates of an invading enemy that have brought hitherto hundred thousand warriors into the field, armed, paid, fed, and disciplined them, as never army and navy were disciplined before.

We have told the Southerners over and over that they were deficient in self will and decision—that they were deficient in self sacrifice—that they were deficient in patriotic government. What have we to tell? Never, we assert with the utmost confidence, was there known a people so able in public affairs, so united, so devoted. Where is the man, woman, or child, of the South, who does not rise up by the fireside and imprecate the memory of their greatness and magnanimity.

In a little more than a month they extemporized and matured a government, a Constitution, a legislature, social authority, that have stood the test of the most critical experiment with triumphant success, and have proved stable, consistent, stable and free, than the institutions they disowned. The border slave States have left them to their fate; have armed against them. Twenty millions of Unionists have attacked six millions of "Rebels," and the free States men have been beaten back to their very trenches by less than one-third of their number of slave drivers. The latter had no navy, and had to fight in every river, and struggle in every town against a powerful fleet. They had not the nucleus of a regiment, a company, a squadron, nay, even a piece of artillery. They had to raise regiments without any great centres of population—they had no powder mills, no founderies, no paper for cartridges, leather for shoes and harness, clothing—industry and production were paralyzed, and the intercourse with the world shut out by the foe. They had to defend their product, abandon their cities to the invaders, and their villages to the flames—they were measured with and had to provide for the contingency of a servile war—they have been left without the countenance of Europe and opposed by the lowest pleas ever yet to hold the result of slavery, as against equality and fraternity.

It is quite evident that the resources of the South must be prodigious—that the state of society must be at least up to the standard of the greatest and most enlightened nations—that the culture of the people must be severe, self denying and refined—to produce such traits as these. All these proofs of wealth, strength, intelligence and virtue are more than borne out by the decennial census made by the Federal Government itself, when no disturbing causes (from exception upon the returns. In 1850 the breadstuffs of the three States were given at 221,000,000 of bushels, and of the "rebels" at 183,000,000; potatoes in the North 60,000,000, and in the South 44,000,000; milch cows 4,000,000 and 2,800,000 respectively; sheep 15,000,000 in the North against 6,600,000 in the South; swine, 10,000,000 in the North and 20,000,000 in the South; Northern holdings 4,200,000, and Southern 6,075,000. This proportionate producer is 18½ bushels breadstuffs per head to the free, and 32 bushels in the slave States; of potatoes, 1½ bushels each; of rice, 18 pounds in the South, and none at all in the North; of sugar, 20½ pounds in the South, and nil in the North. Besides all this, the South exports £45,000,000 sterling in cotton and tobacco, for which the North has no equivalent. In a word, without the South, the Republic will fall to the state of Russia, for its resources are not greater, and the charity of Europe in emigration alone raises it above the Muscovite level. Let but the South go on fighting *pro aris et focis*, until its armies become as seasoned and thoroughly military as the cohorts of Cæsar, Napoleon or Wellington, and they will hold but a secession.

We know very well the cant will be—to be hurled off upon us by those whom an exposure of hard facts have argued to a *non plus*. "What are you in favor of slavery?" Our answer is, that in the abstract we are against everything evil; but in the concrete we bow to the dispensations of Providence, and do not presume to fly in the face of Divine wisdom. Pride, lust, drunkenness, idiocy, squalid indigence, sensuality, slavery, are not to be got rid of simply by shouting sensationists, sots, planters through the head. The slavery of Louisiana is bad, but the liberty of Delaware is worse. Slavery is an ordeal through which man must search their own way to freedom, the only way to freedom, the only way that God has decreed for permanent emancipation. Who would be free himself must strike the blow, and all interference with the progress of society, in any other way than the Creator has prescribed, has only fed, can only feed, to discontinuance and retrogression. Sallust said truly, that the vicious and ignorant alone were slaves.

Gen. Cheatham's Division at the Battle of Perryville—Gallantry of Tennessee.

One the special correspondent of the Mobile Register, in his letter dated Knoxville, Oct., 26th, relates the following incident of the battle of Perryville:

In default of any pressing news, I will give you the following incident in relation to the battle of Perryville:

It was about 1 P. M., on the day of the 8th, that Gen. Polk ordered Cheatham's division, which had moved in the morning from our extreme left to the extreme right, to advance in line of battle in front of the enemy and drive back his columns. Cheatham's division, on this occasion, consisted of only Donelson's, Stewart's and Maney's brigades, Preston Smith's being absent, as also Withers' division, with Gen. Kirby Smith.

The enemy occupied a rolling ridge, or hill, immediately in front of our extreme right, and Col. Wharton, with his gallant Texan Rangers, was ordered to charge the enemy and drive them from it, which was done in most glorious style—Cheatham's division echoed following up and taking possession of the hill. At this moment, Gen. Cheatham ordered Capt. M. Smith, Chief of Artillery, to bring up his battery and open on the enemy, who, although falling back, was still keeping up a galling fire. "Smith's battery," which was in the rear, was immediately advanced at a gallop, and in no time opened a terrible enfilading fire, with shell and canister, at not more than two hundred and fifty yards distant. A battery of twelve-pounders of the enemy's died to us, and for more than an hour the fire was kept up without intermission on both sides. Our troops at the same time had steadily advanced, driving back the enemy, and were now so far in front as to become endangered by the fire of our own battery. Gen. Cheatham here rode up and ordered our battery to "cease firing," as our forces were about to charge the enemy's lines, which had been re formed on a succeeding ridge, under cover of a thick woods.

Some sixty yards to the rear of these woods, and on the left, there were several cornfields. These came the terrible charge of the hardfisted brave Tennessean. Rising from the hollow and breasting the hill side, they rushed forward like a mighty ocean wave, sweeping the enemy's ranks like grass before the blast. Hour after hour of cavalry now echoed over the hills until it became one continuous crash. Gap after gap was made in our ranks, but which were immediately closed up like a rolling of iron, while the green hill-sides became dyed with human gore. Driving the enemy steadily back from the cover of the woods, our men pushed forward to the open cornfields, where four of their batteries opened on us a terrible fire, which was responded to by our own guns, shaking the earth with the thunder of artillery. Through that dense cloud of battle smoke, lighted by the lurid glare of the flames which leaped from the cannon's mouths, we could catch the furious and stubbornt Tennesseans of gallant Maney's brigade, now charging over hecatombs of the enemy's dead, drive the abolition infantry from a battery of eight brass pieces, Napoleon 12 pounders. The slaughter was frightful. Two more batteries were taken, but we could not hold the third.

Gen. Cheatham's division in this fight was opposed by 20,000 men! His loss in the three brigades which battled alone and whipped this superior force, was 1443 killed and wounded out of 4,500 men! Maney's brigade lost over 600!—more than one half! And the gallant Col. John H. Savage of the 16th Tennessee, who was wounded, lost 120 men out of 350! So hard fighting against such fearful odds is unparalleled in the history of warfare. That night the gallant and heroic Capt. Smith brought off the field seven of the captured Napoleon guns, destroying two caissons, full of ammunition, the enemy having carried off the limbers.

Lieut. Gen. Wm. J. Hardee

Who has been made famous by his skill as a General and during as a soldier on most of the battle fields in the West, was graduated at West Point in 1838. He was born in Appling county, Georgia; served throughout the Florida war, under Gen. Taylor, as Lieutenant commanding the 2d U. S. Dragoons. He was taken prisoner in Mexico a day or two before the battle of Palo Alto, was released, and fought at Monterey. He was at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and in all the battles in the vicinity of Mexico. For skill and gallantry he was twice brevetted. He was commissioned some years ago by the U. S. Government to go to Europe and perfect the American system of tactics. His book on this subject is perhaps familiar to a few of our readers. Our soldiers doubtless have heard of it. It was the result of the inquiries and investigations of a close observer, whose training and native intellect admirably adapted him for the task assigned him by the Government. For four years he was commandant of cadets at West Point, where he was when Fort Sumpter was surrendered. He resigned his position in the Northern army, returned to Georgia, and by that State was placed in command to General Twiggs. By the Confederate Government he was made senior Colonel in the regular service and placed in charge of the camp of instruction at Mobile.

Shortly afterwards he was appointed Brigadier General and sent to Arkansas, where he organized an army which has been everywhere distinguished for its efficiency and achievements on the bloodiest battlefields of the war. In October, 1861, he moved his command through Columbus, Kentucky, to Bowling Green. He was eminently serviceable in the concentration of our armies at Corinth, and in the battles of Shiloh and Farmington won distinguished honors. He was appointed a Major General while at Bowling Green, and we may add that the whole country concurred in approving this action of the President. In the battle of Perryville the whole army corps of Gen. Hardee was engaged conjointly with a portion of that of General Cheatham. The facts connected with this victory, achieved by 12,500 men, over an army three times as numerous, are familiar to our readers.

He has very recently become a Lieutenant General, and again the army and country commend the action of the Government. We would add to our fair readers, that Gen. Hardee is a widower, that he is as noted for his suavity of manners as for his skill and courage as a soldier. In all the relations of life, his conduct is characterized by the generosity and by the exercise of all those kindly sympathies which make the soldier a gentleman. Superadded to all this Gen. Hardee is a finished scholar, and surely we may now add that he does honor to the lofty position which he fills.—*Knoxville Register.*

THE PRICE OF FLOUR.—A cotemporary, in considering the high price of flour, says; "The millers pay, on an average, about $2 40 per bushel for wheat, and yet they charge $27 for superfine flour. Now, in our day, it used to be that four and a half bushels of good wheat would make one barrel of superfine flour, leaving offal, and allowing an eighth for grinding. This calculation would make this quality of flour worth $11. Then why is it held at $27? Has wheat taken the disease of extortion, and refused to yield as formerly when ground into flour, or is it pure unadulterated extortion of the millers? We fear it is the latter.—*Richmond Whig.*

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.