# THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1862. NUMBER 95.



**Terms of Subscription.**

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☞ The Cash must accompany all orders for the paper. Shinplasters of private persons will receive no attention. Therefore such shinplasters had better not be sent to us.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES charge 1 one price and a half.


## MISCELLANEOUS.


### To the Farmers of East Tennessee.

OUR armies need all the Hogs and Cattle you can fatten, and liberal prices will be paid for pork Hogs, Beeves and Corn.

I have been assigned to the purchase of hogs, beeves, corn, &c., in East Tennessee, and will appoint a sufficient number of agents to assist me, and define their territory, and will in due time publish their names.

I have determined to make prices "uniform" and liberal, and I hope every hog in East Tennessee suitable for pork, will be fattened.

My office, for the present, is Atlanta, Ga.—will remove to Knoxville soon. Letters addressed to me at either point will be attended to.

J. F. CUMMINGS,
Sep30tf Major and C. S., C. S. A.

### DRUGS! DRUGS DRUGS!

THOSE wishing anything in the above line will find it much to their advantage to call at the old stand of B. F. Tutt, where they can be supplied with such articles as are usually kept in Drug Stores, at prices to suit the times.

Just received, a large supply of choice cigars and tobacco. D. McCORKLE.
oct22-1m

### DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

M. L. KENNEDY, at the old stand of W. E. Kennedy, will be pleased to meet his friends and customers as heretofore in the above line of business.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared, &c., &c. M. L. KENNEDY.
oct22-1m (Sign of the Golden Mortar.)

### RAILROAD FARE.

SIX CENTS PER MILE is the regular fare on this road, and all persons getting on the cars without tickets will be charged at that rate. The duties of the Conductors are to look after the comfort of passengers and the safety of trains, and not to collect fare.

Passengers who will comply with the rules of the Road, and purchase tickets, can procure them at about FIVE CENTS PER MILE.

Soldiers traveling on Furlough will be charged only HALF FARE, provided they procure tickets. This rule applies to none but privates and non-commissioned officers. R. C. JACKSON,
Sup't East Tenn. & Georgia Railroad.
Knoxville, October 28, 1862. nov10—1m

### LEIPER & MENEFEE,

PRODUCE DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MURFREESBORO—TENN.
Oct. 28th, 1862—1y

### 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 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 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 shoulder to the wheel and build up such a School as will be of incalculable benefit to us and auhonor 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.

### Pipes, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco,

SEGARS & SNUFF, all of the finest quality.—Also many other articles in various lines of trade.
oct30-1m BEN. HEATH,
(West side Market st., Chattanooga.)


### NEGRO MISSING.

A NEGRO servant named William, or Will, belonging to Capt. W. A. Goodman, of General Chalmers' Staff, Withers' Division of Gen. Bragg's army, was cut in the rear of the army near Sparta, Tennessee, at the time of its advance early in September.—When last heard from he was complaining of illness. I will pay a liberal reward for any information in regard to the whereabouts of said servant, or to his delivery to the Southern Express Agent at Chattanooga. Said negro is about 20 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion and likely.

nov4-2w* W. GOODMAN,
Holly Springs, Miss.

### STRAYED AWAY

FROM the depot of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, on Saturday, the 8th inst., a BAY MARE about 15½ hands high, one hind foot white, 8 years old, with a naturally nicked tail. When said animal broke loose, she carried with her the remnants of a bridle, and also had on an English saddle. A suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of said mare, and her delivery to me at this place.

R. M. LYTLE,
nov22-1w* Surgeon C. S. A.

# THE DAILY REBEL.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

BY FRANCIS M. PAUL.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1862.

☞ We call particular attention to the advertisement of the military authorities for a military store house, designed to be built in Chattanooga.

## Personal.

Col. Wm. G. Davis, of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry, has received the appointment of Brigadier General, and been assigned to the command of Knoxville and a portion of East Tennessee, including the Cumberland Mountain Gaps. Gen. Davis is a citizen of Florida, a lawyer of eminent legal attainments, and was a prominent member of the Convention of that State. He raised the 1st regiment Florida Cavalry at a period when that arm of the service was considered by many of the "short war" believers as expensive and useless, and met with many trials and embarrassments.—He, however, surmounted them all, and carried his regiment into Tennessee, where it performed good service in driving the enemy back near Shell Mound, and in guarding the approaches to Chattanooga. Attached to the invading army under Gen. Kirby Smith, he was placed in command at Lexington, and in the retreat from Kentucky defended the rear.

Col. Wm. T. Avery, distinguished in the Congressional records of the old Union, and now a not less useful soldier and officer, has been in town for several days.

Senator Phelan, of Miss., is in town, looking in the best of health and spirits.

Gen. Ewell has reached Richmond. His wounded (and amputated) leg is in a convalescent state. He will be ready for service in a short time.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has reported himself ready for active service.

Lieut. Gen. (Bishop) Leonidas Polk is in Raleigh, N. C., on a visit to Hon. Kenneth Rayner.

Maj. Gen. D. H. Jones is in Richmond, sick and his friends entertain but slight hopes of his recovery.

The Baltimore Sun announces the capture of Major Reid Saunders, son of George N. Saunders, Esq., on the 3d instant, on one of the creeks which empties into the Chesapeake. The Sun says, at the time of the capture, he was awaiting for an English vessel to convey him to Europe with Confederate dispatches.

In a list of late British publications we find the "Public Life of Lord Macaulay, by Rev. R. F. Arnold."

Among the prominent arrivals on the train last evening, was Col. E. W. Cole, at present, and for many years past, the able and energetic Superintendent of the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road Company. He will remain in the city to-day, we are informed, and will leave on the train this evening for Decherd.

We have intended speaking of the energy and promptness displayed by Col. Cole, in the reopening of his important line of railway, but defer that pleasure to a more convenient season, when full justice can be done the subject. We have merely time to add in this connection, that Col. E. W. Cole, in the recent management of his road, has added to his well learned reputation as a practical business man, and won golden opinions of the press and the people. His energy and efficiency have elicited the admiration of the people and the army; his courtesy and kindness has attracted many friends, and we are sure the government will duly estimate his services.

*[Murfreesboro' Banner.*

JOHN VAN BUREN CHALLENGED.—The following correspondence appears in the N. Y. Herald:

*To the Editor of the Herald:*

I have just received by mail the inclosed communication which I ask you to publish for the benefit of all concerned.

I do not regard this as a private letter, as the writer announces his purpose to publish it at the expiration of ten days, and I suppose that I have a right to do so now.

Yours truly,
JOHN VAN BUREN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1862.

*Count Camoralli to Mr. Van Buren.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1862, 232 G street.—*Sir:* In your speech at Rochester you spoke of Gen. J. Wadsworth in a way which brands you as the meanest among the mean.

It would be showing you too much honor to spit in your face.

However, I will so far soil my hands and tell you that I am ready to meet you wherever you wish and in any way you may choose.

If this is not answered within ten days it will be published. A. GUROWSKI.

Hon. John Van Buren, etc., etc.

Wm. A. Fitzhugh, Esq., will receive any further communications from you for me. G.

☞ A writer at Harper's Ferry for an Abolition paper, after stating that the Lincoln troops there have plenty of clothing and food, encourages them to deeds of valor by contrasting their condition with that of the Confederate troops. "Every one," he says, "will agree with me that our troops have no cause to murmur when they see what I have seen. Rebel soldiers captured with spurs made fast to shoeless heels, and all in rags and tatters."

## NORTHERN NEWS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF M'CLELLAN'S REMOVAL—HIS PARTING ADDRESS—BURNSIDE'S OPENING SALUTATION—TEARS ON THE YOUNG NAPOLEON'S "CLASSIC FEATURES"—LINCOLN'S ORDER.

On the 10th Gen. McClellan and staff, accompanied by Gen. Burnside, to bid farewell to the army, visited in succession the several army corps. As Gen. McClellan rode through the ranks the torn and tattered banners of the veterans were dipped to salute him, while the thousands of soldiers gave vent in continuous rounds of applause to their feelings, says the telegraphic correspondence of the Associated Press.

Senator Harris, of New York, has written to McClellan, and pronounces his removal a mistake by the Administration.

The New York Democratic meeting announced, through John Van Buren, that they believed McClellan was removed because he was a Democrat, and that Burnside is put in a more intermediate between McClellan and some Abolition General that is to be put at the head hereafter. [A voice—"Fremont."] Van Buren: Fremont, as the gentleman suggests, then this for him (Burnside) to consider how far it is proper for him to be made an instrument in the displacement of McClellan.

THE NEWS OF M'CLELLAN'S REMOVAL.

It was nearly midnight on Friday, the 7th inst., when Gen. Buckingham handed the order of the President to Gen. McClellan relieving him from command of the Army of the Potomac, and directing him to report to him at Trenton, N. J.

HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

HEADQRS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rectortown, Va., Nov. 7, 1862.

*Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:*

An order of the President devolves upon Major General Burnside the command of the Army.

In parting from you I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you. As an army you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The hearts of you have fought under my command will proud be in our nation's history. The glory you have achieved, our mutual perils and fatigues, the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease, the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled, are the strongest associations that ever can exist between men—united as I fully am in honorable life. We shall ever be united in supporting the Constitution of our country and the nationality of its people.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General U. S. Army.

THE EFFECT ON HIS OFFICERS.

On Saturday the mournful news was known throughout headquarters. His staff officers were not less amazed than McClellan was himself. In answer to inquiries propounded to himself McClellan simply said—"All I know about it is that I received the order, dated on the 5th, immediately after the results of the State elections were announced."

The Washington Chronicle—semi official—says that the order relieving Gen. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac "was the result of long and patient consultation on the part of our (Federal) highest military authorities, and must be regarded as a military question."

The main reason of his removal, however, is evident enough. It is because he failed to move on Virginia with alacrity and do up the job of subjugation with dispatch.

General Halleck replies to some half a dozen questions sent him by Secretary Stanton. The purpose seems to be to throw off all blame from each of these parties and fix it on McClellan.

The first and second queries relate to the demand for supplies for the Army of the Potomac, and the responses show the readiness with which those supplies were furnished.

Gen. Halleck further says: "On the 6th of October Gen. McClellan was peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him South. Your army must move now while the roads are good." It will be observed (continues Halleck to Stanton, on the 26th October) that three weeks have elapsed since that order was given.

Gen. Halleck further says: "In my opinion there has been no such want of supplies in the army of Gen. McClellan as to prevent his compliance with the orders to advance against the enemy."

Gen. Halleck then goes on to speak of the supplies of shoes and clothing sent the army, and of horses furnished it. The cream of the letter consists of dissatisfaction with McClellan because he had not pushed into Virginia.

The New York Tribune, commenting on the removal, says that "the report of the Military Commission touching the surrender of Harper's Ferry, contains facts which form a part of the case against the superseded Major General."

The removal of McClellan has certainly produced a good deal of excitement in the North. The Times Washington correspondent heard a Lieutenant-Colonel say publicly, that if by flinging another hour he could put down the rebellion, he would not do it.

Much feeling was evinced in Philadelphia and New York on the reception of the news.

A dispatch in a New York paper, sent on Sunday, asserted that the supersedure of McClellan created great excitement and dissatisfaction in the army. An Associated Press dispatch from Washington, Monday night, denied it. Everybody knows that the Associated Press Agent is under the immediate control of the Administration, and that he dare not telegraph anything but what it pleases.

FROM THE FEDERAL ARMY.

Gen. Burnside's headquarters were at Warrenton on the 6th. Sickles was on his way on the 5th to Rappahannock station, with artillery and infantry, to hold the important bridge there past peradventure, with the exception of Lafayette's cavalry.

Gen. Gray made a reconnoissance with 2,500 men on the 5th, from Harper's Ferry. Charlestown was occupied and searched, and about 20 prisoners made. The Federals went to within five miles of Berryville, where they say the reconnoissance ended, and where "two Virginia regiments of infantry and Clow's cavalry, assisted the rebel cavalry to run without offering any opposition."

The Federals, under date of headquarters, November 11, says that Gen. Bayard still remains at Rappahannock station, where the rebels are in force on the opposite side of the river, and that Jackson still holds Chester and Manassas Gaps.

There is no confirmation of the report that a change in Lincoln's Cabinet is anticipated. It is said that Seward and Chase say none will take place.

LINCOLN'S ORDER REMOVING M'CLELLAN.

The following is a copy of the order removing McClellan:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adj't Gen.'s Office, Washington, Nov. 5,
*General Orders, No. 182.*

By direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Major General McClellan is relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and that Major-General Burnside take the command of that army.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The following order was issued by General Burnside on his taking command of the Army of the Potomac:

In accordance with General Orders No. 182, issued by the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the army of the Potomac. Patriotism and the exercise of my every energy in the direction of this army, aided by the cordial and hearty cooperation of its officers and men, will, I hope, under the blessing of God, insure its success.

Having been a witness of the bravery of the old army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, and fully imbued with them in their feelings of respect and esteem for Gen. McClellan, entertained through long and most friendly association with him, I feel that it is not as a stranger that I assume their command.

To the 9th corps, so long and intimately associated with me, I need say nothing. Our histories are identical. With diffidence for myself, but with a proud confidence in the unswerving loyalty and determination of the gallant army now entrusted to my care, I accept its control with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major General Commanding.

THE ALLEGED PURSUIT OF THE "290."

It has been stated in the New York papers that dispatches have been sent by the British Consul at that city to Admiral Milne, commander of the West India squadron, in reference to the destruction of British property by the Confederate steamer Alabama, and also that three British war vessels have been sent in search of her. The Express says:

Upon inquiry at the proper source, we learn that the simple fact of the destruction of British cargoes by the Alabama has been telegraphed to Admiral Milne, of the West India squadron, by the British Consul in this city. The story that already three British war sloops have put out for the Alabama is pronounced entirely untrue at the Consul's office. A very late dispatch from Halifax makes no mention of any vessels-of-war having been ordered out. The fact of the destruction of British property is true, as the entire cargo of the Lafayette belonged to British owners, but we are assured no definite action has been taken by the British Admiral.

### A Serenade.

BY HENRY TIMROD.

Hide, happy damask, from the stars
What Sleep entrides behind your veil;
But open to the fairy wars
On which the dreams of midnight sail.
And let the zephyrs rise and fall
About her in the curtained gloom,
And then return to tell me all
The silken secrets of the room.

Ah, dearest, may the elves that sway
Thy fancies, come from emerald plots,
Where they have dozed and dreamed all day
In beards of blue forget-me-nots;
And one perhaps shall whisper thus:
"Awake! and light the darkness, Sweet!
While thou art reveling with us,
He watches in the lonely street."

### SHOPPING.

A TALE OF LONDON TOWN.

"I will never marry Mr. Youngscrew, because he is rich as Croesus," said Julia Gushington, bursting into tears.

"You shall never marry Capt. Montgomery, because he is as poor as Job," said old Gushington, bursting out of the room as Mrs. Major Manager entered.

"Good gracious, Julia, what is the matter?" said Mrs. M. "Why, your eyes are as red as ferrets, and you'll burst the bottom off your polka if you sigh so desperately."

And Julia told her all, how she loved a bold dragoon, with his saddle, bridle, long sword," and little more than his pay; how her father refused to have him for his son-in-law, and how Mr. Youngscrew, a stingy, gingery, bandy legged booby, had proposed and been accepted by old Mr. Gushington. The case seemed desperate to Julia—not so to Mrs. Major Manager.

"My dear," said the old campaigner, "dry your eyes and leave all to me. Does yourself as becomingly as you can receive Mr. Youngscrew with nods and becks, and wreathed smiles, and then"——

"Then what?" exclaimed Julia, opening her beautiful blue eyes to their utmost.

"And then we'll take him out shopping. My nieces, Arabella, Emma, and Clara are going, as you know, to join their brother in India, and I have promised them part of their outfit. You shall buy all under my direction.

"What has that to do with my marrying Charley—I mean Capt. Montgomery?"

Oh! the Charley is off! thought Mrs. M., "then there's no time to lose. There's a knock at the door, and there is Mr. Youngscrew, and his horses in. Do as I tell you and trust to my experience."

Julia, like a good girl as she was, obeyed her kind old friend, and presently appeared looking more beautiful than any lady in the book of fashion. Youngscrew (who, by the by, was quite as bad looking as Julia had painted him) stared again with admiration, and actually perspired with ecstacy when the ladies ordered his coach to go to Swan & Edgar's. The clerks knew as they entered that Paradise of women. Mr. Youngscrew would have retired, but the ladies knew he had taste, and desired the benefit of it. They were soon seated, and silk was ready to be shown. Dress after dress was opened, unrolled and refolded. With a patience worthy of the cause, did the highly respectable middle aged gentleman behind the counter seek to satisfy his fastidious customers, and at length one was selected.

Mr. Youngscrew thought the price (he said some days afterwards) a shade too high. The ladies scarcely had made it a question, a

Then the trimmings.

Twenty yards of ribbon at two shillings a yard.

Mr. Youngscrew couldn't understand for what it was wanted.

Sixty yards of braid at one shilling a yard.

Mr. Y. began a sum in mental arithmetic.

Twelve yards of lining at sixteen pence a yard.

Good gracious! Could she have got as much as that about her as there she sat upon the chair before him? If so how much of that glorious hoop was Swan and Edgar, and how much Julia Gushington?

Twenty-four enamel buttons at two shillings each!

By jingo! She had twenty-four on her dress at that very moment, for Youngscrew began to count them.

Skeins of silk! sewing cotton!! gimp!!! whalebone!!!! hooks!!!!! and eyes!!!!!!

Youngscrew became quite a wish. He felt inclined to scream when the count ended, "if that was all to-day?" "All," Mr. Y. should think so—and said.

The clock struck four as the ladies left the shop. Mr. Young-crew, pale as a white satin sheet at the scene he had witnessed, the ladies radiant with the consciousness having fulfilled so far their mission.

"We shall see you again to-morrow?" said Julia to her admirer, with one of her very sweetest smiles, "at eleven?"

Mr. Young-crew, who stuttered slightly, could only bow his rapture and depart.

"Do-o number one," said Mrs. Major Manager; "we will make Emma's purchase to-morrow, the day after that Clara's; the next day you shall make me a present of a mantle, and possibly you do want something for yourself, eh dear?"

Of course she did—who ever knew a girl of twenty who did not.

Mr. Youngscrew went to bed that night, but not to sleep. Mental arithmetic again engaged his attention for many hours, and when he did doze, it was to dream of ready rackers and dimes in white cambrics.

Need we dwell even on this? No.

Day by day as proposed by the artful Majoress, did she submit Youngscrew to the torture, smiles lavished upon Swan & Edgar as a fashionable inquisition. Each night he slept less. Each morning he rose with more bile in his face and less love in his heart for Julia Gushington.

The present of the mantle to Mrs. M. M. brought on the crisis.

Mr. Y. repudiated his engagement and fled to France. Old G. threatened him with an action of breach of promise, and compromised for £10,000, a wince he pressed his son-in-law, the eldest, on the day of his wedding.—*Punch's Almanack.*

### Important from the Coast.

We understand that the Hon. F. H. Hatch, Confederate Collector of the port of New Orleans, has opened a collection office at Pouchatoula, and that he is proceeding regularly with business. In accordance with his suggestion, the Treasury Department at Richmond has ordered the release of some thirty vessels and their cargoes, which had been seized under recent orders, on condition that their owners pay the duly specified duties according to law. This is an important as well as just movement; and if it is followed, as seems reasonable, by a trade in indispensable articles—no cotton being allowed to go out in payment thereof—much good may be accomplished, while no harm will be superinduced.—*Jackson Mississippian, 12th.*

# TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

## FROM RICHMOND.

### Rumored Defalcation of $1,500,000.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—The Examiner of this morning says that an absence of vouchers for the sum of upwards of a million and a half has been discovered in the Medical Purveyor's Department. An official investigation is now progressing, but will, it is believed, not reveal anything but a looseness in the administrative affairs of this Department.

TRAIN FIRED INTO.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—When the train from Richmond, was within a mile of Fredericksburg, this morning, the enemy opened fire upon it from the opposite side of the river, but with out effect. They fired several shots with long range guns, but were not replied to. The general situation of affairs along the lines is unchanged. The enemy have not yet attempted to cross the river. There is no news from our army.

SECRETARY RANDOLPH'S RESIGNATION.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—The Whig says it has reason to conclude that true cause of Sec'y Randolph's resignation, was that he felt himself so fettered and hampered in his office as to be forced to the conclusion that he could be more useful in some other branch of the service.

LATEST FROM NASSAU.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21.—Nassau dates to the 14th have been received. The news is unimportant. The Prince of Wales' 21st birth-day was celebrated with great pomp on the 10th, which was generally kept as a holiday.

The Steamer Kelice was run into and sunk off the Bahamas. She was built in Scotland with a view of running the blockade.

MORE OF THE N. C. EXPEDITION.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—The Baltimore American of the 15th has been received. It says that Porter's army has returned to Plymouth. His reconnoissance was stopped within five miles of Farbor', N. C., by a heavy body of the rebels, whom they found massed and ready to give them battle.

FROM LEBANON TENNESSEE.

A part of Cittenden's corps, Wood's division, entered Lebanon, Tenn., on the 16th, driving Morgan's cavalry out, and capturing a large amount of boots, and shoes, mules &c., together with some prisoners. On the next morning, Morgan made a dash into Wood's camp and captured 30 men.

A force of the enemy, Parker's brigade, entered Gallatin, encountering 800 of Morgan's cavalry, capturing 30 men and 1 piece of artillery.

UNION MEETING IN NASHVILLE.

There was a great Union meeting in Nashville on the 14th, at which the Union refugees resolved to follow the Union army, and establish an organization preparatory to holding Congress.

Guerillas continue their depredations around Nashville. Communication between Louisville and Nashville continue uninterrupted.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—Dr. F. R. Night died here recently.

Nothing received from Fredericksburg tonight.

Latest advices represent the enemy still engaged in fortifying the hills opposite town. Opinion gains ground that an important battle may be fought near Fredericksburg very soon.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—The Enquirer of this morning, says the enemy yesterday took possession of the hills commanding Fredericksburg on the North side of the Rappahannock river, and covered the town with their batteries. The women and children have been leaving for the last four days. Now the place is fully prepared to invite doom. Its private citizens would prefer it to be surrendered. Our forces still hold Fredericksburg, and the enemy, for the present, does not dare to attempt the passage of the river. Thus far the contending forces only threaten each other. Prisoners captured at Fredericksburg, say that Sumner's corps occupied the hills opposite Fredericksburg, their camp fires extend twelve miles.

Private letters from Gordonsville, says the whole Yankee army is believed to have gone to Fredericksburg.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—The Yankee cavalry made a raid into Greenbrier county on Friday last, and captured about a dozen wagons, fired the barn of Col. McClung, and destroyed his entire wheat crop.

Prisoners who arrived here yesterday by a flag of truce, say that the removal of McClellan came very near producing a revolution among the Federal troops, that regiments threw down their arms, and those detailed to arrest them, refused to, and that Burnside's army is thoroughly demoralized. These statements may be received with great caution.

None of the enemy's vessels were seen late as one o'clock Monday.

Ex Gov. Smith, M. D. Coorse, 17th Va., and Col. Eppelsampton, 38th, Va., were promoted to Brigadier General's.

Albert Horne, of New York, has been sentenced to the State prison for five years for fitting out a slaver.

The cargo of the Louisa was sold in Boston on the 15th, consisting of one hundred and fifteen bales of cotton, and brought sixty-five thousand dollars.

Commander Paxton, of the United States steamer Connecticut, announces the capture on the 3d ult. of the English schooner Hermosa, of Nassau.

News from Florida.

A letter from Tallahassee, Florida, under date of the 10th, thus speaks to the Charleston Courier:

During the past week three arrests were made in this city; two were deserters from the United States Steamer *Huntsville*, the third was a very suspicious person, supposed to be a spy from the blockaders off St. Mark's, who has been picking up information throughout this section of the country for the past few days. His manner and actions were of so suspicious a nature as to have led to his arrest. No examination has been made yet.

Information has been very recently received in this city from Pensacola, from which we learn that Commodore Farragut, United States Navy, who attacked Fort St. Phillip and Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi River, below New Orleans, and which led to the capture of that city, is at present at Pensacola with a large fleet, waiting orders from his Government to open an attack on Mobile, which orders were daily expected.

The demand for salt at the salt works below was greatly increased last week, in consequence of which the price advanced to $16 per bushel. Eleven teams passed through here within the last week from Augusta for the salt works to procure the article, which is regarded as a very fine quality. Our troops are buying the article for camp use at $6 when provided with a ticket from their Captain.

The Jefferson county farmers say they have taken in the largest crop of corn this season, and, for its quality is the best they have ever taken in at any time. They have fail and plenty.

The latest advices from Tampa say that five United States vessels were off that place. Some little shelling was done by the vessels, but we have received no official account as to the damages, etc. The enemy's shelling was evidently feeling for batteries, which, it appears, did not open, perhaps waiting until the ships were within reach of the guns in our batteries. There seems to be a determination on the part of the people on shore to do a little fighting before they are compelled to surrender.

At Jacksonville the enemy carried off every slave they could lay hands on, with some free colored persons.

Flour is held at $50 per barrel. Molasses $7 per gallon. Salt $20 per bushel. F. S.

Blue Spring, the Birthplace of the Gallant Kate Dorsey.

[From the Wytheville Dispatch.]

A friend has kindly furnished us with some interesting particulars in the history of this young heroine:

She was born and raised in the county of Jackson. Her father was connected with one of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was leading a quiet, peaceful, and useful life, when the country was invaded, when he called his countrymen to arms and raised the first company of guerillas, which he commanded until last fall, when by fraud and treachery he was captured and ever since has been confined in a loathsome dungeon at Camp Chase, Ohio, without hope of delivery, unless our Government should intercede and procure his release.

Diana, his only daughter is a beautiful girl, and has been tenderly raised and well educated. She is also a member of the M. E. Church, and has always been regarded as very pious and exemplary. She is descended from a race of unflinching nerve, and satisfied with nothing less than freedom as manifested in the pure air of their mountain home.

Her devotion to the cause of Southern rights, in which her father had nobly engaged, has caused her to feel the oppressor's power. Although a tender and delicate flower, upon whose cheek the bloom of sixteen summers yet lingers, she has been five times captured by the Yankees and marched sometimes on foot, in *manacles*, a prisoner; once a considerable distance into Ohio, at which time she made her escape. She was never related, but in each instance manage to escape from the guard. She, too, has seen service; she was in several battles in which her father engaged the enemy. She has seen blood flow like water. Her trusty rifle has made more than one of the vile Yankees bite the dust. She left her home in company with the Moccasin Rangers, (Captain Keiser,) and came through the enemy's lines in safety, and is now at the Blue Sulphur Springs.

She was accompanied by Miss Dunkie, who has also earned the proud distinction of a heroine. On one occasion this fearless girl was surrounded by fifty Yankees and Union men, when she went rushing through their ranks with a daring that struck terror to their craven hearts. With her rifle lashed across her shoulders, she swam the west fork of the Kanawha river and made her way to the Mountain Rangers, preferring to trust her safety to those brave spirits, well knowing that her sex would entitle her to protection from these brave mountaineers. These young ladies have laid in the mountains for months, with no bed but the earth, and no covering but the canopy of Heaven. They have shared the soldier's rough fare, his dangers, his hopes and his joys.

CAPT. RAPHAEL SEMMES.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of Thursday last says:

It will be a matter of surprise to many of our readers to know that Captain Semmes, of the Rebel steamer "290," or the Alabama, has a daughter receiving her education in this country. She is the youngest daughter of the Captain. About three weeks ago she received a letter, and a remittance of money, from her father. Two elder daughters, Kate and Electria, were at the same place one year ago, one of them graduating there. The wife of the Captain and the daughters just mentioned, are now residing in the city of Washington. Previous to the rebellion the family resided in the State of Alabama.

☞ A Confederate States navy is now the leading idea among the most sagacious minds of the South.