THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

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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.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square of TEN LINES or less, one insertion, $1 00; and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion less than one month.

	1 Mo.	2 Mo.	3 Mo.	4 Mo.	6 Mo	12 Mo
1 Square	$7 00	10 00	13 00	16 00	20 00	30 00
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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	34 00	40 00	45 00	70 00
8 "	23 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	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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Farmers of East Tennessee.

OUR armies need all the Hogs and Cattle you can spare, 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,
Major and C. S., C. S. A.

Sep30tf

DRUGS! DRUGS DRUGS!

THOSE wishing anything in the above line will find it much to their advantage to call at the old stand of H. 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,
(Sign of the Golden Mortar.)

oct22-1m

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 non-commissioned officers.

R. C. JACKSON,
Sup't East Tenn. & Georgia Railroad.

Knoxville, October 28, 862. nov10—1m

LEIPER & MENIFEE,

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 posterity to our town—We have the building and we have the Teachers—the balance develves 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 purposely for young ladies. The price of board, including lights and fuel is not to exceed $2 50 per week.

G. W. PARKS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

aug9-tf

Pipes, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco,

SEGARS & SNUFF, all of the finest quality.—Also many other articles in various lines of trade.

BEN. HEATH,
(West side Market st., Chattanooga.)

oct30-1m

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 left 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 18 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion and likely.

W. GOODMAN,
Holly Springs, Miss.

nov4-1m*

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,
Surgeon C. S. A.

nov8-1w*

THE DAILY REBEL.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

BY FRANCIS M. PAUL.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1862.

PERSONAL.

The Murfreesboro' Rebel Banner says that Col. B. J. Hill of the 5th Confederate regiment, has been in our town for the last few days. Hill is a name not entirely unknown to fame in the present war. It will be remembered that Col. Hill's regiment of Tennesseeans won the first badge of honor at Corinth. We welcome the gallant Colonel back to his native heath, and offer as a sentiment: The immortal Hills—the defenders of Liberty—long may they stand.

The Mobile Register discredits the report that Maggie Mitchell wished to come South, but could not, on account of the extensive wardrobe she endeavored to bring with her, and says Maggie certainly wears less clothes than any actress the editor has ever seen on the stage.

The Democrats in New York are talking of John Van Buren or Charles O'Connor for the Yankee Senate, and Fernando Wood as speaker of the Lower House of the new Congress.

Capt. Alex. White, formerly of Wheat's Tiger Rifles, has been assigned to the command of the Elworth battery, belonging to Gen. J. H. Morgan's command.

President Davis was called upon a few days ago to contribute something towards furnishing our barefooted soldiers with shoes, and while handing in $50, remarked, facetiously, that he had two pairs of boots, one of which he would give, if necessary, and the other pair, also, but, for the fact that he had become unaccustomed to going barefoot, that he was afraid to attempt it in cold weather.

Col. George St. Leger Grenfell, says the Richmond correspondent of the Mobile Register, who has been on a visit here, has again left for his command. No man deserves a brigadiership more that Grenfell, Englishman is he is; and I must say he is the most high-minded, brave and accomplished John Bull I ever met with. Our Government should not be unmindful of the services of two distinguished foreigners in our army—George St. Leger Grenfell and Colonel Polignac.

PIKEVILLE, TENNESSEE,
Nov. 11th 1862.

MR. EDITOR: Will you please do the friends of some deceased soldiers the favor of publishing in your paper, the following list of soldiers who have died in the Hospital at this place. Some of them left no papers from which we can gather any information of the residence or post office of their friends.

By so doing, you will do them a kindness and oblige.

Yours truly,
W. S. FINDLAY, Ass't Surg'n.

LIST OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN THE HOSPITAL AT PIKEVILLE, TENN.

Sept. 5, 1862, Wm Vines, Co R, 28th Alabama regt
Sept 7, ——— Harbih, ——, 19th " "
Sept. 10, Isaac Biggs, Co. F, Lay's cavalry regt.
Sept 12, W B Parks, Co. D, 38th Tenn.
Sept 17, F M Ellis, Co D, Alabama.
Sept 17, W P Roll, Co G, 24th Alabama.
Sept 18, A D Short, Co C, 25th Tenn.
Sept 19, W J Holder, Co A, 24th Miss.
Sept 19, M Cattle, Co J, 39th Alabama.
Sept 18, A M Perry, Co H, 6th Arkansas.
Sept 19, W A Scott, Co B, 39th Alabama.
Sept 21, G W Smith, 25th Alabama.
Sept 23, G W Hazlewood, Co K, Blythe's Mississippi regiment.
Sept 28, F C Gardner, Co A 29th Miss.
Oct 5, Thos Hollis, Co F, 45th Ala.
Oct 8 W H Robinson, Co H, Blythe's Miss.
Oct 19, L L Hill, Co C, 19 th Miss.

Any information desired by their friends will be given by addressing Dr W S Findlay, Pikeville, Bledsoe county, Tenn., who has charge of their effects.

☞ Alabama, Middle Tennessee, and Mississippi papers please copy.

TITLE'S GOOD.—The Mobile Register says the Yankees at Port Royal are considerably exercised about a peculiar type of fever which has lately attacked them, paying its distresses to many of its chief officers, and taking off the scoundrel Mitchell among the first. The correspondent of the New York Times, on the 1st, writes:

The doctors cannot agree in determining the name of the disease, which, in its symptoms and nature, has every appearance of yellow fever. Many adhere to the opinion that it is nothing else than yellow fever, while some assert that it is a swamp fever, arising from the malaria of the surrounding swampy ground, and the miasmic exhalations of the soil; others again call it a coast fever, peculiar to this latitude. Among those of the former opinion are medical men holding the highest positions, whose opinions are entitled to weight. The disease is accompanied by all the symptoms of yellow fever, and, although not quite so rapid in its effects, seems to be quite as fatal. The fact that the disease made its appearance so late in the season, induces the belief that it has been brought here from Key West or some other infected port, and does not arise from local causes.

Bless their stupid souls! "The Prince of Darkness is a gentleman," and isn't Yellow Jack a gentleman too? And is a gentleman expected always to wear the same clothes? These Yankee doctors have seen somebody who had made Yellow Jack's acquaintance, and they have written down from information thus received, a complete description of his costume, to his very sleeve buttons. And now, with the grossness of vision inseparable from their plebian instincts, when they see the distinguished personage himself they can't recognize him because he has on a different waistcoat.

It's Yellow Jack, you villians. You may bet your lives on it—though they are hardly yours to bet just now. And by the bye, the later he is in arriving the more energetic he is in the dispatch of business. He'll give you hell, you infernal thieves!

Memphis Intelligence.

From the city papers of the 13th, we learn that Judge Swayne, of the criminal court, was met at his first step in discharging the duties devolved upon him by the laws of the State, by a peremptory interference on the part of the Federal authorities. In his charge to the grand jury the judge, as required by law, recited particular laws to their attention, among which were the laws of the State relating to slaves and slavery. He imagined that the usual protection would be given to this interest, by the punishment in his court of negro thieves, kidnappers, etc., but a peremptory mandate from the provost marshal soon disabused his mind of any such impression. The *Eagle* is positive so far as the negro is concerned, and says: "The judge of the criminal court having charged the grand jury on certain points where a conflict of authority might arise, all persons will take notice—That any attempt to execute State laws at variance with the orders of the President and the military commanders, will be construed as a contempt of the *authorities* of the *United States*, and will be summarily punished. The status of the negro is involved in the war now existing, and will, in its progress, be clearly determined. In the mean time the runaway slave must be treated as 'free.'" The court is then given to understand it must confine its business to "punishing murder, arson, burglary and crimes *malum in se*."

In the recorder's court on the 13th there were fourteen cases, and one hundred and three dollars was collected in fines. Wm. Grant, a grocery keeper, was fined ten dollars for making a nuisance. D. Marelli, charged with whipping his wife, and other offenses, not appearing, a deposit of twenty-five dollars he had made for his appearance, was forfeited.

A new paper, it is announced will make its appearance in a few days, to be edited by E. F. C. Brooks.

The soap factory of D. Pante, near the Winchester cemetery was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss was $10,000, and after the fire once fairly commenced, all efforts to suppress the flames proved of little avail.—Mr. Pante is insured for $3000 in the company represented by D. C. Trader, Esq.

Both the city journals continue harping about the wharfboat wreck, and the Bulletin says: We learn with satisfaction that the wharfmaster, Mr. Butler, has the matter in his hands, and by his efforts there is yet a chance of the work of removing the exposed part of the boat being done this season. Mr. Butler informs us that he will receive proposals from any one disposed to undertake the job of taking to pieces and removing such portion of the hull of the wreck as is above the surface of the water. The wood, as shown when a portion of it was removed under Mr. Butler's superintendence, a few weeks ago, is sound and good. Among it is a vast amount of iron; those who undertake the job will be allowed the whole of the material they may remove, and such a money bonus as will make the job a profitable one.

Referring to the river and the binding, the Argus says: The present condition of our levee is not what it should be by any means, and a little looking after would not be amiss before the severe winter months set in. It is true that the arrival and departure of boats are not so numerous as to warrant any outlay, still there is no good reason existing why the levee which has been constructed at so great expense, should be allowed to go to ruin. In one or two places the pavement has sunk, and the upward part of it would be much better with a load or two of gravel thereon. Altogether it deserves to be the subject of some oversight, and that immediately.

The Bulletin calls attention to the speculators in cotton, etc., who are operating without the usual city license. A Mr. Merlential had been fined ten dollars for acting as a cotton broker without license, and two other parties were arrested.

The "ruts" or "ditches" left by the removal of the railroad ties on Main street, have left that thoroughfare in a bad condition. Vehicles are considerably impeded by them. By a very little exertion, the rough places could be made smooth.

On Monday the amount of fines paid at the recorders court was over two hundred dollars. The exemplary local of the Bulletin sermonizes over this as he thinks "two hundred dollars worth of sin in one brief morning is provocative of moralizing."

Four ruffians entered the Senate eating house on Tuesday night, and on being refused an order until previous indebtedness was liquidated, demolished all within their reach, and then made good their escape.

A party engaged in robbing Mr. Sangster was fired upon by the provost guard, and one of the robbers killed. On Monday last Mr. Sangster attempted to move some negroes. When they were driving off the third load of goods two men came up to the negro who was driving, frightened him off by putting a pistol to his head, then got into the wagon and drove off with it.

George Berdsell, a resident of Memphis, was placed in custody in the station house, Tuesday evening, by officer John Creighton, on a warrant, in which he is charged by James Cook, a resident of Arkansas, with having committed perjury in swearing, for the purpose of making a replevy, that he was entitled to the possession of a lot of merchandise, consisting of two hundred boxes of shoes and two barrels of salt. It is alleged that the offence was committed on the 27th of last month.

[Memphis (Grenada) Appeal.

OUR SUGAR SUPPLY.—The Mobile News learns from a correspondent at Alexandria, Louisiana, that the steam mills in that section are in full blast, and turning out quantities of the best sugar that has been made for years. Port Hudson and Vicksburg being securely held by the Confederate Government, it is believed that the Parish of Rapides can supply its armies with sugar, molasses and a large quantity of corn, while Texas can furnish all the beef they require. In this connection the defences of Red River are of great importance. The planters are animated by the most patriotic spirit, and are ready to do all the work needed on fortifications, without cost to the Government. Let the latter do its part with ordnance and the proper officers, and we will save that garden spot of the Southern confederacy from the desolating clutches of the invader.

TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

FROM VIRGINIA.

THE ENEMY NEAR FREDERICKSBURG.

RICHMOND, Nov. 21.—The Fredericksburg Herald says that on Wednesday the Potomac was covered with transports, which many believed were to convey Burnsides troops to some other point, leaving a small force of the enemy behind to keep up appearances. The Herald conjectures that by Saturday night they will be on their way to their new destination, but others entertain different views, and insist that Fredericksburg is to be made the base of their operations. The people are confident and I will make any sacrifice rather than surrender.

RICHMOND, Nov. 21.—The impression here is that the enemy have made a demand for the surrender of Fredericksburg but nothing positive is known.

LATER FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

RICHMOND, Nov. 21st.—Passengers by the evening train from Fredericksburg report no fighting this morning. Gen. Patrick crossed the river to-day as the train was leaving with a flag of truce from the enemy, the object of which has not transpired.

Gen. Lee advised a committee of citizens from Fredericksburg, who waited on him today, to have all the women and children removed, as he would defend the Pass of the Rappahannock to the last extremity. The Yankees appeared at King George, a few miles north of Fredericksburg, between the Rappahannock and Potomac yesterday, 2000 strong, with cavaly and artillery.

From Virginia--Lex Talionis.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.—President Davis has issued an order to Lieut. Gen. Holmes, commanding trans-Mississippi Department, relative to the reported murder of ten Confederate citizens of Missouri by Gen. McNeill. He says: "You will communicate by flag of truce with the Federal officer commanding that Department, and ascertain if the facts are as stated; if they be so, you will inform the immediate surrender of Gen. McNeill, to the Confederate authorities. If this demand is not complied with, you will inform said commanding officer that you are ordered to execute the first ten United States officers who may be captured or fall into you hands."

The Examiner of this morning says, at a late hour last night, a telegram is said to have been received here, stating that the object of Gen. Patrick's mission was to demand the surrender of Fredericksburg, and to inform Gen. Lee that unless the place was surrendered or evacuated by 9 o'clock this morning, it would be shelled and burnt.

The Enquirer says the demand was a peremptorily refused by Gen. Lee, who is in command of our troops in that direction.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 22.—There has been an increase of the blockading squadron off this harbor. Much activity is manifested in the movements of the vessels, and great exhibition of lights and signals. We are ready.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.—Petersburg dates to the 21st has been received. The flag of truce boat to City Point, brought over 100 paroled Confederate prisoners. New York, Washington and Baltimore dates of Wednesday 19th, have been received. All agree that the grand army has taken up its line of march for Fredericksburg. Hooker's, Sumner's and Franklin's Corps, all moved from Warrenton Sunday and Monday, for Aquia Creek.

The New York Tribune says that this movement of Burnside has heart in it. It means business; rapid marching, and change of base, to a more direct and defensible line; it means Richmond. Among division and corps commanders, the belief obtained, that under Burnside there will be no more fruitless drawn battles. When the clash of arms comes again, it will bring crowning victory, or overwhelming defeat. It will be a day big with the fate of the republic.

The Philadelphia Enquirer, says the Fredericksburg base is considered the best one for operations upon the heart of Virginia.

McClellan has gone to Philadelphia. A magnificent reception awaits him.

No change in gold at New York. Foreign Exchange Tuesday, was one forty-six and a half.

The Virginia Conference to-day, expelled Rev. Chas. A. Davis, Chaplain in Lincoln's navy.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 18.—Gen. Rosseau and command are within 12 miles of the city.

A rumor was extensively circulated yesterday to the effect that Stonewall Jackson had again met and whipped the enemy at Harper's Ferry, but it lacks confirmation. We are assured by persons who left the lines of our army on Friday evening that all was quiet up to that period. Another report was that Gen. A. P. Hill's troops captured a Yankee train, with valuable stores, on Wednesday last, near Shepardstown, but this is also pronounced unfounded. We have reliable information that the enemy have left the Valley of Virginia, and there is no present indication of a general engagement in that direction.—*Richmond Whig, Nov. 17th.*

Foreign Items.

The mounds in Hyde Park from which the stump orators who assemble in the park were in the habit of addressing their hearers, have been levelled by order of Her Majesty's Commissioner of Works. It was the struggle for the possession of these mounds which led to the recent Sunday riots in the park.

A gratifying offer has been made to, and accepted by, the Manchester Albert Memorial Committee. The brickmakers of the district, anxious to give expression to their sympathy with Her Majesty, have undertaken to supply, free of cost, the bricks required for the foundation of the memorial to be erected in that city to the late Prince Consort.

The following epitaph, written by Walter Savage Landor, has been placed upon the grave of Mr. G. P. R. James, at Venice: "George Payne Rainsford James, British Consul General in the Adriatic, died at Venice, aged sixty, on the 9th of June, 1860. His merits as a writer are known wherever the English language is, and as a man they rest in the hearts of many. A few friends have erected this humble and perishable monument."

The administrative statistics of the new kingdom of Italy have appeared this year at Turin for the first time. They give as the total population of the monarchy, 21,778,529 inhabitants.

Madame Kossuth, after having undergone a painful operation, is now pronounced to be out of danger. Her disease consisted of an injury in her chest, occasioned by an accident, and not looked after during her long and painful attendance upon her daughter who died some time ago.

The grand council of Argau, in Switzerland, having voted almost unanimously (there being only one dissentient) that the Jews should, to some extent, be admitted to political rights, the opponents of the measure immediately hatched a petition demanding the revocation of the grand council. According to the terms of the Constitution, as soon as this revocation is demanded by six thousand citizens, an appeal to the people becomes a matter of course. The petition having received more than nine thousand signatures, the people were convoked to their comitia, and decided by twenty-five thousand to nine thousand that the members of the grand council should have their mandate revoked.

There has not been a single act of violence committed in the Lond'n exhibition building since the opening; and the bad money taken has been under £50, including only one bad half sovereign.

A Brilliant Victory.

Intelligence reached news Saturday of another dashing and brilliant exploit by Col. Adam R. Johnson's command, at Madisonville, Hopkins county, Kentucky. Our forces attacked a superior body of Abolitionists in the streets of the town, killing forty of their number, wounding one hundred and fifty, capturing several horses, wagons and other property. Maj. Martin and Captain Fowler were in command on the Confederate side, and we have to regret to hear of the death of Captain Fowler, by a shot fired from the window of a house. He was at the time gallantly leading his men to the attack and cheering them on with eloquent vehemence. No man was more loved by his troops or more distinguished for gallantry.

The Abolitionists fled to the Ohio river, but were hotly pursued. We succeeded in capturing three steamboats and their cargoes, and the command brought safely out forty wagons loaded with army supplies.

This is but one of the many brilliant achievements of Col. Johnson's command. Throughout Southern Kentucky he has achieved a name for daring, strategy and ability equalled by few in the service. He has been for a few days in this place upon public business, but it will not be long before we hear of him in some dashing undertaking.—*Rebel Banner.*

How the Confederates Managed in Frankfort, Kentucky—A Facetious Account.

Will Wallace Harney, editor of the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, thus facetiously alludes to his experience with the Confederates, during their occupation of the city:

Our subscribers are probably aware that a few weeks ago pressing business demanded the presence of the proprietors and editor of this paper in Louisville. The atmosphere of Frankfort, usually so quiet, was becoming decidedly unhealthy, and a little jaunt was earnestly recommended. It was a sudden impulse, perhaps worth mentioning, that just about the same time a squad of rebel cavalry was expected in Frankfort. Knowing their principles and propensities, we were of opinion that they might want us "to let them a loan," and we were loaded up.

The proprietors, with proper discretion, left Frankfort in time, but the editor, with a foolhardiness which gave him a claim on Dr. Redman, of a certain state institute, remained to issue a final paper to our subscribers, giving a summary of the latest intelligence. Congratulating himself upon the editorials and newest news he proposed to lay before his readers, he was walking comfortably up street, when he beheld a sight! It was several creatures, to the opinion about fifty feet high, with guns eighty feet long, in butternut jeans, one with a dirty white handkerchief on the end of a stick, and he knew by the looks that and the dirt, they were the Southern Confederacy.

The editor at once sought out some work on tobacco, as he understood the preparation of that narcotic was the occupation of political prisoners at Richmond. He was greatly encouraged to prosecute his studies, by learning through a friend, that a list of a number of persons to be arrested, had been sent to Col. Scott, in which the letters composing his name figured. As an example of his modesty, he was quite willing to forgive the compliment to any one else, but it seemed that there was a great deal of modesty in the market just then, and the article was not to be disposed of.

It seemed certain that his studies were about to receive the benefit of actual practice in a tobacco seminary. It proved, however, to be a mistaken impression. Upon being introduced to Col. Scott whom he desired to see to obtain a pass to Louisville, that officer received him civily, and professed pleasure at making the editor's acquaintance as a courtesy which could have been more appropriately reciprocated under any other circumstances in the world. He assured him that neither the persons nor property of citizens should be interfered with.

In the afternoon, he saw, with feelings of mortification indescribable, a square of silk, diagonally barred with yellow fringe, hoisted over the Statehouse, where the flag of a great nation had waved. It was the battle-flag of Scott's cavalry presented by the rebel ladies of New Orleans. Whether the yellow was meant, as the yellow flag is usually, to indicate pestilence or plague, the editor does not say. He was very tender about asking the question, as it was not a good season for Union men to be too inquisitive.

To Col. Scott the editor is much obliged, as but for him, his investigation on the tobacco question might possibly have been continued, and he writes earnestly that gentlemen may even have a similar escape, when, if the editor does not reciprocate, it will be because he thinks the colonel fit for something better than aiding to destroy the government, and therefore he should be kept under good treatment until the war is over.

The Governor Elect of New York.

At the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States on the 1st of October, 1862, in the city of New York, the Hon. Horatio Seymour, now Governor of New York, being a delegate of the convention for the diocese of Western New York, addressed the convention on the fourth day of its session. The question was upon the adoption of a resolution submitted by the Hon. Murray Hoffman, declaring "that in view of the danger of this country from civil war, the House of Bishops be respectfully requested to prepare a form of prayer to be used during the session of this convention."

Mr. Seymour, in the course of his remarks, said "it was his earnest hope, as it was his sincere conviction, that the influence of the Episcopal Church, would be a most ready and effective instrument in bringing about the healing up of the wounds and the restoration of a blessed peace." When he heard Dr. Vinton heap denunciation on the South, "he could not refrain from casting his thoughts for relief to a period still three years in the future, when this convention would again assemble; when the whole Church, North and South, would again be gathered around the common altar to offer there a common sacrifice. * * Let there be nothing, then, placed upon record to revive rancor in that hour of central union. * * "For his part, he had conscientiously and loyally, under strong convictions of duty to his country, from the very first, opposed the extravagant action of those especially wedded to this war, yet he desired just as earnestly to see the Church made unmistakable before the country, and the whole world." He compared the convention to "deal with our Southern brethren as children of the same Father, as members of the same flock, as fellow countrymen once, as such to be again as christian men."

If Gov. Seymour thinks that unkind words may oppose a barrier to re-union, what does he suppose must be the effect of acts not unkind merely, but absolutely diabolical—such acts as the Southern people have had to endure for the last eighteen months at the hands of the Washington Government and its hireling host of assassins and thieves? He may keep the records of his Church clean, but where in all the world is there water enough to wash out the record of bloody fields, and the pent lamentation that is in all ground as South sentiments as Gettysburg Seymour expresses any sincere desire for, but if he entertains such opinions they betray a very weak heart. The men engaged in this war will never agree to fellow countrymen.—*Richmond Whig.*

[Correspondence with the Reader of the North-Western, from the Waynesville Reporter.]

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

She was born and raised in the county of Jackson. Her father was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Consequently, having a quiet, peaceful and useful life, her country was invaded, when her noble boy countrymen took up arms and raised the first company of guerillas, which he commanded at the last task, 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 interpose and procure his release.

Dana, 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 described from a rare of unflinching nerve, and endowed with nothing less than freedom as unrestrained as 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 released, but in each instance manage to escape from the guard. Shiloh, 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 line Sulphur Springs.

She was accompanied by Miss Duskie, 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 leaded across her shoulders, she swam the west fork of the Tuckasaw 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.

Some little sensation was occasioned in Petersburg on Friday last by a report that the Abolitionists, several thousand strong, advanced to Blackwater Ford on the previous evening, and drove back our pickets. It was further reported that, on Friday morning, the force was divided, a portion going in the direction of Franklin, and the remainder moving towards Ivor station. The last named portion engaged our troops near Mrs. Boykin's place, about four miles beyond Ivor, but we have heard nothing of the result. The object of the enemy was to cross the Blackwater river, but as reinforcements were rapidly sent forward, the impression is that the movement was not accomplished.—*Rich. Whig, Nov. 17th.*

It is reported confidently that, in a place not two hundred miles from Savannah, a lot of 1000 pairs of shoes was offered to a Government agent, but rejected because they were one half inch lower than the red tape regulations. Of course our soldiers will prefer going without shoes to wearing any but the regulation style.