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	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
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6 "	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	45 00	65 00
7 "	22 00	28 00	34 00	40 00	45 00	70 00
8 "	23 00	30 00	37 00	43 00	50 00	75 00
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☞ 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 dollar and a half.

LOST—FOUND, &c.

$50 REWARD.

STOLEN From the stable of Samuel Janes, of Catoosa county, Ga., on the 1st inst., one gray horse five year-old, near sixteen hands high, with a scar on each weather running parallel with the neck near six inches long, caused by the bells. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the horse, also the same amount for the thief.

SAMUEL JONES.

Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 4-1m*

TAKEN UP

AND put in Jail in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, East Tennessee, on the 3d day of October, 1862, a NEGRO MAN by the name of JUPE, who says he belongs to Wm. Jones, of Memphis, Tenn., half boy black; 5 feet 4½ inches high, 20 years old.

J. H. SWAIM, Jailor.

Oct 7

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 designed 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 A. C. S., C. S. A.

Sept 30 tf

CIGARS!

A large quantity of first-rate domestic Cigars, for sale, wholesale and retail.

PETER MARSH,
(under the Rebel Office.)

nov20-1w*

SALT! SALT! SALT!

I WILL sell on the 4th day of December, at Chattanooga, 1,000 bushels of Virginia Salt, sold in lots of from 10 to 50 sacks—to suit purchasers. Sale positive. [nov23-1w] GEO. K. VANCE.

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 and privates and non-commissioned officers.

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

Knoxville, October 28, 1862. nov19-1m

LEIPER & MENEFEE,

PRODUCE DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MURFREESBORO—TENN.

Oct. 28th, 1862—1y

MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CLEVELAND, TENN.
Rev. J. S. 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 further prices; board 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 daughters? None. Because here, in Cleveland a healthy locality, we have an Institute, with an excellent Instructor, aided by a sufficient corps of Assistants, to instruct all who may favor it with their patronage. Let one and all put their shoulders to the wheel and build up such a School as will be of incalculable benefit to us and ammonr 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, 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.

aug5-tf

Pipes, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco, SEGARS & snuff,

all of the finest quality.—Also many other articles in various lines of trade.

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

oct30-1m

AUCTION STORE,

I WILL SELL for anybody ANYTHING THAT THEY WANT SOLD. Terms corresponding with the times.

LAF. VAUGHN.

nov13 1m

THE DAILY REBEL.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED)

BY FRANCIS M. PAUL.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 2, 1862.

JOHN WILSON AND BARON MACAULEY.

Among the new books announced in London by a late catalogue, are lives respectively of "Christopher North" and the chief Historian and Essayist of his day, Thomas Babington Macauley. The latter work is to treat, principally, of the public life of its hero, and will be therefore, chiefly made up of parliamentary and political records; the former will be essentially a chronicle of belle letters, for among all the representative men of the most brilliant of periodical eras, John Wilson stands preeminent. Two characters could hardly be more dissimilar than those of Macauley and Professor Wilson. The one slow, methodical, selfish, ambitious, unscrupulous, the other full of the fire of poetry, the strength of scholarship, and the humane universalism of a noble soul, coupled with a splendid intellect. Assuredly no critic ever possessed the power of enforcing by plausibility of statement, by adroit arrangement, and by deftly epigramatic word, painting his own peculiar views and notions to a larger extent than Macauley; whilst the page never lived whose insight into the very marrow of a book, whose keen appreciation of its excellencies, and nearly distaste for its disfigurements equaled that of the blythe and brilliant editor of Blackwood. The essays of Macauley are scatfill as with the force of fine rhetoric and the sparkles of a pure, nervous, idiomatic diction. Those of John Wilson, glow with the earnestness of conviction, the light of truth, the flashes of fancy bold, dashing, impetuous; and rigidly exact, elevated and refined in Macauley, there is sometimes a morose vein of sarcasm. In North a dazzling sword-play of wit. The one writer commands the attention of his readers, and enlists his interest, by minutely, graphic detail of events, absorbing in themselves. The other engages a rapt eye and heart by the natural flow of a nature always buoyant. Scarcely any writer but has more animal spirit than Macauley; none who ever wrote has so much as "Christopher North." The two anticipated volumes will form a rare and unique contrast; and will add two delightful books to the biographical catalogue.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.—The Murfreesboro' Rebel Banner understands that Col Dyer, of the Fifteenth Tennessee regiment, has been appointed Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Mississippi.

AFFAIRS BELOW VICKSBURG.—The Whig of the 27th, says the Essex has been lying in the river near Baton Rouge for several days.—No attack has been made on Port Hudson, nor were any gunboats in sight of that place.

OUR SOUTHERN DEFENCES.—The Bluffs at Vicksburg are being more strongly fortified, and the Bay of Mobile is being filled with obstructions against the Yankee fleets. While the former city continues to *Muff* them off, there is not a doubt but the latter will be able to keep them at *bay*.

COUNTERFEITERS.—Two men named Ware and Miller, were arrested at Charlottesville, Va., on the 26th, on the charge of being extensively engaged in counterfeiting the notes of the Confederate currency in Richmond, within the year past.

The arrests, it is believed, are very important, and the denouement will result in many important disclosures.

RINGGOLD, GA., DEC. 1, 1862.

To the Editor of the Daily Rebel:

Will you be kind enough to publish the following donations to the Ladies' Soldier's Relief Society at this place, for the benefit of the sick and suffering soldiers, for the month of November:

Mr. Hilburn, (Little Shanty) $10 00.
Misses Murdock, $5 00.
Mrs. G. Henderson, $1 00.
Mrs. Nancy Johnson, 90 cents.
Miss Evit, four pairs socks, and $1 00.
Mrs. Underwood, $1 00.
Dr. Russell, $5 00.
Mrs. Dr. Russell, four pairs of socks.
Mrs. Johnson, two pairs of socks.
Mrs. Col. McConnell, two pairs of socks.
Mrs. Dr. Sizemore, $5 00.
A gentleman, Marietta, $10 00.
Mrs. Morell, President S. R. Society, Atlanta, one large box of Clothing.
Judge Walker, Dalton, $5 00.
Col. Hanks, Dalton, $5 00.
Col. Thornton, near Ringgold, $10 00.
A La. Editor, soldier, $10 00.
Dr. Young, Medical Purveyor, Chattanooga, $10 00.
Mr. Curtis, Selma, Ala., $5 00.
Mr. Parr, Ringgold, $50.00.
Mr. R. H. Vickers, Agent of the Georgia Relief Association, $100 00.
Capt. Sprayberry, Ringgold, $12 50.

MRS. G. D. MITCHELL,
President L. S. R. Society.

☞ Company Morning Reports at this office.

The Currency—The Remedy.

[Correspondence of the "Rebel."]

All reflecting and thinking men seem to be impressed with the idea that the greatest evil that threatens us as a Nation, is the depreciation of our currency. Those who speak or write on the subject, seem to understand the cause of this evil very well, but few seem to have proper thought as to the remedy. Your article in a late No. of the *Rebel* on this subject, was so appropriate and true, that I desire to thank you for its production, and at the same time call attention to a piece of history that may afford a good deal of information, I allude to the financial crisis in the American Revolution. This occurred in the fifth year of the war, an account of which may be found in Botta's History of the Revolution, 2nd Vol., 14th Book, and about the 368th page, in which it will be seen that the Continental Congress went on precisely as the Confederate Congress is now doing. The currency at that time was rendered utterly worthless, and the army was on the point of disbanding. All this eventful period, the Congress seem to have submitted the whole question of finance to the famed Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, who had previously laid his plans before them. These plans were complicated and extensive, yet he had the ability to carry them out successfully. But the historian tells us very plainly how this was done. He says: "But a foundation was necessary to all these new dispositions of the treasurer, and this foundation consisted in taxes." From the adoption of Robert Morris' financial scheme, success attended the colonies, but without taxation, the whole plan would have been lifeless. From that day forward, their credit was good, their currency sound, their army victorious and successful, and the war brought to a close the next year. Now, why should we not profit by this lesson of history? Is there any reason why the wealth of the country should not bear its part of the burdens of this war. The Congress has taxed the flesh and blood of the lives of the people, nearly to their limits. Can any one tell why they have failed to tax wealth? Had they done so to half the extent they have taxed the bodies of men, high prices and speculation would not now be subjects of complaint, and such a thing as a depreciated currency would be unknown.

This subject requires further elucidation, and I hope you will continue to give it your attention until it is properly understood.

Prenticians.

From the editorial columns of the Journal, we make these extracts—good, bad and indifferent:

The letter of a rebel widow to "Gen. Umphrey Marshall," found in "Umphrey's" late Headquarters at Lexington, has been sent to us. The widow is exceedingly anxious to recover a lost album, containing photographs of all the principal rebel Generals. We are sorry we cannot aid her in recovering those photographs, but perhaps we may be induced to send her ours if it will fully console her for her great misfortune.

The widow says that her photographs were sewed up in a black alpaca apron. She must not carry ours about in her apron. She must let it sweetly repose—she knows where.

What good does it do for the newspapers to keep up their angry discussions as to the removal of Gen. McClellan? If they can make no better use of their columns, they are not fit to have columns.

We are disgusted at seeing nominations for the Presidency. Let us make sure of having a country before we undertake to decide who shall be its Chief Magistrate.

The rallicals confess themselves terribly perplexed to decide what to do with the negro. Suppose then they let him alone. Have they never thought of that?

The Grenada Appeal speaks of Humphrey Marshall as "only 40 years old." He is 60. He isn't Modern Grease, he's Ancient Grease.

Jeff Davis doesn't seem able to work upon the sympathies of his people. But, when he is hung, he will touch the right cord.

The newspapers are still fighting over Gen. Fremont. We would much rather fight over him than under him.

The working men talk of getting up strikes in New York. We wish our armies would get up a few.

The Boston Post says that an officer, who professes to be authority on the subject of military tactics, tore off the seat of his breeches with his spurs the other day in attempting to dismount from his horse.

DEATH OF A SON OF SECRETARY WELLES.—Secretary Welles' son Herbert, aged four and a half years, died on Tuesday of dyptheria. His body was taken to Hartford.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.—Chas. A. Dana, late editor of the New York Tribune, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War in place of Mr. Wolcott, resigned.

EAST TENNESSEE REGIMENTS.—The East Tennessee regiments, that fought and suffered under Gen. Morgan at Cumberland Gap and in the wonderful retreat, have been ordered to join Gen Rosecrans, whose keen eyes are directed toward the old home for which their hearts are yearning. The 3d and 6th are already at Nashville, the 5th, Col. Shelley, is now here on its way, the 4th is at Cincinnati and will soon be here, and the 1st and 2d are between Gallipolis and this city.—*Louisville Journal*

The steamer Kensington, at Key West, reports the capture of a rebel steamer. The Edward Hawkins, from Havana for rebeldom, with arms, ammunition, medicines, etc., had also been captured.

TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE PROPOSED MEDIATION.

RICHMOND, Nov. 30.—Drouyen De L'Huys, the French Minister of foreign affairs addresses a dispatch to the ambassadors of France at London and St. Petersburg, dated Paris, October 30th. He refers to the painful interest with which Europe has watched the struggle, raging in America. Europe has suffered from the consequences of the crisis, which has dried up one of the most fruitful sources of public wealth. The neutrality maintained by France and other powers, ought to make them of service to the two parties by helping them out of a position which seems to have no issue. At last accounts the two armies were in a condition that would not allow either party any decided advantage to accelerate a conclusion of peace. All these circumstances point to an opportunity of an armistice. The Emperor has, therefore, thought the occasion has presented itself of offering to the belligerents, the good offices of maritime powers. He, (the Emperor) therefore, proposes, that England, Russia and France, should propose an armistice for six months, during which every act of hostility, direct or indirect, should cease at sea, as well as on land. The armistice might if necessary be renewed for a further period. This proposal should not imply any pressure in negotiations for peace, which it is hoped would take place during the armistice.

Earl Russell, in his reply, says Her Majesty's Government recognized with pleasure the design of arresting the progress of the war by friendly measures; but asks—is the end proposed attainable at the present moment by the course suggested by the Government of France? After weighing the information which has been received from America, Her Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at the present time would prevent any specdy renewal of like offers. Her Majesty's Government thinks, therefore, that it would be better to await a time, when the three courts may offer their friendly counsel with greater prospects than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties.

Prince Galeselskoff replies that the proposed mediation, if presented in an official or officious character, would be cause of arriving at results opposed to pacifications. If, however, France should persist in her intention of mediation and England should acquiesce in her course, instructions shall be sent to Baron Stoekle at Wasnington to lend the French and English ministers, if not official aid, at least moral support.

The London Herald bitterly denounces the non-intervention policy of the British Government.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Nov. 30.—Five commissioned officers and 85 privates captured by Gen. Hampton's cavalry on the 29th, arrived here tonight on the Central train.

Northern dates to the 27th have been received.

GOV. HAWES' ANSWER TO FORSYTH'S LETTER.

RICHMOND, Nov. 28.—Robt. Hawes, Provisional Governor of Kentucky, has published a long letter in the Enquirer in reply to Col. John Forsyth's defense of Gen. Bragg's campaign in Kentucky and in answer to the charge that the State had forfeited all claim upon the sympathies of the Confederate States, by its failure to sustain Gen. Bragg to the degree expected. Gov. Hawes says Kentuckyians would scorn an alliance with the South unless by the fair votes of the people. He repudiates the assumption of deciding as to the popular will of Kentucky upon a campaign of three or four weeks in a small portion of the State, and intimates that it was done to excuse the errors and shortcomings of the campaign. He is indignant that the Confederate sisters should be told that by the aid of Gen. Bragg, Kentucky has forfeited all claims to their further support, and that her exclusion from the Confederacy should be no bar to a treaty of peace.

He reviews the Kentucky campaign, contending that Bragg should have fought, and could have conquered Buell before the latter could have reached Louisville, and that the State was lost through mismanagement, and the promised uprising of the Kentuckians was defeated by Bragg's sudden retreat.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

RICHMOND, Nov. 29.—Parties from Fredericksburg this morning, say six Yankee gunboats opened on Port Royal this morning. [Port Royal is twenty-two miles below Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock.]

Passengers by the Central Railroad, to-night, state that Stuart's cavalry made a dash upon the enemy in Stafford, capturing between eighty and ninety of the enemy's cavalry. The prisoners reached Gordonsville this morning. No particulars received.

All quiet on the Rappahannock to-day.

THE MOBILE ADVERTISER ON GOV. HAWES' REPLY TO FORSYTH.

MOBILE, Nov. 30.—The Advertiser and Register editorially, commenting on Gov. Hawe's reply to Forsyth's defence of Gen. Bragg's Kentucky campaign says:

Suppose we retort upon his Excellency in kind, and pronounce ourselves indignant that he, as a Kentuckian, shall assail the conduct and character of Bragg as an officer, and try to pluck from him his hard-earned reward of untiring devotion, for the purpose of covering up, and excusing the short comings of the Kentucky chivalry, in refusing the arms to free themselves from malign tyrany, which Gen. Bragg marched three hundred miles to put into their hands. Is it not quite as likely that Kentuckians should strive to screen Kentucky, by damning Gen Bragg, as that we shall strive to screen Bragg by throwing blame on Kentucky?

We spoke not for Gen. Bragg officially or semi-officially; we spoke our own thoughts and we are prepared to defend the position.—We repeat our firm and unwavering conviction that in retreating from Kentucky, as he found Kentucky, Bragg did his duty as a soldier of the Confederate army, a loyal friend of the Confederate cause. We are just as sure that the country will yet do justice to Bragg as a soldier, as we are sure that all the clouds of darkness now hanging about the cause of independence is soon destined to victorious consummation.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

RICHMOND, Nov. 30.—Parties from Fredericksburg this evening report a fleet of Yankee gunboats and transports at Port Royal, on the Rappahannock. This indicates a demonstration to cross the river.

Eleven Yankee prisoners, probably a scouting or foraging party, were captured by our cavalry above Fredericksburg.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 30.—The official report states the number of vessels which have left Hilton Head at about twenty. Several passed this harbor this morning, sailing southward. Their destination is now supposed to be Mobile.

Five additional blockaders are reported off here to-day, and six off Stono Inlet.

A light draught steamer had made its appearance off St. Marks, Fla., and commenced shelling the shore. Owing to the shallowness of the water their shells fell short of the mark. It was supposed they intended to send a force ashore in small boats to destroy the salt works there.

THE PRESS AND ITS DUTIES.—The Jackson Mississippian indulged in some well timed remarks the other day upon the press and its duties. When the public press, it very appropriately says, falls or failures in its high mission—its solemn and responsive vocation—when it ceases to dare to speak the truth—the whole truth, in the spirit of truth, though the heavens be rent, let it reach or affect whom it may; it is painfully ominous of weakness, venality and coming evil. When will officers and agents of government, and editors of public sentiment learn to appreciate the cardinal truth—that the people—the citizens of a State are, in a high and important sense, *the State!* That there is more intellect, more patriotism, more honor and truth, more energy of action, more self-sacrificing devotion, out of Congress than in Congress. That our civil rights and political integrity depend, under the blessing of Almighty Providence upon the correctly informed native intelligence of individual men, acting by communities and States. That no truth affecting the common weal, ought to be withheld from the public—that no prejudice should be countenanced—that humiliating, unpalatable truths must be told—that nauseous drafts must be administered to a diseased body politic, or the patient will die—that no man in office and out of office, high or low, must be spared from censure, when our vital interests depend upon the country's knowing the truth—that incapacity and incompetency must be exposed—in short, that our people must have reason for secure and implicit confidence in what the press promulgates, and in the men who lead armies and control the civil administration. Failing this, all is doubt, distrust, suspicion, apprehension, indecision, weakness, failure, loss, ruin!

General Sam Houston.

[From the Galveston (Texas) News, Nov. 7.]

A letter from Brenham to the Telegraph informs us that General Houston passed through that place the other day on his way to Independence, with his family in order to get out of the way of the Yankee invaders. The people of Brenham were at the time holding a meeting in relation to our currency, and a committee was at once sent to General Houston, requesting him to give his views. "He complied, and as he arose to address the meeting in this country-side here to-day, I could swear—nay, I could not be mistaken—I could see, I say, a tear drop here and there, as he hobbled up and looked around the meeting. He besought the people to abide by the law; that it was sufficient for all purposes; that if any one refused to take Confederate money, to point at him with a finger of scorn, that would be punishment enough without resorting to the lumber weapons advocated by some of his friends around him. Said that in some instances a man gave gold and silver, a year or two ago; then a law stepped in and said he could not collect the debt—and merely, where the law prevented the collection, it was fair that the creditor should have the right of refusal. In the course of his remarks he said that Governor Lubbock had asked his advice about sending any more men away from the State. He advised him not; in fact we have sent ourself that General Hebert had no control over him, and that he should not allow the State to be 'knocked into a cocked hat,' but should look to its defence, while the savage Indian was at one side, the alien, in feeling, Mexican on the other; the enemy in possession of our coast; the negro in the interior to look to, and which was worse than all, some yet of the type of that drunken rascal, Jack Hamilton, to be looked after, who was appointed military governor by Lincoln, as if to add his utter contempt of the people of Texas. He closed by saying that this was probably the last occasion on which he would ever address a public assembly—one foot in the brink and the other in the grave. He entreated to temperance and moderation, and to use all their efforts to repel the insidious foe that was stealthily marching to rob, plunder, and destroy their homes, their property, &c., and concluded by a beautiful peroration in his own case; a sentiment carried from his home and home, without cause or reason, and clinging back to Washington county, the cradle where the liberty of Texas was rocked, and where he now expected to lay his bones."

Chivalry in War.

The rebels have enjoyed an immense advantage in having generals of dash and pluck, like Beauregard, Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and still more, in having a government which put them forward, while the generals who have been the chief favorites with our government, have been of the McClellan and Buell "masterly inactivity" order, who have always gone into battle, a schoolboy driven to school, only when driven to fight by the lash of an impatient, tax paying people. More particularly, however, has it been in the courage and activity of certain cavalry officers, like Stuart, Morgan and Ashby, that anything which might justly be called superiority has been displayed on the part of the rebels. These "raids," though not formidable in themselves, have in fact been of immense service to them. They have been extremely annoying to us, while they have done more to keep up the hearts of the enemy than really important victories. They are exactly of that class of exploits which everybody likes to talk about and exult over. They indicate a good deal of individual prowess, and have gone far to encourage the favorite southern notion of personal superiority.

In downright stubborn fighting, the Northern soldiers have never had superiors in the Southern troops, or any others; but in the dashing qualities of personal adventure, as exhibited in cavalry raids and successful spying and scouting expeditions, the Southerners have certainly taken the lead. * * *

We do not pretend to disguise the fact that for affairs of this description, if we must have war, we entertain great admiration, and rejoice in their occurrence not a little. In their immediate bloody consequences, ugly enough though they be, they are no worse than any other fighting to the death, while they awaken a spirit and a feeling which are calculated to yield nearly all the redeeming features, which the grim and hardened visage of war can be said to possess. Because they beget a disposition of recklessness to personal danger, they by no means make men cruel. Bravery and humanity usually go hand in hand. A spirit of chivalry in an army, while calculated to make men brave in battle, just as strongly inclines to make them respectful of the just claims of the intelligerent and weak, and generous to a fallen foe. Washington Irving, in his most interesting history of the wars between the Spaniards and Moors, in their long and fearful contest for the possession of Spain, tells us how the same warriors, who were most valiant in battle against each other, were accustomed to meet between the hours of deadly combat to exchange the courtesies of friends, and never did the prisoner or weak and defenseless suffer violence or wrong at their hands. On the other hand, the modern Chinese are at the same time notoriously cowardly and despicably cruel, sparing neither man, woman, nor child, after their conquests.—*N. Louis Democrat.*

New Advertisements.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber on Friday, 28th Nov., one sorrel HORSE. He is about 5 years old, five hands high, fine shape, and a fine gait. He is scarred in the hind legs, caused by jumping fence. The above reward will be paid for the thief and horse. A liberal reward will be paid for the horse.

D. A. WADGYMAR.

nov30-1w*

$150 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Benton, Polk County, Tenn., two negro boys, Jerry and Felix. Jerry is about 22 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs., a bright mulatto, nair kinky. Looks like a negro half of a brown color, and is near sighted, and will try to pass himself for a white man—wore off jeans clothes. Felix is a copper colored boy, about 21 years old, will weigh about 150 lbs., is six feet high, wore off jeans clothes—coat, blue mixed jeans.

Also, on the same night, a boy belonging to Mr. E. H. Dunn. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 20 years old, weighs about 160 lbs., is a copper-colored boy, wore off jeans pants and an overcoat. His name is Baker.

I will pay a reward of $50 each for the apprehension of the above named boys and the confinement in any jail so I can get them again, or for their delivery to me in Polk county.

The above named Negroes ran away on the night of November 1st, 1862, and it is supposed crossed the Tennessee river above Harrison, in Hamilton county, and are making their way towards Nashville.

J. L. McCLEARY.

nov 30-20t*

SALT SALT! SALT!

I HAVE just received 56 Sacks Virginia SALT for sale.

R. M. MYERS,
Chattanooga.

nov30-1m*

NEGROES WANTED!

GOOD WAGES will be paid for four or five Negro Men until Christmas.

Apply to J. H. WILLY,
Chattanooga.

nov30-3t*

Two Substitutes Wanted!

APPLY at this office. [nov30tf]

NOTICE.

TWENTY-FIVE CARPENTERS wanted immediately. If in the army I will have them detailed to work on public work at Chattanooga, Tenn. Apply to me at Kelly's Ferry, or to Capt. V. Q. Johnston, Maj or Jones' Q. M. Office.

WM. SMITH

nov23-1w

NEGRO FOUND.

TAKEN UP near Warrior, Tenn., a negro boy named Henry; says he belongs to Thomas Griffin, of Mississippi. Said boy says he got lost from his master between Chattanooga and Tuckasoya. The owner can have him by proving property and paying charges.

D. B. RAGSDALE.

nov30-1w

NEGROES WANTED.

I WILL pay a good price and furnish rations for twenty negro men to unload cars.

J. J. BEAUCHAMP,
Depot Com.

☞ Rebel Banner copy one week and send bill to this office.

NEGROES WANTED.

WE wish to hire 15 or 20 negro men to cut wood in Dade county, Geo. We will pay good wages. Persons having negroes to hire will address us at Trenton, Geo. Permanent employment.

M. R. McMAHAN & Co.

oct26-1m*

☞ Knoxville Register and Atlanta Confederacy copy and send bill to Knoxville.