THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1862. NUMBER 106.

Terms of Subscription.

DAILY REBEL per year	$10 00
" " Six Months	5 00
" " Three Months	3 00
" " One Month	1 00

☞ 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	$ 00	$16 00	$20 00	$30 00
2 "	10 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00
3 "	13 00	17 00	21 00	24 00	30 00	50 00
4 "	16 00	20 00	25 00	28 00	35 00	55 00
5 "	18 00	23 00	28 00	32 00	40 00	60 00
6 "	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	45 00	65 00
7 "	22 00	28 00	33 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	50 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 double price and a half.

LOST—FOUND, &c

$50 REWARD.

STOLEN From the stable of Samuel Jones, at Chattooga county, Ga., on the 3d inst., one gray horse five years old, near sixteen hands high, with a scar on each weather running parallel with the neck near six inches long, caused by the flank. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the horse, also the same amount for the thief.

SAMUEL JONES.

Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 4, 1862.

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 JOHN, who says he belongs to Wm. Jones, of Memphis, Tenn. Said boy a black 5 feet 3½ inches high, 20 years old.

J. H. SWAIM, Jailor.

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 appointed 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 loyal East Tennessee able 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.

Sep20tf

CIGARS!

A large quantity of moderate domestic Cigars, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

PETER MARSH,
nov19-1w* (under the Rebel Office.)

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. (nov21 1w) WM. 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 officers 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 a cost of FIVE CENTS PER MILE.

Soldiers traveling on furlough will be charged only HALF FARE, provided they produce 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 & MEN FEE,

PRODUCE DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MURFREESBORO, TENN.

Oct. 26th, 1862—tf

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 superintendence 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, as we might say, universal satisfaction to the Trustees, patrons and public. 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 daughters? None. Because here in Cleveland it is a city locality, we have no institute with an excellent faculty, backed, as it is, by a corps of Assistants, to instruct all who may favor it with their patronage. Let the spoiled pet their shoulder to the wheel and hand up such assistance as will be of incalculable benefit to us and Education to our town. We have the building and we have the Teachers—the balance devolves upon the people. We hopefully and nobly perform their duty.

The Trustees are thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon Mr. Bradshaw in the past, and are glad to know that under his administration the Institution has so far surpassed the expectations entertained in the outset, as the catalogue shows.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Primary Department	$12 00 per session.
Preparatory "	16 00 "
Freshman Class	20 00 "
Sophomore "	25 00 "
Junior "	30 00 "
Senior "	30 00 "
In Music, Piano, Guitar or Melodeon,	50 00 "
Thorough Bass Comp. &c.,	20 00 "
French and other Modern Languages,	10 00 " each

In the Ornamental Department, not provided with a teacher, at the ordinary prices.

The rule for payment is one-half in advance, the balance by the middle of the term.

Board can be had in good families, and at convenient boarding houses, at prices varying from $ to $ per week. The price of board, washing, lights, fuel, &c., not to exceed $2 50 per week.

W. PARKER,
Secret'y and Treas'r.

aug9-tf

Pipes, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco,

SEGARS & snuff, all of the most popular brands. Also many other articles too numerous to mention. For sale by

DIN BEALL,
oct30-1m (West side Market st., Chattanooga.)

AUCTION STORE.

I WILL SELL for anybody

ANYTHING THAT THEY WANT SOLD.

To the corresponding with the times.

Sept13 1m* LA. VAUGHN.

THE DAILY REBEL.

Is published every morning, Sundays excepted,

BY FRANCIS M. PAUL.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1862.

PERSONAL.

We are informed that General Joseph E. Johnston was accompanied by his estimable lady, on his journey from Virginia to Tennessee. The General leaves this morning for Murfreesboro', and immediately assumes command of the army.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday with our old friend J. C. Wheelshaw late of Nashville. He is at present a captain in the engineer department, and accompanies Major Nukner, of the engineer corps of the army, to this place, to arrange for the immediate construction of a Pontoon Bridge at Kelly's Ferry, about twelve miles below here, on the Tennessee.

Col. Sam. C. Reed, formerly of the N. O. Picayune, whose descriptive letters of the battle of Shiloh over the signature of "Sparta," will be remembered, and more recently the "Ora" of the Mobile Advertiser, arrived in this city yesterday, and paid us a visit. The Colonel looks nothing worse for his retreat from Kentucky, though it seems he did have a hard time "holding that horse" at Perryville.

Gen. Edwin Price and Frank Puthenwilder are prisoners at St. Louis, under indictment for high treason against Old Abe's despotism; notwithstanding that Gen. P. had the word of Curtis that he would be permitted to remain at home undisturbed, provided he would not take the field. So much for the word of a Yankee general.

☞ The war correspondent of the Middle Mississippi Advertiser, "Ora" in a late trip to Richmond from Knoxville, tells the following good anecdote on the venerable Father Ritchie, which he heard some ten years ago:—

It was a cold day in December that I took the cars from Richmond to Washington, and among the passengers were Father Ritchie, Col. Barbour, Mr. Seldon, the old U. S. Treasurer, and several other distinguished gentlemen. As the train was related which brought up the subject of the burning of the Richmond theatre in 1834, when Col. Barbour, who was a great sufferer, spoke of the great efforts which Mr. Ritchie, (who was in the theatre at the time) made to save himself by the back way. He said, gentlemen, the lobbies by the side of the stage, and was groping along through the smoke," said Col. Barbour, "when a heavy timber fell right him around the neck, and crushed me to the floor. Mr. Ritchie, finding it impossible to extricate himself from the lady's embrace, exclaimed, Good Lord, what will become of the Richmond *Enquirer* and Mrs. Ritchie!" The story produced the most hearty laughter, in which Father Ritchie good heartedly joined, protesting at the same time, it he did say so, that he put Mrs. Ritchie *first*.

☞ A gentleman who made a late trip from Richmond into Lincoln's dominion and back, furnishes the Richmond Examiner with a description of what he saw when there; he also gives an account of the tyrannical despotism which exists in Lincoln's dominion and concludes as follows:

In my judgment, little or nothing can be looked for from the Democratic party. It would be willing to suspend hostilities to negotiate a reconstruction of the Union, but consent to an eternal separation it will not now. The South may expect help from no other source but from God, and the success of her gallant sons. There is no doubt in the world that the Abolition government is making gigantic efforts to accomplish what she has hitherto failed to do. I saw nothing but the most untiring activity and energy in every department. If we can defeat them in one more great battle, we may begin to look for signs of peace. Then, I believe the Democratic party will be reorganized into a peace party, and the platform of Ben. Wood, whose speech of the 22d of May the New York Herald publishes in the day of election, will be accepted by democratic leaders—this is peace, mark my words.

Slavery in the Indian Territory.

We never could get any exact information on this subject, until the report of the census of 1860 appeared, recently, says a New York paper. We give the figures:

Tribes.	Slaves.	Owners.
Choctaws	2,297	785
Chickasaws	2,504	384
Creeks	1,651	267
Cherokees	1,257	118
Total	7,709	1,154

One of the Choctaw planters is the owner of 227 slaves, and one of the largest planters of that tribe average 64 each. Among the Cherokees the largest planter owns 57 slaves, and the largest average 35 each. Among the Creeks the planters hold 75 slaves each—and the largest average 43 each. Among the Chickasaws the largest planter owns 61 slaves, and the largest average 27½ each. The census gives detailed statistics, showing that there are 15,583 white people in the Territory, and 404 free colored persons. Of the whites, 7,336 are males and 67 females. They are scattered in nearly every district in the Territory, have established villages, and no doubt exert a powerful influence in all affairs. The free colored people are mostly those who accompany the white settlers. The Indian population of this Territory is 65,369.

On Saturday last there were 2,875 men in the various camps in Massachusetts awaiting marching orders.

For the Chattanooga Rebel.]

THE VOW.

Farewell, Sal stop, it must not be,
I cannot leave thee yet;
For tear drops gem thy bright blue eyes,
Whose glance bespeaks regret.
But list! I hear the foeman's tread,
In one vast human flood,
From Northern mountains swift they come,
To drench our soil with blood.

And I must meet them, take that kiss,
Perhaps it is the last,
I would that I were with them now
And this sad parting past.
My brother's blood is on their hands,
And what e'er may be my fate,
Before God, I swear I hate them,
With a deep, deadly hate.

I'll meet them and I'll greet them,
With my dagger long and keen,
And the tyrant's blood shall be the first,
To stain its silver sheen.
Then good bye love, I'll soon return,
And with this last caress,
I pray thy heart may e'er be full,
Of the purest happiness.

OCVIJ.E.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Dec. 2, 1862.

Confederate Dead at Harrodsburg.

[From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 27.]

We are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. William H. DeCamp, Medical Director at Harrodsburg, for the following list of Confederate soldiers, who have died in hospital and been buried there:

G W Anders, co B, 1st Mississippi.
A T Arde, co B 33d Alabama.
S G Allison, co G, 33d Tennessee.
Benard Brown.
W M Burke, co A 4th Georgia.
John Bentley, co C, 1st Florida.
Barksdale, corporal, co H, 41st Georgia.
W V Baugh, 2d Arkansas.
T W Bennett, co H, 43d Georgia.
Edward Daggert, co F, 1st Florida.
W C Blackwell, co H, 37th Tennessee.
Chas H Bailey, 1st Tennessee.
Thos Blake, co E, 41st Georgia.
Frank Carter, 4th Tennessee.
A A Chaunsell, 2d sergt co F, 5th Tenn.
John Cadle, co H, 37th Tennessee.
Wm H Cooper, 3d Tennessee.
J E Curry, co H, 48th Alabama.
R Cooper, co F, 4th Arkansas.
Henry H Carlen, captain, co D, 17th Tenn.
Martin Cates, co H, 10th Tennessee.
Charles H Duncil, Colonel 41st Georgia.
Stephen Dooley, co A, 15th Arkansas.
Alfred Dawberry, co C, 33d Alabama.
H F Dilbert, co E, 5th Confederate.
Geo Driver, co B, 1st Tennessee.
W C Elston, co B, 34th Georgia.
W J Edmonds, co E, 23d Tennessee.
Jas Foster, 1st Texas Rangers.
M C Freeman, co D, 41st Mississippi.
Perry Fultz, co D, 5th Tennessee.
J V Grimsley, 15th Tennessee.
L J Harper, co B, 15th Alabama.
N Harden, co E, 20th Arkansas.
Wm Herbert, 10th Tennessee.
J D Harrison, co A, 1st Tennessee.
Geo Hamer, co B 24th Tennessee.
J P Hubbard, co A 3d Florida.
H Hester, co B, 13th Tennessee.
J M Hutchinson, co C, 27th Mississippi.
J J Hulard, co A, 3d Florida.
W M Irby, captain, 22d Mississippi.
F W Johnson, co E, 18th Tennessee.
R M Kirk, co I, 8th Arkansas.
W J King, co I, 1st Florida.
W M Kirk, co A, 48th Georgia.
T B Kounce, co D, 5th Florida.
F D Kinney, co B, 37th Mississippi.
Edwin Leonard, co C, 1st Tennessee.
J B Lowe, co H, 3d Florida.
L C Last, co D, 10th South Carolina.
W C Moore, co A, 26th Tennessee.
Daniel Mitchell, co F, 35d Mississippi.
Alfred Meeks, co K, 41st Georgia.
D C McGinnis, co A, 24th Mississippi.
J H Mahney, co H, 32d Tennessee.
Chas McKillip, co H, 13th Louisiana.
S S Miller, co F, 2d Tennessee.
J T Miller, co D, 25th Tennessee.
Jas F Nevil, co A, 36th Mississippi.
Chas Ordemans, co C, 5th Confederate.
J M Peak, co I, 37th North Carolina.
E L Pearce, co I, 37th North Carolina.
A J Rich, co B, 27th Mississippi.
Wm F Rosert, co G, 11th Tennessee.
B F Robertson, co F, 37th Tennessee.
Stephen Russell, co E, 33d Alabama.
S E Sherrell, captain, co G, 37th Tenn.
D W Smithson, co L, 8th Tennessee.
E H Smith, corporal, co H, 8th Tennessee.
Green Simpson, co K, 33d Mississippi.
Abner Scott, co H, 5th Tennessee.
A V B Stevens, co D, 33d Mississippi.
Jerome Salley, co D, 16th Tennessee.
J J Stroud, co I, 5th Tennessee.
H H Statchely, co I, 33d Tennessee.
H M Snipes, co E, 34 Georgia.
J L Stuart, co B, 13th Arkansas.
F H Steele, 2d Lieut, co H, 3d Florida.
L C Tart, co D, 10th South Carolina.
James Williams, co D, 8 South Carolina.
W P Weller, troop Spartan, Mississippi.
Sergt John A Wright, 41st Georgia.
John Wesley, 1st Tennessee.
[illegible] Whitsley, co C, 37th Tennessee.
Wilson, co C, 41st Georgia.
James M Williams, co H, 37th Mississippi.
J A F Westonrod H, 3d Florida.
W M Worden, co C, 10th Tennessee.
R T Walker, co C, 10th Tennessee.
Alfred Week, co K, 41st Georgia.
J B Van Cleve, captain, co F, 10th Tennessee.
[illegible] Young, co F, 33d Mississippi.

The above list includes one Colonel, one lieutenant Colonel, four Captains, two Lieutenants, and eighty seven privates and non-commissioned officers. In addition to these, Dr. DeCamp informs us that there were twenty five others buried there the first three days after the battle of Perryville Hills, of whom no record was kept; and those of their sick associates who are still in Harrodsburg cannot give any information, as many of them were without papers of identification of rank.

Letter From New Orleans.

A copy of the Picayune, of the 22d ult., contains the following:

Butler has allowed the Bank of New Orleans to resume business.

During the week ending 15th inst., 12,872 families had received aid from the U. S. Relief Commission, of which 4,657 were Irish, 1,200 Americans, 3,232 Germans, 583 English, 64 Scotch, 723 French, 144 Spanish, 3,300 colored, &c.,—a statement which indicates a vast amount of pauperism and destitution in the Crescent city.

Only one vessel cleared on the 13th. She was a bark for Liverpool with tobacco, hides and 52 bales of cotton. There are no quotations of cotton in the prices current. Flour was $11@$12 for choice and extra; coffee, Rio 30c., Java 60c; whiskey 13; the finest sugar 9; molasses 43c. per gallon. Business was very dull, with ample stocks of breadstuffs and provisions.

☞ Gen Kirby Smith's army is at Manchester, Tenn.

Letter from Ex-Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania in Favor of Peace.

CLEARFIELD, PENN., Nov. 1, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 20th ultimo, I have to say that you have been rightly informed. I do not intend to be a candidate for United States Senator at the coming election, and have so expressed myself to friends on all proper occasions. I have a number of reasons, public and private, for this course, one of which is that the eastern and northern sections of the State, make special claim to the Senator, at this time, on the ground that we have one in the West recently elected and can not reasonably claim both for the long term.

The other question you ask, "what can be done to save the country?" is not so readily answered. The usual response is, God knows. Few of our best thinkers seem to have any clear views on the question; and it is not even certain that the Administration at Washington has a well defined policy to that end. I have some thoughts on the subject which I do not hesitate to give you. They may seem to you crude, and on some points even novel and startling; but they are the result of some reflection.

The sword is the only agency at work. But the sword can not do all. It is an agent of destruction. It can tear down but can not build up. It may chastise and silence the rebels in the field; but it can not make a Union of States; it can not restore confidence and fraternity among the people estranged and alienated to each other. If the war was against the leaders in the South only, as many at the beginning supposed, then the war might put them down and the masses could return to their allegiance. But the conflict is on us out to be with the whole mass of the people within the United States, old and young, male and female, numbering many millions. With such a power, sooner or later, we shall have to treat and negotiate. The sword alone will never restore this people to the Union.

You well know that when the present calamities menaced the nation, I was for peaceful means to avert the blow. Then our present suffering and sacrifices could have been avoided, and as I believe, unity of the States preserved for generations, without the sacrifice of principle, honor, or conscience on either side; passion, prejudice and fanaticism would only have been required to give way; and I still think, nay, I am sure that other means besides war are necessary to save our country—a whole country—from threes all those and impending ruin.

I know how easy it is to talk of war and carnage, despite the great truth that it be the most revolting crime against the prompt subjugation of the South by the North; now palpable it may be to every to float in the common current of excitement and passion, and, especially how unpleasant, if not unsafe, it is to stem this tide. But the time is coming, it is not now, when the man who would render his country a substantial service must do this. He must look at the whole work before us, and strike for the right, regardless of clamor or consequences to himself personally.

We have had war for eighteen months, the like of which the world has seldom witnessed before, to sustain which a national debt of startling magnitude, which must hang over posterity long into the future, has already been created, and more than a quarter of a million of invaluable lives sacrificed on the Union side alone, in addition to the many thousands that have been crippled or diseased for life; and yet but little, if any, substantial progress has been made in the good work of re-establishing the Union, or even of maintaining the Federal authority within the revolted States. Has not, then, the experiment of war, as a means of extricating the country from its present deplorable condition, been already tested—tested at least to such an extent as to prove its utter futility unaided by other means.

It was a happy thought of President Lincoln, expressed in his inaugural, that if we went to war we could not fight always; "and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old question as to terms of intercourse are again upon you." This prophetic and highly significant sentiment shows that even Mr. Lincoln, before the war began, anticipated the time, in case it did begin, when it would be necessary to put the sword at rest, at least for a season, in order to resume the identical old questions about intercourse and settlement. It does not seem to have occurred to him that the sword could do the whole work, but that, inevitably, we would have to come back to the original point to compromise and settle. If then, we cannot fight always, what amount of fighting is necessary to render it proper to prepare to cease or suspend in order to consider terms of reconciliation. There has already been much loss on both sides and no gain on either; and while the time to cease fighting may not yet be, the period has surely come when other means beside the sword should be employed in the effort to save the Government and country. Certainly the object of the war, and the extent to which it is to go, should be definitely known to the country. It be intended to subjugate the States in rebellion, and hold them, not as States in the Union, but as conquered provinces, then the sword must be kept in constant motion, and war and carnage be the order of the day. New levies and fresh supplies may be properly raised, for it will require a formidable army in each of the seceded States to execute and maintain this scheme.

If extermination be the object, then the sword should have unrestrained license to deal death and destruction among the rebels in all parts of their country, regardless of sex, or age, or condition. But neither of these purposes, if practicable, would re-establish the Union, although there might remain a Union, composed of certain States. But, when the Union is re-established, the South as well as the North must be in it, the family of States must exist as heretofore, else it will not be the Union about which we have talked so much, and for which so many brave men have offered up their lives. The physical triumph of the North over the South in the field, as the North in the end may triumph, is not the whole of the task. The States must be brought together; the feelings of the people of both sections must be so constrained and moderated that they can fraternize and live together, else the Union is gone forever. To subjugate the Southern States and so hold them could subserve no good end for either section, and in no way, that I can discover, advance the welfare of the North; for so long as the South was so held, their hate of the North would increase, and while the North so held the South it could do but little else; meanwhile its material interest must languish and die. But, in addition, such a work is utterly inconsistent with the genius of our institutions, and could scarcely fail to lead to their utter perversion and ultimate overthrow, adding to the calamities of disunion the sacrifice of free government. Conquest and empire, however magnificent, could not compensate for such a loss.

To exterminate the inhabitants of the South would be a deliberate consultation of the Union, rendering its reconstruction at once impracticable and hopeless, and involve a work of barbarity from which the Northern people would shrink in horror. The existence of the Southern States in some form, with their inhabitants, and on some terms of intercourse, is highly essential—nay, I will say indispensable—to the welfare of the North. I am, therefore, against extermination and against the policy of holding the Southern States as conquered provinces. This ground can be maintained so easily on purely selfish considerations for the North, which will occur to all, that I need not trouble you with their presentation on this occasion. I am for re-establishing the Union as it was, or making a Union as similar as practicable, the States to be equals and to be sovereign to the extent the States now are, each to have and enjoy such domestic institutions as it may choose; and were I in Congress I should contain that measure of war and that only that would clearly tend to the accomplishment of these ends, but no war of subjugation or extermination.

I know it will be said in reply to all this, Then let the Southern people lay down their arms and come back into the Union, and all will be right again. Would to God they would be induced so to do! There is no guarantee in reason that I would not be willing to grant them. But do we see any indications of such a return to reason and duty? I can see to-day, and I expect to see none, so long as the sword is unaccompanied by agents of settlement and peace. When our army went to Mexico, it was accompanied by a peace commission, in order to embrace the earliest opportunity for settlement. In God's name I would ask, should we do less when engaged in a war among ourselves? It is idle, and worse than idle, to delude ourselves about the nature of the conflict in which we are engaged. We cannot make a Union by force alone, though we may triumph over the South in the field, and we may as well look the consequences in the face as not. The first question is, do we intend, do we desire to have all the Southern States back in the Union on the terms of the Constitution? If we do, then it is seen that they are to be the equals of the Northern States in rights, sovereignty, and dignity. Does any one believe that such a relation can be established and maintained by the sword alone? Should a certain number of the States subjugate and humiliate the others, then they could not live together as equals and friends, for the subjugated are always the enemies of the subjugators. When all the States, therefore, resume their former relations, or new relations of union and intercourse, it must be the act of all, if the settlement is to be complete and permanent.

I have heard a great deal about patching up a dishonorable peace—about the humiliation and disgrace to the North involved in any and every proposition for settlement—and there is nothing that is said about the affairs of the country for which I have less respect. It is even said by some that he is a disloyal citizen who seeks to re-establish the Union by other means than the sword. How absurd! The sword has been at work; its agency has been tested, vigorously and terribly tested—and how stand the States now that should be in harmony? The sad response is, where they were when the war began, arrayed in grim and relentless hostility. Then why spurn other agencies to aid in the good work? In the words of Mr. Lincoln, we cannot fight always, and we should not fight longer unless we can do so as a means of ultimate Union and permanent peace.

What then can be done? and I regret that all that should be done can not be accomplished promptly. The States now in the Union should be in convention, or have delegates ready to go into convention, in order to readjust the present constitutional relations as may be found necessary to bring together and retain all the States. The State Legislatures could petition Congress for such a convention as provided by the Constitution, and Congress could make the necessary provisions for it before the close of the coming session. Such State Legislatures as do not meet in the regular order could specially convene; and when the necessary number of States petition, it is obligatory on Congress to comply.

The body thus constituted would be compelled to adjust and settle all complications which now beset us. In the midst of war, then, we should be prepared to make peace; whereas, when the time comes for settlement, in the absence of such a body, it might be found that we have no competent authority in existence to do the things that may be necessary. Neither Congress nor the Executive, nor the two together, have rightful authority to change the old or make new relations among the States. Congress may submit amendments to the Constitution for the ratification of the States, and I believe the present calamities of the nation could have been averted in that way in the winter of 1861; but now the disorders of the country are probably too complicated to be reached in that form.

Meanwhile, the President and Congress should prepare the way for settlement. Indeed, by consulting the people through the ballot-box, they might make a settlement, to be ratified by the States thereafter. Let the President propose an armistice, for the purpose of considering some programme of reunion and settlement, in which the feelings and rights of the masses in the South shall be duly appreciated and provided for. Invite them to come back on the conditions of the constitution, with explicit definitions on controverted points, or on new conditions, with the fullest assurance of justice and equality when they do so come. Let him do this, and challenge the rebel authorities to submit such propositions as may be agreed upon to an unrestrained vote of the Southern States, as he will, at the same time, submit such propositions to a vote of those of the Northern States, with the understanding that if a majority of slave States and a majority of free States accept the proposition, its conditions should be binding until ratified or superseded by the States. Suppose the Confederate authorities reject this, or any similar proposition, no harm could ensue to the Northern cause. Such action would only leave them in a worse light before the world, and the Government at Washington in the better. The preliminaries for such a movement could be readily arranged by commissioners selected for that purpose.

It may be said that we are constantly inviting the Southern people to lay down their arms, and come back into the Union, and this would seem to be conclusive, but it must not be forgotten that they rebelled because, as they say, the party now in power at Washington would not permit them to enjoy, in peace, the real conditions and covenants of that Union, and that there is no evidence that they would fare better now. Besides, he has stood heroic nature to a poor purpose, who can not discover that unconditional surrender involves a degree of humiliation to which they will never come so long as they have any means of resistance. In the effort to gain back even the masses, their passions and pride, and self-respect, may be wisely considered. We must give them some new ground, some pretext, if not complete and substantial guarantees, before we can expect them to entertain the idea of forsaking their present leaders, and embracing the old government.

I am fully aware of the indignation, and even contempt with which these suggestions will be pressed by some in both sections, but I ask, not are we not engaged in an effort to reestablish and maintain the Union, as I are not the seceded States to compose part of that Union? Then why not endeavor to rescue them from destruction, and cultivate good relations with them?

When the family of States exists as heretofore, they must be kind our brothers and we equals in every particular. What pleasure, then can we have in fearfully rushing on humanity? If there be any friends of the old flag and the old Government within the seceded States, they should cultivate the same spirit toward the North. The absence of a substantial Union is intensity among the people, and it can never be formed but by the sword. Again, in the words of Mr. Lincoln, "I have been in no less a degree of a anxiety on either," and the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon us; and we should seek to adjust them, as by re-establishing the Union, as it was, or making a Union as similar as practicable.

But, it may be asked, is not a war for the Union? Yes, we are fighting in authority to call nothing else? They certainly profess to be fighting for the Union, and if successful, with sole reference to that end, there is the most strong ground for the belief that it will be perpetuated upon the world. We should, however, bear in mind that many of its partisans will not be satisfied with that issue. It might be very important, therefore, to the salvation of the country, when the time for reconstruction comes, if ever it should come, to have the world look on this point fairly in advance. I should like exceedingly to see a popular vote taken in the North, especially in New England, between the proposition to restore all the States back into the Union on terms of the constitution, which makes the States equal and allow sovereignty, each with the right to have such domestic institutions as it may choose; and a proposition to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

It might be interesting as well as instructive to unveil the hypocrisy of a certain school of politicians who have clamored so loudly about the war for the Union. It is painfully apparent that notwithstanding this clamor, they do not intend that the Union shall exist hereafter on the terms of the constitution, if it is to embrace all the States. The ratio of slave representation; and the condition of fugitive slaves, are features of the Constitution which they condemn and abhor. Between the maintenance of these and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, many of them, in my judgment, prefer the latter. Their aversion to these clauses of the Constitution was a primary cause of the alienation and hostility of the South, and I fear they would not yield that a section now to render for Union what it once was. Let Mr. Lincoln try this question if he would solve the problem of the nation's bridge.

Do not understand me that I would yield the sword or any other means indispensable to render the Union what it was. What I mean is, that if the Union, and that only, is the object, the sword will never find the belligerents in a better condition to consummate that work than now, and that other agencies should be promptly employed. I yield to no man in devotion and loyalty to the Union as it was, and to the principles of government transmitted to us by our fathers. The maintenance and perpetuation of these shall be the objects nearest my heart, whether I be in private or public life. With much esteem, I remain,

Yours truly, WM. BIGLER.

T. S. D. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.

☞ A report was current in Birmingham, England, on the 6th inst., that the owners of the steamer leaving Liverpool for New York had just declined the risk of continuing to carry packages of small arms to the Northern States. The rumor could not be traced to any authentic source; "but there seems no reason to doubt," says the Birmingham Post, "that a check has been given to the shipment of these articles."

☞ The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, which was suspended some five or six weeks during the prevalence of the yellow fever in that city, has again made its appearance. It estimates the numbers of deaths during the epidemic season, about two months, at six hundred and eighty.

☞ A private letter from Springfield, Mo., says that Gen. Schofield is moving back to that point. The scarcity of forage in Arkansas is said to be the cause.

☞ The steamers Seneca, Mantanzas and Mississippi, with Massachusetts troops, sailed from Boston on the 10th, for Beaufort, N. C.