THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

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

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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
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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CONFEDERATE INK.

WE CAN AND WILL BE INDEPENDENT.

Manufactured by F. J. PURSE.

No. 6 Whitaker street, Savannah, Georgia.

WARRANTED equal to any Imported Inks; also

CONFEDERATE MUCILAGE.

BLACK OR CARMINE INK

various sized bottles, and at moderate prices

dec9 1m

LEIPER & MENIFEE,

PRODUCE DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

McMINNVILLE—TENN.

Oct. 28th, 1862—1y

$200 REWARD.

RUNAWAY, or was decoyed off by some person on the 31st October last my negro woman Nancy; about 20 years old, copper colored, square build, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high or more, weighs 140 or 50 pounds, round smooth face, shows a good deal of the whites of her eyes, has a dark flesh mark on her right wrist about as large as a 25 cent piece. I have good reason to believe she has a forged pass, perhaps a free pass. Any person apprehending said negro, whether with a pass or without, or in charge or under the protection of any person, male or female, or alone, and deliver her to me in Columbus, Georgia, or confine her in some Jail so that I can get her, will receive the above reward. Nancy was raised in East Tennessee, and has lived in Greenville, Knoxville, Cleveland, Chattanooga and Dalton. Her mother (Delila Rostead, a free woman,) and her brother now live in Cleveland, East Tennessee, and she may make her way there. In addition to the above reward, I will pay fifty dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring her, black or white. Any information concerning her in the last four weeks will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked.

Address W. Y. HARDEN

Dec. 12-3w Columbus, Ga.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM my house on Tuesday last, a Sorrel Pony four years old, white trim from the hurt of the saddle, on each side of the back, a crease under the throat, near his breast—a small white spot on the end of the nose. A liberal reward will be paid for the Poney, and $25 00 for the thief, if stolen.

JAMES E. MEACHUM.

Chattanooga, Dec. 12-2w*

To the Farmers of East Tennessee.

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

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

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

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

J. P. CUMMINGS,

Sep30tf Major and C. S., C. S. A.

FARM FOR RENT.

I HAVE a farm to rent, containing ninety-five acres of cleared land, a dwelling house with four rooms, kitchen, negro cabin, gin house and screw, with other outbuildings. The place lies in Bartow county, Georgia, on the Etowah river, six miles from Kingston. Any person wanting to rent such a place would do well to call upon J. M. Todd, Chattanooga, Tenn., or J. Yarborough, near the place.

dec10—w J. M. TODD.

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 during the last ten months, during which time he has sustained, ample, and the mighty, 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 at proper prices—but two prices, and the tuition in this School is the same that it was when everything was at low figures. What excuse can there be longer a man who neglects to educate his daughters? None. It is our lot to live in Cleveland a healthy locality, we have at its head 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 posterity. We have the building and we have the teachers—the balance devolves upon the people. We hope they will nobly perform their part.

The Trustees are ready at all 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 popularity it sustained in the better days of the Republic."

TERMS OF TUITION.

Primary Department	$12 00	per Session.
Preparatory "	16 00	"
Freshman Class	20 00	"
Sophomore "	24 00	"
Junior "	30 00	"
Senior "	36 00	"
Use of Music, Piano or Guitar or Melodeon	30 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 a commodious boarding house kept purposely for young ladies. The price of board, including lights and fuel, is not to exceed $2 50 per week.

G. W. PARKS,

aug31tf Secretary and Treasurer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, MURFREESBORO, Nov. 20th, 1862.

General Order, No. 4.

Gratified beyond expression at the confident tone and fine discipline which pervades his troops, and full of admiration of their fortitude and patient submission to privations, united with their gallantry and heroism in the recent arduous and brilliant campaign, by which so much valuable territory has been redeemed and so many true and loyal people liberated, the General Commanding is pained to publish a full pardon to all soldiers absent without authority who shall within a reasonable time return to their commands and report for duty.

They are urged at once to avail themselves of this privilege before the inauguration of the new system of Military Courts established by law, as a vigorous and prompt administration of justice will be meted out to all delinquents. Thereafter, no excuse will be allowed those who abandon their colors and leave their comrades to perform their duties and defend their homes.

Commissioned officers guilty of such offences are expected from the exigencies of this campaign, and will not be entertained. They are held to be unworthy to command gallant men, and to merit exemplary punishment. Furthermore, [illegible] such [illegible] are no longer to receive the benefit of the laws of their country, and that most expressed full justice to persons only while the money they have failed to show either to their comrades or their cause.

By command of Gen. Bragg.

GEO. W. BRENT, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2, TULLAHOMA, Nov 17, 1862.

General Orders, No. 48.

The General Commanding announces with pain the absence of large numbers of officers and soldiers absent from this army without leave or authority, which evil is injurious to the service, and especially to those who bearing the uniform of the Confederate States are now living in ease and security, instead of sharing the comrades in perils and duties of those who are in arms, must be arrested. Such gross dereliction of duty, whilst in the presence of an active and powerful enemy, calls not only for rebuke from the Commanding General, but also for efficient measures on the part of the officers of the south to secure the interest of such delinquents to their companies.

The Commanding General orders that all officers who shall be found to be absent without leave shall be brought before the "Military Court" authorized by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to relieve the army of disqualified, incapacitated and incompetent officers," to show that their absence was by reason of the duties of the Army where alone they wish to be, and where dangers and toils they are unwilling to encounter.

II. All soldiers who continue absent will be treated as deserters and punished as such.

By command of Gen. Bragg.

GEORGE WM. BRENT, Chief of Staff and A. A. G.

nov15 2tw2w

INFORMATION WANTED.

STEPHEN, a boy 16 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark blood shot eyes, and belonging to my father; was last seen during the retreat of the army from Kentucky. He is supposed to be with some part of the army. Any information of him will be thankfully received.

A. O. STANLEY,

dec9 1w Lucesser, Ga.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2, MURFREESBORO, TENN., December 1, 1862.

General Orders, No. 12.

1. The names of all officers absent without leave or any character, will be promptly reported through these Headquarters to the Paymasters of the army, upon their return may be suspended until satisfactorily explained.

2. The attention of officers especially of the Quartermaster's Department, is called to Par. 1, G. O. No. 1, dated A. and I. G. O., Richmond, Va., Nov. 1, 1862, as follows: "The payment of commissioned officers by any other Q. M. than the Q. M. of the regiment to which they belong, is hereby prohibited, unless they exhibit to the Quartermaster to whom application for payment is made, orders from their commanding officers, or from the department, showing them to be absent on detached duty, or leaves of absence from the Commanding General under which they are serving."

Quartermasters who may pay absentees in violation of this order will be reported for stoppage of their pay, besides being liable to trial by Court Martial.

By command of Gen. Bragg.

G. O. GARNER, Assistant Adjutant General.

dec8-2w

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE undersigned being about to remove to Knoxville, offers for sale great quantities of Dry Goods and other articles on hand at Marietta. Also a large lot of school books, a large lot of furniture, such as bedsteads, tables, stands, and bedding of little value, and including a second hand Piano, handsome Mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, also a fine heavy wagon, top Buggy, Cows, Hogs, Wagon, Stock of Bees, etc.

To large families would find this a most desirable retreat, furnishing to those in need of it, an ample provision, if the house be used as a hotel.

dec18-2w. H. W. VON ALDEHOFF.

WHO WANTS A SUBSTITUTE?

ANY one desiring a substitute, who is willing to pay liberally can find one who will never be subject to the conscript act, by applying to J. M. Mabry, Quartermasters Supply Dept, Atlanta, Ga.

dec15-1m

AN AUCTION sale of land in Bledsoe, by the 22d inst., at the late residence of Mrs. Mayes, and two Alabama lots in each ward in the city, the property of Mrs. Mayes.

1st Ward. At Kelly's Store, by Thomas J. Lee, Moses Weeks, and John H. Alexander.

2d Ward. At F. A. Cook's Store, by John F. Boyd, J. N. Brewer, and Frank Fisher.

3d Ward. At Dr. Steele's Office by S. J. Lowry, H. A. Spencer, and J. R. Allison.

4th Ward. At Dr. Steele's Office, by Charles Plant, E. Powell, and [illegible] Hardwick.

MILO WHITE, Sup'r.

John F. Lyon, Auctioneer.

dec18-13t

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

No. 102 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.

The undersigned have associated themselves together under the style and firm of Davis P. Scott & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS. They have rented that large and elegant building, No. 102 Main street, Lynchburg, Va., lately occupied by Jno. T. Davis & Co., and on the 1st day of December next, will be ready to receive Merchandise of all kinds for private and auction sales. They will give their attention to the manufactured and Smoking Tobacco, Segars, Molasses, Sugars, and other Groceries, Bale Cotton and Cotton Batting of all grades, French Goods, Boots, Shoes and Leather and all other goods now in offered for sale.

Their first Auction will take place at an early day in December, of which due notice, with catalogue, will be published.

They respectfully refer to the merchants and business men of Richmond, Petersburg, Danville and other cities of the South, whose aid and co-operation will be duly appreciated.

JAS. P. SCOTT,

Late firm of John T. Davis & Co.

HENRY C. BOCOCK,

WM. H. PARRISH,

Members of the firm of Bocock & Parrish.

The business of Bocock & Parrish, No. 9 Bridge street, will continue at the old stand as usual.

dec17-3m BOCOCK & PARRISH.

THE DAILY REBEL.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, MONDAY EXCEPTED

BY FRANCIS M. PAUL.

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1862.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

At an early hour yesterday morning, before the usual rumors had had time to shape themselves at the street corners, public curiosity was gratified by the following dispatch from General Lee:

"HEADQUARTERS, NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, December 16.

As far as can be ascertained this morning, the enemy has disappeared in our immediate front, and has recrossed the Rappahannock.

I presume he is meditating a passage at some other point.

R. E. LEE."

The despatch was received with some surprise and confused emotion in the public mind, as it was so much in indefinitely and naturally gave rise to some anxious speculations as to future movements of the enemy. But so far as appearances went it was a subject of congratulation, the conclusions were certain that the enemy had been seriously discomfited, that we had obtained at least the moral fruits of a great victory, and given another chill to the so often renewed hopes of the enemy of an expeditious march to Richmond.

We hear that Monday night's violent storm prevailed at Fredericksburg; and it is not improbable that fear for the safety of their frail bridges of pontoons may have hurried the exit of the enemy.

It is understood that the enemy left the bulk of their supplies on the North side of river, crossing in light marching trim with a few days provisions. Under these circumstances the enemy would naturally be anxious for his communications across the river. The pontoon bridge is not calculated to resist the stress of storms and besides, the Rappahannock is known to be a very uncertain stream, its waters off in a single night, sometimes in these accounts may have been the immediate occasion of the enemy's retirement across the river. But this is but one of many speculations which will be rife yesterday, in the absence of ascertained facts.

It is reported that our army yesterday was on the edge of Fredericksburg, but had not entered the town, which they could not do without taking the fire of the enemy's artillery on the opposite heights.

At the time when the train which arrived here last night left the station, it was rumored that the enemy was marching down the Rappahannock, and that Jackson was moving on the opposite side. But this is only rumor, and no confirmation of it has reached the time of this writing.

GENERAL LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CROSSING OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK AND THE BATTLE.

The following report of the operations of the army was received yesterday at the War Department—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, December 14th, 1862.

To Hon. Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

SIR—On the night of the 10th instant, the enemy commenced to throw three bridges over the Rappahannock—two at Fredericksburg, and the third about a mile and a quarter below, near the mouth of Deep Run.

The plan on which Fredericksburg stands is so completely commanded by the hills of Stafford, in possession of the enemy, that no effectual opposition could be offered to the construction of the bridges or the passage of the river, without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of his numerous batteries. Positions were, therefore, selected to oppose his advance after crossing. The narrowness of the Rappahannock, its winding course, and deep bed, afforded opportunity for the construction of bridges at points beyond the reach of our artillery, and the banks had to be watched by skirmishers. The latter sheltering themselves behind the houses, drove back the working parties of the enemy at the bridges opposite the city; but at the lowest point of contact, where no shelter could be had, our sharpshooters were successfully driven off, and the completion of the bridge was effected about noon on the 11th.

In the afternoon of that day the enemy's batteries opened upon the city, and by dark had so demolished the houses on the river bank as to deprive our skirmishers of shelter—and, under cover of his guns, he effected a lodgment in the town.

The troops which had so gallantly held their position in the city, under the severe cannonade during the day, retiring the advance of the enemy at every step, were withdrawn during the night, as were also those who, with equal tenacity, had maintained their post at the lower bridge. Under cover of darkness and of a dense fog, on the 12th, a large force passed the river and took position on the right bank, protected by their heavy guns on the left.

In the morning of the 13th his arrangements for attack being completed, about 9 o'clock—the movement veiled by a fog—he advanced boldly in large force against our right wing. General Jackson's corps occupied the right of our line, which rested on the railroad; General Longstreet's the left, extended along the heights to the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburg. General Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry, was posted in the extensive plain on our extreme right.

As soon as the advance of the enemy was discovered through the fog, General Stuart, with his accustomed promptness, moved up a section of his horse artillery, which opened with effect upon his flank, and drew upon the gallant Pelham a heavy fire, which he sustained unflinchingly for about two hours. In the meantime the enemy was fiercely encountered by General A. P. Hill's division, forming General Jackson's right, and after an obstinate combat repulsed. During this attack, which was protracted and hotly contested, two of General Hill's brigades were driven back upon our second line.

General Early, with part of his division being ordered to his support, drove the enemy back from the point of woods he had seized, and pursued him into the plain, until arrested by his artillery. The right of the enemy's column extending beyond Hill's front, encountered the right of General Hood of Longstreet's corps. The enemy took possession of a small copse in front of Hood, but were quickly dispossessed and repulsed with loss.

During the attack on our right the enemy was crossing troops over his bridges at Fredericksburg and massing them in front of Longstreet's line. Soon after his repulse on our right he commenced a series of attacks on our left, with a view of obtaining possession of the heights immediately overlooking the town. These repeated attacks were repulsed in gallant style by the Washington Artillery, under Colonel Walton, and a portion of McLaw's division, which occupied these heights.

The last assault was made after dark, when Colonel Alexander's Battalion had relieved the Washington Artillery, (whose ammunition had been exhausted,) and ended the contest for the day. The enemy was supported in his attacks by the fire of strong batteries of artillery on the river, as well as by his numerous heavy batteries on the Stafford heights.

Our loss during the operations, since the movements of the enemy began, amounts to about eighteen hundred killed and wounded. Among the former I regret to report the death of the patriotic soldier and statesman, brigadier General Thomas R. R. Cobb, who fell upon our left; and among the latter that brave soldier and accomplished gentleman, Brigadier General Maxey Gregg, who was very seriously and it is feared mortally wounded during the attack on our right.

The enemy to-day has been apparently engaged in caring for his wounded and burying his dead. His troops are visible in their first position in line of battle, but, with the exception of some desultory cannonading and firing between skirmishers, he has not attempted to renew the attack. About five hundred and fifty prisoners were taken during the engagement, but the full extent of his loss is unknown.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

CHARLES MARSHALL, Major and A. D. C.

INCIDENTS OF SATURDAY'S BATTLE.

We hear from our wounded relations and graphic incidents of Saturday's great battle. At several points on our line the enemy repeated charges which in every instance were repulsed. At one point, just outside of the town of Fredericksburg, our troops were sheltered behind a stone wall. It is said that three different attempts were made by the enemy to take the position, without success. The third time, as the column of assault was broken, our troops leaped from their cover and pursued the enemy, our men loading and firing as they ran, after a fashion of their own, until they had put the enemy out of their batteries.

The casualties attributed to the Federals were, that the enemy's casualties so the said, and to have fought with our little display of zeal or courage. Several hundred prisoners were captured in one lot who expressed their surprise by the expression that all their officers had run away.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF GENERAL GREGG.

At 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the body of the lamented General Gregg was removed from the Provost Marshal's office, corner of Broad and North streets, where they had lain through Monday night, and coffined and encased, conveyed to the Petersburg depot and placed on board the train, en route for the late home of the deceased, in Columbia, South Carolina.

The City Battalion attended, as an escort to the corpse, with their fine band, and the swell of the funeral dirge, as the cortege moved towards the depot, called thousands of spectators to the sidewalks to testify their respect for the gallant dead.

It would have been but a simple act of justice to the gallant State and her dead son, that the Capitol rotunda should have received his bloody corpse on the occasion of its reception here as it has the other mortal dead of this war.

In these times it would not be inappropriate to set apart the Capitol as the chamber in which the illustrious dead who fall in glory shall lie in state. The fact would increase the respect of the people for the rule, and would grow into veneration in after generations.

From Havana.

Northern papers of the 8th instant has the following:

There was a grand ball at the Palace in Havana, on the 29th ult., on the occasion of the baptism of the son of the Captain General. The attendance was very large, and there was a fine spread of gold lace and brass buttons. Commercial vessels in port—Spanish, American and French.

Acting Admiral Wilkes, of the Yankee navy, was among the guests, but as he retired before two o'clock, it is presumed that he did not enjoy himself.

Mr Shufeldt, the American Consul, was also present.

A grand dinner was given on board the *Bienville* on the 11th inst. The number of invited guests was very large, and cordiality, wit and pleasure reigned supreme.

The following toasts were drank with the greatest enthusiasm:

"To the Union."

"To peace and the prosperity of the United States."

Several small vessels had arrived out at Havana with cotton. Four of these vessels belonged to the Confederates, and two were from St. Marks and two from Mobile. All the vessels were schooners.

It is stated that the steamers Caroline and Edward Hawkins, which left Havana with cargoes of clothing, medicines, arms and ammunition for the rebels had been captured.

AN ENROLLING OFFICER ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED.—We find the following brief announcement in the Chronicle and Sentinel:

We learn that the enrolling officer of Elbert county has been arrested and imprisoned, by order of Judge Thomas, for enscribing and sending to the camp of instruction the man who was released by decision of Judge Thomas on writ of *habeas corpus* some time since. It will be recollected that we published the decision in the case.

TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

GOLDSBORO, Dec. 19.—The abolitionists are encamped about two miles below White Hall. It is reported that they are short of food and ammunition. The slaughter among the Yankees at White Hall, Tuesday, was heavy—a hundred of their dead was left unburied on the field, and a pit a hundred yards long was filled with their dead.

Special Telegraph to the Nashville Union.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Gen Sigel's advance has attacked the rebels. A fight ensued, the results which is unknown.

The main body of Burnside's forces are over the river. A double lines of earthworks behind Fredericksburg confronts the Union army. It is supposed the main body of the rebels have retired.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Dec. 13.—The battle commenced at eleven o'clock this morning and is now progressing. Reynold's corps, [illegible] advanced and engaged the enemy at a quarter to nine. Franklin's corps [illegible] opened with artillery by which we responded with heavy guns. The firing on both sides is at random in consequence of the dense fog. Hot fighting in entirely not yet been engaged.

A truce has been sent to meet the rebel [illegible] to-night and rest.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—Gold thirty-two and a quarter.

MORGAN RIVER, (six miles north of Dumfries, Va.) Dec. 13.—Ten or fifteen hundred of Stuart's cavalry dashed into Dumfries this morning and captured ten soldiers and twenty-five pickets. They also destroyed several Government and rebel wagons. They then hastily retired. Gen. Sumner still quietly occupied Dumfries.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Despatches advising report cannon commotion in Richmond from various directions.

☞ We also the following monetary and commercial items from the Nashville Dispatch of the 12th.

Tennessee bonds sold in New York yesterday that 54½.

Gold was quoted at 33 per cent, greenbacks in Louisville on the 11th, and from 31 in Cincinnati.

The New York cotton market was quiet but firm on the 11th, with sale of 450 bales of Orleans, for middling, [illegible].

Cotton declined 1-16 [illegible] in New York on the 11th, and was dull at the decline. In Cincinnati it was quoted at 31 to 32, and in Louisville at 32 to 34. Sugar was quoted in the former city at 10 to 12, and in the latter at 11 to 12.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Through the Nassau papers we have some interesting advices from Mexico.

No engagement has taken place between the French and Mexican troops.

The Mexicans were occupied in the defence of Puebla and the road from there to the capital. The road will be disputed inch by inch.

There was more unity and enthusiasm displayed by the Mexicans than ever before. Even ladies were working in the defence of Puebla.

Ruiron and Marroquin have disbanded their guerrillas, and given in their allegiance to the Juarez Government.

General Soyez had routed the guerrillas under Galvan Bulcher, and captured all their arms and ammunition, killing many, and taking a considerable number of prisoners. Among the latter were several officers, who were shot, as ordained by the late law.

The Mexican papers are full of a diplomatic dispute between the French Minister and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs in regard to the tax of one per cent. In the correspondence, Prussia comes out warm.

Military rule has been declared in the States of Puebla, Hero-la, and Vera Cruz.

Sickness continued to exist in the French fleet to a fearful extent. Several deaths had occurred on board the frigate Gloire. Numerous from yellow fever, and among them three officers. Nevertheless, however, had set in, and decrease in the number of deaths was expected.

A furious gale had caused great damage to the shipping at Vera Cruz and Sacrificios. A large number of vessels had foundered, including the American barque Sherman, the American brigs Justice, S. Louis, and the American schooner Mary Elmer; also several French, Spanish, English, Mexican and Hanoverian vessels. Many lives were lost. All on board an English brig had perished, and of twelve persons on board the French barque Somit, only one was saved.

Gen Lorencez was to start soon for France.

Almonte will be obliged to leave the country, as he will no longer be recognized and protected by the French army.

DESTINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.—A correspondent writes us from Montgomery that President Davis is on his way to Jackson, Mississippi, and it is said that he will assume command of the army in that Department at least for a while. The greatest confusion prevails in that department on account of want of confidence in Gen. Pemberton.

We hope this is true. The Army of the West—one of the best in the world—has suffered terribly, and become almost demoralized from bad generalship. Disaster after disaster has marked their history thus far, and they see nothing brighter for them in the future, so long as they are commanded as they are. Give them good leaders—men in whom they have confidence—and they will soon rid Mississippi and Tennessee of the last invader. The presence of Gen. Davis will do a vast amount of good in raising their drooping spirits and developing the true causes of their troubles.—*Sav. Repub., Dec. 17.*

BELGIUM.—The Belgian Parliament has voted that half a million of the appropriation for the public works, be applied to the relief of its distressed cotton operatives.

Another Letter from Lt-General Scott.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

An official report of mine made to President Lincoln, March 30, 1861, on our Southern forts, was published on the 21st of October last. To this ex-President Buchanan replied at great length in the same month. A short rejoinder from me followed early in November, and here is another paper from Mr. Buchanan, dated the 17th of the same month, and on the same subject. A brief notice of this paper shall terminate my part in this controversy.

Mr. Buchanan has intimated that I have been actuated by a feeling of personal ill-will toward him. This is unjust. I had no private resentment to gratify. On the contrary, I have well remembered the many official courtesies received from him, as well as from Mr. Floyd, both as Governor of Virginia and Secretary of War, but to vindicate justice and the truth of history is a paramount obligation.

I had said that, with a view to the meditated rebellion, Secretary Floyd had ordered 115,000 extra stands of muskets and rifles from Northern depositories to Southern arsenals. To this Mr. B. now replies in substance—1. That the transfers were made under an order dated nearly a year before Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency. True, but if Mr. B. has perused, he will find that my proof had of late been [illegible] 2. The only grounds for the number of arms transferred, must be the Indian tribes. 3. He says that the muskets (116,000) were not demanded, and that [illegible] 4. Now, [illegible] official statement, made in my report, [illegible] Washington) [illegible] 116,000 [illegible] 115,000 were [illegible] 5.