THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9313. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1862.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE TENNESSEE REBEL STAND POINT.

THE RAILROAD CENTRE OF THE SOUTHWEST

How Chattanooga is Connected with All the Important Places in the South.

Its Value to the Rebels if Retained in Their Possession.

ITS STRENG H,

SKETCH OF THE VILLAGE,

&c., &c., &c.

Chattanooga is one of the most important railroad points in Tennessee, and is situated near the borders of the adjoining States of Georgia and Alabama. It was regarded as a place of rising importance until the rebellion broke out, but it, like others, has suffered from the secession madness. There are near this place two large and capacious depots, a good hotel, an excellently arranged Adams Express office, all handy to the trains as they arrive and depart. Passengers coming from Nashville (north), Memphis (west), Knoxville and all other points (east), Charleston or Savannah, or Augusta or Atlanta (south), have to tarry a little while at Chattanooga. There are also steamboats plying on the Tennessee river, from points above and below Chattanooga, at suitable stages of the water. It was while tarrying at Chattanooga, from one train to another, in the latt r part of the month of September, 1860, just prior to the Presidential election, that the writer encountered the celebrated Wigfall, pacing the depot in deep thought. A passing word brought them into conversation, and the former communicated to the latter the intelligence, just received by telegraph, that President Buchanan had ordered Col. Elzey, of the United States artillery, who had been garrisoning Fort Smith, Arkansas, to proceed to Augusta, Ga., with his force, and occupy the Arsenal there. Wigfall was much amazed. "What!" he exclaimed, "it cannot be that Buchanan intends to coerce the South." The result, it will be remembered, proved that if President Buchanan contemplated such a purpose thus early in our troubles, he selected the wrong material to ac omplish it with.

THE RAILROADS MEETING AT CHATTANOOGA.

Chattanooga is a point where the following railroads meet:—

Memphis and Charleston road.
Georgia State road.
Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad.
Chattanooga and Knoxville Railroad.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON ROAD.

This road is 309 miles long, from Memphis to Chattanooga. There are some forty stopping places upon it, among them Tuscumbia, Decatur and Huntsville, Alabama, where the Union sentiment is, or was, known to prevail. On the Memphis and Charleston road there are some seven or eight connections with other roads before reaching Chattanooga, viz:—At Memphis, with the Memphis and Ohio and Mississippi and Tennessee roads; at Moscow (thirty-nine miles from Memphis), with the Somerville branch (thirteen miles distance); at Grand Junction, (fifty-two miles from Memphis) with the Mississippi Central road, piercing the heart of the States of Mississippi and Louisiana, to the city of New Orleans; at Corinth (ninety-three miles from Memphis) with the Mobile and Ohio road; at Decatur (one hundred and eighty-eight miles from Memphis) with the Tennessee and Alabama Central road, and with steamers plying on the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi rivers; at Point Rock (two hundred and thirty-three miles from Memphis) with the Winchester and Alabama road; at Stevenson (two hundred and seventy-one miles from Memphis) with the Nashville and Chattanooga road, and at Chattanooga (three hundred and nine miles from Memphis) with the Tennessee and Alabama road, Nashville and Kentucky, Louisville and Nashville, Nashville and Northwestern roads, and steamers plying between ports on the Tennessee, Ohio and other rivers. Chattanooga is, therefore, a point of the utmost importance to the rebels.

THE REGION

Around Chattanooga, and for miles in either the easterly, westerly or northerly direction, is a series of precipitous mountain ranges and deep ravines, and the railroad trains wind through the gorges sometimes at curves so abrupt that a passenger in a hind car cannot see the locomotive on a short train. It is a wild, weird, infernally romantic region; and to all points on the Cumberland or Tennessee rivers, and well on toward Nashville, the country is seldom relieved of these hideously grand aspects.

SKETCH OF CHATTANOOGA.

Chattanooga was at one time a flourishing post village of Hamilton county, Tenn., and is situated on the Tennessee river, two hundred and fifty miles below Knoxville by water, one hundred and forty miles southeast of Nashville in an air line, and one hundred and fifty-one miles by railroad. The river from this point downwards is navigable by steamboats for eight months of the year, and by small boats at all times. These circumstances would have made Chattanooga one of the most important and flourishing towns of the State had not the rebellion broken out and marred its prospects. The population had been increasing at the rate of one hundred persons per month since 1850, and the surplus productions of the surrounding country were mostly shipped from this point. Good water power and timber abound in the surrounding region, and the hills are full of stone coal and iron ore. The place was first laid out in 1839, and the population in 1853 was about 3,500, which was rapidly increasing, as before mentioned. The manufacture of iron had been commenced in the town, where had also been a saw mill, two sash and blind factories, three cabinet factories, &c., all worked by steam power. Two banks were located in Chattanooga, and four well-to-do newspaper offices existed previous to the rebellion. A handsome church had been erected for the Episcopal faith near the centre of the village, on Main street, which connects the Lafayette turnpike with the ferry, and thence with the road to Nashville, thus carrying the traffic through the centre of the place. The Lookout Mountain, to the west of the village, is about fifteen hundred feet high, the Mountain House being reached by a serpentine road about five miles in length, leading to and from the village. The river at the ferry is about three-quarters of a mile wide, and the opposite shore is covered with bluffs and knobs varying from forty to seven hundred feet in height. In a strategic point of view the place is very valuable to the rebels, providing time be allowed them to make it as strong by art as it now is by nature.

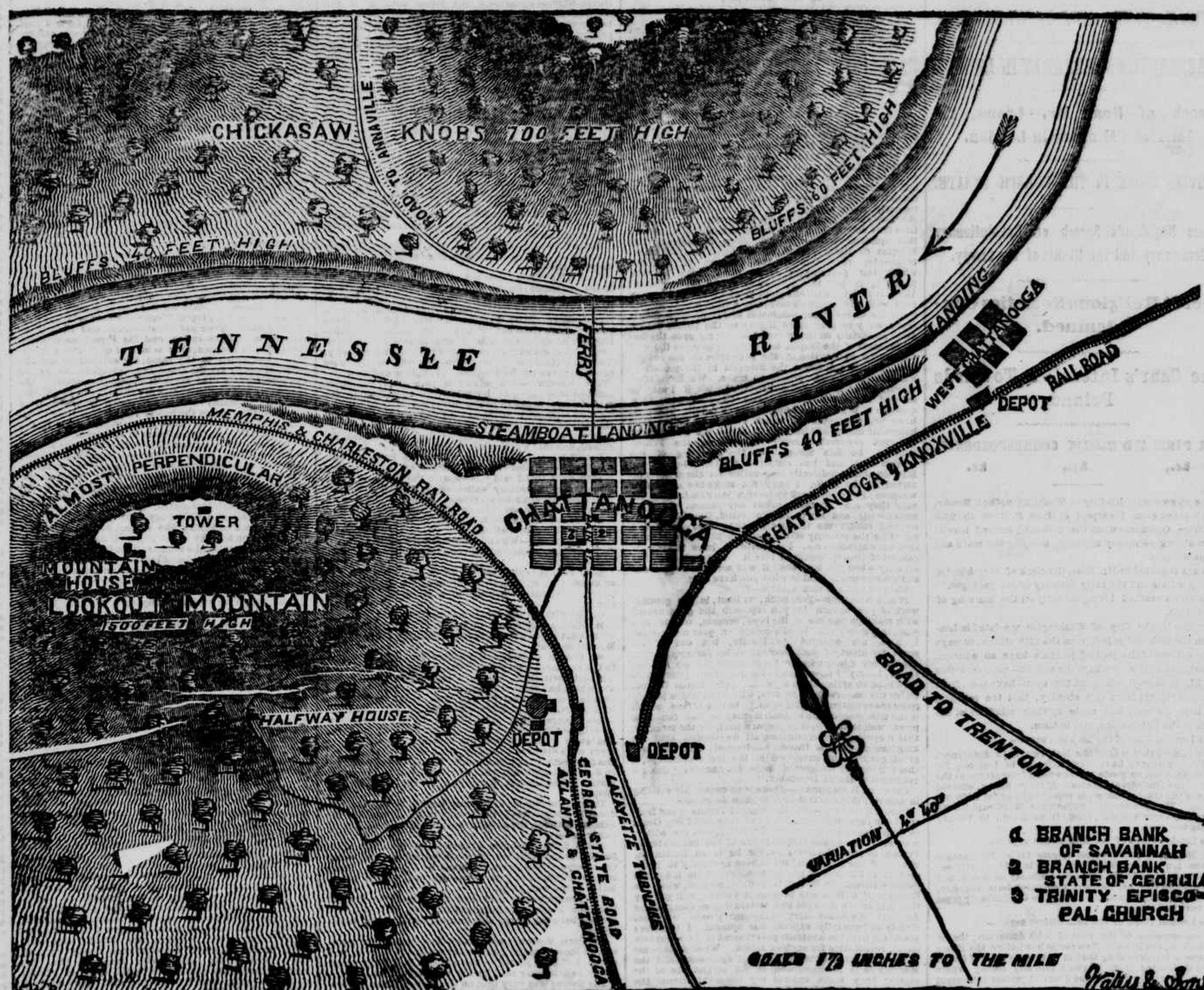
Obituary.

DAVID HILL died at his residence, at Onondaga Castle, N. Y., on the 5th inst., at the age of seventy-three years. The deceased was a leading and prominent chief of the Onondaga tribe of Indians, and was among the first of that people to embrace Christianity. His age, shrewdness, commanding presence and native eloquence gave him much influence with that portion of his tribe which have renounced paganism and embraced the Gospel. He has long been known as Captain Hill. He was among the friendly Indians who fought for the Stars and Stripes in the war of 1812, and was so distinguished for courage and daring deeds that he received commendations from both Generals Jacob Brown and Winfield Scott during the bloody campaigns in which the battles of the Cataract, Chippewa and Lundy's Lane were fought.

Ohio papers announce the death of a negro named MICAJAH PHILLIPS, at the great age of 125 years. He went to the West in 1796 with Herman Blennerhasset, as his slave, and continued with him till he fled. He was never freed. He went to Ohio soon after, and resided in Harmer, opposite Marietta, for some years. He afterwards went to Watertown, where he resided for over fifty years. Micajah (Cajoe) was the slave of Colonel Sorrel, of York, Gloucester county, Va. At the death of Colonel Sorrel he went to his son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Fountain, with whom he lived at the time of the battle of Yorktown, and was then a waiter in the army. His descriptions of the battle were vivid, and are presumed to be true. There are persons living who have known him for sixty years, who place his age at fully the above. His exact age is not recorded. Micajah could read and write, having been taught by Mrs. Blennerhasset, of whom he always spoke in high terms of respect. He belonged to the Baptist church, and preached to the colored population of Parkersburg, Va., in early times. He ever sustained a fair, consistent character, and was respected by his neighbors.

ANOTHER NEW REBEL GIBRALTAR.

Chattanooga and Its Surroundings---The Natural Strength of the Place---Its Value in a Strategic Point of View---The Railroad and Water Communications, &c.



NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Appeals to the Southerners to Join the Army.

The Hopes, Plans, Opinions, Fears, Schemes and Sentiments of the Rebels.

The Weakness of the Rebel Regiments.

MOVEMENTS OF PRICE AND M'CULLOCH, &c., &c., &c.

Our advices from the South are of considerable interest as developing the plans, opinions, hopes, sentiments, fears and prospects of the rebels.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that the State government of South Carolina has taken vigorous action to suppress the sale and distillation of whiskey.

It is said that Jeff. Thompson left his old headquarters with a cavalry force on the 26th ult. *on a secret expedition.*

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, March 6, 1862.

General Beauregard to be Commander-in-Chief of the Rebel Armies—His Instructions to General Jackson to Hold Winchester and Attack General Banks—Heavy Reinforcements Sent to General Jackson—Preparations for the Defence of Memphis—Concentration there of Rebel Troops—The Fortification of Island No. 10 Merely a Stratagem—Movements of General Albert S. Johnston, &c.

I have some news from Richmond to-day, up to the 4th of March; from Winchester, by way of Richmond, up to March 2; and from Memphis, by way of Chattanooga and Knoxville, up to March 1.

A bill had been prepared and was to have been proposed in the rebel Senate on Wednesday (yesterday), by Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, constituting General Beauregard Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate armies. It was understood that there would be a show of opposition to the bill on the part of some of the friends of Jeff. Davis; but the Military Committee had had an interview with the President, and were prepared to show that Jeff. Davis had given to the measure his hearty concurrence, and had authorized the chairman of the committee to say that he hoped the bill would pass. The measure has probably passed the Senate, therefore, by this time. A canvass of the House of Representatives had shown that there was a large majority in favor of it in that body.

The reports that have heretofore reached here of the very weak and apparently inadequate defences of Richmond are probably true. A great many members of the rebel Congress are anxious to have an appropriation for building forts around the city. But the idea is discouraged by every member of the Military Committees of both houses. Mr. Sparrow, the chairman of the Senate committee, is reported to have said that the defences of Richmond are at Centreville; that General Joseph E. Johnston would take care that the defensive lines of Manassas and the Blue Ridge were maintained intact, and that as long as he did this Richmond would need no other defence. A member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, who was present, added "that if he did not do it no other defences could save the capital"—meaning Richmond.

The news from Winchester is important. On the 28th of February, and the 1st and 2d of March, large detachments of troops from the rebel army of the Potomac were thrown forward from Manassas Junction to Strasburg, and from the latter place to Winchester. The number of troops thus sent to reinforce General Jackson is stated to be 10,000 men. Some of the trains on Saturday consisted of baggage cars, conveying cavalry horses, from which it is inferred that a part of the reinforcement consisted of cavalry. General Jackson's force (which was not, however, all at Winchester) consisted already of 15,000 troops; so that he now has at his command 25,000 men, and can be reinforced to a still greater extent, if deemed necessary. It is said at Richmond that General Jackson is following the instructions of General Beauregard, given to the former before the latter left for the West, and that the latter had made arrangements to retain possession of that part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Harper's Ferry and Hancock, under all circumstances. It is believed that this arrangement on the part of General Beauregard has reference not only to the prevention of the reopening of the road, but also to an actual invasion of Pennsylvania, either from Hancock, Cumberland or Williamsport. The impression prevails at Richmond that in a very short time General Jackson will advance on Harper's Ferry and give battle to Gen. Banks, with the view of driving him back over the Potomac, and again regaining possession of Jefferson and Berkeley counties.

A gentleman who arrived at Richmond on Monday, direct from Memphis (except one day, which he spent at Knoxville), says that the inhabitants of Memphis expect every day to hear of the advance of the Union troops against that city, but that they are preparing for a stubborn resistance. Since the evacuation of Columbus the armaments of Fort Randolph, Fort Wright, Fort Harris and Fort Pillow have been greatly strengthened, and are now regarded as quite sufficient to protect Memphis from an attack by the river. It was supposed that the Union troops, having possession of the valley of the Tennessee river, might advance on the city by the roads from the east and northeast, or even by a strong column from Nashville, at the same time that a fleet of gunboats would sail down the Mississippi. To guard against the land attack, earthworks were being erected at a distance of from two to five miles from the city, on eminences that command all the approaches to the place. These works will be mounted with heavy artillery, of which there is abundance there. The number of troops at Memphis is already very large, and is steadily increasing. It is stated that there are 50,000 troops there; 10,000 at Hernando, in Mississippi, twenty-three miles below; 10,000 at Moscow and Mississippi Junction, thirty and thirty-five miles east of Memphis, and 10,000 along the left bank of the Hatchee river, forty miles northeast of the city. The garrisons of Forts Pillow, Wright, Randolph and Harris are as numerous as can be used to advantage, and can be reinforced at pleasure.

It was well known at Memphis that the idea of fortifying Island No. 10, below Columbus, was a mere ruse, intended to deceive the Unionists, and keep them above New Madrid until the preparations for the defence of Memphis should be completed. The greatest fears, however, were entertained and expressed at Memphis that the railroads from the north and northeast had not been sufficiently dismantled to prevent them from being of great use to the Unionists in an attack on the city.

The defences of Memphis were under the immediate supervision of General Beauregard. He was in constant communication with General Albert S. Johnston, who was massing large bodies of troops at Decatur and Stephenson. The latter officer had taken vigorous measures to render useless to the Union troops the two railroads leading to those places from Nashville. Freight cars, loaded with the iron rails, were constantly arriving at both Decatur and Stephenson. Several culverts south of Murfreesboro, had been destroyed, as also the bridge over the Duck river, north of Shelbyville. The bridge over the Elk river, south of Tullahoma, was not destroyed. The great railroad bridge at Columbia, on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, is guarded by a regiment of rebel troops, who have orders to destroy it at a given signal. Two other bridges on the same road, north of that place, have been destroyed. It is said than General Johnston has promised the railroad company that he will not destroy the two long bridges over the Elk river, near the Alabama State line, unless absolutely necessary.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE REBEL REGIMENTS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 7.]

The late intelligence from the North satisfies us that the number of confederates taken prisoners at Fort Donelson was grossly exaggerated in the report of the federal General Grant. He was, probably, really deceived. He ascertained that he had taken all that remained of seventeen regiments, and hence he estimated his prisoners at twelve or thirteen thousand. *But not one of these regiments was full; while, to the certain knowledge of this writer, many of them could not muster three hundred men.* There is no ground for doubting the opinion expressed by General Floyd that the effective force in and around the fort was ten thousand men. Of these many were killed, and many more got away who were not included in the first arrivals at Clarksville. The Northern journals are now unanimous in the testimony that there are only six thousand prisoners in their hands, surrendered by Buckner and taken in the neighborhood of Fort Donelson.

Of these, we learn now, the largest number were sixty days' men, raw militia from Tennessee and Kentucky, serviceable enough behind breastworks, but worthless in every other situation, and incapable of supporting long fatigue or of extricating themselves from the confusion of defeat by that mechanical obedience to orders which can be obtained only by a different organization and experience under arms. They were completely demoralized at the close of three days' fighting, and that is the true explanation why no attempt could be made to carry local troops through the enemy's lines to a place of safety. With trained regiments it would have been difficult, with militia it was impossible.

Every event in this war has furnished a new proof of *the utter impossibility of maintaining a struggle on a great scale by means of loose and uncertain organizations, such as volunteers and militia will always be.* In any continued contest, and in extensive operations, they have always, and they will always, go down before regularly constituted armies, organized on the strict principles of military law. Individual bravery and worth are greater in the ranks formed from the best population of the country than can ordinarily be found among troops levied under compulsion and treated as machines. But the effective qualities of an army are destroyed by the superiority of the individuals to the mass; they must act as wholes and not as parts. It is impossible to govern troops when the men are the equals of their officers, have created them yesterday, and look on them rather as their servants than their masters. Regular armies are machines; obedience and fortitude are the only virtues of a common soldier. It may seem repulsive and disgusting to sink the best part of citizens into such a condition; but the argument that impels us is unanswerable—necessity, and the existence of property and liberty in this land. We must be real soldiers, regular soldiers, military slaves to-day that we may be free citizens to-morrow. Unless we can make a temporary sacrifice of feeling as well as comfort, we incur a far more serious and lasting loss, and sink into a degradation far deeper, eternal in duration.

Nothing gives greater hope to reflecting persons than the fact that the Southern confederacy takes into its service no more sixty days or ninety days, or twelve months volunteers. Our levies are now for the war, and in a short time even the new men, if properly mingled with the troops that have served one term and gloriously re-enlisted, will soon be as invincible as those.

WHERE ARE THE STOLEN ARMS?

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 7.]

What has become of the enormous number of arms stored in Southern arsenals at the beginning of this war? Into what proportions have the cargoes, said to have been brought in from time to time, by rumor, dwindled through official count? *They are certainly not in the hands of soldiers now in the field, nor are they still in the arsenals, nor have they been captured by the enemy.* Admit that in the hands of prisoners taken by the enemy there were twenty thousand stand; that half as many more have been broken or lost in marches and hospitals, the total that should be substracted from the original sum is still too small to account for the present scarcity of muskets and of bayonets.

But a vast quantity have, undoubtedly, gone with the sixty days' men, the four months' men, the six months' men; a still greater loss is attributable to the many useless and unprofitable assemblages of the militia.

It is certain only that the Ordnance Department has not the arms for the new levies. There are many more soldiers at the government's command than muskets. It could find full employment for five hundred thousand stand of arms that it has not in possession or in prospect. Under these circumstances no wiser measure could have been adopted by the government than the call for the guns in the hands of the citizens as private property. *There are a million of guns possessed by the citizens of the South in this manner, and the country has a right to every one of them now.* Most shot guns will carry a ball, and all of them are good for buckshot. They are as effective as any smooth bore, and are much better made than the musket. Troops armed with double-barreled shot guns need no bayonets; for any line that attempted to charge them would be annihilated by the second load, which will always be retained, and can be delivered at twenty paces. It is hoped that the government will inexorably enforce its regulation; and no sincere patriot will be unwilling to assist its execution to the utmost of his power.

THE TROUBLES OF JEFF. DAVIS AND HIS CABINET.

[Richmond (Feb. 19) correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

A want of faith in the government is more and more clearly manifested every day. The resolution of the Hon. Mr. Foote, mentioned above, will probably bring out and array as a party the opposition to the administration in the lower House. President Davis has it in his power, by a thorough reorganization of his Cabinet, at the very opening of his regular Presidential term, to establish himself more firmly than ever in the public confidence. In the State Department, if Virginia is to have Mr. Hunter's successor, the appointment of Wm C. Rives as Secretary would be hailed with satisfaction throughout the South, while it would give assurance to Europe, where this eminent statesman is well known and highly esteemed, that the first intellects of America were at the head of affairs in the Confederate States. In the War Department, Mr. Benjamin has certainly not fulfilled the promise given by his prompt attention to business in the commencement of his service as Secretary, and both in Congress and in the army there is a feeling, amounting almost to conviction, that the recent reverses that have befallen our arms in the field have been due to his inefficiency. But there is no talk of the removal of Mr. Benjamin, and it is stated that Hon. James A. Seddon will certainly be the new Secretary of State.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

[From the Memphis Appeal, Feb. 28.]

The New Orleans *Delta* learns from Dr. Chappin, who had arrived in that city as bearer of despatches from Gen. Beauregard to Gen. Lovell, that Gen. Beauregard has nearly recovered from his slight indisposition, and is actively and earnestly engaged in organizing a campaign against the enemy. He is in good spirits and full of energy and determination. Dr. Chappin also stated that the whole region of country through which he passed is thoroughly aroused, and hundreds of soldiers are flocking towards the various rendezvous. *Johnston has a splendid body of troops at Murfreesboro, sixteen thousand strong.* The public stores have all been removed from Nashville.

AFFAIRS ON SHIP ISLAND.

[From the Memphis Appeal, Feb. 28.]

The Mobile *Register* says:—We have seen a letter from New Orleans which states that the Oregon brought to that city four Union prisoners—soldiers from Ship Island. They report 5,000 troops on the island and seven vessels in the offing.

INGRATITUDE OF THE REBELS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 7.]

There is one subject to which no true Virginian alludes unless upon compulsion, and which we now refer to in sorrow more than in anger. So long as all went well with us, while the South was the winning side, while no immediate danger pressed upon the State, and while the future was full of bright hope, the existence of a Letcher was only the cause of a blush to the patriot and a word of reproach to the people: he was the shame, the disagreeable topic, the [illegible] nuisance of the Commonwealth. *But now the season has come when he may be something worse, and it is the duty of every Virginian to watch the Executive.*

What he did, and what he omitted to do, last winter, is well known. What he is doing now is only known to the Legislature. To the public eye it would seem that he is only repeating the neglect of direct duty and official obligation which rendered his course in the beginning of this struggle forever to be remembered. The State feels to this hour the consequences of his conduct last winter; let us take care that it does not have to encounter and endure more dangerous misfortunes from his omissions to enforce the military law that the Legislature made last month.

NEW ARTILLERY CORPS IN RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 7.]

The brass cannon proposed to be used in the artillery company being raised by Mr. T. T. Cropper was exhibited yesterday on the Capitol square. It shoots with great force, and accurately, too, it is said, over a mile. It weighs one hundred and seventy-five pounds. It has been tried with twenty, forty and sixty musket balls, and with the latter charge scattered thirty-seven feet. It is so light and so easily drawn that five boys can advance or retreat with it as fast as infantry at double quick.

THE PRETENDED ENTHUSIASM IN THE SOUTH.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, March 5.]

An intelligent gentleman who has lately arrived in our city from the South, states that the whole country is in a blaze of patriotic enthusiasm. The late reverses have awakened a military spirit which throws into the shade the glorious demonstrations at the beginning of the war. *The whole population is offering itself en masse for the defence of the country.* It is said that nothing like the universal and fervid awakening of the people to the exigencies of the times has occurred before from the beginning of the war. *Men of all ages are eager to unite in the holy work of driving back the foul invader from our Southern homes, and even the women, if they could procure arms, would buckle them on and hasten to the field.* As it is, the prayers of mothers, wives and daughters were sent up unceasingly to Heaven in behalf of "the case, the cause, the course" that is giving strength even to the arm of old age, converting boys into veterans and even the weak and timid into heroes.

Let the government keep up with the energy of the people, and we have every reason to believe it will; let the government emulate the splendid boldness of the soldier and the tide of battle will soon be in our favor. *Let all be prepared for sacrifices, to make bonfires of cotton and tobacco, and convert every Southern town to ashes, rather than submit to a base and inhuman foe.* In such a spirit, and with humble reliance on Heaven, our independence is as sure as the rising of to-morrow's sun.

THE REBELS LOOKING ABROAD FOR AID.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, March 5.]

It is useless for the South to look to any nation but itself for its redemption from the Lincoln despotism. Heretofore there has been good reason to believe that foreign intervention in our behalf would take place, but strongly as the sympathies of the English and French people are with us, their short sighted governments give us now no grounds for believing that we shall have their co-operation. We must depend upon ourselves, and upon the aid of that Providence which has already been so signally manifested in our behalf, and a surer defender we need not have. Our people must now, with the aid of God, work out their own salvation. *It is better for us now, it will be better for us in the end, that we are under obligations to no one but ourselves for our deliverance.* If we believe the spirit of men who deserve to be free, no power on earth can subjugate the South. We think we do not overrate the character of the Southern people when we feel sure that they are equal to the duty of achieving their own independence, and independence thus achieved is the only independence worthy of the name.

THE PROSPECT AHEAD.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, March 5.]

The public mind of the entire South is fast recovering from its causeless panic occasioned by the unfortunate affairs at Roanoke Island and Fort Donelson. Considerate men see that much ultimate good may come of them by inuring us to defeats that must often occur in a war with a Power possessed of a superior numbers and superior resources of all kinds, by curing us of that rashness which our continued successes had begotten, and, most of all, by stimulating enlistments, and thus increasing the number and efficiency of our armies. *It is now almost certain that by the last of April we shall have a larger disposable force in the field than that of our enemies; for they must retain two hundred thousand men in Maryland to guard and retain that State and the city of Washington, one hundred thousand in Kentucky and Missouri to hold those States, some twenty thousand in their various forts, and probably eighty thousand in their fleets.* Thus their stationary force being four hundred thousand, even if their armies number seven hundred thousand, they will have a disposable force of only three hundred thousand with which to invade our interior; and, in long incursions, this will be diminished at least one-third by the forces detailed to keep up communication with their base of operations. *Besides, by deferring their invasion of the South until the warm season, they will soon decimate their ranks by the malarious diseases of our climate.*

Heretofore we have had to fight against superior numbers; but, so soon as they quit their vessels, march into the country and meet us in the open field, we shall outnumber them, if we please, in every conflict.

They cannot probably hold Nashville longer than the rainy season keeps the Cumberland river flooded. We know not how large an army they have there, but believe it cannot be very large. Should we be mistaken, and they attempt to hold it permanently, *we ought in a few weeks to make prisoners of their whole army.* Their present occupation of that city, of Fort Donelson and of Clarksville, so divide their land and naval forces as to disable them from attacking and taking Columbus, and proceeding down the Mississippi to Memphis and the cotton region.

If, with their whole land and naval force, and their eager appetite for cotton, they durst not attempt to descend that river, they will surely not now venture to do so with a crippled and divided navy and army. *It may yet turn out that the fall of Fort Donelson and of Nashville will be a great gain to us, and a great misfortune to them.* The whole country, from the Ohio to Nashville, is inhabited by brave men and zealous secessionists. They cannot make that city a base of operations from which to invade the cotton States, for *in a few weeks, probably days, the Cumberland river will become unnavigable for the smallest gunboats, and they would be cut off from their Northern supplies and resources.* If they attempt it, even with a force of a hundred thousand men, we should at once surround them with a force of a hundred and fifty thousand, and capture their whole army. This would end the war; and we should not be surprised that it should end somewhat in this way. The North, under a weight of debt and want of cotton, is become desperate, and will rashly quit its woven walls ere long, and march far into our interior. *Then we will make prisoners of their armies, and gloriously and triumphantly wind up the war.* Let faint hearted people recollect that we never yet met them with equal numbers, in the open field, without defeating them; and that under the levy *en masse* which is going on in the South, if they invade us by land after the 1st of April, we will meet them with superior numbers. Our bad roads will prevent their invading us sooner.

MOVEMENTS OF PRICE AND McCULLOCH IN MISSOURI.

The rebel war bulletin of the 4th February, published at Fayetteville, Arkansas, states that Brigadier General Ben McCulloch was expected daily to take command of the division there. The information is based on the following despatch, which the general sent to a friend at Fayetteville:—

RICHMOND, Jan. 22, 1862.

DEAR SIR—I start to-morrow to join my command at Fort Smith. BEN. McCULLOCH, Brig. General.

General Price, says the same paper, will, without doubt, command all the Missouri troops, together with all that may be raised in Arkansas, by Colonels Jones at Little Rock, and Taylor in this section. To our mind this is the very best disposition the government could make, and will please every reasonable man who loves the cause above men and self.

In reference to the enrolment of volunteers under Price the rebel organ says, in an editorial:—

We regret to learn that some officers of the Missouri State Guard are using their influence to prevent their men from enrolling under General Price as Confederate troops. They desire, it seems, incredible and suicidal as is such a course, to keep up their clumsy separate State organization, which was the best they could do and a necessity in the first place; but in the future it can only breed confusion, heartburning and distrust. Virginia, South Carolina, Texas, and all the other States, except Arkansas, on their junction with the confederacy, promptly turned over their troops and munitions. Arkansas delayed, and finally turned over the arms, but disbanded her troops, thereby crushing McCulloch for months, for which he has been so unjustly censured by men who will neither think nor investigate. If the Missourians to whom we refer desire to crush General Price, and to destroy confidence in them in other divisions of the army; if they prefer empty titles to success in saving Missouri, let them hang with a death grasp to their crude, unwieldy and ill-proportioned State organization. But if they value the cause above self, success above titles, and a harmonious, successful effort to redeem Missouri above everything else, then, in the name of common sense, of all experience and of patriotism, let them abandon all idea of a separate State army, and with one accord sustain General Price by becoming Confederate troops.

The Memphis *Argus* asks:—"After Price's proclamation and the recall of Fremont, why was Price immediately weakened in lieu of being strengthened?" To which the *War Bulletin* replies:—

We will suggest to the *Argus* how to gain the desired information. Ask that question, first, of those Missourians (some thousands in number) who left Gen. Price and went home. Ask those legions of self-inflated colonels, majors, aids-de-camp, and almighty yarn spinning gentry, who so often call upon you, and your cotemporary of the *Appeal*, representing themselves as this, that and the other from the Missouri army, and gull you into so many blunders and farcical mistakes about matters and things in this portion of God's heritage. And hereafter, we respectfully suggest, that when any such call and commence to "rear back and swell" in your extra chair (if you have one), just tell them to trot out their papers. Gently intimate to them that reliance upon human gas has made you appear ridiculous near the scene of action long enough. And be sure to ask them if they ever served in the army as privates? If you should ever happen to meet a high private among them, we beg you to treat him well. You may bet your pewter on his being not only honest, but a curiosity. The genuine high privates are generally honest and truthful; but they are usually found in the camps, and of late, very rarely, if ever, reach Memphis. Make a note of that, *Mr. Argus.*

Again the Memphis *Argus* inquires, "Who fears Price's success?" And the *Bulletin* responds:—We cannot answer the *Argus*, but suppose it must be such papers as it, and such vagrant "blow hards" as leave Missouri and congregate about Memphis, telling snake stories to get their names noticed in papers silly enough to be gulled by them. For instance, such as the daring fellow who recently exhibited in Memphis, and afterwards in Richmond, the flag of Sigel, taken at Oak Hills, and claiming to have been the captor thereof. We refer to the flag that was captured by Duke Zachary, a boy from Jefferson, Texas, belonging to Capt. H. P. Mabry's company, in Col. Elkanah Greer's regiment. Duke killed the bearer, took the flag and carried it a short distance in the pursuit; but finding it in the way, and being anxious to kill a few more of the Vandals, he hid it in some brush. When he returned from the chase some one had pilfered it. Recently it turned up in Memphis, and thence passed to Richmond. "Nancy, wer'nt we brave? Didn't we give that old bear fits?" As such conduct necessarily reacts, however unjustly, against General Price, the actors must fear his success, else why try to bring disrepute on his army?

And once more:—How comes it that when General Price, of Missouri, takes a step forward, and is reaching forth to snatch the crown of victory, his arm is paralyzed by the absence of the confederate forces under McCulloch?

We will answer the *Argus*, says the *Bulletin*, by asking it, "how is it that when Gen. Price took a back step, and was reaching southward to avoid captivity, the confederate forces under McCulloch rushed to meet him? How was it that when Price, with 17,000, was retreating from Lexington, he met McCulloch, with about 4,000, advancing into Kansas? We cast no reproach on General Price in either case, but put the queries to show how easily rank injustice can be done in the *Argus* style of asking questions on imaginary facts.

The following is a proclamation of Ben McCulloch's, recently issued to the troops under his command:—

SOLDIERS OF LOUISIANA, TEXAS AND ARKANSAS—Your country calls on you for further service. Will she call in vain? Will the gallant men who have braved death in all its forms now shrink from peril? Never! Never will it be said of them, "They abandoned their country in the hour of danger." We must re-enlist, or all the blood spilt is as water poured upon the ground. Let it not be said our brave comrades have fallen in vain. Let us by our acts immortalize their memories. Their spirits look down upon our deeds, and demand of us that their names be handed down to future generations as martyrs in a glorious and successful cause. Our cause is just. It will succeed. Let those who doubt it go seek a home in the North. They are unfit to live among freemen. This war cannot last. Before two years will have passed we will be a free and happy people. Then, who will not be proud to say, I was a soldier in the army that won our independence?

BEN McCULLOCH,
Brigadier General Commanding Division.

NO COTTON TO BATON ROUGE.

[From the Memphis Appeal, Feb. 28.]

Mayor Park has received from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, a telegram, dated February 27, which says:—"Give notice that no cotton will be allowed to land here. J. E. ELAM, Mayor." In this connection we quote the following from the Baton Rouge *Advocate*:—"*There are several hundreds of bales of cotton stored in various parts of this city, the owners of a part of which are trying to cover it with a French flag.* We learn that 'it was resolved by some crowd or club the other night,' that whereas, France doesn't recognize our flag, therefore we will not recognize the right of the owners of this cotton to hold it under anybody's flag except the Confederate, under which it will be burnt on our landing when the gunboats pass Memphis."

IMPORTANT REBEL RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

[From the Memphis Appeal, Feb. 28.]

The preparatory labor for connecting the lines of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad along Main street is rapidly progressing, and in ten days the iron will be down and the road ready for operation. The work is done by military direction and at the government expense. It is probable that the connection with the Charleston Railroad will be made along Washington street.

Below is a copy of the last despatch from Columbus. *It is published that an idea may be formed of the exigency that demands the construction.* If the route along the La Grange old railroad track from Fort Pickering, from the Mississippi river to the Charleston road, and from the Charleston road along Walnut and Dunlap streets to the Ohio road, were followed, the labor would occupy two months. Along Main street it will be completed in ten days:—

COLUMBUS, Ky., Feb. 26, 1862.

To J. P. WOOD, President—The route over which you can soonest lay the track must be the one adopted. If it carry you through the city, the inconvenience, in view of the public good, must be temporarily submitted to. Carry it through Main street, if necessary. L. POLK.

THE MATTER IN THE MEMPHIS COMMON COUNCIL.

[From the Appeal of the same date.]

At a called meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen held on Thursday, February 27, 1862.

A quorum being announced, the Chairman took his seat and called the Board to order, when the roll of Aldermen was called, and the object of the meeting announced to be the consideration of the connection of the different railroads by tracks through the city or in the suburbs.

The following communication to the Mayor, from Alderman Robinson, was read in explanation of the call.

JNO. PARK, MAYOR:—SIR—I understand that it is the purpose of the Mississippi and Tennessee and Memphis and Ohio railroads to make a connection by rail between the said roads along Main street. The military order, as I understand, is to connect all the roads coming into Memphis, and I further understand that the engineers of all the roads state that the most practicable route for such connection is in the suburbs of the city. To let the Mississippi and Tennessee and Memphis and Ohio roads make a connection along Main street is wrong, and would deprive