Daily Appeal.

ATLANTA, GA.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25

WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS FOR PEACE?

Under this caption we transfer to our columns a well considered article from the Augusta Constitutionalist. The positions of that journal are well taken, and will challenge general if not universal approval. Without a change in the temper of the minds of those who hold the power and at present control the destinies of the North, it is evident that no terms of settlement can be agreed upon between the two contending parties. A popular triumph at the North, adverse to the LINCOLN policy, may probably produce this change and lead to an armistice that might result in a permanent peace. But the elections in the North, so far as they have yet progressed, do not induce the belief that any such revolution in popular sentiment is taking place. The Republican strength has increased in Maine nine thousand over the vote of last year, but this may have and no doubt has been produced by our late reverses and the universal conviction at the North that the rebellion was in its last throes. The history of Chickamauga may change this current of opinion, and yet secure the triumph of the Democracy in Ohio and other States, where elections are yet to be holden.

Hard knocks and deadly blows are as yet our best peace makers. The Northern people must be disabused of the belief that our subjugation is a probability or even a possibility, before they will be in a temper to treat with us. A few more drubbings, such as that administered to them last Saturday and Sunday, will bring them speedily to this conviction and put them in a proper mood for negotiation on reasonable terms. By the middle of next month we shall know the temper of the Northwest on this question, through the election in Ohio. Should our arms in the meantime prove successful in Tennessee, Virginia, and at Charleston, we may reasonably hope for the best results.

The friends of peace in the North ought to understand that we never can, never will treat for a settlement with LINCOLN and his Abolition power. Our whole people will be freely offered up as a sacrifice before we will submit to such humiliation and disgrace. This is the universal sentiment in all the South. If, therefore, they desire to see the war brought to a close, they must hurl the Abolitionists from power, and then we can honorably entertain the question of negotiation and settlement with a purer and a nobler race of men.

VICTORY—THE REPUBLIC NORTH AND SOUTH.

While it is well known that the final discomfiture of the army of ROSECRANS, and that he be driven back, as speedily as possible, is almost a necessity with us, in order that we may be able to secure the bountiful supplies of Tennessee, and, if possible, those of Kentucky, there are other reasons that should urge promptness. So weighty is the stake now being contended for, that not only is the army in the field called upon to act, but it is the imperative duty of the Government and of the people to do everything possible to contribute to the strength and efficiency of that army, for the time being, and until the end now within reach, and so desirable, is accomplished. If the army is delayed it will melt away as usual; if its late success is followed up, we believe it equal to the task. But, if there are any fears as to its ability, Government has it in its power in forty-eight hours to remove them, and if it is not done, criminal indeed will be the neglect.

We need, as we have remarked, the rout of the Federal army now on the Tennessee, for the reason stated above. We need it, also, for its effect upon our own people. As the Richmond *Enquirer* remarks, "it will reanimate our people—the army needs but little reanimation; but the people have not experienced the same hardships that the army has, and they are more easily made despondent. The army never despairs of the republic because it feels itself able to bear its fortunes and its misfortunes alone; but some of the people are so busy discussing the probability of a financial bankruptcy, that defeats overcome them. A victory is wanted by the currency." By driving ROSECRANS back upon Nashville, and pressing forward upon him, Tennessee will be reclaimed, and all the gloom that lately overspread the cause be dispelled.

Just now the enemy are no where else able to take the field. Charleston and Chattanooga are the only points where the enemy present the least appearance of fight. Defeated at Chattanooga and driven back upon Nashville, the VALLANDIGHAM men in Ohio would carry the election next month with little difficulty; the peace men in the United States would once more assert their manhood, and speak out as they did before the late disasters had choked their utterances.

FOOD AND EXPERIMENT.

The question of food for the artisans and soldiers' families congregated in our cities and large towns, has become one of primary importance at the present moment, and looms in the horizon of the coming season of winter with a lowering aspect. We need go no farther than our own doors to find the issue patent to our hand. Family supplies of every kind are scarce in our city, and prices are daily advancing. Gentlemen with connections in the county seek to avoid the evil, by having supplies sent to them by their country friends. This resort the poor have not, and under existing circumstances it is of little avail to those in better circumstances. A friend informs us that he had some flour sent to one of the stations on the Georgia railroad to be sent here for the use of his family, and on arriving at the station it was taken by a *sui dessant* impressing officer. This is the condition of things, we are told, along all the roads. Gov. BROWN has struck a good blow in his recent proclamation against unlawful impressments, and we hope his views will be carried out by every civil and military officer of the State, so that food may again seek the accustomed channels of distribution.

TENNESSEE.—The *Rebel* of last evening mentions the following Tennessee officers as among the casualties of the late battle: Col. James McMurry, of the 4th Tennessee, mortally wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert N. Lewis, of the same regiment, received a severe but not dangerous wound in the leg; Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, of the 19th Tennessee, slightly wounded; Col. Smith, of the 20th Tennessee, slightly wounded; Capt. Worrell, of the 26th Tennessee, slightly wounded in the head; Colonel Tex. Newman, slightly wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Battles, 20th Tennessee, is at Marietta sick; John Gillespie, of company K, 24 Tennessee cavalry, wounded in the knee, leg amputated.

☞ We understand that Gen. Hood was removed from the hospital on the field of battle, where his leg was amputated, to the house of Gen. Liddell, fifteen miles from Dalton. He continues to do well.

THE SITUATION—NOTHING LATER.

The city is filled this morning with rumors from the army, but, after a most careful scrutiny, we do not feel warranted in announcing any change in the situation, as reported yesterday, viz: that ROSECRANS was in and about Chattanooga and our army confronting him. To mention all the reports would be an endless task, and certainly would only bafog the reader. For reasons already stated, we cannot get any press reports through, notwithstanding the reporters have been constantly on the spot, and if the anxieties of the people continue unrelieved, the fault can only be attributed to the reticence imposed by the unwise, or at least unnecessarily strict, policy enforced by the military. The press, we know, has done its duty.

THE IRON-CLADS.—The Northern papers profess to have reliable information as to what disposition is to be made of the iron-clads in England. They are to be escorted to French waters by an English man-of-war, and delivered over to the French owner. If this is true, it will make but little difference to us, as the delay in making another transfer will be but trifling. By pursuing this course the English Cabinet will get rid of one cause of apprehended difficulty with the Washington rump; and, on the other hand, the latter will be afforded a glorious opportunity, in all probability, of remonstrating with, if not threatening, Napoleon. It seems to us the proceeding must add to the difficulties now existing between the French and American Governments, and we feel assured the former will not pay the cowardly rate exacted by England.

☞ The Canton (Miss.) *Citizen* says the destruction of railroad property at that place by the Yankees involves a loss of not less than $2 000 000, the principal portion of which will fall upon the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad. The property destroyed included the shed at the junction, a large lot of lumber—in fact everything belonging to that company except the office and tenanted cottages, was laid in ruins. The large and valuable roundhouse and machine shop, and the fine depot building of the Mississippi Central railroad, all of brick, were also destroyed, and the tracks of both roads were torn up for a considerable distance.

☞ From an ambulance surgeon, who left the wood shed which is the extreme point to which the cars are running on the W. and A. railroad, on Wednesday evening, the Huntsville *Confederate* learns that Major Heiskell, of a Tennessee regiment, was wounded in the foot not dangerously, and that Col. Lillard, of Tennessee, Capt. Ford and Lieut. Robert C. Crozier, son of Dr. Crozier, of Knoxville, both of Scott's cavalry, and Capt. Lackey, a member of the Legislature from Knox county, were killed. It is said the Yankees robbed Capt. Lackey's dead body of $6000.

☞ The Savannah *Republican* pays a merited compliment to Mr. Riordan, of the Charleston *Mercury*, for his unwearying efforts in making up the press reports from the latter city. Through the many long weary weeks of the siege, he has ever stood at his post, kept wide awake to every incident of importance, and promptly telegraphed it to the newspapers of the Confederacy. His reports have been made up with good judgment and a proper regard to caution.

☞ The press reporter cautions the public against the tricks of the Yankees, who, from necessity, have been paying our city a visit. Some of the prisoners have a large stock of counterfeit Confederate money and bills of exploded banks, which they are passing off on unsuspecting people along the railroad. Some of them are on the way down in irons for this offence; and our citizens cannot be too cautious in their dealings with these unscrupulous scoundrels.

☞ The *Rebel* announces that the services of a number of physicians are needed for a short time in the various hospitals attached to this military department. Physicians in private practice can have an opportunity of serving their country and the cause of humanity by communicating with Dr. Stout, medical director of hospitals, Marietta, Georgia

GOOD.—Captain Myers, of Marietta, had orders to arrest all stragglers, officers and men in that place, absent from their commands without proper authority, and send them to the front. The *Rebel* says: The order was promptly put into execution yesterday by Captain Myers, and quite a scattering commotion occurred among the "gay and festive." Send them up! Send them up!, They are needed.

☞ It is stated by an officer from above that Rosecrans sent two flags of truce asking permission to bury his dead and relieve his wounded. Both were refused, Gen. Bragg replying that he had captured a sufficient number of the enemy's soldiers to bury their dead, and of their surgeons to attend to the wants of their wounded.

☞ Mr. Charles Buffington was accidentally shot on board a steamer at Mobile, on the 22d. His company was on the way to one of the works, and accidentally letting his gun slip, it was fired, the charge going through his head, killing him instantly. Strange to say, he was the only member of the company whose piece was loaded.

☞ The mayor and city council of Marietta have tendered to the Confederate States five acres of land adjoing the city cemetery, as a burial ground for such soldiers as may die at that place.

☞ The little steamer Ella, employed by Government at Mobile as a tug, sank a few days ago. She was snagged in endeavoring to make a landing at one of the river batteries.

☞ Another batch of Federal prisoners, about 1000 in number, arrived last evening. This morning a large number commenced so "on to Richmond" movement.

☞ Lemar Fontaine, of Mississippi, has been appointed major of cavalry. This is a fitting reward for his acknowledged gallantry.

☞ Three trains, with several hundred of our wounded, arrived in our city yesterday. They were promptly cared for.

☞ The telegraph at Meridian announces all quiet at Charleston, this forenoon.

☞ The *American Citizen* has again made its appearance among the journals of that State, after a suspension of two months. The Yankees, when they invaded Canton, appear to have treated the publication office with great consideration. The *Citizen* says:

A couple of Yankees were specially detailed to look up our office. Seeing them in it, we also ventured in. As we entered, one of them remarked he had "peaceable possession." We replied that such seemed to be the case. He said his commander was out of blank paroles, and he wished to print some. We told him to "plod in," and wished him a good time in running the press, as it had been out of order two years and hadn't had a drop of oil on it in all that time. He was not to be bluffed off in that way, but remarked he "guessed he could grease her up and make her run." And, with true Yankee perseverence and industry, he set to work and soon had the "mirsheen" in running order. After printing the paroles he washed the type off nicely, and left everything in "apple-pie order," not having pied a type in our office. Good for him—and for us also.

FROM SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

The following is an extract from a private letter to one of the editors, dated Blue Ridge Springs, Va., September 21st:

"The aspect of our affairs look rather gloomy at this moment, but I still have the greatest faith and confidence in our success, and think it will not be long before the tide of fortune will turn in our favor. There has been quite an excitement along this railroad, and two days ago the Yankees were at Bristol. They came, it is supposed, from Cumberland gap. The commanding general at that post is well known here, and receives the condemnation of everybody as a cowardly fellow, if not a traitor to his country. The accounts this morning from Bristol, represent the Yankees as having passed through, going westward. The saltworks are safe thus far, being fortified and guarded. Gen. Corse's brigade passed up a few days ago and took position at Zollicoffer, ten miles west of Bristol, at which place a fight is expected to-day. Our force at that place is estimated at —— thousand.

"The eyes of the whole nation are on Gen. Bragg. What will he do? If the Federals fortify Chattanooga, he ought to go to Nashville and leave them behind."

The army has accomplished a part of the glorious work "the whole nation" expects of it, and will all the writer mentions if permited to make the effort.

Congratulatory Address to the Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENN.,
Field of Chickamauga, Sept. 22, 1863.

It has pleased Almighty God to reward the valor and endurance of our troops, by giving to our arms a complete victory over the enemy's superior numbers. Homage is due and is rendered unto Him, who giveth not the battle to the strong.

Soldiers! After two days of severe battle, preceded by heavy and important outpost affairs, you have stormed the barricades and breastworks of the enemy, and driven before you, in confusion and disorder, an army largely superior in numbers, whose constant theme was your demoralization, and whose constant boast was your defeat. Your patient endurance under privations, your fortitude and your valor, displayed at all times and under all trials, have been meetly rewarded. Your commander acknowledges his obligations, and promises to you in advance the country's gratitude.

But our task is not ended. We must drop a soldier's tear upon the graves of the noble men who have fallen by our sides, and move forward. Much has been accomplished. More remains to be done, before we can enjoy the blessings of peace and freedom.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.
Official: GEO. WM. BRENT, A. A. G.

Proceedings of the Executive Committee.

FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 25, 1863.

1. Ordered, That a depot for supplies be established at Ringgold, or as near the battlefield as convenient, in charge of Richard Peters, Esq., Dr. H. Marshall and Capt. Spiller.

2. Ordered, That a requisition be made for a wall tent for the field at Ringgold.

3. Ordered, That a requisition be made on the commandant of the post for a detail of men, for duty at the depot, and receiving and distributing hospitals, consisting of fifty men per day.

4. Ordered, That O. H. Jones be appointed chairman of the car shed committee.

5. Ordered, That the committee to take charge of supplies to the field, shall not consist of more than five.

6. Ordered, That each member of the executive committee report promptly at headquarters at 9 o'clock.

7. Ordered, That a committee be appointed to procure carriages from the citizens, for the purpose of conveying wounded soldiers, consisting of Capt. J. A. Taylor, Rev. H. C. Hornady and Rev. Lewis Lawshe.

8. Ordered, That all parties having bills against the executive committee, present them within two days after contract for payment at the treasurer's office.

9. Ordered, That the subscription lists of funds collected be published in the city papers on the 26th inst.

10. Ordered, That the chairman of each committee report daily the names of all delinquent commissioners.

R. A. CRAWFORD, Chairman.
J. W. DUNCAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ It is reported as a fact that so few stragglers were there from our ranks, during the battles of Saturday and Sunday, that messengers had to be sent to the front of the lines for assistance to bring the wounded from the field.

European News.

The bark Jeff Davis, belonging to what is known in England as the "Dixie Line," was launched lately at Liverpool for the rebel service. She is a consort of the Virginia and Richmond, lately completed for the Confederate Government.

It is probable that there will be a "scrub race" for the crown of Mexico. As it is very likely that the Archduke Maximilian will decline the proffered honor, the names of Prince Murat, of France, and M. Patterson Bonaparte, of the United States, are now mentioned in connection with the position. M. Patterson Bonaparte is said to be the favorite of the Emperor Napoleon.

The deputation dispatched by the Council of Notables of Mexico to Europe, in order to form ally under the new crown to the Austrian Archduke, was daily looked for in Paris when the Arabia sailed. The body consists of eight persons, and to them Maximilian must give a decisive reply. *La France*, of Paris, says that it is of very great importance that his final answer should be taken before next New Year's day.

Another Great Battle.

(From the Richmond Whig.)

A fierce and bloody battle, lasting two days has been fought on the Chickamauga river, a few miles south of Chattanooga, between the forces of Bragg and Rosecrans. Thus far, it has been indecisive, though the advantages are on our side. Twenty pieces of artillery, twenty-five hundred prisoners and the possession of the battle field, are the evidences and fruits of victory—but the situation of affairs in that quarter demands greatly more than this—Rosecrans' army must be destroyed or driven out, else we fight to no little purpose. His lines still confront ours, and unless he can be routed he will be reinforced, when we will fall back, and Martinsburg will be repeated. Gen. Bragg, of course, understands this, and knows the necessity of pushing his present advantage to a decisive results. Whether what he has done is important, depends upon what he may yet do. The most complete and valuable victory of the war seems within his reach, if he has the strength and the will to grasp it.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—The Abingdon *Virginian* states that on the 10th inst., during a severe thunder storm, two men and two women were instantly killed, on the Russell turnpike, near that place. Their names were Thomas D. Perry, of Col. Johnson's Kentucky cavalry battalion; H. G. Caton, of the 5th Kentucky infantry; Rebecca Lynch and Elizabeth Murry, of Washington county. They had taken shelter under an oak tree. This dispensation, says the Virginian, should be a warning to evil-doers.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.—In the Mobile *Advertiser* of the 19th inst. occurs the following:

This is the anniversary of the total defeat of the Persian hosts at Platea, 2649 years ago, as well as of several other signal military events since that time—a nice place to put in a big battle on the Confederate calendar.

The "big battle on the Confederate calendar" commenced on the Chickamauga on that very day—the 19th.

☞ The Vienna *Presse* thinks that an alliance offensive and defensive is forming between St. Petersburg and Washington, which will principally affect the bearing of the Polish and Mexican questions.

A PROCLAMATION.

To the Civil and Military Officers of Georgia:

It becomes my duty to notice the complaints which frequently reach me from different parts of the State, of the outrages and abuses which are being committed by those who profess to have power under the Act of Congress to make impressments of private property for public use; and to afford to the citizens of this State all the protection in my power, against the robberies which are being committed by unprincipled persons under pretence of legal authority.

I am informed that subaltern officers of the army, without authority from the General in command of the Department, not unfrequently make impressments of private property and give certificates which will not bind the Government to compensate the owner for his property, as they are not authorized by the Government to make impressments. Stragglers, deserters and refugees are daily impressing horses, cattle, provisions or other property under pretence of authority to do so for the public service.

Those professing to be agents of the quartermaster's and commissary departments are also making impressments. In some instances, the persons above designated, without legal authority, sense of propriety, or feelings of humanity, have taken the last yoke of oxen or cow in the possession of the aged and infirm, and have deprived soldiers' families of the scanty means of support for which they have labored, and without which they must suffer.

Such practices of persons professing to be Government agents are alienating the affections of our people from the Government, at a time when it is very important to the public safety that it have the confidence and support of all good citizens. I am quite sure the President approves of no such injustice and outrage.

While I entertain no doubt of the constitutional power of the Government to make impressments of private property for public use, upon the payment of just compensation, I am satisfied that this power should never be exercised by subalterns without written instructions from the Government, in which the powers they are to exercise should be well defined. Nor should any citizen be deprived of his necessary support. And while I consider it the duty of every good citizen to furnish to the Government at reasonable prices, all the supplies of provisions for the army which he can possibly spare and support his family, I consider it the duty of the State authorities to protect such, as far as possible, against unauthorized seizures and open robberies.

To this end I hereby inform the citizens of this State that it is their right and duty to resist all impressments of their property by persons who cannot show legal authority to make the impressment, and to use all the force, in such cases, which is necessary to the protection of their persons and property. And I hereby direct all civil and military officers in this State to assist all persons who are defending their property against illegal seizures, and they, in connection with the home guard companies of this State, or any of them separately, are hereby directed to arrest and lodge in the nearest secure jail all persons making impressments without authority, until warrants can be sued out against them for robbery, and they can be bound over to attend court and answer for their offense as the law directs. All persons should be arrested who attempt to deprive the citizens of this State of their property by impressment, unless they can show written authority to do so from the President of the Confederate States, the head of one of the departments at Richmond, the general in command of a department, or the Chief Confederate quartermaster or commissary of this State. In the latter case the written authority must show upon its face that the chief quartermaster, or commissary, has instructions from the head of his department to exercise this power and to delegate it to others. In all cases the person who is to make the impressment must be named in the written authority, and the property to be seized must be described, or the kind and quantity of property to be impressed by such person, must be distinctly specified. The person making the impressment will, in all cases, be required to produce and show his authority, as above stated, or he will be arrested.

This order is not intended to embarrass Government agents in the just and equitable execution of the impressment act of Congress, but only to protect the people of the State against the outrages of thieves, robbers and other bad men, who are not agents of the Government, but represent themselves to be such to enable them to plunder and rob with impunity.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Executive department, this, 23d day of September, 1863. JOSEPH E. BROWN.

A CARD.

ATLANTA, September 25, 1863.

EDITORS APPEAL: I hand you a letter from Mrs. W. H. Crisp, which surely entitles her to the heartfelt gratitude of every Tennessean. She has made a richer, costlier donation than this to the cause of the South. Her husband was for a long time in the service, as captain of an artillery company; one of her sons was disabled and discharged, and another who entered the army at the age of sixteen, is still in the ranks. When the Federals attacked Knoxville, some months ago, Mrs. Crisp generously and hospitably entertained at her suburban residence large numbers of women and children who sought to escape the dangers resulting from the unheard of barbarism of our enemy, who shelled a city without notifying the inhabitants of their purpose.

Mrs. Crisp deserves every kindness and consideration at the hands of the people of the South, and especially will Tennesseans never forget this practical evidence of her generosity, patriotism and philanthropy.

The letter which I hand you for publication contained three hundred dollars—which I have given to the treasurer, in charge of the Tennessee fund for the relief of the wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. Respectfully,

W. G. SWAN.

Hon. Wm. G. Swan:

DEAR SIR: Allow me to present you three hundred dollars to add to the fund so nobly collected by the Tennessees now here for the sick and wounded soldiers now in the field. Please accept it as the offering of one who is a refugee from home and all its pleasures.

I regret deeply the sum is not as large as the occasion merits, but "the times are out of joint." I shall feel proud, as the season progresses, to contribute from time to time to so noble a cause.

I remain, with much respect, truly yours,

ELIZA CRISP.

☞ List of unclaimed freight received by the Southern Express company, Sept. 24th, 1863: Jno. Gilbert, M. F. Ashburn, Jno. Henderson, pkg each; T. Patterson, 4 pkgs; Dr. W. Shorias, pkg.; J. Goods, bx; T. W. Bridges, bx; Jas. Stephens, trk; Mrs. Logan, bx.; C. F. Whiplay, pkg.; J. T. Meddlebrook, bx; R. H. Jackson, trk; S. P. Smith, bx.; G. D. Mann, pkg; Mrs. A. M. Linn, bx.; Capt. C W. Maberry, 2 bxs; C. G. Baylor, care T. F. Fisher & Co., pkg.; G. Alman, bx.; Dr. W. L. Cleveland, bag; E. Bowls, 2 sacks; Capt. J. H. Trezevant, bag; J. Walker, pcl; W. Dunn, trk; Capt. Freeman, keg; W. A. Cromwell, W. H. Jones.

H. H. WITT, Clerk.

WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS FOR PEACE?

(From the Augusta Constitutionalist.)

The position and the claims of the contestants are so decidedly antagonistic at present, that there can be no possible hope of compromise or settlement while the present temper continues; and the avowed purpose of the United States, as made known by its Executive, and the organs controlling and expressing the apparent convictions of its popular masses, can have no other effect upon us, the other party to the quarrel, than to steel our hearts for the very worst fate imagination can picture. So long as that purpose is avowed and maintained by the North, we will fight on, fight even to extermination, if necessary, but we will never submit to the humiliation, the dishonor, the loss of property, and the loss of rights which would be consequent upon the acceptance of the Abolitionists' proposition. If we must lose all else, we will maintain our character and our honor, and our self respect—property and life we can but lose in any event.

We are well aware that there are a few miserable wretches in the Confederacy who desire, and would accept, peace on any terms—who would submit to Lincoln outright, in order to have peace, and who would even give up their property as well as their honor, and who hope to reconstruct the Union, and yet save something of that which the Lincoln Government has desired forfeit. We have never paid any attention to these people, because that but serves to magnify their importance, and probably they are magnified by some in our midst, ostensibly to express repugnance to their conduct, but really to induce the North to believe they are becoming rapidly in power in the land.

We are aware, also, that there are others among us, native and to the manor born, staunch and true and above reproach, whose loyalty to the Confederacy and to Southern institutions is unquestionable, who believe that if the Northern Government should be properly sounded by our authorities an armistice might be agreed to, and who hope that in the lull of a temporary suspension of active hostilities, reason might triumph over passion, interest become stronger than fanaticism, and that thus finally both parties might incline to put a close to the war, on the only terms recognized by the South as possible—the independence of the Confederacy. Now we know that the idea of an armistice—and of negotiations for peace—is highly distasteful to the Southron, especially to the brave armies who have fought our battles and won our victories, and simply because with the mention of those words comes the idea of submission, reconstruction, re-union. The very utterance of armistice and negotiation, is, at the first blush, construed into treason, or at least into an inclination to bend the knee to the Baal of Abolition. But it becomes us all to be rational, not to jump at conclusions, not to be continually going off half-cocked.

An armistice does not mean the laying down of our arms before the Yankee hosts—nor does the idea of negotiation imply necessarily a reconstruction of the Union, still less any submission to Lincoln's hirelings, or acceptance of his emancipation and confiscation scheme. We would, therefore, calmly and dispassionately consider any proposition which had the least promise of good in it, and commend the same consideration to the people, and we do so the more freely and candidly because we have no need to cry "stop thief," as to other people, in order to divert suspicion from ourselves.

We do not mean to say that we agree with those who believe that there is a prospect of getting a dispassionate hearing from the Lincoln Government; on the contrary, we confess plainly that we think they are mistaken. Still, one thing is certain—that before peace, must come negotiation—but negotiation should not be sought or offered, where there is no prospect of success. The Confederacy sent commissioners to Washington before the war commenced, to say to the North we desired peace. They were spurned, not even listened to, by the Lincoln Government, and things are in a worse condition now than they were then, that is as to bringing about an amicable adjustment of our controversy. If we believed it possible that any good could come of it, we should advocate an armistice and negotiations for peace—bearing always in mind, and having always in view, the nationality of the South, and we should not be moved from our propriety, nor from our conviction of what was right and expedient, by any clamor, or by the fear of odium cast upon us by the thoughtless crowd.

But the fact is that, in our judgment, there is no hope of getting any terms which the South could honorably accept, from the Lincoln dynasty, controlled, as it is, by the ultra fanatic Abolitionists, if not really representing all the intolerance and malignity of the North. Lincoln's terms have been made known long ago, and explicitly—and they are the unconditional submission and degradation of the South, the confiscation of all the property of rebels, and the abolition entire of slavery as the cause of the rebellion. Our only answer to his terms are shot and shell, bullet and bayonet, world without end. The unfaltering and unchangeable determination of ninety-nine hundredths of our people is, rather than submit, to fight on to the death, and this whole land shall be a waste, a desolation, an unpeopled country, before we do accept the tyrant's terms. If he does conquer the Confederacy, the victory shall be a barren one, and his miserable remnant of an army shall lord it only over the territory, not the people of the South.

Now, if these masses of the Northern people really desire that the war should stop, if they would have peace spread its golden wings over their land and ours, let them give evidence of that desire, and then will be the time for us here to talk of armistice and negotiation. So long as they uphold the Republican party, the cause of all our woes, just so long is it impossible that we should offer to negotiate, or listen to their rulers. If they hope for anything from us short of continual war, let them show a disposition to meet us half way, and that not by talking, but by acting. If they really do not concur with the Republicans in their bloody and ruthless, and uncivilized and inhuman war upon us, and our women and children, and homes and property and equal rights, let them prove it at the ballot-box, and then we will talk with them. We know there are many at the North, friends of justice, right, law and humanity, conservatism, trained in the school of State rights, who can understand and appreciate the great truths lying at the foundation of our revolution. But are they a majority! Are they strong enough to stay the hand of the usurper and tyrant, who regards their rights no more than ours, and who, as representatives of all the foul abominations and inhumanities, the bigotry and the intolerance of the North, is an insuperable obstacle in the way of negotiation and peace? An important election, in an important State—Ohio—will soon take place, and we look to it with solicitude. If Vallandigham and men of that stamp can succeed, then there will be hope of accomplishing something by negotiation; for with him and the men of his party, if in power, we might negotiate honorably, without loss of self-respect, and with some prospect of justice. But if he fails, then there is no hope of peace while Lincoln reigns, for from him and his bloody-minded and fanatic crew we can hope for nothing but ruin or dishonor; with them we will not and ought not negotiate, to them we will never submit—so help us Heaven.

News from the Islands.

(From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 24th.)

The Yankees made their appearance at Batteries Gregg and Wagner in large forces on Wednesday morning, and appeared to be working with considerable energy. They seemed to pay no attention to the fire from our batteries, but kept on digging and hauling sand and timber to various positions around Gregg and Wagner. Some six or seven wagons and teams were engaged at this work all day Wednesday.

The enemy also yesterday unmasked several guns mounted on Gregg and Wagner, cutting away the embrasures, etc., and seemingly getting ready for action.

A few shots were fired by the enemy in the afternoon from Gadberry hill at Battery Simkins. About five o'clock the enemy's battery on Black island opened on Battery Haskell, on James' island. Battery Haskell replied with vigor.

A schooner from the northward came in heavily laden, anchoring abreast of Gregg's hill, and commenced discharging.

The Ironsides, monitors and others are at their old anchorage and remain quiet.

A salute was fired by all our batteries and Forts Moultrie and Sumter, yesterday, in honor of the great victory won by Gen. Bragg's army. Fort Sumter fired a salute of thirteen guns.

The enemy's fleet is reported to have fired a salute, Tuesday night, in honor of Farragut's arrival on this post.

Our batteries were keeping up a heavy fire last night, with only an occasional response from the enemy.

MARRIED,

On the 24th instant, near Atlanta, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D., Col. M. H. WRIGHT, C. S. A., to Miss SALLIE MCLEAN SEHON.

TELEGRAPHIC.

OUR SPECIAL REPORTS.

Battle at Sabine Pass.

FRENCH AT MATAMORAS.

[Special to the Memphis Appeal.]

CANTON, Miss., September 24.—I have the Memphis Bulletin of the 23d.

It states that Magruder whipped Franklin's corps of the Federal army, taking a large number of prisoners, sinking two gunboats and disabling several transports. Also that Franklin had returned to New Orleans.

The Northern intelligence is that seven thousand French were at Matamoras. B.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA!

REPORTS OF THE FEDERAL PRESS

RICHMOND, September 24.—The New York Tribune of the 21st says: "We rejoice in the belief that the forces under Burnside were last week so far on their way to Rosecrans, that they will arrive in season for the present conflict. No battle of more vital importance has been fought during the rebellion than that, or already decided."

The Baltimore American of the 22d has been received.

A telegram from Washington on the 21st says:

The Republican extra has the following: "The enemy attacked Rosecrans again on Sunday, about 9 A. M., with overwhelming numbers. The battle raged fiercely all day. According to the latest accounts, two of Rosecrans' divisions gave way in either panic or confusion, but from the right ten thousand men afterward rallied, and succeeded in getting back to their places, while the balance of the army had not given way at all.

"At the latest accounts, Rosecrans was driving (?) the advance of the rebel army back.

"The number in killed and wounded on both sides, will not fall short of 30,000. Rosecrans cannot be driven from his position, should the rebel force prove twice as strong as they are reported to be. Burnside has not reinforced Rosecrans as was expected."

From Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from the Superintendent of the Virginia and Tennessee road, dated Glade Springs 24th, says that the Yankees came to Bristol yesterday, and proceeded to, and burnt the bridge, and drove off the force employed in rebuilding it, throw down a portion which had been put up, and burnt all cattle guards between that point and Bristol.

They destroyed the water tanks at Bristol. We now have sufficient force at Bristol and the bridge to protect them, and will have the bridge up so that the trains can pass to-night.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, September 24.—The enemy is firing occasionally at our batteries. Very little firing on our side to-day.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, Sept. 24.—The Hartley arrived at Liverpool with dates to the 9th. It is stated that the English Government had resolved to detain two suspected rebel rams now in the Mersey.

The deputation from Mexico to offer the crown to Maximilian had arrived in France. Maximilian accepts.

Cotton advanced from one-half to three quarters.

Intelligence from the Northern Press.

RICHMOND, September 24.—The Washington Chronicle of the 21st says:

"From private information of a strictly reliable nature we learn that the rams now building in England will not be permitted by the Government to go at large, but will be escorted to France by an English war steamer, and delivered to the owners, who are Frenchmen."

The great Texas expedition, so often hinted at by the Yankee papers, has been repulsed, with the loss of two gunboats, at Sabine pass.

The expedition returned to New Orleans on the 12th. Gold in Baltimore on Monday was 139; in New York on the same day, 139.

The rebel Gen. Marsh Walters was mortally wounded on the 6th inst., in a duel with Gen. Marmaduke, at Bayou Metairie. The difficulty occurred by Marmaduke's jealousy of Walters, who was recently promoted from a subaltern to the ranking general. [This is probably an error, and should have read Gen. Marsh Walker, who, on being promoted recently, was assigned to a command in Ark.—EDS.]

Gold in New York on the 21st was 139½.

MOBILE, Sept. 24.—The Advertiser and Register has a special with news from Memphis to the 17th.

Kirby Smith was reported falling back from Little Rock.

The Federals under Blunt had occupied Fort Smith, having driven out Cabell.

Burnside claims to have captured three thousand prisoners and fourteen pieces of artillery at Cumberland gap.

The steamboats Imperial, Hiawatha, Post Boy and Bell were burned on the 13th at St. Louis, by rebel guerillas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ATHENEUM!

LESSEE and MANAGER.....W. H. CRISP.
(Also of the Mobile and Montgomery Theatres.)

Friday Evening, Sept. 25th,

Will be presented the Thrilling Drama of

LUCRETIA BORGIA;
Or, The Poisoner.

Lucretia Borgia.....Mrs. W. H. Crisp.
To conclude with the Farce of

"Poor Pillicoddy."

PRICES—Parquette, $1; Upper Tier, $1.50; Gentlemen's Gallery, $1. to-25 tf

NOTICE.

To Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons, C. S. A.

I have removed all my office papers with instructions. I have removed all L. Medical and Hospital stores in my charge to Macon, Ga., to which point requisitions for future must be forwarded.

RICHARD JONES,
Surgeon and Medical Purveyor, C. S. A.
se25 1m Macon, Ga.

Mobile Advertiser and Register and Jackson Miss. Sentinel copy one month and send bill to Dep. at office.

THE WOUNDED

OF

General Bragg's Army!

To the Towns Adjacent to Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 24th, 1863.

THE large number of WOUNDED, now lying on the field near Ringgold, and being brought here by every train, appeals to the sympathy and liberality of the whole Confederacy. We call on you to send us forthwith COOKED PROVISIONS of any description, and other supplies suitable for them, or money—the former greatly preferred, as there is a great scarcity of them here.

R. A. CRAWFORD,
Chairman of Aid Committee,
For the Relief of the Wounded of Gen. Bragg's Army.
J. W. DUNCAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

se25-1w

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

STOP SPENCER, a BLACK BOY, twenty-four years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, weighs about one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and thirty pounds, very sprightly, stutters a little when speaking, is a great dancer and fond of playing the banjo; was raised by Squire Hearth, Tyson, near Schnila, Mississippi, twelve miles west of Holly Springs and sold by Wm. McGraw in Atlanta, on the 21 day of August last. He left on Thursday morning, the 24th of September.

The above reward, with all expenses, will be paid for his return to us in Marietta, Ga., or to Messrs M. C. Sayre & Co., at the Arcade, in Atlanta.

JOHN F. PAGE.
se25-1w Marietta, Ga.

WANTED TO HIRE, IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER OF NEGROES, men and women, to attend on the wounded. Now is the time to show your kindness to our brave, but unfortunate, soldiers. Apply at once to DR. O'KEEFE,
At Roy Hospital,
Whitehall street.
se24-1w

FOR SALE.

A YOUNG, intelligent NEGRO WOMAN, and her child; a good Cook, Washer and Ironer. Also, a bright mulatto girl, eight years old. Apply to
R. GOULDSMITH,
Over Roach & Rose's store.
se24 3t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IF MR. JAMES M. BRABSTON, of Warren county, Mississippi, or any of his or my friends, will let me know where he can be found, it will benefit him and oblige myself. Address me at Mobile.
P. S. KENNARD.
se24-1w

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

LARGE SALE OF UNCALLED FOR FREIGHTS.

UNLESS Delivered before the day of Sale, the following Packages, uncalled for, at the Southern Express Office, in Atlanta, will be sold at Public Auction, on the 30th day of September, 1863.

C. T. CAMPBELL, Agent.

ATLANTA PACKAGES.

A

2 boxes Atlanta, 1 box, T H Aldrich, 1 trunk A L Antony, 1 box David A Adams, 1 parcel N L Angier, 1 parcel W E Allen, 1 box Arnold & Ware, 1 carpet-bag E A Allen.

B

1 demijon W Batty, 1 sack P F & Co., 1 box Roy J H Bristol, 1 box A N Benton, 1 box E A Bennet, 1 sack — re C Bell, 1 pc findings Mrs R L Barry, 1 box J M Brown, 1 box Miss Jenny Bray, 1 box A J Brady, 1 box B & H, 1 sword A H Blair, 4 bales S T Biggs, 1 box A W Brown, 1 box M L Brand, 1 parcel A Butler, 1 parcel Alonzo Baron, 1 parcel J W Bith, 1 parcel M Bries, 1 paper box A C Barrow, 1 tea pot Adelaide Boles, 1 box Bellingrath, 1 box G H Brent, 1 trun