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JOHN S. ROWLAND, Superintendent.

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Arrives at Chattanooga at.....7.35 A. M.

Down Night Mail and Passenger Train

Leaves Chattanooga at.....4.30 P. M.
Arrives at Atlanta at.....4.00 A. M.

Up Express Freight and Passenger Train

Leaves Atlanta at.....7.35 A. M.
Arrive at Chattanooga at.....3.05 P. M.

Down Express Freight and Passenger Train

Leaves Chattanooga at.....3.45 A. M.
Arrives at Atlanta at.....1.45 P. M.

Kingston Accommodation Passenger Train

Leaves Atlanta at.....7.00 P. M.
Arrive at Kingston at.....7.00 P. M.
Leaves Kingston at.....4.30 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta at.....10.30 A. M.

The food connects at Dalton with the Rome Branch at Kingston. The 7.30 P. M. train from Atlanta connects with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad at Dalton, and the Selma and Charleston Railroad at Chattanooga. McDONALD, Ticket Agent.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

ATLANTA TO WEST POINT.....87 MILES.....FARE $4.25.

GEORGE G. HILL, Superintendent.

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Leaves Atlanta at.....7.45 A. M.
Arrives at West Point at.....1.15 P. M.
Leaves West Point at.....2.45 A. M.
Arrives at Atlanta at.....8.30 A. M.

Evening Passenger Train

Leaves Atlanta at.....4.15 P. M.
Arrives at West Point at.....9.30 A. M.
Leaves West Point at.....10.45 P. M.
Arrives at Atlanta at.....2.35 A. M.

Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.

AUGUSTA TO ATLANTA.....171 MILES.....FARE $6.00.

GEORGE YONGE, Superintendent.

Night Passenger and Mail Train

Leaves Augusta at.....4.15 P. M.
Arrives at Atlanta at.....4.31 A. M.
Leaves Augusta at.....7.30 P. M.
Arrives at Atlanta at.....8.54 A. M.

Day Accommodation Passenger Train

Leaves Atlanta at.....4.50 A. M.
Arrives at Augusta at.....3.01 P. M.
Leaves Augusta at.....7.00 A. M.
Arrives at Atlanta at.....7.40 P. M.

Macon and Western Railroad.

MACON TO ATLANTA.....101 MILES.....FARE $4.00.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Superintendent.

Passenger Train

Leaves Atlanta at.....6.30 A. M.
Arrives at Macon at.....12.04 P. M.
Leaves Macon at.....3.00 A. M.
Arrives at Atlanta at.....8.00 P. M.

☞ Passengers for Macon and points on the Georgia Central Railroad will take the Night Train for Eastman and intermediate points, and be conveyed from Eastman to Macon by daylight. Close connections made at Atlanta for Albany, Fort Gaines, Eufaula, Ala., and Columbus, Ga. J. R. CROW, Ticket Agent.

Montgomery and West Point Railroad.

WEST POINT TO MONTGOMERY.....87 MILES.

DAN H. CRAIG, Superintendent.

Day Pass nger Train

Leaves West Point at.....5.00 P. M.
Arrives at Montgomery at.....7.00 P. M.
Arrive at Columbus at.....3.40 P. M.
Leaves Montgomery at.....5.30 A. M.
Arrives at West Point at.....11.40 A. M.
Arrive at Columbus at.....1.40 P. M.

Night Passenger Train

Leaves West Point at.....12.40 A. M.
Arrives at Montgomery at.....6.45 A. M.
Leaves Montgomery at.....8.00 P. M.
Arrives at West Point at.....11.25 P. M.

Arrival and Closing of the C. S. Mails.

BY GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Due daily at 5 P. M.	Closes daily at 5 P. M.

BY WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

Due daily at 2.30 P. M.	Closes daily at 3 P. M.

BY ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Due daily at 6.30 P. M.	Closes daily at 5 P. M.

BY MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Due daily at 4 P. M.	Closes daily at 3 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS.

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SUNDAY.

Open at 8 A. M. and close at 9 A. M. Open at 5 P. M. and close at 6 P. M.

On the arrival of each mail the office will be closed until it has been distributed and ready for delivery.

THOS. G. HOWARD, Postmaster.

November 4 h, 1863.

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Commission Merchant and Dealer in Domestic Manufactures,

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n610

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Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street,

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Daily Appeal.

[FROM THE ARMY EDITOR.]

From Blunt's Frontier Army.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, 23d.]

We have received the following items of news from the Indian territory and Western Arkansas:

Col. Cloud reports, under date of October 12th, that Cooper and Bankhead (rebel Texans) were at Perryville, in the Choctaw Nation, with considerable force, reported to be in all nine thousand men, and eighteen guns. This is largely overestimated, without doubt. Quantrell had joined Cooper by the 13th. They had quite a gathering of the clans upon the occasion. The rebel general was presented with the instruments belonging to Gen. Blunt's band. ☞

A considerable number of Choctaw guerrillas are bushwhacking in the San Bois hills and Washita mountains. At Cadde's gap, Major Ousley's Texan battalion is stationed.

A party of one hundred Union guerrillas, "Mountain Feds," as they are termed, attacked and destroyed a bushwhacking camp at Clarksville, on the fourth. All who failed to escape were turned loose.

Col. Cloud's scouts gave early information of Shelby's movements. The latter crossed the Arkansas on the 27 h ult., he left Arkadelphia with six hundred men and two guns, and was joined by four hundred more before leaving Arkansas. On the 28th our scouts were in his deserted camp. On the 29th information was sent to Fayetteville where the 1st Arkansas infantry were stationed. It was forwarded to Cassville and St. Louis on the 30th; thus reaching headquarters two days before Shelby crossed at Bentonville.

Major Foreman, with a portion of the 1st Indian, is again in the field. On the 4th he had a fight at Brush mountain, near the Cane hill, defeating the rebels, capturing their supplies and burning a mill.

Col. Ritchie, 1st Indian, commanding 1st brigade, reports Quantrell's force as carrying the Federal flag when they crossed the Arkansas.

Shelby is reported to have said at Carthage, to Dr. Jones, a citizen there, that he intended to take Quantrell out of Missouri, and that if a demand was made for him by the Government, the Confederate authorities would deliver him up.

Gen. Blunt will make a demand for his surrender upon Gen. Cooper, with the statement that if he fails to comply, he (Blunt) will treat all prisoners of any command with which Quantrell may be connected as outlaws.

Gen. Blunt leaves Fort Scott on Monday for Fort Smith. The train will be escorted by the 2d colored and some companies of the 3d Wisconsin and 6th Kansas. Company A, 2d Kansas, is now on its march from Springfield to this place. General Blunt's presence is very necessary below to restore unity and activity to our movements.

Gen. Ewing passed through Le Mae on the afternoon of Sunday, about two hours in the rear of Shelby. Col. Lynde, with the 9th Kansas, led the pursuit. Gen. McNeil was at Newtonia with fresh forces, ready to take up the pursuit. Cannonading was heard in that vicinity on Monday morning. The 1st Arkansas cavalry were at Bower's mills, ready to pitch in.

Capt. Blake, of the 6th Kansas, had an engagement at North fork, with rebel Indians, defeating them with loss, and taking six prisoners. This was about the 8th and 9th.

Gen. Bankhead has a force of about 1,000 men. Cooper is at Perryville, with five regiments. Stand Watie, five hundred men; Col. Dittmore, two hundred; Bass, seven hundred; the two McIntosh's, Creeks, five hundred; Harris, a half breed Chickasaw, is at Fort Arbuckle, with five hundred, and at Boggy depot there are about seven hundred.

Gov. Seymour's Response to the President.

A Proclamation by Horatio Seymour, Governor.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, ALBANY, October 20, 1863.

The President of the United States has called upon me, as Governor of the State of New York, to furnish its quota of three hundred thousand men to recruit the volunteer forces of the United States, which will be largely reduced during the coming year by the expiration of the terms of enlistment.

At this time, the defenders of the national capital are menaced by a superior force; the army of the Cumberland is in an imperiled condition, and the military operations of the Government are delayed and hindered by the want of adequate military power, and are threatened with serious disaster. In this emergency it is the duty of all the citizens to listen to the appeal put forth by the President, and to give efficient and cheerful aid in filling up the thinned ranks of our armies. It is due to our brethren in the field, who have battled so heroically for the flag of our country, the union of the States, and to uphold the Constitution, that prompt and voluntary assistance should be sent to them in this moment of their peril. They must turn in the full confidence that they would at all times receive from their fellow-citizens at home a generous and efficient support. Every emotion of pride and patriotism should impel us to give this by voluntary and cheerful contribution of men and money, and not by a forced conscription or coercive action on the part of the Government.

The President also advises the citizens of the several States that, in the event of the failure to raise the quotas assigned to them, a draft shall be made for the deficiency, to commence on the 5th day of January next.

Not only does duty to our soldiers in the field and the honor of the nation demand that we shall continue to fill our armies by voluntary enlistments, but the interests of all classes in society will be promoted by the success of that system. The unequal burthens which conscription invariably inflicts on a portion of society, not only cause great distress and injury to individuals, but are more hurtful to the whole community than the equalized distribution of the cost and sacrifices of volunteering, which more perfectly adjusts itself to the condition of all classes. The bounties which will be paid by the General Government, and in this State by the government of New York, are extremely liberal, and much larger than those heretofore given. They will aid the volunteers who shall enlist in the service to make immediate and ample provision for those dependent upon them. I expect all classes of our citizens to assist in respect all classes of our citizens to assist in recruiting volunteers, and, if need be, from this State by their influence and by liberal contributions; and I call upon all State officials to give every assistance in their power to promote enlistments into our armies, and thus save our citizens from the inequalities, irritations and sufferings of the draft, and at the same time animate our soldiers by an exhibition of sympathy and patriotic devotion, and give strength to our armies in their battles for the preservation of the Union.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

THE NEXT FEDERAL CONGRESS.—The New York *Tribune* thus politically classifies the members of the next House of Representatives:

Republicans and war Democrats elected mainly by Republican votes	76
Democrats and Bell Wings elected by the combined Opposition vote	79
Border State men chosen by a mixed vote	16
Vacancy (Albany district, New York, vice Conkling, Democrat, resigned)	1
Total	177
Clear Administration majority	3

There are ten members yet to be chosen—one to fill a vacancy from the State of New York, one to represent the State of Delaware in place of Wm. Temple (opp.), deceased, three from the new State of West Virginia, and five from Maryland.

BLANKETS FOR THE SOLDIERS—PROMPT RESPONSE OF THE PEOPLE.—We have just seen Capt. Mason, of the 23d Alabama regiment, now under the command of Lieut. Col. Bibb, at Chattanooga. Capt. Mason was on his way from Wilcox county where he had been to solicit blankets for the use of the regiment. He informed us that he was returning with an ample supply for the regiment, which had been cheerfully and promptly contributed by the patriotic people of Wilcox. We are glad to chronicle this conduct of the citizens of Wilcox, and hope their example will be followed throughout the State, and that no soldier of our gallant army now contending with the vandals, who are seeking to destroy our liberties, will be left unprovided with blankets or clothing during the approaching winter.—*Montgomery Mail.*

SPEECH OF HON. ROB'T. TOOMBS.

The speech of Mr. Toombs, delivered in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Milledgeville, on Monday evening, 9th November, is distinguished by the usual ability and independence of thought and character of that great leader and statesman. The following extracts may suggest the general tone of the speech:

Fellow-citizens; there is one polar star in all our calamities that can guide and direct us—the Constitution of our country. That Constitution is not alone your wisdom, or the wisdom of our fathers of 1787, but it is the concentrated wisdom of centuries, of time and of experience; and the only mode by which we can preserve and maintain our liberties and our independence is to stand by it. Adherence to it will give us strength and efficiency; departure from it, as a necessary consequence, will bring evil upon our cause and upon our country. It is our ark of safety, it is the embodiment of all those great principles which have shielded liberty in all ages of the world. By this chart we must seek to determine where lay the dividing line between the civil and military authority of this country. And when this is done it will be found that the military should be subordinate to the civil authority. Liberty is always endangered in civil, and indeed in all laws, by the activity of the military authority. Again and again has liberty been wrecked and lost in the struggle—while war is often the only security for liberty, it is ever a danger and a menace to it.

Our ancestors, whose sufferings were greater than ours—I mean than those of the people of Georgia, though not greater, perhaps, than those of some of the other States—provided against such encroachments, and during the whole seven years of their war with Great Britain, maintained the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and it will now be found that our Confederation, which has sometimes been erroneously termed a peace Constitution, (for it was made in war and for war as well as peace,) will be adequate to every emergency which may arise, whether in peace or in war, whether in our day or in future times. This Constitution is the life of the nation. Preserve it and you must conquer; destroy it, and you may gain independence, but you will lose liberty. It is necessary that you should give it your earnest and loyal support, for it has in itself all necessary means of peaceful, and the successful resistance to all encroachments upon your rights, either from within or without. It lays at the feet of the Confederate Government every drop of the blood and every cent of the wealth of the people—dedicates it to the public weal. It only limits the mode of raising and applying both to the public service. * * * * *

The Constitution ordains that the persons, houses, papers and effects of all persons shall be protected against unreasonable search and seizure, except upon affidavit and probable cause, except persons in the military service of the Confederacy; that no man shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, except by due process of law; that private property shall not be taken even for public use, without just compensation. In these, and in numerous other clauses of the Constitution, you will find the rights of the people fenced about and defended by ample guaranties. The grant of military power is liberal and large, and should be large. The Constitution so designed it, at the same time that it prescribed the rules and regulations under which the power is to be exercised, and subordinates it to the civil authority of the country. The Constitution grants full power to Congress to pass rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces, including the militia, when in actual service of the Confederate States.

This grant is broad and comprehensive, but comprehends expressly only persons in the military service of the country, and gives no power to govern any other citizen of the country. This is law—military law—constitutional military law. It marks out plainly the dividing line between civil and military law and the persons subject to the law. This is not martial law. That is a term unknown to Governments. Martial law means the abrogation of all law—the subversion of all constitutions, and the substitution in their stead, of military orders, the substitution of provost marshals in the places of sheriffs, judges and juries. Let these instrumentalities of despotism cease in the Confederate States. The power to take private property for public use, is impliedly granted in the Constitution, but in the same clause, just compensation is expressly provided to be paid. Even thus limited, it was granted and intended to be used, as fully appears by the Constitution itself, only in temporary and pressing emergencies, and when the ordinary power of "supporting armies" by the constitutional mode of raising money by taxation, and purchasing and furnishing supplies, could not be made available.

The President's Letter to Drake—Democratic Meetings in Southern Illinois.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., October 24, 1863.

The publication of President Lincoln's recent letter to Charles D. Drake, and his refusal to remove Gen. Schofield is as stinging a rebuke of the radicals in these parts as it is of those in Missouri. The convention of the 31 of September, or, as it is called, "the great Union mass meeting," would have passed a resolution indorsing the radicals in Missouri, had it not been that it was deemed "bad policy" to meddle in the affairs of other States. It was no real want of sympathy with Missouri Jacobins that caused the meeting to preserve silence in this matter. The radical newspapers of this State, from the Chicago *Tribune* down to the Springfield *Journal*, down to the country weekly, all have expressed more or less sympathy with the party of the Missouri *Democrat*. But it seems that Mr. Lincoln "don't see it" in that light. The *Journal* is silent as yet, and of course is in a quandary as to what it should say. But so great is its servility that it will doubtless indorse everything the President does, at the expense of consistency, and even of truth and common decency. It has denounced Schofield and praised the radicals. It is now called upon in order to be "loyal," to stultify its previous course, "turn tail," and throw up its hat for Gen. Schofield, and give three groans for the Lozans, the Drakes, and the other radicals.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.

I see from the papers in Southern Illinois that the Democracy in that part of the State are holding numerous meetings, and that the people are rallying around the Democratic standard as in days of old. At Marion, in Williamson county, the home of the Hon. Wm. J. Allen, there was a very large and enthusiastic meeting on the 15th instant, which was addressed by Hon. Jas. C. Robinson, M. C., Judge H. K. S. O'Melveny and Judge A. D. Duff. W. W. Clemens, secretary of the meeting, furnishes the *State Register* with the following interesting particulars:

At about 11 o'clock, A. M., the crowd was called to order by Col. R. M. Hunsley, and upon motion, the following named gentlemen were chosen officers of the meeting: President, Hon. David Norman, Vice Presidents, Jas. Barker, James Warren, Thomas Seurlock, Jonathan [illegible] and Capt. John M. Cunningham; Secretaries, W. W. Clemens; Assistant Secretary, F. [illegible]rary, C. Kirkham.

Whereupon, Mr. W. J. Allen introduced Hon. James C. Robinson to the crowd, who [illegible] meeting is one of his proceeded to address the [illegible] efforts, of about characteristic and most happy [illegible] substantially two hours' duration, which was [illegible] indorsed by his deeply enlisted and attentive [illegible] clitory. In the course of his remarks he was [illegible] the people of the dark and ominous perils which threatened to engulph their precious and time-honored principles of personal liberty, sanized by their association with the illustrious lives, struggles, and martyred death of the ossified past; cited them to the whirlwind of anxious indignation which had swayed our patriotic ancestors in former hours of peril to their treasured heritage; and warned them that, when the liberties of the masses were ever permitted to be usurped by the few, they were never reclaimed except through oceans of blood. He enjoined a strict observance of law and order, pointed out constitutional remedies for unjust laws or impositions upon the citizens, but said he, "if brute force and bayonets close the ballot box against the citizen, and deny to him that only constitutional means of redress, liberty would that moment cease to exist, and, as for me, and the people of my section, in such a case we are for war that such restrictions shall be removed."

He warned the Republican party not to trust too far to the forbearance of an outraged people. Said he, "this is a struggle of the American people with tyrants, your party and ours must share a common fate. Let us reason together upon these great, vital subjects to freemen. If you are not being paid over a thousand dollars a year, there may be some hope of your discerning the momentous importance of the true issues before the American people; for, while we wish you well and have no personal enmity against you, yet, in heaven's name, stand not in the way of a people who have been rudely stripped of every protection against the outrage of their most sacred rights; else, like a mountain-bound volcano, restlessly heaving with a fury of a justly-heated indignation, it will burst forth with a violence that will jar this hemisphere, and, spouting forth its livid flames and rocky obstructions, will pour its floods of boiling lava from its hissing crater down the mountain's rugged precipice and through its tangled ravines, withering and laying waste every hideous vestige of tyranny and despotism that lies in its way. And a day of rig'd reckoning will as certainly come, of this reckless, tyrannical Administration, to the aroused American people, as that yonder noonday sun now shines. Ah! but say you, "we will guard the ballot-box with bayonets, and will have such votes as we wish given, or we will have none at all. Indeed, then let me advise you as a friend, brother Republican, on the morning of that election kiss your wife and children for the last time."

At the close of Mr. Robinson's speech, three cheers were given for the speaker, followed by three cheers for the Constitution and the Union.

Hon. M. K. S. O'Melveny was then introduced to the meeting, and made one of his most logical speeches, in which his lucid reasoning and clinching arguments were unanswerable.

At the conclusion of the judge's speech, the highly grat fied crowd were invited to partake of a sumptuous feast of barbecued meats, which our industrious and indefatigable committee of arrangements had so faultlessly arranged as to give general and complete satisfaction. Numbers of delectable viands were left after the crowd had fully satisfied their appetites.

After dinner the crowd was again assembled around the stand, and Hon. A. D. Duff was introduced upon the stand. He said in the outset that he would not attempt to make a connected speech. The great questions of the day had been systematically and satisfactorily treated by the honorable gentleman who had preceded him. He would only undertake, in the summing up, to make a democratic exhortation. His wit, argument, and sarcasm were in turn sparkling, serious and withering. Judge Duff spoke till the sun was setting.

When he closed, the crowd dispersed with the dignified air of men who had received whole some instruction and knew their duty.

Another very large meeting was held at Metropolis a few days ago. The Democracy of Egypt are becoming aroused, and are going to rebuke the usurpations and wrongs they have suffered at the hands of this Administration.

Europe and America—An European Alliance with the Confederacy.

LONDON, October 10, 1863.

James Gordon Bennett, Esq.:

SIR: A piece of intelligence of a most momentous character, as concerns its bearing upon the future of the United States, has just come into my possession.

Plans have for several months been maturing for a European alliance, which is to have for its aim the control of the destinies of the American continent.

A "strictly confidential" correspondence was commenced as early as last May, at the instance of an influential though not powerful Western sovereign, between most of the Cabinets with respect to the feasibility of the measure; but the Polish question assumed so grave a form—occasioning new and unforeseen complications—that no considerable progress was made toward the consummation of this scheme. Then came the terrible reverses of the rebels, which, until within the last fortnight, endangered the probability of the success of such an undertaking without an immediate declaration of war, inasmuch as it was feared that after all secessia might be hemmed in, and resistance to the Union stifled.

But the holding out of Charleston and the more recent disastrous defeat of Rosecrans—together with other rebel triumphs in Louisiana, Texas and elsewhere—have caused negotiations to be renewed; and they are now going on with the utmost activity, and with every prospect of an early completion.

You will see in the short speech of Maximilian to the "Mexican deputation" a delicate allusion to the projected alliance. He took occasion to remark: "I must make my acceptance of the throne dependent upon a *plebiscite* of the whole country. On the other hand, it would be my duty to ask for guarantees which are indispensable to secure Mexico against the dangers which threaten her integrity and independence." Maximilian has been well advised. His sagacious father-in-law—King Leopold, the Nestor of sovereigns—has been his faithful mentor.

The parties to the contract at first, if it shall be perfected, will be Rome (as the head of the Latin church,) Austria, Spain, France and Great Britain. Italy hesitates, but there are indications at work which, it is believed, will cause Victor Emmanuel to yield his assent; and it is supposed that Prussia, unwilling to isolate herself still farther from the three powers mentioned, may even so far break with Russia as to give in her adhesion.

It is understood that the Richmond Government has indicated its readiness to enter into a treaty, offensive and defensive, with this embryo alliance against the United States, upon the condition that the durable independence of the thirteen States which are represented in the Congress of the Confederacy shall be guaranteed, and that Maryland, in which the District of Columbia, as it is a part of her soil, is to be included—shall, as one of the conditions of peace between the present belligerents, be allowed to dispose of herself—to go North or go South, at her own option—after all the Federal troops have been withdrawn from her limits, in order that no undue influence may be brought to bear upon her final choice.

The Confederate States, on their part, are to expressly stipulate that they will never attempt to annex any portion of Mexico, Cuba or Porto Rico, and that they will contribute all in their power to resist the annexation of any portion of the British possessions in America to the United States, as well as to aid in repelling any armed intervention of the United States in Mexico adverse to the doctrine of the "Latin race," or in the Spanish West India colonies. This is a brief statement, in outline, of the project.

A Furious Onslaught on Mayor Opdyke, of New York, by Thurlow Weed.

EDITORS EVENING JOURNAL: In a recent letter, designed, first, to admonish the Democratic party of the folly and into of disloyalty, and second, to expose the sham patriotism of boisterous Abolitionists, I made use of Mayor Opdyke and Editor Tilton as examples. Both have replied. Neither deny the material accusation, viz: the *draft* and the *skulking*. But to another accusation Mayor Opdyke says:

"He next charges my son with holding offices. There would be nothing improper in this if it were true, unless he had bought them from some office broker like Mr. Weed. But it so happens that he has never asked for nor received an office of any kind, unless the barren commission of notary public may be regarded as such."

Was Mr. Opdyke's notary's commission a "barren" one? We shall see. Mr. Opdyke, senior, after filling the custom house with relatives (one a Brecklaridge rowdy) and followers demanded the notarial business of that department for his son. Opdyke, junior, was therefore installed as custom house notary. But the ordinary business of the department did not suffice. The officers and employes were required to go before the notary, with a "barren commission" and swear to their account—swear monthly, as follows, that

"Thirty days hath September,
April, June and November.
All the rest have thirty-one,
Excepting February, which hath twenty-eight *alone*"

concluding with a payment of a quarter of a dollar each to Notary Opdyke! Some of the officers rebelled; but if five hundred out of the thousand "walked up to the captain's office and *settled*," the notary realized $1500 per annum in that slim way.

"Equally groundless is the charge against me of being 'gorged with Government contracts.' This, it true, would not be at all censurable, provided I obtained them fairly and executed them with fidelity."

The charge that Mayor Opdyke is "gorged with profitable contracts" is "equally groundless." It is not his honor the mayor, but his honor the mayor's son-in-law, who is "gorged" with a profitable gun contract. And when the rioters burned the gun factory, his honor the mayor had nothing to do with getting a prompt allowance of over $200,000 from the city, without going through the process to which ordinary claimants are subjected.

Mayor Opdyke gets offices and jobs "fairly," and executes them with "fidelity."

Mr. Spencer, the eminent doctor commons, solicitor, and "David Copperfield's father-in-law," was upright, liberal, and even generous; but his partner, Mr. Jenkins, was a grasping, miserly skinflint. Mayor Opdyke has had no sleeping or silent partnership—no "shaddy" interests. He did not infest Quartermaster Vinton's office, competing with the Jews for "unclean drippings!" Not he! Catch him at that, if you can! Look into the open, fresh, manly face! Do you discover anything sinister or sordid there? By no means. It is his partner, Jordan, with the "hang-dog look," who gets gun contracts, furnishes "shaddy," and hides away in convenient places, where he can be found at convenient times, to approve convenient ordinances before inconvenient injunctions can be served!

I have not met with the reply of Mr. Tilton, of the *Independent*. But the next time that skulking conscript comes upon the stage with a musket, showing a delightful Abolition audience how "Old John Brown" went through the facings and firings, I will endeavor to be there and see.

T. W.

General Bragg.

From the Richmond Sentinel.]

We copy to-day, from the Winchester *Bulletin*, a communication in defense of Gen. Bragg. It was written by a prominent citizen of Tennessee, who has not only a common interest in the success of our cause, but from his locality, a special stake in the success of the army of Gen. Bragg. This gentleman writes to us, that Gen. Bragg "is popular with the army, though the country does not know it."

We observe in our exchanges from that quarter of the Confederacy, a great many articles in relation to Gen. Bragg. Most of them are in his favor. A few papers are very bitter against him—of which number the Atlanta *Confederacy* is, perhaps, the most extreme.

We need not say that such a state of things is very unfortunate. Nothing is more essential to a leader than that he be sustained by the public confidence. We are glad to be told by our correspondent that Gen. Bragg is popular with his army. We had before been informed by one of his officers, that there was a great reaction in his favor among his soldiers since the battle of Chickamauga.

Why cannot the people and the press consent also to give him a fair support? In the midst of the criticisms and censures, some far and some against him, the President went to the spot. He heard and he saw, and deliberately weighing the question in his mind, he came to the conclusion that the public interests would not be promoted by any substitution of Gen. Bragg which it was in his power to make. He was not embarrassed in reaching this decision by importunity or even any manifestation of feeling on the part of Gen. Bragg. On the contrary, all the accounts concur in representing that officer as having acted in the most disinterested and patriotic spirit—as having implored the President to make any change which he might suppose likely to advance the public interests, assuring him that, so far as his own personal feelings and wishes were concerned, it would be a pleasing relief to be divested of his great responsibilities.

Whether the President decided wisely or not, we do not presume to say. His was the duty and responsibility, and had infinitely better lights before him than we, or our contemporaries of the press. Since the complaints against Gen. Bragg have attracted serious attention, we have been casting about in our own minds for some one who would be likely, as his successor, to give greater confidence. We have many excellent and brave officers who are in situation to be called on, but none of them have yet demonstrated—we dare say, for want of opportunity in many cases—the talent to direct the campaign of a great army. If one of these were put in Bragg's place, he would be considered as an experiment, and as on probation. He would not be followed with confidence, or judged with candor, until such time as he might have proven himself a gifted chieftain. It is at least a question, whether any one who might be named, would command greater present unanimity, or be generally regarded as offering better promise, or would be treated more indulgently in case of defeat.

In such a condition of things it seems to us a clear duty to sustain and cheer Bragg in the duties to which he has been commanded, with words of kindness and encouragement, rather than to assail him with suspicions and invectives. Let us not imitate the Yankees. We, ourselves, are no partisans of Gen. Bragg. We confess that our sympathies are not ordinarily won by retreats. We consider the general who has to make them as at least unfortunate. But Gen. Bragg has abundantly shown that he is as able to attack with vigor as to fall back upon occasion. If his officers and soldiers will rally to him with a generous ardor, and if the people will unite to applaud them on, we may confidently look for large results from the noble army of veterans that follow his lead. But if we fall out among ourselves, and give our energies to crimination, we shall do the enemy's work.

A Mysterious Murder—A Dead Man Found in a Church.

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.]

WEST POINT, KY., October 18, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A very shocking affair has transpired at a church (Pleasant View) about four miles from this place. Yesterday being the day for meeting, persons collecting at the church found the house closed as usual. On going in a man was found dead in the church, his head, face and clothes besmeared with blood, and blood, nearly dry, in many places in the church. They also found two very large clubs, lying near the body with blood and hair on them. One of them was oak, five or six feet long and three or four inches in diameter, the other smaller.

A jury was summoned by Esquire Withers, and Doctors Fletcher and Perline were called to examine the body, when it was found that the left side of the head and face were badly fractured, with other marks of violence on the body. The man is supposed to have been dead about two weeks.

He was about twenty-eight or thirty years of age, six feet high, black hair, eyes and whiskers; his clothing of black cassimere; no peculiar marks on the body.

There were papers found on the deceased showing his name to be David A. Hamilton. These papers show that he has been in Glasgow. A ticket, for cabin passage on the steamer Hunter, from Cairo to Louisville. A note book found on the body shows that David A. Hamilton was married in October, 1859, to Miss Fannie A. Williamson.

A neighbor living near the church said on the 30th of September he was going to Elizabethtown, and met two men coming toward West Point walking, and as he came home the same evening he passed the same two men. After being at home a short time, the same two men came to his house, wishing to stay the night; but as there was sickness in his family, he told them they could not stay. They then left. After being gone near one hour, the same two individuals returned with a third man, answering the description of the deceased. All three again wished to stay the night. Being told they could not stay, they went to the church. He says he heard considerable loud talking near the church, but could not hear what was said. On retiring for the night, the persons were still in the church. No person has been known to have entered the church since that time. Z.

The Louisville *Journal* gives another and different version of it, as follows:

A FIENDISH ASSASSINATION.

A murder, attended by circumstances of unusual brutality, was committed on the 30th ult., the perpetrators of which were two young men, who appeared to be brothers from their strong resemblance to each other. It occurred at a small, unfrequented church, near West Point, at the mouth of Salt river, below our city. These two young men went to former McCoy's house and asked to be accommodated for the night, but, as he was unprepared for such duties, and they were so near the village, he declined to accommodate them. They went away, but soon returned with an old man, who is, no doubt, from Glasgow, Kentucky, and who told McCoy he would pay the expenses of the party, if they were permitted to remain. McCoy still refused, pleading his inability to grant their request. They started off again to go to the little church near by for the night. The next morning the young men went to West Point, one of them having McCoy's coat on, but no suspicions were excited, and they passed over the river into Indiana.

There having occurred an occasion to use the church on the 14th or 15th inst., the good people of the neighborhood were startled to find within the edifice the dead body of the old man McCoy, his head and face horribly defaced, evidently by blows from clubs, which were on the floor by his side, as well as a jacket, recognized as belonging to one of the young men. This deed could have been perpetrated for no other reason than to obtain the few dollars McCoy may have had about his person, and, as he had no doubt been at work in this city, he could not have had a great deal of money in his possession. It is earnestly to be hoped that the murderers will be followed and brought to punishment. Such a startling crime in a vicinity of such unusual quiet has, of course, produced a great excitement.

Freedmen at Port Royal.

From the Richmond Enquirer.]

This is the title of an elaborate article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, literary organ for Abolitionism, for September. It professes to give an account of their pet colony of negroes at Port Royal; the management of which, it appears, was transferred from the Treasury to the War Department, and placed in the hands of "Brigadier-Gen. Rufus Saxton, a native of Massachusetts, who, in childhood, had breathed the free air of Connecticut," which is doubtless a high qualification. It is in vain we examine the article for any account of the financial or economic results of the "colony;" and how much it costs the War Department to get cotton raised there; but it is not long since the New York *Tribune* stated that cotton in those parts is produced at about twenty dollars a pound.

The writer in the *Monthly* prudently avoids all revelations upon this part of the case; which might, in fact, cool the zeal of the Yankee nation in the great cause of human freedom; for neither human freedom nor anything else, human or divine, will satisfy the aspirations of that people unless it pays a large per centage on the investment. He applies himself, therefore, rather to exhibit the great moral and intellectual development of the colonized slaves; and here there is room for the flights of a warm imagination. The negroes of Port Royal this writer depicts as among the most amiable, industrious and high-spirited of the human race. Not altogether perfect he candidly admits; and he feels compelled to check the too sanguine belief (which it seems has prevailed in some quarter,) that the colony would instantly become another Arcadia, or happy valley of Rasselas.

"One who expects to find in emancipated slaves perfect men and women, or to realize in them some fair dream of an ideal race, will meet disappointment."

But though not yet ideally perfect men and women—for he avows that "there are some vices charged upon these people, or a portion of them;" yet they are a much more intelligent and wise people than, for example, *the Italians*—

"Nor do they ordinarily display much exhilaration in representing their new condition—being quite unlike the Italian revolutionist who used to put on his toga, walk in the forum, and personate Brutus and Cassius."

The ladies of the colony, he says, are fond of purchasing "hooped skirts;" but, for the present, too many of them are found working in the cotton patches with their hoes. There must be some people in Boston likely to be disgusted at finding that their colored sisters have to work at all; but the writer in the *Monthly* shows that they cannot yet be expected to be further advanced than the women of Switzerland:

"It has been suggested that field work does not become women in the new condition; and so it may be with persons of just sympathies who have not yet learned that no honest work is dishonorable in man or woman. But this matter may be left to regulate itself. Field work, as an occupation, may not be consistent with the finest feminine culture, or the most complete womanliness; but it is no way conflicts with virtue, self-respect and social development. Women work in the field in Switzerland, the freest country of Europe; and we may look with pride on the triumphs of this generation, when the American negroes become the peers of the Swiss peasantry."

Certainly two years of philanthropic colonization ought to have done more than elevate negroes to a level with the freest nation in Europe. Much is already done in making them superior to the Italians.

Many of the negroes have, by an operation called a tax-sale, become proprietors of lands on which they formerly labored as slaves.

One of these landed proprietors, who is referred to as a model, is named Harry. "He has a horse twenty-five years old and blind in both eyes, whom he guides with a rope—carrying on farming, I thought somewhat under difficulties. Harry lives in the house of the former overseer, and delights, though not boastingly, in his position. He has a landed property. He has promised to write me, or rather dictate a letter, giving an account of the progress of his crop."

Of course the writer, being probably a schoolmaster, dwells with enthusiasm on the educational establishments. He says there are thirty schools, and positively avers that in one of these schools, he heard with his own ears a class reciting the multiplication table "as high as five." The teachers are all "commissioned by the three associations in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and by the American Missionary association;" and from the specimens here given of the educational examinations on history and geography, it may be proper that they are training the youthful mind in the way it should go.

The teacher was instructing her pupils in some dates and facts which have had much to do with our history. The questions and answers, in which all the pupils