THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1863. VOL. XIV, NO. 255

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED BY

John R. McClanahan----Benjamin F. Dill.

Under the firm and style of

McCLANAHAN & DILL,

To whom all letters on business, or otherwise, should be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily per month.....$3.00

☞ No subscription taken for a longer term than one month.

Terms of Advertising.

All advertisements will be charged two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

Local notices will be charged at the rate of fifty cts. per line.

Obituary notices charged at the rate of twenty-five cts. per line, and all other notices not of general public interest, at other regular rates.

Our Location,

On Whitehall street, between Decatur and the A. Smith and West Point Railroad.

APPEAL JOB OFFICE

WE have the satisfaction of announcing to our friends that we recently purchased and have now in connection with the APPEAL publication office, one of the most

EXTENSIVE and FINEST

JOB PRINTING OFFICES

In the Confederacy,

And are consequently prepared to fill orders for

JOB WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Our facilities for executing ARMY work are superior, and we invite the attention of Quartermasters, Commissaries, and other government officials thereto.

We have, also, a large amount of English paper on hand, suitable for the finest work.

Orders will be promptly filled by experienced workmen. Address

McCLANAHAN & DILL,

jn6 Atlanta, Ga., or Montgomery, Ala.

TO PATRIOTS.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE A GOOD

JOB PRINTING PRESS,

Not Smaller than Letter Page,

Either Ruggles', Gordon's, or Adams', Or any other good patent. Apply immediately at APPEAL OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., or JOB OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala.

COUSIN JEFF HAS TAKEN OUR HOUSE

COME,

EVERY ONE WHO WANTS TO BUY!

THERE will be sold at Madison, Georgia, on NOVEMBER, the 4th day of December, 1863 without reserve, at public auction, all the

FURNITURE,

Of every description, belonging to the MADISON HOTEL, (formerly "Campbell's Hotel."

Also, at the same time and place, there will be sold several likely

YOUNG NEGROES.

And a good many other articles of trade.

Terms cash.

R. R. THOZAR & CO.,

n26-td Madison, Ga.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on 24th November last, my NEGRO BOY

Commodore Perry,

Who passes by either name. He is black, thick-set, about twenty-two years old and one day, weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds, has a large scar across one of his cheeks in your front teeth, and a white and black and white eye, also.

He was bought of Robert Harris of Fort Gaines. Mistaken loss for months since, and may try to make his way back. He left on the Georgia railroad, with a forged pass.

I will pay the above reward to have him lodged in any jail so I can get him.

JOHN M. HILL,

d3 tw* Augusta, Ga.

J. R. HENDERSON.....late of Jones' Museum.

ATLANTA HOTEL,

Atlanta, Ga.

THIS FIRM has been through a thorough renovation, and is now open. The proprietors promise their most earnest care and attention to make it a first-class Hotel, and a favorite one with the travelling community.

J. G. HENDERSON & Co.

Atlanta, Ga.

n26 1m

The Augusta, Montgomery, Columbus, Macon, Mobile, Chicago and Richmond Newspapers will please copy thirty times monthly and send bill for collection.

NEGRO BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION OFFICE.

SOLOMON COHEN,

Mills Street, Augusta, Ga.,

ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public that he has opened a house for the purpose of conducting a Negro Brokerage and Commission Business.

Any Negroes entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

CARPET BLANKETS.

LADIES in the vicinity of Atlanta, desiring to contribute for the benefit of the soldiers of Bragg's Army, under the recent appeal of Major R. P. Akers, Quartermaster, Dalton, Ga., will please call upon the undersigned and information on the subject.

HARRIS, JONES & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

n26 1m Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

A. B. WITHERSPOON,

Commission Merchant and Dealer in Domestic Manufactures,

SUGAR, SALT, TOBACCO, &c. Corner Cherry and Second streets, Macon, Ga.

n26

ANDERSON, ADAIR & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

AUGUSTA AUCTION SALE!

DAY, WALKER & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Octavus Cohen,

Of Savannah,

WIll sell in the CITY OF AUGUSTA, Ga., on

Thursday,

The 17th day of December, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

FOUR CARGOES OF

DRY GOODS,

and

STATIONERY,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Imported in the steamers DON and HANSA, and selected by Messrs. Collie & Co., of Manchester and London.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Etc.,

20 cases 35 and 36 inch White Shirtings,
8 cases 68 inch White Sheetings,
2 cases 88 inch White Sheetings,
2 cases 100 inch White Sheetings,
24 cases 40 inch White Pillow Case, cotton;
2 cases 36 inch extra fine Cambrics,
4 cases 36 inch extra fine Shirting,
4 cases extra super Muslin.

Prints and Ginghams.

36 cases 3¼ inch Fancy Prints,
44 cases 2¾ inch Fancy Prints,
3 cases Fancy Plate Prints,
4 cases Black Ginghams,
3 cases solid Check Ginghams,
3 cases Purple Prints,
17 cases Madder,
6 cases superior Dark Prints.

Linen Goods.

12 cases Spanish Linen,
7 cases Huckabacks,
5 cases Check Linen,
2 cases Damask,
3 cases Planters' Linen,
5 cases Shirting Linen,
1 case Drawers Linen,
1 case Brown Holland,
2 cases State Colored Linen,
2 cases Birds' Eye Diaper.

Handkerchiefs and Towels.

1000 dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
1 bale Red Handkerchiefs,
9 bales Madder Handkerchiefs,
3 bales Chocolate Handkerchiefs,
2 bales Chocolate and Orange,
250 dozen Huckaback Towels.

Woolen Goods.

2 cases super Black Cloth,
1 case French Shallis,
1 case Black Bombazine,
1 case Mouseline de Laine,
1 bale Mixed Moltons,
1 case Spotted Mohair,
3 bales Fancy Cassing,
3 cases Poulardes,
2 cases Barege,
7 cases Checked and Spotted Lenoes.

Hats and Caps.

4 cases Felt Hats,
7 cases Cloth Caps.

Shirts, Skirts, Etc.

4 cases Cotton Shirts,
2 cases Linen Shirts,
13 cases Expansion Skirts,
2 cases Black Glass Pins,
1 case Men's Bleached Half Hose,

Twenty bales of Dundee Bagging,
3 bales Mosquito Netting,
10 cases Files.

Besides the above, 200 cases of assorted DRY GOODS, invoices of which have not yet been received from England,

The Cargo of the Steamer "Hansa,"

Just arrived, consisting of

87 packages Dry Goods and 8 bales Saddlery,

Will be included.

PAPER,

Stationery and Book-Binders' Materials.

15 cases Folio Post Paper,
3 cases Gold Envelope Paper,
72 reams 24x38 Double Medium Calendared Paper,
3 cases Double Cap Paper,
75 reams Buff Envelope Paper,
15 reams Marble Paper,
8 packages Gold Leaf,
12 pieces Binders' Cloth,
36 skins Russia Leather,
10 dozen Bark Shivers,
9 dozen Blue and Red Skivers,
15 dozen Sheep & Law Sheepskins,
1500 gross Gillet's Steel Pens, Nos. 366, 404, 292, 170, 728 and 261.
150 gross fine Pocketbooks,
140 gross Faber's Pencils, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
12 lbs. Carmine,

90 feet Brass Wire Cloth, 80 inches wide, for Papermakers' Use.

One Envelope Machine,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

The above Goods will be ready for inspection on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th December, 1863.

OCTAVUS COHEN,

Savannah.

n27-td

Daily Appeal.

[FROM THE ARMY EDITION.]

Latest from North Alabama.

A letter from Huntsville, November 25th, says:

To-day, I hear that a Yankee was killed by a Confederate soldier near Carver King's [about seven miles northwest of Huntsville.—ED. CENTRAL] Fighting has been going on in Montsville or Decatur, all day, I hear. One officer was killed and buried, this afternoon. His body was followed by negro and white soldiers, and negro women, with wreaths to adorn the grave.

A flag was presented, this evening, by the colored ladies to the colored company, and speeches make by white men. Mrs. Yeatman's Julia, a mulatto girl, wreathed Mr. Gross's negro man, Groom's, horse with flowers. The white officer told the nigs, day before yesterday, that education was all they needed to fit them to marry the best white women in the land, and that he would as soon marry a pretty yellow girl as a white one."

We learn, from another source, that the Yankees, some weeks since, captured three negroes of Mr. James M. Robinson, residing in the vicinity of Huntsville, viz: Lieut. Williams M. (Cap.) Capt. Jim Matt, and Anderson, all of whom had been in Bragg's army, but were engaged in guerrilla warfare in Madison county, Ala. From the same source, we learn that Yankee depredations and despotism are worse than it was under Gen. O. M. Mitchel, who was regarded as a fit compeer of Butler, the Beast. Mr. Thomas S. McCalley was robbed of ten thousand pounds of bacon. It is difficult to tell how our people, black or white, are to be subsisted. May the good God take care of them, and speedily work out their deliverance from the presence, power and fear of the enemy, and enable them to live in peace and quiet under their own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make them afraid.—*Marietta Confederate.*

Governor Bonham's Message.

Governor Bonham is a soldier, and his message sounds like a war-trumpet. The chief Executive officer of the State which, above all others, perhaps, is most jealous of State rights, where they are really in danger, he hesitates not to approve of the decision of the circuit court, that neither the "ordinance, nor the act amendatory of it, contemplate exemption from any service inside of militia service in the State, and so neither is in conflict with the conscription laws." But fearful lest some difficulty may still arise upon the interpretation of what ill-disposed persons might choose to represent as conflicting laws, he recommends an amendment of the exemption laws, so as to make them uniform, as nearly as possible, to those of the Confederate Government.

A most sensible suggestion, and one worthy of the bold soldier who makes it. This is no time for making nice distinctions between the laws of the Confederate Government and the laws of any State. We want soldiers to fight, not lawyers to talk. We want State governments that will conform their laws to those of the Confederate Government, not raise opposition to them. We want a system in each State which shall send the greatest number of recruits to the field, not one founded upon the principle of keeping the largest number at home. We wish to see all the States united to aid the Confederacy in carrying on the war, not quibbling and word-catching to impede its operations. The States may do this without yielding a particle of their rights. At least such is the opinion of Governor Bonham, a Status rights man of the straightest sect, brought up at the very feet of the great States rights Gamaliel himself.

Gov. Bonham is evidently in favor of putting a musket in the hands of every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. He says: "If the Confederate Government will put into the field the most of the able bodied men between eighteen and forty-five now employed as quartermasters and commissaries, purchasing agents, enrolling officers and impressing agents, enrolling officers and impressing agents, and in other similar positions, the great mass of their places can be as well, and in many instances better, filled by disabled soldiers, and the State Governments will conform theirs to the Confederate exemption acts the Confederate Government can command a force that will drive beyond our borders all the minions the Abolition Government can congregate for the farther prosecution of this unholy war." We have no doubt that this is true to the letter. And will not the Governments, State and Confederate, make the experiment?

In our opinion it is shameful for any young man, in full possession of health and strength, to stick into these offices, instead of rising with the occasion and coming forth like a true patriot to fight for his country. There will be none such in South Carolina, if the Legislature of that State and the Confederate Government be of the same mind with Gov. Bonham. He is altogether opposed to substitution, which he considers adapted only to wars which require the services of a limited number in the field, and not to such a war as this, which requires the whole population capable of bearing arms. He would repeal all substitute laws, State or Confederate, especially as they operate generally in favor of a class which, of all others, has the deepest stake in the success of the cause. There are few, we hope and believe, who do not coincide with the Governor.

It is refreshing to read this message, so full of zeal for the cause, and so redolent of hope and energy. But especially ought they to read it who are forever using State rights as a weapon to obstruct the progress of the conscription, and thereby the triumph of the cause.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

☞ One of the most intelligent members of the last House, who has just returned from a tour of observation in Mississippi, represents to the Administration that not fifty thousand bales of cotton will be raised in the entire South this year, and that next year not a single bale will be raised, unless the Government immediately sets to work to save the labor of the slaves, who are threatened with destruction by starvation and exposure. Not less than eighteen hundred black and field negroes are penned in Georgia and Alabama, driven from the outer slave States.—*Cincinnati paper.*

The cotton exported annually before the war had reached the then enormous sum of two hundred millions of dollars. We think we may safely say that no single product in any nation in the world had ever reached similar figures. Besides our exports there was the vast quantity required for home consumption. From the above item it is seen that the culture of this crop is almost entirely destroyed. There is no prospect that it will be resumed during the continuance of the war, and years must elapse after the return of peace before there can be such a reorganization of the labor system of the South, and reoccupation of abandoned territory in which cotton was cultivated, that the aggregate product will nearly approach the amount raised before the commencement of hostilities.

Our home consumption in 1860 reached 910,000, or nearly one million bales. The policy which has destroyed this vast source of wealth is before the people for judgment. Of course, in the conduct of the war, it was unavoidable that the territory upon which active hostilities were conducted should suffer much blight and desolation. But, in warring against the labor system of the South, and against unarmed citizens, as well as the armies opposed, we have increased ten-fold the necessary destruction of property, and have destroyed our most fruitful source of prosperity. The burden will fall most heavily on the poor, for cotton was to them the most economical article of clothing, and entered largely into the furnishing of every household.—*Chicago Times.*

☞ The returned valuation of taxable property in the State of Georgia is $991,596,583—an increase on the valuation over last year of $413,223,321, nearly fifty per cent.

A LARGE FEMALE.—There is, in Nova Scotia, a young woman, seventeen years of age, who is seven feet two inches in stature. She measures forty three inches around the waist, thirty-three inches from her armpit to the tip of her fingers, weighs two hundred and seventy-four pounds, and has a foot thirteen inches long. She is good-looking, quite social, though diffident, not being accustomed to see the public, and her name is Anna Swan.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

In Strahl's Brigade, in the Late Battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25th, 1863. 4th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Luke W. Finlay, Commanding.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Adjutant C B McGormack, just above groin, seriously.

Company A, Capt. P. Lynch O'Sullivan, commanding—Wounded: Lieut R S Thurman, arm; R A Field, slt; W K Pearson, sev, prisoner; J A Kirby, slt, prisoner; W L Irwin, sev, supposed to be killed; W H Baker, slightly. Missing: W O King.

Company B, Capt. R. Lieut J K Murphy, commanding—Killed: Sgt J R Orrlin. Wounded: Sergt C B Morris, prisoner; S C Harris, sev, prisoner; J Mellvain, prisoner; H W Moore, slt, on duty; Corpl H W Walker, slt, on duty. Missing: Sgt R S Chilton, Corpl W S Dillon, J D Beckham, W Cullom, S M Hatch, R R Nale, J Y Stokes, Wm Robinson, W R Stickem, R D Collins.

Companies C and H, Capt W T Cargil, commanding—Killed: Lieut R S Cobb, James A Jay, Saml D Fisher. Wounded: Sgt Polk Montgomery, sev, Sgt T L Tarpley, slt; J A Pulliam, prisoner; C W Bee, slt; R L Jones, prisoner; J E Brown, sev. Missing: Y Runyan, J W Wenser, D L Sullivan.

Companies E and I, Lieut P M Buglett, commanding: Wounded: Sgt R S Gill, Sgt S M Slaughter, prisoner, Corpl G M Mattoon, A W Rush, prisoner; R S Flippin, prisoner; T S Harrison, sev; J M Yarbro, prisoner. Missing: R S Yarbro, T C Ralph, W Johnson, D M Smith, prisoner; Sgt Gullit, Sgt Harding.

Companies B and K, Capt J H Lauderdale, commanding—Wounded: Sergt P C McClintock, J A Farrant, J P Pemberton, slightly; Corp F M Hendrick, slightly; W R Coffey, severely, prisoner; A J Joyner, slightly; T M Hendrick, slightly; J P J Ledinger, severely, prisoner; B McMahan, slightly, prisoner. Missing: Sergt L J Neely, J M Doyle, M M Powell; W V Shamblin. Total loss 42.

6th Tennessee Volunteers, Col. J. J. Lamb, Commanding.

Companies A and C, Capt W H Wilson, commanding—Wounded: Capt W H Wilson, slightly; M B Milam, J A Maples, prisoners; J P Olive, slightly; A Simmons, prisoner; Sgt H A Tate, slightly, prisoner; A Bowley, slightly. Missing: O D Edwards, M W Nicholds, S Sapps, Corp J S Layne.

Companies B and E, Capt A W Caldwell, commanding—Killed: W H Dollar, J S Gore. Wounded: Lieut J H Jones, severely, prisoner; Sgt M S Kone, slightly; J H Malone, severely; D R Templeton, M H Ward, severely, prisoner; A Hammond, ankle, prisoner; S T Price, slightly; Sgt H S Jones, Corp D L Posey, J L Jones, J T Paschall, B W Benton, W H Farmer, W D Whittaker, G W Gates.

Companies D and G, Capt J D Kendall, commanding—Killed: Capt J D Kendall, sev, prisoner; J R Dunning, slt; The J Hendricks, slt; W H Barber, sev, prisoner; J L Perkins, slt; J W Grimes, slt. Missing: Lieut G H Wynn, Sergts P Kennedy, S S Prentice, J L Lewis, Corpls W S McCullough, H M Murrell, Privates B Adams, T J Brimstone, W P Browning, J P Cox, C W Cherring, F M McMinn, R H Newport, J W Pillow, S T Ridgeway, M L Wilson, B D Crutchfield, J C Barrow, J K Hughes.

Companies F and H, Capt E Frost, commanding—Killed: Sergt J G Moffat. Wounded: Capt E Frost, severely, prisoner; Sergt P Kennedy, mort, prisoner; J K P Alexander, sev; J M Thompson, prisoner. Missing: J J Haley, C P Crosby, G M Thompson, Wm Levin. Total loss, 62.

24th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, John A. Wilson, commanding.

Company A, ——, commanding. Killed: J J Christmas. Missing: T F Smith.

Company B—Wounded: M B Nealy, slt; B P Roberts, sev; R C Tindall, sev. Missing: John Gladville, W H Fox, T Hannan, J W Pringleton, J B Stiles, Wm Thomas, J A Verrell.

Company E—Killed: Capt J W Barrow. Missing: Corp J W Hutchinson, J E Kirby, Frank Geary.

Company D.—Wounded: Corp E M Marbury, slt. Missing: J R Wood, Sergt M Wood, M M Wood.

Company E—Killed: Lieut J A Dutton. Missing: Corp T P Johnson.

Company F—Missing: Capt W A Lincoln, 1st Lieut R J Dyer, 2d Lieut J Joyner, Sergts J R Gale, Nat A Stewart, Sgt S E Simpson, J C Prichard, Sgt W F Jones, Corp D L Allen, Corp W H Hays, L B Baker, J K Healy, G M Bowers, D Hudson, S J King, Robert Knight, A M Moore, J R Reid, W C Pierson, J S Ravey, B C Winfrey, J A Winfrey, W R L Williams.

Company G.—J W Pace, prisoner.

Company H—S P Williams, prisoner. Missing: A P Powell, W H Pals, T Roberts, R N Dillard.

Company I—Missing: T H Duskin, Chas Stevens, J H Stevens.

Company K.—Wounded: J C Barbour. Missing: R Teal, S W Gatt. Total, 87.

33d Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. H. M. McNeill, commanding.

Companies A, B and K, Captain W R Hickman, commanding—Killed: 1st Lieut S P Youngsworth, Corpl E Billey, Jas Corran, Wm Pounds, G W Saunders, S R Stanton, S R Brent. Wounded: W R Glover, prisoner. Companies E and C, Capt W F Marbury, commanding—Wounded: G W Allen, severely, prisoner; J Bowsey, severely; A Campbell, seriously. Missing: Patrick Sheehan, Sergt J R Morris, Sergt G R Stanfield, Corpl John R West.

Companies D and I, Captain W E Caldwell, commanding—Wounded: G C Cox, slightly. Missing: Sergt M P Chambers, Corpl R D Wilson, B C Corum, L J Bennett, G M D Reelip, W C Gates, S G Nichols, O D Wall. Total loss, 34.

19th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. F. M. Walker, commanding.

Field and Staff—Lieut Col B F Moore, mortally, and taken prisoner.

Company C—Wounded: Capt A W Smith, severely. Company A—Wounded: J E Potts, severely. Missing: Sergt W Reeves and Corpl G W Reeves.

Company B—Missing: J W Brown and B F Green.

Company C—Wounded: W F Bennett, sev; Dan Sullivan, slt; R B Allen, sev. Missing: Dan Lynch.

Company D—Killed: Sergt H J Jeffries, Corpl H McNash. Missing: A J Henry and L D Lisher.

Company E—No casualties.

Company F—Wounded: Second Lieut F S Tatham severely.

Company G—Wounded: N Hawley, sev. Missing: J Spargin, Henry Corum, J A Johnson, P McNarity, A Tucker, J D Lankford, W H Hamilton, Benj Shipley L. Latham.

Company H—Wounded: J L Remsinger, sev; J Pugh, sev; J W Brady, sev; N F Moore, mort.

Company I—Wounded: J D Mattoon, sev.

Company K—Wounded: J Freeman, sev. Wounded: Company A—Missing: J C Ellis, prisoner.

Company F—Missing: David Shell, prisoner. Total loss, 58.

31st Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. F. E. P. Stafford, Commanding.

Companies A and B, Lieut W G Strain, commanding—Killed: J R Hughes, L A Garrett. Wounded: S S McNeill, sevr, prisoner; S T Cantrin, sev; J W Jenkins, slt; A B White, slt, prisoner. Missing: P C Young.

Companies C, D and F, Capt J T Jacoby, commanding—Killed: Corpl J W Jay. Wounded: 1st Lieut Robt Williamson, slt; 2d Lieut J C Hodge, slt; Sergt Geo M Rawland, sev; R T Chambers, sev; W A Coldwell, slt. Missing: Jas Graham, W P Cunningham, Sergeants W Newnan, M C Robbins.

Companies H and G, Capt W R Rainey, commanding—Wounded: W T Caswell, slt; G R Green, sev; J L Pemlan, sev. Total loss 31.

Total loss in Strahl's brigade, 338.

Official: JAS. W. JOHNSTON, A. A. G.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing the 17th, 18th, 24th and 25th Texas Cavalry Regiments, united, in the Battle of Missionary Ridge, November 24th and 25th, 1863: Major W. A. Taylor, Commanding.

Killed: Wm Burks, company D, 18th Tex; Thomas J Johnson, 1st Lieut, company F, 18th Tex; W A Byrasaog, company G, 18th Tex.

Wounded: S D Kerr, company B, 25th Tex, severely, right hand; J McDonald, company B, 18th, severely, left eye; G W Reedy, company C, 18th, slightly, head; Sergt G S Martin, company C 18th, slightly, arm; W A Young, company C, 18th, severely, head; Geo Hill, company C, 18th, severely, face; T A Davis, company F, 17th, slightly, right thigh; Major Millican, company B, 25th, slightly, eye; W R Birmingham, company B, 25th, slightly, left arm; J C Kiser, company B, 25th, slightly, head; J M Jones, company B, 25th, slightly, hand; W D Gillis, company G, 18th, severely, head; T Grely, company G 17th, slightly, knee; John Gibbs, company G, 18th, severely, thigh; Henry P Ely, company G, 17th, severely, hand; W Shryder, company G, 24th, slightly, arm; S W Reynolds, company G, 18th, slightly, head; Corp M V B Takely, company G, 18th, slightly, face; Elias Cherry, company G, 25th, slightly, leg; Captain S T Fuller, company H, 24th, slightly, right leg; G W Woods, company H, 24th, mortally, chest; Joseph DeBlanc, company H, 25th, slight, body.

Missing.—J H Kerr, company A, 18th Texas Cavalry; J J Bell, company C, 25th; S Coleman, company E, 17th; S Roberts, company B, 25th; W C B Rogers, company H, 25th; James T Garvin, company H, 25th.

HENRY V. SMITH,

Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

Casualties in the 17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Texas Cavalry regiments (consolidated) in the battle of Ringgold, on the 27th of November, 1863. Major W. A. Taylor, commanding.

Killed: Lewis Montgomery, company B, 18th Texas cavalry; Alfred Yokum, company B, 18th Texas cavalry; J N Hamilton, company I, 18th Texas cavalry; P Matthews, company K, 25th Texas cavalry.

Wounded: Sergt Major J C Duffess, 25th, leg, slt; J M Kerr, B, 25th, foot, sev; John P Williams, B, 18th, leg, slt; Lieut B L Goodman, C, 17th, both legs, slt; W F Lawrence, C, 17th, side, sev; Sgt F J Gossett, C, 18th, shoulder and head, sev; D W Whatley, C, 24th, shoulder, sev; J T Grant, C, 24th, arm, sev; T J Lewis, D, 24th, shoulder, sev; J H Sewless, D, 25th, left arm, slt; J J Lanning, F, 18th, leg, slt; Corpl W W Pentecost, F, 24th, back, slt; H L Lilly, G, 24th, shoulder, slt; Cyprian Lesper, H, 25th, left side, slt; Sgt Lewis R Tarver, I, 18th, thigh, since amputated; Sgt E S Woodford, I, 24th, leg, slt; J P McLerty, I, 24th, left arm broken; J B Caldwell, I, 24th, nothing broken; H Wright, I, 24th, both thighs, sev; Lieut Jesse E Brooms, I, 24th, left arm, slt; Capt George D Manion, K, 18th, arm, severe; Corp A M Davis, K, 18th, arm, sev; Corpl N M Rhodes, K, 17th, side, slt; Sgt Lewis R Tarver, K, 18th, leg, sev.

Missing: R Barclay, company A, 24th Texas cavalry; H A Sayer, A, 24th; J W Welch, A, 24th; W L Long, B, 17th; J T Organ, C, 24th; L N Windham, C, 24th; R Nicholson, C, 24th; P T Harris, C, 24th; Corp J P Hart, D, 24th; O Lee, D, 24th; Otto Walzer, D, 24th; H Lee, D, 24th; J T Ward, D, 24th; W L Epperson, H, 24th; Frank White, I, 18th; S P King, I, 24th; Frank Sehley, K, 24th; Fred Gabrin, K, 24th; W P Armiger, K, 25th; A J Starkey, K, 17th.

HENRY V. SMITH, Lieut and A A

☞ The North Carolina troops, under Gen. Vance, have crossed the mountains into East Tennessee. The Asheville *News* says:

Gen. Vance's forces have been down in Tennessee during the week. He had a pretty severe skirmish with the enemy, near Paintsville one day last week, losing one man killed and three wounded. He emptied several Yankee saddles.

Gen. Vance has been helping the Tennessee Unionists to gather their big crop. Nearly a thousand fat hogs have passed here en route to the good Confederate smokehouse.

Affairs Near Charleston.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

By the arrival of the Fulton we have Charleston dates to the 20th. While nothing decisive has been accomplished by our forces in that locality, several events have transpired during the past week at more than ordinary interest. Charleston has been shelled for the third time by Gillmore's guns at Cummins point. On the morning of the 17th inst., twenty-one parrotte shells were fired at the city, nineteen of which fell in the most populous part of the town. The damage produced by this bombardment is unknown, though the Charleston papers have since reported it as not material. It is said at Morris island that Gilmore intends to continue this bombardment from day to day, and by this means, if possible, destroy the city, unless the rebels consent to surrender.

This method of destroying the city, however, will be a very tedious if not impracticable one. Both because of the great distance of Charleston from Cummings point, and the constant liability of guns to burst at so great an elevation, as is required to reach the city. If the Greek fire shells had only proved themselves as effective as was hoped, the destruction of Charleston by fire would long since have been accomplished. But we hear no more of Greek fire. Its reputation, if not material, has proved extinguishable. The shells now thrown into Charleston are the ordinary parrottee shell, and the damage inflicted by such a bombardment can best be judged by considering the siege of Yorktown, which, notwithstanding the thousands of shells thrown into it by our land and naval forces, was neither forced to a surrender by such bombardment nor totally destroyed.

Therefore, as affairs now stand at Charleston, we believe that the capture or reduction of that city depends upon a nearer approach either of our land or naval forces. How the land forces can at present advance any nearer to the city is a matter of great doubt. Gilmore must hold Morris island, as it is the key to the harbor, and absolutely essential to any further success in that vicinity. He must also keep possession of Folly island, which is, as it were, his base of operations, and also the adjacent islands—Long island, Cole's, Kiawah, Seabrook, Black and Edisto, which immediately threaten it. That Gilmore has force enough to retain these positions is not doubted, but that he can, in addition to this, make an overt demonstration against Charleston, no one acquainted at all with the configuration of the country, and the resources of Beauregard with which to repel such an advance, can for a moment believe.

Gilmore has done all that is reasonable for us to expect of him with his present force. He has not only destroyed Sumter and whole Charleston, but he has accomplished that which is even a greater injury to the South, namely, the period blockade of the harbor. He is also ready at any time to co-operate with any demonstrations by Dahlgren against either the obstructions in the channel or any of the fortifications in the harbor.

While, therefore, it is a pleasing variation of the monotony into which the siege has relapsed, to hear that Gilmore has again shelled Charleston, still it is upon Dahlgren that all future success in that locality must rest. For the past month he has been recovering his health, and we rejoice as much new to hear that we have our admiral in good health as we lamented before because our admiral was sick.

Now that Dahlgren's health is excellent, we naturally expect that an attempt at least will be made by him to force his way into the harbor of Charleston, or, at least, let him proceed far enough to find out what kind of obstructions are in the channel, or whether there are any at all. Time is not more precious any where to our success than at Charleston harbor. The rebels have been constantly erecting batteries under the very guns of Dahlgren's fleet. Last week, in the night time, they opened with a new battery of seven guns on Sullivan island, and shelled Gilmore's batteries on Cummins point most seriously. It is supposed that the rebels expected that an assault would be made upon Sumter. Accordingly, they kept up a furious cannonade upon Gilmore's batteries, while they landed a heavy force in the rains of the fort.

The same night, also, the monitor Lehigh ran aground near Sullivan island, and being unable to get off she was exposed to a heavy fire in the morning from the rebel batteries. Through the bravery, however, of a boat's crew from the Bienhant, she was finally extricated from her danger, and has since "gone to Port Royal for repairs." In fact, going to Port Royal for repairs has been a very favorite pastime with the monitors at Charleston. It might be a different question to decide whether the monitors will ever get as near to Charleston as they have to Port Royal. The people can, also, without the slightest malice, seek Dahlgren whether he intends permanently to run the monitors aground, or send them, at stated periods, to Port Royal for repairs? The public demand a trial of the monitors, and can see no reason for the delay of the experiment.

There is, on the contrary, every reason why it should be made and made soon. The rebels are strenuously fortifying every available point which commands the channel. Already Battery regard has increased to a great extent, his forces is and extended the beleaguered city. Gilmore, having performed his allotted portion of the siege, is ready and anxious to help Dahlgren to a trial of his. The commanders of the monitors are all brave men; the crews are ready for an action so glorious. Everything and everybody seems to await upon Dahlgren. The people, recollecting the brilliant and dashing attack of Dupont last April, have become disgusted with this unseemly delay, which is weakly apologized for by "bad health," "fleet of terrors with Gen. Gilmore," "monitors at Port Royal for repairs," and "remaining stirring item the fleet now." Action is demanded. The country wishes to know whether it has been and is spending its money in the right class of men-clads, or whether the monitors are two-thirds humbug for the reduction of fortifications.

Quantrell.

The humane and benevolent Abolitionists are grievously distressed and exasperated at the method of war adopted by the Missouri guerrilla chieftain, Quantrell. That execrated warrior seems to have fashioned his campaigns after the Yankee system, to have infringed their patent right of barbarous and savage warfare. We can scarcely be expected to credit their accounts of the proceedings of any Confederate warrior, but, to some extent, believe it possible that Quantrell may have departed from the general Confederate custom of fighting wolves and hyenas according to the rules of the knightly tournament. Having to deal with Jim Lane and other lieutenants and musketeers of that stamp, Quantrell fights them with their own weapons, exacts an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, and pays the debt of retaliation with the most scrupulous nicety of justice and to the last farthing. Whenever the Yankees hang a Confederate, Quantrell hangs a Yankee; whenever a Confederate house is burned down a Yankee dwelling shares the same fate, and whenever a Yankee officer issues an order for Quantrell's execution, as soon as caught, it is a lucky thing for the Yankee if he is not strangled by his own rope. Gen. Blunt, who lately issued such an order, was himself escaped before the ink was dry, and, attempting to escape, was prevailed upon to stop by a shower of bullets.

Of course this uncivil conduct of Quantrell must meet the reprobation of all civilized mankind. He ought to allow his people and himself to be strung up and shot down like dogs, and ask pardon of the Yankees for putting them to such an expenditure of rope and powder. But he is a peculiar man, with a strange, savage sense of fit for fair, and does in a wild, semi-civ, where every one executes justice with his own hands. He is said to have suffered grievous wrongs at the hands of the enemy at the beginning of this war, and to understand how to right his wrongs in the only manner that barbarians can appreciate. The Yankees hold him in wholesome awe. He is as secretive and cunning as themselves, and makes retribution the study and passion of his life. They won't give a round sum for Quantrell's scalp, but the brains under that scalp are too much for them, and the man that sees his life are apt to fall into his hands. We believe that Quantrell makes no speeches and utters no threats, but retaliation is the law of his existence. He does not seem to be ambitious in the least, nor to be at all covetous of glory, but, on the contrary, to hold the pomp and circumstance of war in low esteem. He is the Avenging Angel of the wild Western border, and is distrusted, we trust, to scourge to the death the outlaws and murderers who have made Missouri and Kansas shudder with their crimes.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Cotton is quoted in the New York market at 83 cents for middlings.

LINES TO A SKELETON.

The following lines, originally published more than fifty years ago, in the *London Morning Chronicle*, have been printed again and again in the "Poet's Corner" of the newspapers, and always admired for their beauty. A gentleman of rare poetic taste and feeling in reading them, not long since, in the *Illustrated News*, conceived that one stanza was wanting to their completeness, and ventured to add it. The reader will agree with us, we are confident, in thinking that the poem is thereby improved. The stanza thus incorporated is the fourth as given below, and is now printed for the first time:

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull,
Once of ethereal spirit full.
This narrow cell was life's retreat,
This space was thought's mysterious seat.
What beauteous visions filled the spot!
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor hope, nor love, nor joy, nor fear,
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath this mouldering canopy,
Once shone the bright and busy eye!
But start not at the dismal void;
If social love that eye employed;
If with no human fire it gleamed,
But through the dew of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be forever bright
When stars and suns are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift and tuneful tongue.
If falsehood's honey it distained,
And where it could not praise was chained;
If held in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke,
This silent tongue shall plead for thee
When Time unveils Eternity.

Along this cold and crumbling side,
A heart once poured life's trembling tide;
If sympathy with human woe,
And charity controlled its flow;
If pure and true in every thrill,
We need not mourn that heart is still;
Treasured to a noble place above,
Twill tremble with Eternal Love.

Say, did these fingers delve the mine?
Or with its storied rubies shine?
To lave the rock, or wear the gem,
Can little care with this frail frame?
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or conquer to the immortal brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that wealth or fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod,
These feet the path of duty trod?
If from the borders of sear clay *God*,
To seek affliction's humble shed!
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to virtue's cot returned,
These feet with angels' wings shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky.

Yankee Account of the Battle of the Teche.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* says:

We seem to have nothing but bad news from our forces in Western Louisiana. Lately we had news of the disgraceful affair at Sabine Pass, and now comes tidings of another very discreditable affair on the Teche. It appears that our army in this district, under Generals Weitzel, Grover, Washburne, and the whole under Major-General Franklin, of our own State, had marched to Opelousas, driving back the rebels, and were marching back to Carrion Crow bayou. The 19th corps, under Gen. Grover, had taken up quarters at the former place, the 19th corps at the latter. Both Ager's division, consisting of the 1st brigade, under Colonel Owen (the two other brigades having been ordered, one—General Cameron's—to Washburne's division, the other to New Iberia) was ordered to camp at the edge of the woods, the right resting on the Opelousas road, with the prairie in front. It was a dangerous position, General Washburne's division being encamped at Carrion Crow bayou, three and a half miles away, with excellent cover of woods on the right for the enemy to advance, and prairie front and rear and around; but the general posted his pickets strongly, and placed his artillery in good positions and dressed at his cavalry so that they could act promptly and effectually. The day following (Thursday, November 5) the enemy's cavalry began skirmishing with ours, but after a short time fell back. Pickets upon the right were doubled, and an hour before daylight the