

TERMS: Two Dollars a Year, payable in advance. Advertising rates...

Athens, Friday, October 10, 1862.

Funeral Sermon.

We are requested to give notice that the funeral sermon of W. C. Wirt, deceased, will be preached in Decatur, on the 2d Sabbath of November, by Rev. Z. Ross.

News from the West.

Reports from the West represent that the three days' desperate fight at Corinth ended in the retreat of our forces, the enemy being heavily reinforced on Sunday.

The Meeting on Monday.

The meeting at the Court-house on Monday last, the proceedings of which will be found elsewhere, was largely attended—indeed, there were more people present than we have witnessed at any public gathering here for a long time.

We bespeak for the Address a general and careful reading, and more especially do we commend it to the attention of such of our old high friends and former political associates as are still doubting and halting—lingering over what must now prove idle and delusive hopes of a restoration of the former order of things.

Hon. T. A. R. Nelson.

We take pleasure in copying into our columns (from the Knoxville Register of Sunday) the Address of this gentleman to the People of East Tennessee. Belonging to the same political faith in former days, marching under the same banner in the good old times, and knowing him to be an honest, earnest, patriotic man, it is just such a paper as we have confidently believed would sooner or later emanate from Mr. Nelson.

The Exemption Bill.

A copy of the Exemption Bill, as it passed both houses of Congress, reached us on Wednesday evening. We publish it today, to the exclusion of other interesting articles (including brilliant editorials) previously in type.

A Proclamation.

The proclamation of Major-Gen. S. M. Jones, the head of this Military Department, can be found on the first page. It is an important document, and we trust its provisions and intentions will be enforced and carried out, that much good may ensue.

Confederate Congress.

The Confederate Congress, we believe, has not yet adjourned. Whether it is engaged in a discussion of the Forced Loan Bill a la Napoleon III, or acting upon some other equally wise and politic measure, we are unable to say.

Salt.

There is in our paper today a letter of much relish from the Virginia Salines.

What a wicked and perverse generation this is! The blockade is continually run, men get gloriously tight, and do pretty much as they please—in some localities. Meanwhile Temperance and Sobriety cry aloud in the streets, and no one heeds them. It seems the more they are told they shan't, the more some people will.

We take the following items from the Memphis (Grenada) Appeal of the 3d inst.

RANDOLPH DESTROYED.—We learn from the St. Louis Republican of the 28th, that Randolph, Tennessee, was entirely destroyed last week. The Federal steamer Eugene was fired upon by a company of rangers on the 23d ult., and an unsuccessful attempt was made to capture her.

From Nashville. A gentleman direct from Nashville brings intelligence that the Yankees are about 3,000 in number and strongly entrenched.

The Knoxville paper announces that Col. J. C. VADON has received the appointment of Brigadier General. Col. Vaughn was among the first to rush to the defence of his country, and, with his Regiment, the Tennessee Third, was baptized in fire and blood on the plains of Manassas.

Hon. W. G. SWAN, the able Representative of the Second District, has our thanks for his attention.

Salt—Salt—Salt.

SALTVILLE, VA., Oct. 5, 1862. Editor Post:—As the people of the South are deeply interested in the article of salt, I have concluded to drop you a line, giving your readers such information as I possess, in relation to the present and future prospect of procuring salt, prices, &c. I arrived here on Wednesday morning, and found a crowd of planters and speculators, all anxious to purchase salt.

My attention had just been called to a proclamation issued by the President of the United States on the 22d September, 1862, in which he declares that "on the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or other designated part of the United States, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be henceforward and forever free, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act to interfere with their freedom."

When the Union men of East Tennessee read Lincoln's infamous proclamation, freeing the negroes, and encouraging them to rebel and murder their masters, they will still say he is fighting for "the Union and the Constitution!"

Our Army Re-Crossing the Potomac. Persons of the Charleston Courier speaking of the battle of Sharpsburg, says: "Had our army been in good condition, the fight would have been resumed on Thursday; but we were as badly off as the enemy."

Yellow Fever in Wilmington. Forty new cases and ten deaths occurred on the 3d inst.

The Balance Sheet. We learn from Richmond that the Confederacy is in excess of the Lincoln government in the exchange of prisoners of War, about 40,000 men. As it will take some time for our enemies to make up this deficiency, government should not relax its police regulations over the interest.

Masses. Editors:—Please publish the extract, from a letter from the Quartermaster General at Richmond, addressed to an assistant Quartermaster of the Confederate States, for the information of the public:

No officer or agent of the Quartermaster Department is empowered to impress private property. It can only be taken possession of by the order of the Commanding General or the Commanding Officer of districts under martial law. Whenever under such orders impressments are made, the officer or agent shall exhibit the written authority to act, and their receipts for the property, shall designate the officer who is to pay for it."

How to Make Vinegar. Take one pint of Molasses, put it in a jug, pour one gallon of warm water, not boiling, let it stand for two months and you will have good vinegar. We have tried it.

Address of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson.

To the People of East Tennessee: In all the speeches which I made to you in the spring and summer of 1861, as well as in a printed address to the people of the State, on or about the 30th of 1861, I declared, in substance, that if I had believed it was the object of the North to subjugate the South and to emancipate our slaves, in violation of the Constitution, I would have gone as far as the farthest in advocating resistance to the utmost extent.

My attention had just been called to a proclamation issued by the President of the United States on the 22d September, 1862, in which he declares that "on the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or other designated part of the United States, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be henceforward and forever free, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act to interfere with their freedom."

We are in the midst of a sea of difficulties. Many acts have been done in the South to which we were bitterly opposed as a people, and which we who adhered to the Union in spite of perils and dangers, could not justify or palliate. But the Union men of East Tennessee are not now and never were Abolitionists.

I am aware, my countrymen, that you will find difficulties in bringing your minds to the same conclusion at which my own has arrived. Many have been and unauthorized acts of cruelty and oppression have been perpetrated among you, which, instead of changing your opinions, have only been calculated to aggravate and intensify a heroic principle of endurance.

Let not, then, a sense of private and present wrongs, blind you against the enormities already perpetrated, and still more seriously contemplated by Mr. Lincoln's administration. If a majority of the Republican party have been sincere in their professions of a determination to respect the right of slavery in the States, and if the light of freedom is not utterly extinguished in the North, may we not hope that a spirit of resistance will be aroused in that section, which, combined with the efforts of the South, will hurl Mr. Lincoln from power, and even yet restore peace and harmony to our distracted and divided country?

It is almost unnecessary to declare to you that I adhered to the Union amidst good report and evil report, suffering and danger, while it was in my power to support it, and that, when my efforts were paralyzed and my voice silenced by causes beyond my control, I have cherished the hope that all might yet be well; but "the last link is broken" that bound me to a government for which my ancestors fought, and whatever may be the course of others, I shall feel it my duty to encourage the most persevering and determined resistance against the tyrants and usurpers of the Federal administration who have blasted our hopes, and are cruelly seeking to destroy the last vestige of freedom among us.

armor, and, without awaiting the slow and tedious process of conscription, at once volunteered to aid in the struggle against him. The race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, and it cannot, in the nature of things, be possible that a just God will prosper the efforts of a man or a government which has hypocritically pretended to wage war in behalf of the Constitution, but now throws off the mask and sets it to the defiance. No despot in Europe would dare to exercise the powers which Mr. Lincoln, in less than two brief years, has boldly usurped. He has suspended the writ of habeas corpus in regard to all persons who have been or may be imprisoned by military authority, and thus destroyed a right essential to the liberty of the citizen, a right which the mailed barons of England wrested by force from King John, and inserted in the great charter of British freedom; a right which it caused centuries of contest to engrave upon the British constitution; a right for which our fathers sternly struggled, and which is incorporated in every American constitution. He has called armies into the field, without authority, according to his own acknowledgment, and has become a military Dictator. He now claims the prerogative to abolish slavery without our consent; and, if he can thus take our negroes, why may he not take our lands and every thing else we possess, and reduce us to a state of vassalage to which no parallel can be found save in the history of the Middle Ages.

Bull Nelson Shot by Gen. Davis.

Below we annex the particulars in regard to the killing of Gen. Bull Nelson: Louisville, Sept. 29.—P. M.—One of the saddest incidents of the war has just occurred here. A few minutes before 9 o'clock, Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, of Indiana, met Gen. Nelson in the hall of the Galt House and attempted to speak to him, Gen. Nelson refused to listen, and turned away. Davis followed him to the other end of the hall, and again addressed him. Nelson now turned to him, saying, "Do you wish to insult me, you cowardly puppy?" and struck him at the same time on the head. Davis did not retaliate on the spot, but made through the crowd of guests until he met an officer of his acquaintance, borrowed a pistol of him, and then pushed to the west door of the hall, where Nelson was conversing with some gentlemen. When within a few feet of him he cocked the revolver and fired instantly. The ball entered Nelson's left breast, inflicting a mortal wound. He managed to walk up stairs to Gen. Buell's room, where he fell on the floor.

Surgical attendance was immediately called, but the General expired about 30 minutes after he was shot. He was conscious until three minutes before his death. Among his last words were, "I am murdered."

There had been, previously, bad feeling between the two actors in the tragedy, on account of Davis' arrest and deprivation of command by Nelson. Last week Davis had been to Cincinnati, and laid his grievances, with charges against Nelson, before Gen. Wright, who restored him to command. The excitement created by the affair is intense. Opinions as to where the blame belongs is divided.

Negro Emancipation.

The following is from the Chicago Times. It would be almost as much as the man's life is worth to say the same thing now: The President owes it to his own dignity and self-respect to make short answer to the committee appointed by a meeting of religious fanatics in this city to importune him with respect to negro emancipation. He has long since complained bitterly of the "pressure" upon him in that respect, and more recently he has announced his policy in the same respect with an emphasis which would have put to rest all further effort at "pressure"; and no consideration of courtesy required that he should give ear for a single moment to those who attempt to weary him into the perpetration of an act monstrous in itself, and from which the dictates of his own judgment compel him to shrink in dread and dismay.

Religious fanaticism has borne too large a part in bringing the country to its present verge of ruin to be entitled to any tolerance in its new attempt to organize for the control of the government. This movement in Chicago is avowedly incipient to a general similar movement all over the country, and avowedly designed to procure from the President a decree of universal negro emancipation; a proposition which one year ago had no found lodgment in the brain of any lunatic, and the execution of which would be the finishing stroke to the small hope yet remaining of a restored Union.

We denounce the movement as one of the most diabolically wicked that has been conceived by fanatics and bigots in any age or in any country. Dstitution in our Army. Army correspondents and others, familiar with the condition of our army, represent some of our regiments as being in a desperate condition for clothes. In the late battle of Manassas, one hundred men of the 20th Georgia regiment, are said to have went into the action, and actually stormed a battery barefooted. A correspondent, who was an eye witness of the scene, says that the macadamized road over which our poor fellows charged was profusely marked with the blood of our brave soldiers.

Reliable information has been received from the effective North Missouri is almost entirely in possession of the Southern Rights party; who, taking advantage of the withdrawal of nearly all of the Northern troops, had killed or driven away the entire Federal male population. By mutual consent private property was not molested unless necessary for the subsistence of the troops. It was also reported that the victors should belong all the property of the defeated party.

Our forces have possession of the Cumberland river in Southwest Kentucky, and of the counties of Trig, Lyon, Caldwell, Christian and Todd. Throughout Southern Kentucky the people are flocking to our standard. On the 14th of September, Col. Woodward, with his regiment of Partisan Rangers, captured on the Cumberland river, opposite Canton, Ky., four steamboats laden with munitions of war and supplies for Gen. Buell's army. The cargoes were secured and the boats burned.

The New York World, of the 22d ult., just before the assembling of the New York Republican Convention, called upon it for the adoption of a platform as follows: "The Convention must adopt an unequivocal conservative platform which shall in terms repudiate all emancipation schemes, all the new fangled heresies of the radicals, and the arbitrary arrests which strike at the very root of constitutional liberty and personal freedom."

Not only did the Convention scot the counsel of the World, but Lincoln has laid down a rule which is the exact opposite, save that it goes far beyond it in its inconceivable fanaticism. And the World does not see a word in the best of "free speech" and under "the best government the world ever saw!"

NEWS.

Lake City, Oct. 3.—The gunboats are in the rear of our battery yesterday afternoon, and our boys had a hard fight with them. The result is not known. Gen. Finegan is on the St. John's. Troops will be here from the West this afternoon.

Baldwin, Friday night, Oct. 3.—Our troops began to evacuate the bluff last night about one or two o'clock, crossing the river (the bluff is on the South side.) The last boat load crossed about 8 o'clock this morning.

They did not see or engage the Yankees, except Chambers' company, who met 20 of the enemy's pickets and drove them back. All our troops are at Jacksonville.

The Yankee transports are at Jacksonville, supposed to be unloading troops.—They fired on our pickets, and it is expected they will burn the town. Our forces left the bluff in great haste some leaving their hats and shoes. The transports are supposed to have about 3,000 men on board.

The guns of the artillery companies were on this side of the river, or else they would not have been saved. Richmond, Va., Oct. 5.—An official dispatch from Gen. Van Dorn, dated Headquarters, near Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3d, P. M., says: "We have driven the enemy from every position. We are within three quarters of a mile of Corinth.—The enemy is huddled together about town on the extreme left, trying to hold the position. So far, all is glorious, and our men behaved nobly. Our loss, I am afraid, is heavy. It is nearly night.—Lovell's and Price's troops have our thanks."

Decherd, Tenn., Oct. 7.—The enemy, two thousand strong and two batteries, attacked our forces at Laverge, early this morning. Our forces fell back about five miles. The enemy did not pursue, but left for Nashville by 9 o'clock, a. m. They burnt five cars and two houses at Laverge. We lost only two killed, several wounded. Enemy's loss unknown. We captured a Major and Lieutenant.—It is impossible to give further particulars to-night.

Mobile, Oct. 7.—A special to the Advertiser and Register from Tupelo the 6th, 9 o'clock, P. M., says: "Nothing reliable has been received from Corinth since Van Dorn's dispatch." A courier who arrived to-day says that on the 4th our troops drove the enemy from, and occupied their entrenchments, but were afterwards forced to fall back from the town. Heavy cannonading was heard yesterday from points above here. The fight must have been most bloody. A courier is hourly expected from the scene of the conflict.

Gen. Ed. Price, son of Sterling Price, an exchanged prisoner, arrived to-day, from Memphis, and from Tupelo. He represents the enemy 40,000 strong, with 70 pieces of artillery strongly posted at Corinth. They were fully posted as to our movements, and anticipated an attack from Van Dorn and Price. Sherman at Memphis, knew their exact whereabouts.

Mobile, Oct. 7.—A special to the Advertiser and Register from Tupelo to-day at noon, says the battle of Corinth was most bloody. Our forces gained repeated successes on Friday and Saturday, occupying the enemy's breast works, and also gaining the town. The enemy held out stubbornly on his left until reinforcements arrived, when on Sunday they fell upon Van Dorn's right, overwhelming forces, forcing us to relinquish our position and retreat. The fight continued almost uninteruptedly during Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The slaughter on both sides is described as unequalled.

One of our Generals writes that Maury's division, composed of Phifer's, Cabell's, and perhaps Moore's brigades, will not muster more than one thousand or fifty left. Gen. Martin, of the 4th brigade, chiefly Mississippians, was killed; also Col. Rogers, of Texas, and Col. Wirt Adams, of Mississippi. (Gen. Moore is reported killed. Gen. Cabell is injured by a fall from his horse.)

Ten thousand fresh Federals from Bolivar harassed Maury's division, which was in advance in the retrograde movement. The army is understood to be in the vicinity of Ripley, and perfectly safe.

It is rumored that but one General was sanguine of success in the attack, which is due to him. None of the officers or of the wounded have yet arrived here.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 7.—Col. Wirt Adams, of Mississippi, is safe.

Missouri and Western Kentucky.

The Charleston Mercury of the 6th instant, contains the following dispatch from Richmond: Reliable information has been received from the effective North Missouri is almost entirely in possession of the Southern Rights party; who, taking advantage of the withdrawal of nearly all of the Northern troops, had killed or driven away the entire Federal male population.

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