The left wings of both armies were badly whipped. Our loss on the left wing is more than counterballanced by the gains on our our right. We lost Sloeumb's, Coob's and Massingale's artillery on our left, and captured all of Sherman's horses on our right. A good many field and regimental officers are arriving—wounded.

Great fears are entertained for Longstreet's safety. Three thousand of the enemy are advancing on Knoxville from Cleveland. Fighting is reported at Kingston last week between our cavalry and the Yankees. Gen. Wheeler was ordered to Kingston on last Monday, and the next day firing was heard at London in the direction of Kingston.

MAIL FOR TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

ATLANTA, Nov. 30, 1863.

A Press Association courier will leave Meridian, Miss., on the 10th December, for the Trans Mississippi.

A limited number of letters will be taken at one dollar for each half-ounce or less per number. Letters can be sent with postage under cover to W. Brewer, *Clarion* office, Meridian, Miss.

J. S. THRASHER,
Superintendent.

LATEST FROM KNOXVILLE.

BRISTOL, TENN., Nov. 30th, 1863.

The latest advices from Knoxville, on Wednesday evening, state that Longstreet was shelling the place furiously. All the machine shops and depots have been destroyed by the enemy, and all the non-combatants had left the city.—They state that the enemy are on short rations. The weather is exceedingly cold and the mountains are covered with snow.

FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST.

MOBILE, Nov. 29th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register, from Abbeville, says that Northern dates to the 26th inst., have been received.

The Chicago Tribune reports the loss of seventeen fine boats during the last four months, involving a loss of seven millions of dollars and sixty lives, which is attributed to guerillas.

Washington dispatch says that Rosecrantz has been assigned to the department of Baltimore.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that Chief Justice Leary has resigned, and that Secretary Chase has been appointed to the vacancy.

Foster left Cincinnati on the 22d to relieve Burnside.

The Greenwood (Cincinnati) foundry was burned on the 21st. Loss $400,000.

The rebel steamer Banshee, from Nassau, has been captured.

Reports repeat that a raid of six hundred left Corinth on the 25th down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The steamer St. Louis, from New Orleans, was fired into by the guerillas. Nobody hurt.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., VA., Dec. 1st, 1863.

Our artillery opened on the enemy yesterday morning quite spirited. The enemy responded briskly. An artillery duel was kept up during the day, at intervals. Also, some infantry skirmishing. The enemy have thrown up fortifications. Last night the enemy built a heavy fire in the front and moved mostly to our right. Only one or two discharges of artillery up to three o'clock to-day, and but little infantry skirmishing. One hundred and twenty seven prisoners were sent forward by the army Provost Marshall up to to-day, and at 6 P. M., more are reported coming, exclusive of those captured by Mosby and Rosser. The war horse is clear and quite cold. Capt. Raine, of the Lynchburg artillery, was killed yesterday. Our loss in the artillery duel yesterday was slight.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Dec. 1st, 1863.

The following dispatch was received to-day:

ORANGE C. H., VA., Dec. 1st, 1863.

The enemy opened their batteries on our lines yesterday, and some skirmishing took place, but no attack.

Signed, R. E. LEE, General.

Passengers by the Fredericksburg train this afternoon report all quiet above, and no firing heard in the direction of Nine Run.

A party of ladies and gentlemen went down the river today in the Steamer Shultz to visit the French Steamer Grenade. Members of Congress are arriving daily. On dit, that a resolution will be introduced early in the session which will produce a sensation in the country. It is understood that Secretary Memminger approves the scheme of financial relief proposed by the Convention of bankers in Augusta, and will probably introduce it to the attention of Congress.

The Virginia Legislature meets next month.

GEN. BRAGG REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND.

RICHMOND, Dec. 23, 1863.

Several of the city papers this morning mention the report that Gen. Bragg has been relieved of the command of the army of Tennessee at his own request. Gen. Hardee was appointed, but declined the responsibility. There is also another report that Gen. Johnson has been assigned to the command. Nothing official yet.

FROM BRISTOL, TENN.

BRISTOL, TENN., Dec. 1st, 1863.

Nothing further from Knoxville. Rumors are current of another raid through Greenbrier. The thermometer is 24 degrees above zero.

Deaths at Johnson's Island.

One of the returned Confederate surgeons has courteously handed us the following list of deaths of Confederate officers who have died in the Federal prison at Johnson's Island since July 20th:

Lt Col A P Hamilton, 1st Miss; Captains G W Fuller (commander of gunboat), S C; D C Webb, 1st Ala cavalry; J W Mullins, 1st Miss batt; C Gillespie, 65th N C; C M Tugle, 33d Ga; J M D King, 9th Ga; F M Ezell, 13th Tenn; A E Upchurch, 55th N C; J D Hardy, 18th Arkansas; S W Henry, 9th Tennessee cavalry; J C Peden, regiment unknown.—Lieutenants—W J Hudson, 24 N C batt'n; W A Harvin, 51st Ga; Jno Hufstiter, 1st Ark batt; J M Musselman, 14th La; M Lyon, 45th N C; J M D Stevenson, 15th Ark; S R Graham, 3d Texas cav; W P Hardin, 5th N C; L B Williams, 63d N C; J M Dodson, 10th Tenn; E A M Orr, 62d N C; J B Gash, do; J Barnett, 9th La; J Smith Wray, 38th N C.—Privates—Andrew Worthington, of Marshal, Ky; G M Cummings, Va; R D Copas, 60th Tenn; D C Jackson, 12th Va; H D Talbert, Marshall, Ky; D D Kelley, 2d Tenn cav; Daniel Rockerham, 5th Ky; S H Everman, 7th Ky; Robert Holt, 16th Tenn; Hugh Goble, 5th Kentucky; A P Allen, 2d Ky; Jno Kenny, Va.

Captain King and Lieutenant Graham died of wounds, the others of disease. Lieutenant Ray died of small pox, which disease had broken out on the island.

J. Emmett Scruggs, of Warrenton, Va., and formerly editor of the Warrenton *Whig*, who was a citizen prisoner on the island, died on the 9th inst., of dysentery. He will be recollected as a prominent speaker on the Whig side in several of the Presidential campaigns of other days.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

GIVE UP YOUR SUBSTITUTE PAPERS.—There seems to be a misapprehension on the part of some regarding a recent order from the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond, requiring all substitute papers to be given up to the Conscript Officer for examination at headquarters. It is certainly intended by this order not to destroy, or interfere with, the rights of any citizen, but simply to detect the frauds and forgeries that have been practiced upon the government by bad citizens, in the substitute business. Some seem to imagine that their papers are being taken away now, in order that hereafter they may be forced into the service because they have no papers. Those who imagine this, certainly have a poor opinion of a government that would practice such tricks on its citizens. Besides, a government, like all other parties and powers, is bound by the acts of its agents; and the receipt or certificate given for such papers, will protect the parties wherever the papers itself will. No citizen, whose papers are right and will bear investigation, has anything to fear. These papers will be returned as soon as they can be examined by the War Department, and the receipts taken up. It is, in our judgment, one of the best moves made by the government, as it is the only way that frauds can be detected; the only way in which the innocent can be protected and the guilty made to suffer.

THE BRAGG AND BUCKNER QUARREL.—An army correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy* gives the following explanation of the Bragg and Buckner embroglio:

When our army retired from Middle Tennessee Gen. Buckner was commanding the independent department of East Tennessee. He found himself unable to hold his position, and united just before the army left Chattanooga. After the battle of Chickamauga, when we returned to the region of the Tennessee river, an opening to Buckner's old department (East Tennessee) was effected, and he, feeling that he still held command, as his commission had not been revoked, proceeded to issue orders as though nothing had happened. Gen. Bragg quickly put a stop to this, and thereupon Buckner addressed him a note asking him by what right he undertook to revoke the President's order constituting him commander of the department of East Tennessee. Gen. Bragg replied that said department was dissolved because it had been occupied by the enemy. "At the same rate," Buckner answered, "the department of Middle Tennessee is dissolved for a similar reason, and you, General, by such a construction, should report to me, as I have access to more of my original territory than you have to yours." Soon after Buckner got a leave, and he has not been back since, there the matter stands.

The Yankee Prisoners—General Hitchcock's Proposition and Judge Ould's Reply.

Judge Ould recently received a letter from Brig. Gen. Meredith, enclosing a communication from Major Gen. Hitchcock, of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
November 13th, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. A. Meredith, Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners:

Sir: I am not yet informed whether any, or how far, relief may have reached our unfortunate prisoners of war in Richmond and its vicinity under the order of the Secretary of War to send supplies to them of both food and clothing.

Mr. Ould should be notified for the information of his Government, that whatever steps may have been, or may be, taken to extend relief, (to the prisoners of war in Richmond,) must, on no consideration, be appealed to by the enemy to relieve him from the obligation to treat prisoners according to the laws of civilized warfare. If in other words, our prisoners in Richmond fail to receive such supplies as the laws alike of humanity and war requires, the authorities in Richmond must be informed that it will not be considered a valid explanation or excuse for them to appeal to the fact, should it exist that supplies from us have not reached them.

The action of our Government on this matter is dictated purely by humanity, and is only an effort to relieve our prisoners of sufferings inflicted upon them contrary to the claims of both humanity and the laws of war, and must not be understood as relieving the authorities of Richmond from responsibility to the Christian world in the premises.

If the authorities in Richmond will send us these prisoners we will not only feed and clothe them, but will continue to supply food and clothing as heretofore to such prisoners as may be in our possession, and you will propose to Mr. Ould that in this case we will agree, without any reserve, to respect the parole they may give according to the laws of war, from which they shall not be relieved in view of the past differences or pending questions on the subject of exchange, without the previously obtained consent of the authorities represented by Mr. Ould, as agent for exchange under the cartel.

You will please lose no time in communicating a copy of this note, certified by yourself, to Mr. Ould, and will urge upon him its acceptance as due to the most solemn considerations in the face of the civilized world.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Maj. Gen. Vols.,
Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

Judge Ould replied as follows:

RICHMOND, Nov. 18th, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

Sir:—The letter of Gen. Hitchcock has been received.

Until the Confederate authorities appeal to be relieved "from the obligation to treat prisoners of war according to the laws of civilized warfare," or "offer, as an explanation or excuse" for insufficient food, that supplies have not been forwarded by your Government, it is entirely unnecessary to discuss what will be the views of your authorities in either contingency. Statements, most infamously false, have recently been made and circulated at the North by persons whose calling should have imposed a respect for truth, which their own personal honor seems to have failed to secure.—Our regulations require that prisoners shall receive the same rations as soldiers in the field. Such your prisoners have received, and will continue to receive. Do you ask more? If so, what do you demand? We recognize, in the fullest form, our obligation to treat your prisoners with humanity, and to serve them with the same food in quantity and quality as is given to our own soldiers. If the supply is scanty, you have only to blame the system of warfare you have waged against us. There is nothing in the action of the Confederate Government which gives any sort of countenance to the charge of cruelty or inhumanity to your prisoners. In the first place, we have importuned you to agree to a fair and honest proposition which would secure the release of all of them. When that was rejected, you have been permitted to send, without stint or limitation, all kinds of supplies to them.

General Hitchcock requests that the prisoners now in our hands be returned to your lines. This is not accompanied with any proposition to release our prisoners now in your hands. So far from that being the case, he promises "to continue to supply food and clothing as heretofore" to such. General Hitchcock need not have urged you to "lose no time in communicating" his letter. No degree of haste would have secured the assent of the Confederate authorities to a proposition so flagrantly unequal.

We are ready to relieve your Government from the burthen of supplying "food and clothing as heretofore" to our people in your hands, and if they are sent to us, yours shall be returned to you—the excess on one side or the other to be on parole. I hope you will "urge" upon Gen. Hitchcock the acceptance of this proposition "as due to the most solemn considerations in the face of the civilized world."

We are content that the "civilized world" should draw its own conclusions when it contrasts the two offers. I will thank you to forward this communication to Gen. Hithcock, or inform him that the Confederate authorities decline to accept his proposition.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

An Example Worthy of Imitation.

The Savannah *News* extracts the following card, from the Gainesville (Fla.) *Cotton Plant*, and commends the action of the patriotic planters of Alachua county to the attention of those of our own. There is much want and suffering in the country. The wives and children of our soldiers cannot obtain food and clothing at the present exorbitant prices. A murmur from suffering families at home is going up to the camps, and is doing more to dishearten our brave defenders than the balls and bayonets of the enemy whom they are confronting on the battle-field. The substance of the country must either be given to sustain the soldiers who are fighting to defend it, and their families, or be surrendered with our liberties, our homes, and all we hold dear, to the enemy. The planter who now withholds his surplus produce from the government and the people, and perils his country's cause for mercenary motives of gain, is neither wise or patriotic:

THE SOLDIER'S FAMILIES WILL BE MAINTAINED.—In view of the exigencies of the times, the redundancy of the currency, the fabulous prices to which the necessaries of life have attained, for the comfort and encouragement of our citizen soldiers in the field, we, citizen-planters of Alachua county, whose names are hereunto attached, do pledge ourselves to furnish to soldiers' families and those who are not engaged in speculation, whatever supplies we have to spare, for Confederate money, and at the prices that may be assessed from time to time by the Goverument Commissioners for this State. We further agree to furnish free of charge to such soldiers' families as are unable to pay—feeling it is no charity, but a debt due from us to our brave soldiers.

J. B. Bailey, J. B. Dawkins, J. M. Sparkman, P. Dell, John C. Pelot, Elias Earle, M. S. Terry, P. B. N. Dudley, James Beattie, Daniel Scott, J. H. Stephens, G. P. Thomas, Stephen McCall, G. L. Denton, W. H. Stringfellow, E. C. Brevard, C. E. Haile, B. H. Bolware.

Alachua county, Nov. 5, 1863.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

From Arkansas.

From a letter addressed to a member of Congress, we are permitted to give an extract or two. The writer is a gentleman of undoubted credibility. It will be seen that the statement of the Yankee General Blunt and his men having been surprised and cut to pieces by Quantrell is here confirmed:

CAMP BRAGG,
Near Washington, Ark., Oct. 29, 1863.

Quantrell arrived here a day or two since. On the way out he met Gen. Blunt, his staff and escort, and killed every one of his party, save twenty-five, who escaped. He killed Blunt and all his staff, together with one hundred and thirty of his escort. He brought all of Blunt's commissions, clothing, papers, brass band, ambulances, trunks, etc, into camp with him. Quantrell came into our lines at Port Gibson. In passing through the Pin Indian country he kept Blunt's stars and stripes flying, the Pins rallying to the flag, and Quantrell killing every one that showed himself. In one day he killed one hundred and thirty. In coming out, including the massacre of Blunt, his staff and escort, he killed at least six hundred Yanks and Pins. Blunt's fine sword Quantrell has given General Price. A. W. Jones, of Independence, was on Blunt's staff, and was killed by Quantrell. When the boys came on Blunt, he was sitting in his ambulance, enjoying a quiet smoke. When Quantrell charged him, he jumped out of his buggy, and took it afoot through the long prairie grass. He had ran about thirty yards when one of the boys emptied about forty buckshot, in his back, killing him instantly. He had in his pockets $250 in gold, and $700 in greenbacks. Quantrell brought out 400 men with him.

The Burial of Dr. Wright at Norfolk

We have published a brief account of the funeral of Dr. D. M. Wright, who was hung at Norfolk. It was from the pens of correspondents of Northern papers.—The following account of the extraordinary scenes on the occasion is from Norfolk:

Soon after the execution on Friday, Dr. R B Tunstall, Dr. Henry Selden, P. P. Clements, Conway Whittle, Esq., and other friends, were on the ground to take charge of the body, which had been transferred to the family by General Barnes. From there the corpse was conveyed directly to Christ Church, dressed, shrouded, and laid out for friends to visit and see.—Few but personal friends came on Friday, but on Saturday, from 8 to 4, one continuous, interminable stream of people was passing in at one end of the building and out in another direction, after having looked upon the face of the demised. The features wore an expression remarkably anomalous. In similar cases the face wears a disturbed and blackened appearance—tongue protruding and other violent manifestations—but this instance was most singular, the features being placid, unmoved and natural; only a discolored ring beneath the color. This remarkable fact was evidently caused by instantly dying.

The coffin received from the ladies the most tasteful, artistic and floral wreathings we ever saw bestowed upon an object of the kind. A beautiful green racery, with several wreathed circlets, as lateral dressing, encircled the entire coffin, while the top was adorned by an artistic formation of an exterior or ledge trimming of evergreen, "cloth of gold" roses and flowerets of the purest whiteness. The centre contained a miniature pyramid, the lower portion formed of garlands of beautifully arranged roses, surmounted by a caption of thick verdure, on each side of which were crucifixes, superbly formed of these minute flowers, with rose centre. A similar pyramid covered the head of the coffin.

Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock the funeral took place from Christ Church. Service opened after the usual Episcopal formula—organist performing a dirge, and minister, followed by friends and family, entering the centre aisle and approaching the altar—Rev. Mr. Parkman reading the customary service. The family seated—of which some five were present, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, the eldest daughter and two children—the ministers passed the chancel, and Rev. Mr. Okeson read the 15th chapter of Paul's 1st Epistle to the Corinthians. Mr. Rodman then gave out the 184th hymn, at the conclusion of which he offered up a prayer touchingly relevant.

Notwithstanding the violence of the storm that raged the entire day, with only short intervals of abatement, the capacious edifice was thronged with about two thousand citizens of both sexes, the larger proportion being ladies. A line of carriages, about three blocks long, followed the hearse, a string of pedestrians of equal, if not greater, length, followed in immediate proximity. Ladies who had not procured conveyances, defied the weather's inclemency, and risked mud, which sank over shoe top, in their determined resolution to attend the last sad rites.

He was interred in Elmwood Cemetery, to the right of the avenue, in an apparently ordinary burial excavation, but which had been peculiarly prepared by having the foundation vaulted with brick and cement. Into this the remains were lowered, and then arched over with brick by the mason before being filled. As the body sank to its "last earthly rest," the air was filled with torturing and excrutiating wails of grief, that came up from almost rended hearts—fillial love could scarcely bear the parting—and as each rude knock from careless handling sounded against the coffin, it fell like a shock unbearable upon the already prostrate feelings, and there went up a piercing cry of acute agony. The two beautiful crucifixes of flowers were lifted from the lid and placed in the keeping of his devoted daughters. Finally, in slow but solemn accents, the last duty was performed—"the last of his earthly history"—proclaiming that "dust had returned to dust," "ashes to ashes," "earth to earth."

The following is published in the Portsmouth, (Va.) Old Dominion, as Dr. W.'s account of the re-encounter, given in prison:

"On the afternoon of the 17th of June I was suddenly aroused from a most profound slumber by my daughter roughly shaking me and urging my instant rising to witness a negro company, a sight so revolting to Southern instincts, then passing in front of my house. It did not excite or agitate me, and I soon after took the hand of my little boy and proceeded down the street. Before I had gone far I felt a kind of intimation that trouble from the excitement produced by this innovation might result, and to be personally protected I remembered and procured the pistol used, but not then feeling the least consciousness I should offer violence to any one. Stopping in a store on Main street, I noticed the procession returning, and as it passed me, in the depth of my aroused disgust and odium, I hissed to the officer as he passed, 'O, you coward!' The Lieutenant then walked to the head of his company, halted, and, turning, hastened up to me and said, 'You may consider yourself under arrest.' The Lieutenant still advancing, I placed my hand behind me, which in all countries is recognized as a warning that the accosted is armed. Maddened by his persistent determination, beliving that he had ordered his negroes to seize and forcibly carry me to the Custom House, I drew and fired upon my assailant twice in quick succession, when he grasped the barrel of the weapon and held it in a position pointing right to the centre of his stomach. Reason and reflection immediately came to my relief, and I muttered incoherently, 'If I draw this trigger I kill this man.' Wishing to avoid such a direful consequence, I desisted. At this juncture the crowd rushed upon me, the officer staggered, fell, and expired, and I was a culprit."

I'll Rest when I get Home."

While I was walking through a street in the city of ———, a few days ago, I passed a man whose head was white and body bowed by the hardship of not less than sixty years. His limbs trembled under their heavy burden, and with much apparent effort he advanced but slowly. I overheard him talking in a low and subdued voice, evidently mourning over his weariness and poverty. Suddenly his tone changed, and his step quickened, as he exclaimed, "I'll rest when I get home."

Even the thought of rest filled him with new life, so that he pursued with energy his weary way. To me it was a lesson. If the thought of the refreshing rest of home encourage the careworn laborer, so that, almost unmindful of fatigue and burdens, he quickens his step homeward, surely the Christian, journeying heavenward, in view of such a rest, should press onward, with renewed vigor.

This little incident often comes to mind amid the perplexing labor of the day, and stimulates me to more constant and earnest effort. Each laborer toiling in his Master's vineyard, bearing the heat and burden of the day, can say, "I'll rest when I get home." Here let us be diligent in the services of our Lord, remembering that our rest is above. Fellow traveler, are your burdens grievous to be borne, so that you are ready to faint in the way? Jesus says, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." To rest from toil is sweet; to rest from sin is heaven.—*Christian Miscellany.*

GETTING A FAMILY.—A German named Hoflich, residing five miles west of La Cresent, was married in Portage, in November, 1860, to a healthy German girl. The week after they married they moved to Minnesota, on the farm which they now occupy. In August, 1861 Mrs. Hoeflish gave birth to three boys, two of whom lived. In June, 1862, she gave birth to three boys and a girl, two of the boys and the girl living. On the 5th of this month she gave birth to two girls and a boy, all of whom were, as late as Tuesday of this week, alive and well. Ten children in less time than three years is pretty good, even for this vicinity. The parents are proud of their success in the family line, and point with pleasure to their company of German infantry. Government cannot afford to draft the head of that family.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

THE "ENGLISH" IMPORTED GOODS.—The remaining cargo of the Margret and Jessie, a blockade running steamer, captured by the Fulton, has been taken out at New York. Most of the original cargo had been thrown into the sea or burned before she was captured. A New York paper says:

It is a noticeable fact that most of the smaller articles constituting the cargo, such as blacking, brooms, &c., are of New York manufacture, and evidently recently exported. It appears when the Fulton first move in sight the captain employed all his time—nearly fourteen hours—in the destruction of the freight.

PRISONERS FROM MOSBY AND ROSSER.—Twenty-eight teamsters, captured recently by Mosby, in Fairfax county, arrived in Richmond on Friday night; and on Saturday night one hundred men, mostly teamsters, captured by Gen. Rosser's brigade, on Friday, at Ely's ford, on the occasion of the capture of a train of army stores, were brought down, via the Fredericksburg Railroad.
Richmond Enquirer.

HEADS TO THE NORTH.—The Abingdon *Virginian* says that a young man writing from the battle ground of Chickamauga to his brother in that vicinity, among other incidents, relates that he saw two Yankees burying a dead comrade.—They had dug a grave north and south, and when they were about to consign the body to it, a dispute arose as to which way the head should be laid. "Let's put it south," said one. "No," said the other, "let's put it north, for it's already been too far south for its own good."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Yankee Secession.

As if it were a matter of the least consequence what principle a Yankee enunciates—as if his solemnly declared judgment of one day were any guaranty against a solemn reversal of the same the next day—as if the rectitude of our position derived any confirmation from any former palaver of people of that nation—as if a Massachusetts Abolitionist were capable of being shamed by any demonstration of his inconsistency—we find all the newspapers in the Confederacy reprinting the old secession speech of Mr. Quincy, who is still living, they say, and crying out now for a vigorous prosecution of the war:

"If this bill passes, said Mr. Quincy, it is my deliberate opinion that it is virtually a dissolution of this Union; that it will free the States from their moral obligations; and as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, definitively to prepare for a separation—amicably, if they can; violently, if they must."

If this be any comfort, there is plenty more of the same sort. The Chicago *Times* has gone to the trouble of collecting some Yankee avowals of Secession doctrine. If any Confederate is so weak in the faith as to need to be strengthened by this sort of thing, let him read:

From the Chicago Times.

It is a favorite term of reproach by the abolition newspapers against Charleston, that it was the nest of rebellion. If it be true that it was the nest where the eggs of rebellion were hatched, it is not true that it was the nest where the eggs of rebellion were laid. That nest was situated considerably to the northeast of Charleston, in the region popularly known as New England, and eggs of rebellion were laid in it as long ago as 1812, by men assembled at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, whose conclave is historical by the name of the "Hartford Convention." Other eggs were laid in it in 1844, when the legislature of Massachusetts resolved that the annexation of Texas would be cause of dissolution of the Union. A great many other eggs have since been laid in it, by a great many public meetings, both in and out of New England. Here is one laid by Wendell Phillips:

"The Constitution of our fathers was a mistake.—Tear it in pieces and make a better. Don't say the machine is out of order; it is in order; it does what its framers intended—protect slavery. Our claim is disunion, breaking up of the States! I have shown you that our work cannot be done under our institutions."

Here is one laid by Wm. Lloyd Garrison:

"The Union is a lie! The American Union is an imposition, a covenant with death and an agreement with hell! * * * I am for its overthrow! * * * Up with the flag of disunion, that we may have a free and glorious republic of our own; and when the hour shall come, the hour will have arrived that shall witness the overthrow of slavery."

Here is another laid by Garrison:

"No act of ours do we regard with more conscientious approval or higher satisfaction, none do we submit more confidently to the tribunal of Heaven and the moral verdict of mankind—than when, several years ago, on the 4th of July, in the presence of a great assembly, we committed to the flames the Constitution of the United States."

Here is one laid by Abraham Lincoln, the same who is now President of the United States:

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing Government, and form a new one that suits them better. Nor is this right confined to cases where the people of an existing Government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize, putting down a minority intermingled with or near about them, who may oppose them."

Here is another laid by Lincoln:

"I believe this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free."

Here are three laid by the anti slavery society, at one of its anniversary meetings:

"Resolved, That secession from the United States Government is the duty of every Abolitionist, since no one can take office or deposit his vote under the Constitution without violating his anti slavery principles, and rendering himself an abettor to the slaveholder in his sin.

"Resolved, That years of warfare against the slave power has convinced us that every act done in support of the American Union rivets the chain of the slave—that the only exodus of the slave to freedom, unless it be one of blood, must be over the remains of the present American church; and the grave of the present Union.

"Resolved, That the Abolitionists of this country should make it one of the primary objects of this agitation to dissolve the American Union."

Here is one laid by the present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Francis E. Spinner) during the Fremont campaign:

"Should this (the election of Fremont) fail, no true man would be any longer safe here from the assaults of the arrogant slave oligarchy, who then would rule with an iron hand. For the North would be left the choice of a peaceful dissolution of the Union, a civil war which would end in the same, or an unconditional surrender of every principle held dear by freemen."

Here is one laid by James S. Pike, long editorially connected with the New York Tribune, and now minister to the Netherlands:

"I have no doubt that the free and slave States ought to separate. The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South."

Here is one laid by Wendall Phillips shortly after the organization of the Republican party. He was speaking of that party:

"No man has a right to be surprised at this state of things. It is just what we (abolitionists and disunionists) have attempted to bring about. It is the first sectional party ever organized in this country. It does not know its own face, and calls itself national; but it is not national, it is sectional. The Republican party is a party of the North pledged against the South."

Here is one laid by Wm. Lloyd Garrison about the same time:

"The Republican party is moulding public sentiment in the right direction for the specific work the Abolitionists are striving to accomplish, viz: 'The dissolution of the Union, and the abolition of slavery throughout the land."

Here is one laid in 1859, by the New York Tribune:

"THE AMERICAN FLAG."

"Tear down the flaunting lie!
Half mast the starry flag!
Insult no sunny sky
With hate's polluted rag!

Destroy it ye who can!
Help sink it in the waves!
It bears a fellow-man
To groan with yellow slaves!

Here is another, laid by the same Tribune in December, 1860:

"Whenever a portion of this Union, large enough to form an independent, self-sustaining nation, shall see fit to say authentically to the residue: 'We want to get away from you,' we shall say—and we trust self-respect, if not regard for the principle of self government, will constrain the residue of the American people to say—Go!"

Here is one laid by the Chicago Tribune in December, 1860:

"Not a few of the Republican Journals of the interior are working themselves up to the belief which they are endeavoring to impress upon their readers, that the seceeded States, be they few or many, will be whipped back into the Union. We caution all such that in language of that sort they are adding new fuel to the flame which is already blazing too fiercely, and that the probabilities now are that the result will prove them to be false prophets.

"No man knows what public policy may demand of the incoming administration; but the drift of opinion seems to be that, if peaceable secession is possible, the retiring States will be assisted to go, that this needless and bitter controversy may be brought to an end. If the Union is to be dissolved, a bloodless seperation is by all means to be coveted. Do not let us make that impossible."

These are simply specimen eggs. Thousands more like them were laid in the same nest and by the same sort of people. It was these eggs which Charleston hatched. When she did that she did a gigantic crime, out it was little by the side of the crime of the men of that party who laid the eggs.

[Why a crime? What are eggs laid for but to be hatched? These eggs, after Charleston had patiently brooded on them, produced, in the course of human events, the full fledged bird, Secession.]

CAPT. HIRAM BLEDSOE, FIRST MISSOURI BATTERY.—This gallant Missouri officer at the battle of Chickamauga, commanding his battery, performed a feat that is well worth chronicling. This battery charged a Fedral battery on that eventful day, that proved to be the so called First Missouri Fedral battery, and captured all the guns, which were presented to the battery immediately on the field of battle.

They sent their own guns to the rear and found themselves supplied with twelve pound Napoleons.

All hail to the first Missouri battery and its gallant Capt. Hiram Bledsoe.—*Mississipian.*

There is true philosophy in the following remarks of the Montgomery *Advertiser.*

It is not a very easy matter in times like these for any member of the community to acknowledge himself satisfied, but so far as our knowledge extends, the only class that can expect happiness may be found among those who endeavor to make themselves contented with their position, whatever it may be. The man who has not means enough at his command to pay a week's board, or to obtain another coat, certainly stands a better chance in the event of a Yankee raid, than he who can boast of thousand invested in real estate or other productive property. The man who owns the least has the consolation of knowing that any change must be for the better, and he alone can, with his whole heart, feel perfectly satisfied with his position.

MOBILE.—A Cairo correspondent of the New York Tribune, says:

By arrivals from New Orleans, we learn that a large part of Gen. Banks's forces are withdrawing from the west side of the Mississippi, with the understanding that this time Mobile is to be attacked. The small number of rebels at this city will not be able to save it from capture. Should Bragg attempt to reinforce the place Grant will press forward. This move of Gen. Banks insures the permanent possession of East Tennessee.

DESERTERS FROM THE RAM SAVANNAH.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald* writing from Holly Island, S. C., November 16th, states that a few days since a rebel crew, of four men, in a picket boat from the rebel ram Savannah, overpowered the officer in charge and brought him a prisoner to Fort Pulaski, at the same time giving themselves up as deserters.—The officer, named Samuel Buckington, is a master's mate in the rebel navy, and is now a prisoner in our hands, in safe quarters at the Provost Marshal's, Hilton Head. The four men are detained in custody until the matter of their escape can be inquired into and a final disposition made of their case. They will probably be discharged and sent North after a while.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—A trifling scamp named Jack Ames got into an altercation with Mr. Watson, a shoemaker, carrying on business within a couple of doors of our office, in reference to some money due by Ames. Blows, it seems, resulted, and in the course of the fracas Ames seized a shoemaker's knife from a bench in the shop and cut at Watson, but in doing so seriously cut Watson's partner, Mr. Wm. Edins, across the abdomen. This is the statement of Ames, but it is said, on the other hand, that he purposely cut Edins, who was interfering to stop the difficulty and get him out of the shop. Mr. Edin's wound is considered rather serious, so much so that bail in Ames' case was refused and he is now in jail. The affray occurred on Saturday night last.—*Raleigh State Journal, 30th ult.*

FROM TENNESSEE.—After the battle of Nov. 17th, Burnsides had ordered breakfast at the house of a prominent Southern man, whilst on the retreat. Before it was ready a courier dashed up to him, with the information that the rebels were pressing the rear guard. He bid "good morning" to the family, with the remark: "That he formed Gen. Longstreet's acquaintance on the Potomac, and did not wish to meet him that morning, and that he would retire in the direction of Knoxville." And off he went, in a double quick, and retired behind his line of fortifications near Knoxville.

Six Federal wagons, loaded with clothing, were captured on the Tazwell road, by Col. Hart, of the sixth Georgia, November 17th. Three hundred overcoats, a like number of blankets and pants, were captured. A heavy train was turned back to Kentucky. So were three drove of stock for the Federal army.

Mrs. Lomas, an aged lady of seventy-three winters, was murdered near Knoxville because she simply asked a Yankee to leave her enough cabbage heads to make seed the ensuing season.

Thousands of negroes infest Knoxville, who have became more insolent in their insults to the Southern citizens than the abolition soldiery

The tyranny of Burnside during his short reign in East Tennessee should consign his name to eternal infamy.—Old unoffending people of both sexes, have been stripped of all they possessed—clothing as well as victuals. The conduct of the Federal officers, at Knoxville, it is stated, has been insulting to civilization.

Among the many things captured by our forces lately in East Tennessee are one hundred wagons well loaded with clothing commissary stores, &c.

A BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.—Life is beautifully compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams that perishes if one be dried. It is a silver cord twisted with a thousand strings, that part asunder if one be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange that they escape so long than that they all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents daily to crush the mouldering tenements we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitutions by nature. The earth and atmosphere whence we draw the breath of life are impregnated with death; health is made to operate its own destruction; the food that nourishes contains the element of decay; the soil that animates it, by vivifying, first, tends to wear it out by its own action; death lurks in ambush along the paths. Notwithstanding this is the truth so palpably confirmed by the daily example before our eyes, how little do we lay it to our heart! We see our friends and neighbors die among us, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts that our knell shall perhaps give the next fruitless warning to the world.

THE SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA has decided that a soldier who becomes a contracter with the P.O. Department for carrying mails over a route more than ten miles long is *ipso facto* discharged from the army, because he is exempt by the act of Congress, which applies as well to those thereafter becoming contractors as to those who were so at the passage of the act. This seems to be so upon principle, apart from the exemption act; for the Government is a unit, and if a man is by contract bound to serve it as mail carrier, it cannot also claim military service from him at the same time. *Richmond Whig.*

A BIG HUNT.—The Lynchburg *Republican* says a party of gentlemen from Albemarle, numbering sixteen, took nine days' hunt, in Augusta, a few days since, and killed 32 deer, 3 wild turkeys, 1 fox, 1 coon 22 pheasants, a wild cat and 2 rattlesnakes—the most successful hunt on record in this section in the same space of time. The game at the present market value would bring, if sold, over $4,000.

PATRIOTIC CONGRESSMAN.—An Abingdon correspondent of the Knoxville Register says Hon. J. B. Heiskell, one of the Confederate Congressmen from Tennessee, was in the recent fight at Rogersville.—With Maj. Phipps and about a dozen cavalrymen, they charged about one hundred Yankees, who threw down their arms and surrendered. Ever since the evacuation of East Tennessee, Col. Heiskell has been in the field with our army, standing guard, acting as scout and guide, and doing all he could to relieve from Federal grasp the people whom he represents in Congress.

When the Federals occupied Rogersville some one sent Mrs. Heiskell a protection for herself and property from Gen. Burnside. It was indignantly returned with the remark that "she wanted no Federal protection; that she would take her fate along with the Southern people of her section and suffer what they did."

Death of Col. Jas. R. Love.

We regret to have to announce the death of Col. Jas. R. Love, who died at his residence, in Haywood county, on Monday last, 23d inst. This painful event was not unexpected, by the family and friends of the deceased, for he had been in very feeble health for some time past. He died in his sixty-fifth year.

The deceased was a prominent man in his country and represented his county continuously from about 1820 to 1830, and always acceptably to his constituents. He was much and highly esteemed, and in his death the people of Haywood, particularly the poor, have suffered much loss. His son, Dr. S. L. Love, for years past has ably succeeded him in the representation of Haywood in the Legislature, and will now worthily succeed him in the affections of the people of that county.
State Journal, Nov. 20th.

The God-forsaken character of the Yankee race, remarks the Savannah Republican, is exemplified in their selection of a target in Charleston for their long range guns—St. Michael's Church, an edifice dedicated to the Most High. Why is it that the vengeance of Heaven sleeps against such a people? It only *sleeps.*

In the engagement of the 25th, near Chattanooga, Gen Bragg rode up within one hundred and fifty yards of the enemy, is endeavoring to rally the left wing. Balls flew thick and fast, but the gallant Chief of the Army of Tennessee paid as little attention to them as to drops of rain.

LIBERAL.—Mr. James Willis, of our county, is still doing his duty fully in the way of aiding the indigent families of soldiers. He delivered at the crib of Mrs. Green Moore, recently, one hundred and seventy bushels of corn free of any charge whatever, besides is always ready to help the needy in any way that lies in his power. *Eulaw Whig.*

THE CONSTRUCTOR OF FORT SUMTER.—Thomas Corcoran, who writes from Springfield, Ohio, claims the honor of construct