BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER.

		Sun Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.
25.	Sunday	6 36	5 24
26.	Monday—Day's length 10 h. 42 m.	6 37	5 23
27.	Tuesday	6 39	5 21
28.	Wednesday	6 40	5 20
29.	Thursday—Indian Summer begins	6 41	5 19
30.	Friday—John Adams born, 1735	6 42	5 18
31.	Saturday	6 43	5 17

Full Moon, Monday, 26th. New Moon, November 11th.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FOR THE PROGRESS.

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

A Called Meeting of Bank Officers.

ATLANTA, Oct. 28.—G. B. Lamar, President of the Bank of Commerce of Savannah, and late of the Bank Convention at Richmond, in conjunction with the officers of Banks in other States, requests a meeting of the representatives of the Banks in the Confederate States, and members elect to Congress, to be held in Augusta on the 16th of November, to consider and act on questions relating to the currency. By request I respectfully ask the members of the Press Association to give the subject such notice as they may deem consistent with the best interests of our country. THRASHER.

From Gordonsville.

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 28.—The skirmish at Bealton on Monday, was between Johnson's Division and a large body of the enemy's cavalry. It commenced early in the morning and lasted over four hours. The enemy fought dismounted. We drove them back over three miles. Capt. S. Seabod, a Hungarian and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. French, was captured at Bealton and sent through today.

Two safe guards left by the Yankees to protect property on the line of retreat were sent to Richmond to-day by Gen. Lee to be unconditionally returned home. The Yankees are reported concentrating at Warrenton Junction.

From Charleston—The Bombardment Continues.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—A heavy fire on the sea face of Sumpter was kept up all night by the Monitors, and two guns at Gregg. Firing from four of the enemy's batteries was again resumed this morning on Sumpter, Johnson and the Sullivan's Island batteries. Only one Monitor now in sight. The *Ironsides* remains quiet at her old anchorage. No further casualties to report.

Movements of President Davis.

MONTGOMERY Oct. 27.—President Davis arrived here this morning from Mobile, and will leave at twelve to-night for Atlanta.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 28.—Brig.-Gen. Charles Dimmock, Chief of Ordinance of Va., died suddenly last night at his residence in this city.

There are rumors afloat of a contemplated raid by the Yankees from the Peninsula, in this direction.

Members of Congress are beginning to arrive to secure quarters for next Winter.

The city is already crowded with sojourners and refugees, and when Congress and the Legislature are both in session it will be difficult to obtain accommodations.

Confederate Eight per cents' sold at auction to-day, at one hundred and thirteen and interest.

It is believed that the Yankee Government will withdraw its consent to the removal of the French tobacco stored in Richmond, in consequence of privileges granted the steamer Florida to Brest.

The Sloman's had quite a good audience last night. They play again to-night. Seats can be secured during the day.

Have we a Government?

If we have a government its laws should be talismanic to all its loyal subjects, and when we forget, override and trample those laws under foot we show that we are unworthy of government or country.—That there is but too great a tendency to military usurpation and the brute force of the mob is apparent to every reasoning mind, and to keep it down is the duty of every good citizen. But recently we had a mob in Griffin, Georgia, and later still, we have a most wanton outrage at Troy, Ala., the particulars of which we give elsewhere to-day. On the Alabama outrage, where a Judge was arrested from the bench by a petty military tyranny, the Mobile *Southern Confederacy* says:

"To-day we publish the proceedings in a case where military assumption is assayed to overrule civil law, and set at naught the great safeguard of liberty. This case occurred not in a great city where its [illegible] but in the quiet village of Troy, Ala. [illegible] statements to increase, we should say [illegible] as nothing to justify vi[illegible] military. It may be that the gals right [illegible] rather to exemplify, and the military officer [illegible] have understood it perfectly well; nevertheless, nothing was to be lost by investigating the case in the courts, for they could only expound and enforce the law.

This could not deprive the command claiming the conscript of anything it had the right to claim; consequently, the action taken in the attempt to deny the conscript the privilege of going before the courts, was a direct attempt to disregard the law and the fundamental principle upon which personal liberty is founded in our form of government. This is another case to be added to the long catalogue of instances, where peacable citizens, for no offence, have been aggrieved and damaged at the hands of military authority, without any chance of redress.

When the people feel that they no longer have the protection of the Government, and see the civil laws of their land are a nullity, they will cease to support or respect such a government.

The citizens of the Confederate States have suffered wrongs enough at the hands of their invading enemy, and their powers of endurance will be sufficiently tested in supporting the army without the tyranical oppressions to which they are being subjected at the hands of their friends. It appears that in the case under consideration, there was no officer or disposition on the part of the persons arraigned to evade or violate the established laws, and only the military authorities voluntarily opposed allowing him the benefit of a hearing. If such proceedings are not intended to establish despotism by precedent and the toleration of the people, we are at a loss to see the object. One thing is self evident—no general good can result from such proceedings.

WHAT WILL the Do With It?—[illegible] the Commissary General [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]