DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. JNO. W. SYME Editor and Proprieter.

The DAILY REGISTER is served to city Subscribers at savanty-rive cants per week, payable to the CARRIER. Single copies tweatr cants. Price for mailing \$20 per gear, or \$10 for six months; three months \$6; one month \$8—invariably in The SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER IS Issued every TURSDAY and FRIDAY, at \$10 per year; six months \$5-in

The WEEKLY REGISTER is issued every FRIDAY and mailed to Subscribers at \$7 per annum; she months \$4.

The paper will be conducted strictly on the cash system, and will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires. Subscribers whose paper are marked with a cross will undersand that their term of subscription is about to expire and will remait promptly if they wish their papers

Eub-ribers changing their post offices, will please state the name of the office at which their papers were previously reedived.

Agents and newsdealers are furnished at the rate of res colland per hunded copies.

BOOK and JOB BRINTING of every description execute

POETRY.

MY DEBORAH LEE.

From the Magnolia Weekly.] Tis a dozen or so of years ago, Somewhere in the West countree, That a hice girl lived, as ye Hoesiers know, By the name of Deborah Lee; Her sister was laved by Edgar Pea, But Deborah by me.

Now I was green, and she was green, As a summer's squash might be, And we loved as warmly as other folks, Land my Deborah Lea-With a love that the lasses of Hoosierdom Ceveted her and me.

But somehow it happened a long ago, In the agueish West countree, That a chill March morning gave the shakes To my beautiful Deborah Lee; And the grim steam doctor (curse him) came And bore her away from me-

The doctor and death, old partners they-In the agueish countree. The angels wanted her in Heaven, (But they never asked for me).

And that is the reason, I rather guess, In the agueish West countree, That the cold March wind and the doctor and Took off my Deborah Lee-

My beautiful Deberah Lee-From the warm sunshine and the opening flower, And bere her away from me. Our love was as strong as a six-horse team,

And possibly wiser than we; But death, with the aid of doctor and steam, He closed the peepers and silenced the breath Of my sweetheart Deborah Lee; And her form lies cold in the prairie meld,

Or the love of folks older than we,

The foot of the hunter shall press her grave, And the prairie's sweet wild flowers, In their odorous beauty around it wave, Through all the sunny hours; The still, bright, summer hours,

Silent and cold-ah, me!

And the birds all sing in tufted grass, And the nectar-laden bee, With his dreamy hum on his gauze wings pass, She wakes no more to me; Ah! never more to me! Though the wild birds sing and the wild flow-

ers spring, She wakes no more to me. Yet oft, in the hush of the dim, still night,

A vision of beauty I see, Gliding soft to my bedside—a phantom of light, Dear, beautiful Deborah Lee-My bride that was to be, And I wake to mourn that the doctor and death

And the fold March wind, should stop the breath Of my darling Deborah Lee-Adorable Deborah Lee;

That angels should want her up in Meaven Before they wanted me !

RATHER INQUISITIVE.

We heard a friend relate the accompanying seident the other day, with not a little zest, and to the amusement of a good many bystanders.

"Jumping into an old fashioned stage coach, in company with nine ethers, to jostle over ten miles of unfinished road between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, I was much amused at the following characteristic dialogue between a regular queetionsaker 'downeaster,' and a high-heeled Southerner. We were scarcely seated before the yankee began :

'Travelling east, I expect?'

'Going to Fhiladelphia, I reckon?' 'No sir.'

Ob, ah, to New York, may be?"

'Calculating to buy goods, I presume?'

Never been there before I should n't wonder? No sir, never.' 'New York is a wonderful place.'

'Such is my impression. "Got letters, I expect ?"

'Yes sir, I am provided with letters of introduc-

Wouldn't mind showing you round myself, a 'I thank you, but I shall not require your ser-

This last remark of the quiet and reserved stranger was a poser; and the inquirer fell back a moment to take breath, and form a new plan of

The half suppressed smile upon the face of the other passengers soon aroused the yankee to renewed exertion; and summening up a new reselution he began again :

Stranger, you are not aware, perhaps, that it is mighty hard for a yankee to restrain his curiosity. You'll please excuse me, but I really would like ness; you ain't ashamed of either of 'em, so now won't you oblige me?'

This last appeal brought out our southern friend, and rising to the greatest height allowed by the coach, and throwing back his shoulders, he

'My name is General Andrew Washington .leisure, and I am glad to say of extensive means. particularized. The 20th has already become words: I have heard much of New York, and am on m way to see it. If Llike it, I expect to buy it.' Then was heard a shout of stentorish laughter throughout the stage-coach, and this was the last

of their conversation."

and "gobbled" up my Mosby, were received at the Castle and assigned quarters with the other unfortunate "Bohemians" who had preceded them

to Richmond. The others are Messrs, Brown and Richards, of the New Herald and Tribune; Ravenswood, of the New York Times, and Slarsh, of the New York Commercial Advertiser-six in all.

The "Bohemians" employ their time in printing, with pen and ink, a newspaper sheet, which they style the Rebel. Selections are made from the Richmond morning papers and spicy com-ments made thereon. Sometimes the Rebel circulates among the prisoners of the room in which the correspondents are confined, and its circulation is limited to a single issue, which passes from hand to hand.—Richmond Examiner.

TRY It .- A writer in a London paper, on the authority of Liebig, (the celebrated German Chemist,) says that the seeds of asparagus, toasted



VOL. LVII.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1863. FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

·We make some extracts from late Southern papers in regard to the situation in Tennessee .-The Marietta Rebel, of the 2d inst, contains the following:

MARIETTA, Monday, 1 P. M.—The intelli-gence from the "seat of War," to-day, is of an exciting character. Our special telegraphic dispatches this morning hint at movements indica-tive of stirring times in the vicinity of Chastanooga. Genera! Hardee is already at Missiona-

ry Ridge. His staff went up yesterday noon. Our battery on Lookout shelled the enemy's wagons and a portion of his infantry, within range, yesterday afternoon. It is believed that the present condition of the enemy, with his lack of transportation and supplies, will not allow of a movement on his part before December, at least. In the meantime, the impression prevails in army circles that our army will not be idle and a vigorous campaign is in prospect.

The following is from "the situation" article of the Atlanta Register, of the 4th :

To-day our railway trains probably cross the Hiwassee at Charleston, and then will run as far as Loudon, 28 miles from Knoxville-thanks to Major Wallace, President of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and to the indefatigable Capt. Winston, of the Sappers and Miners. We have quiet possession of Loudon, and during the day we shall know what the enemy is doing beyond. The impression prevails that the Federals have fallen back to Knoxville.

According to our latest advices, there were Federal forces at Carter's depot, 20 miles below Bristol, only occasionally their secuting parties reach Zollicoffer. From the Watauga to Knoxville, about 90 miles, the Federals roam at will. Within the current week we shall hear that all Yankee forces in northern East Tennessee have been forced back on Knoxville. Stevenson goes up from the South and some one else comes down from the north, and Burnside may be crushed between the upper and nether millstone.

In the Register, of the 5th, we find the followpublic mind for the falling back of Bragg's

The fact must be conceded that just now there battle. If he can choose his own ground, and thus equalize the two opposing armies, there would be no danger of defeat-in fact, victory would be absolutely certain. He may now be out numbered, and it is thought by military men that he should merely hold the enemy at bay, until coming events compel, as they must, the retreat of Thomas from Chattanooga.

President Davis meant all that he said when he declared that before the campaign closed our army would repossess Tennessee. But there are accidents in war against which no human genius and forethought can provide. Such an event might occur in East Tennessee; but if we read aright what has been done and the movements now being executed, and no disaster befall de tachments of our armies, the withdrawal of Thomas from Chattanooga becomes, at no dis tant day, inevitable. He will first seek to crush Bragg, but it happens, whatever Bragg's enemies | General Jackson ordered Whitfield and Logan from Hilton Head. say of him, that they concur in ascribing to him those qualities which made Fabian immortal. and rendered Washington's military reputation as admirable as his unselfish patriotism. Bragg knows when and how to retreat. Tennessee can be redeemed without a battle at Chattanooga .-In accomplishing this result a retrogade movement may be made, but it will be that of a chessplayer, who loses a pawn to catch a "castle."

We have no authority for the suggestion that a retrograde movement may occur, and only speculate upon facts which appear alike in Northern and Southern journals.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

[Correspondence of the Daily Register.] JOHNSTON'S BRIGADE, RODES' DIVISION. Camp near Kelly's Ford, November 5th, 1863.

Mr. Editor :- In order that your readers may

know that there exists in the Army of Northern Virginia such a brigade as is designated above, your correspondent proposes to occupy a small portion of your valuable space, promising that if this one shall not prove unacceptable, he will' favor you with similar instalments Know then, that what is now called Johnston's Brigade is the same that was formerly commanded by the lamented Garland, and afterwards by Iverson; that it has been in every general engagement, from the fights before Richmond to the recent expulsion of Meade from the banks of the Rapidan and Rappahannock; and that it has lost more men in action in proportion to numbers than any other Brigade in this army. In the battle of Gettysburg it lost more than two-thirds of the men carried into action, a loss unprecedented, if I mistake not, in the history of this war. It is composed of the 5th, 12th, 20th and 33d N. C. regiments. The former immortalized itself at Williamsburg, under Col. McRae-extorting from our enemies the most enthusiastic and hearty commendations. The Yankees said that for its conduct in that fight the 5th regiment ought to have the word "immertality' emblazoned on its banner. The 12th distinguished itself at Malvern Hill, where its loss in killed and wounded was greater than that sustained by any other regiment from the historical. Its brilliant achievements at Cold Harbor ate narrated in detail in the life of "Stonewall Jackson," a signal compliment, no less flattering than deserved. The 38d is equally A BATCH OF YANKER CORRESPONDENTS.—Yesterday, Messrs. George H. Hart and L. A. Heodricks, both correspondents of the New York
Herald, attached to the army of General Meade,
and "gobbled" up my Moshy. These Winchester; Lieut. Col. R. D. Johnston, our present Brigadier, very severely wounded, and Maj. C. C. Blacknall, (who distinguished himself at Seven Pines, where he was five times wounded, and was taken prisoner at Chancel-lorsville,) also wounded and again taken prisoner. Adjutant French was killed.

For his intrepid beroism and chivalric bearing at Gettysburg, our youthful Brigadier, then Lieut. Col., was promoted to his present rank -In every fight in which his regiment has been engaged, Gen. Johnston has exhibited the dash, impetuosity and the reckless courage that mark thusiasm, and imparting to them a portion of his own daring bravery and invincible deter-

In appearance, Gen. Johnston is rather under the medium size, of prepossessing manners, hand-ted recognition by his most intimate friends. At some features, and brownish dark eyes, indicative of intellectual brilliancy and mental activi- him to make his esca e by the back way should and ground, make a full-fisyoured coffee, not easily distinguished from Moona. The seed are easily forced from the berries by drying them in and the brigade is under charge of Col. Garrett, supper and liquor were in abundance. All laws of intellectual brilliancy and mental activity him to make his esca e by the back way should failed to send in returns. Of the county vote; brown received 21,884; Hill, 12,684. Furlow supper and liquor were in abundance. All laws of intellectual brilliancy and mental activity him to make his esca e by the back way should failed to send in returns. Of the county vote; brown received 21,884; Hill, 12,684. Furlow and the brigade is under charge of Col. Garrett, supper and liquor were in abundance. All laws of intellectual brilliancy and mental activity him to make his esca e by the back way should failed to send in returns. Of the county vote; brown received 21,884; Hill, 12,684. Furlow and the brigade is under charge of Col. Garrett, supper and liquor were in abundance. All laws and the brigade is under charge of Col. Garrett, supper and liquor were in abundance. The send are the police force make an entry in front. A fine supper and liquor were in abundance. All laws are the police force make an entry in front. A fine supper and liquor were in abundance. All laws are the police force make an entry in front. A fine supper and liquor were in abundance. All laws are the police force make an entry in front. A fine supper and liquor were in abundance. All laws are the police force make an entry in front. A fine supper and liquor were in abundance. All laws are the police force make an entry in front. A fine supper and liquor were in abundance. a cool (moderately warm, oven and then rubbing the able and efficient Colonel of the 5th regi-them on a sieve. as betters can be found.

THE LATE FIGHT AT CANTON, MISSIS, THE DISAGREEMENT AMONG THE DB. RUCKER'S ESCAPE THROUGH AL

SIPPI. A correspondent of the Jackson Mississippian gives the following sketch of the late angege-

and give them battle. By the 15th they had them. We give a summary of the contents of and give them battle. By the loth Wirt these documents as published in the New York Adams, commanding 1s thrigade—skirmishing heavily with them. On the 66th, our forces being in position, the enemy commenced their adour readers, but the military facts it brings to vance, and were met at the bridge over Strait light are of importance, as bearing upon the Fence creek. General Jackson ordered Gen. slege of the "nest of the rebellion." We give Adams to tear up the bridge, remove his horses to a position out of range of the artillery fire, and to hold his position—that Col. Logan would assist him. This he did all day long. The enemy succeeded in crossing the creek four times, and were gallantly driven back each time.

This fight will always be remembered as one of the most hotly contested ever made by cavalry; our position could not be flanked, except on another road, and the enemy had to move up face to face with us. During the hottest fire, Gen. Jackson rode out in the open field in the most exposed condition, where he met General Wirt Adams, directing the movements of his brigade. As the General approached, General Adams raised his hat, the General uncovered, and these brave, noble commanding officers stood some moments in conversation, the cannon balls tearing up the ground around them. General Adams remarked that "his brigade and Logan's men were standing up well." The General replied, "he had seen no better fighting during the war." Riding off a few paces, he approached King's celebrated Missouri battery, each party trying to excel; one of the enemy's shots passing close by him, broke a wheel belonging to one of our rifle guns. Just then three long, hearty cheers were given by them, which sounded above the roar of the guns, for "Gen. Jackson the cavalry Stonewall of this as well as of justice. He went down and took withstood the enemy. If he as not gained at

advanced two miles in twenty-four hours. At Island, reduce Fort Wagner and the works on advantage from his numbers. When, as at prosperity would soon smile upon us a free and sunrise on the morning of the 17th the enemy ing, which seems to be intended to prepare the sgain commenced their advance on another road, to command which, Gen Jackson had placed Gen. Whitfield's Texas brigade, supported by Cot. Logan. As their advance approach. ed, Croft's Georgia battery opened on them with is no imperative reason why Bragg should give their Napoleon guns, and the plunging shot was Dahlgran has not performed his. Why? the seen to open gaps in their ranks when the whole | country asks. For two reasons : 1. For want of line gave way, and reforming, moved by the range in the navy guns. 2 From a "misunderright flank; they then deployed for hours, when discovering that the Texas brigade would be flanked, Gen. Jackson ordered Gen. Whitfield tions as to involve the two services. It was stimto fall back to another position.

As the enemy would drive us off one hill we would fall back, and make a stand upon another, each time driving back their advance, and compelling them to form a line of battle, every miles on the third day About 5 o'clock, p. m., a strong position was selected for the Texas brigade and Logan's men, which the enemy, after shelling furiously, charged three times, slowly gave way. On the morning of the 18th, to pursue and attack them, and all day long and burying them on Big Black. Their retreat towards the last became a race,

Canton. Our loss is about fifty killed, wounded and missing.

LIFE AT THE COURT OF FRANCE-CONFLICT BETWEEN A RUSSIAN LADY AND A FRENCH FEMALE FRIEND OF POLAND.

[Biarritz (September 28) correspondence of the Lon-don Times.]

A disgraceful scene has taken place at this Poles, who naturally look upon one another with great hostility. As the sympathies of the French visitors are all for the Poles, they, too, are not regarded with very friendly feelings by the Russians. Among them was a French lady, who, having just arrived from Lemberg, where she try fire. had had opportunities of closely observing the This h Polish character under great trials, was particu- on the army, and one which, although he was larly demonstrative in her expressions of attachment to, and admiration for, that long-suffering generously, to accomplish the object of the joint nation. These demonstrations were very uppalatable to a certain Russian lady of high rank, taking. It is possible, continued Gillmore, in who determined to put a stop to them by inflicting a punishment worthy of her countrymen in failed, the army might get possession of the Poland on the enthusiastic Frenchwoman. Meet. ruins, but could not hold them without a great ing her in the open street, and in view of the imperial carriage, which was driving past, she

struck her in the face with her parasol. The result of this brutal act was, that the Emseveral other Russians out of her visiting list .-The Russians were extremely dissatisfied at this especially as the Countess Przezdiecka, who, although a Pole, is a subject of Alexander II, was

retained on the list. A fresh revenge was determined upon. As man accosted her with a letter, requesting her to read it immediately. The Counters took the letter to her room and broke the seal. Immedistely, some detenating powder, which was in the seal, burst with a loud explosion, and the Countess' head dress was set on fire. Luckily, her maid was near, and extinguished the flames, My name is General Andrew Washington.— State; and more recently at Gettysburg; where which had already burnt her eye-brows and part its gallantry is pre-eminently commended, and of her hair. The letter contained the following

that we do not know that it is by your intrigues and degradation that you have succeeded in being admitted to the intimacy of that miserable

This affair has caused great and universal indignation, and it said that it will be brought forward in a court of justice.

THE TIGER STILL ALIVE IN RICHMOND .-The Dynchburg Republican has the following peragraph about the tiger in Richmond, which was popularly supposed to have died under the threa of that cruel cowskin :

A gentleman just from Richmond informs us of a late dodge practiced by the gamblers there. the true warrior. A mere boy in years, he has With great caution and secret he was admitted the rare quality of inspiring his men with en- to an apparently deserted house, and, after climbathusiasm, and imparting to them a portion of ing various flights of steps; he was ushered into a room filled with persons playing against the "tiger." The dealer sat behind a table with a

PRTERSBURG VA. FRIDAY MORNING INOVEMBER 13 1863 DELLE TO LOS BERNO: 42.

TANKEB LOOM MANDERS OFF

announces that Meade is in "fullangaup The history of the quarrel between Gillmore On the 14th October, scouts reported to Gen. and Dahlgren, they Rederal Dominanders off Jackson that a large force of the enemy was crossing Big Black at Messenger's ferry, and were advancing towards Brownsville, telling bodying the causes have reached Washington, citizens they were going to Canton. The Gen. bodying the causes have reached Washington, at once determined to concentrale his command and the correspondents have gotten hold of

harmonize with his theories of gun-making and the projection of large shot and shell. This razeed gon was the engine given to the navy to reduce the works which cover Charleston, and to capture that city. Experiment demonstrated, what science should have anticipated, that it would not burn powder enough to throw a projectile at long range and high velocity. It was so short the powder was blown out of the muzzle unconsumed. To insure a complete ignition of the charge, and insure long range and high velocity, it would have been necessary to use rifle powder, and rifle powder would have burst the piece. This radical and incurable defect in the ofdnance given to the navy to batter down the defences of Charleston and take that city, lies at the bottom of what of failure has thus far characterized the siege, and of all the delays which have drawn it out to the breaking of the popular patience.

To pass over all other history of the change of naval commanders before Charleston, the assigncommand, and then struck hands with Gillmore Cumming's Point, and from that position knock Sumter to pieces with Parrott guns, or silence its fire; and, this being done, that the navy should anchor its iron-clads off the wharves of

Gillmore has performed his part of the bargain, standing" between him and Gil more.

The misunderstanding is of such huge proporulated resentfully by the midnight boat attack of Danigren upon Sumter, which was regarded by the army as a surreptitious and unfair attempt on the part of the navy to snatch the honor of taking to the Mexican people; a fortress which the former had reduced. For, thicket and corpse of woods was ambushed, and in pursuance of the original agreement between thus they were only permitted to advance five Dahlgren and Gillmore, the latter was actively preparing transportation for two small picked regiments, numbering together five hundred men, with whom he intended to take Sumter by escalade. This "misunderstanding" was quite fully developed by a recent correspondence between they again attacked our position, and finding it Dahlgren and Gillmore, of which we have mine too strong, commenced falling back rapidly — ute information in a letter received yesterday

Dahlgren first writes to Gilmore, requesting our victorious columns were firing into them, him to "subdue the fire" of Sumter, as he intended soon to remove the obstructions between that work and Moultrie, adding that if that fire could and thus ended the second grand raid against | be "subfued" he might be saved the necessity of engaging Sumter with his iron clads, all whose powers would be required against the interior defences of Charleston.

To which Gillmore made reply, in substance that he had supposed that Sumter was a helpless and harmless ruin, so far as its ability to resist men-of-war was concerned. It was true that one gun, a 32, was yet mounted in a casemate, and pointed up the harbor towards the city. But this gun did not fire in the direction of the obstructions fashionable watering place, where the court at which Dablgren proposed to remove. The fact present resides. Among the numerous foreign that Sumter was powerless against the navy was visitors there are a great many Russians and demonstrated with recent heavy navalcannonads upon Moultrie, in which Dahlgren's shipe lay for several hours within short range of Sumter, and failed to elicit a shot from that work. He, Gillmore, therefore, was constrained to believe that the fire he was requested to "subdue" was infan-

This he thought was imposing a new condition willing to make great sacrifices, and shed blood expedition, he would not feel justified in undersubstance, that though one attack on Sumter has sacrifice of life, because the enemy command the fort with numerous batteries planted on threequarters of a circle surrounding it. I am willing, continued Gillmore, to open fire on the work press struck the name of the Russian lady and again from my batteries at any hour your may lesire-even to-morrow morning. And I am further willing (as there appears to be a difficulty at which you still hesitate) to undertake myself, with my army, and the means at my command to remove the obstructions.

To which Dahlgren responded thus in subthe Countess was returning from an official soires stance: "He did not propose to impose new conditions on the army, but he always understood, heir, and his agents are looking after his interest. that the army was to reduce Sumter before the Mr. Morse, his assistant, who has been here navy could be expected to enter the harbor. The some weeks, his in every way qualified for the dufire of Sumter, whether from cannon or small ties assigned him. arms, would be very annoying during the operation of removing the obstructions. And he was surprised that Gillmore looked upon the possession of Sumter as of no importance, for he had recently proposed to storm it himself. He did not see the necessity either of Gillmore's writing to subdue the fire of the fort, and particularly he did not see why he should have offered to remove the obstructions across the channel, thus taking on himself duty that properly belonged to the navy to perform. He thought that Gillmore would have deemed it very strange had he (Dahlgren) offered, while they were reducing Fort Wagner, to have gone ashore and constructed the approaches." The reply is said to conclude with a recognition of Gillmore's hearty willingness to po-operate, expressed in his offer to open fire from his batteries at any time; but adds that, inasmuch as it will take several weeks to repair the iron clade, it is out of his power at present to state at what moment such co-operation will be necessary. The date of Dahlgren's letter is

We have seen an artificial arm constructed by our ingenious friend W. A. Coe; which if not so comely as " Selpho's patent," is certainly more serviceable, being so arranged by screws and other appliances to serve the purpose of fingers, as to be almost as convenient as the original limb.

Greensboro' Patriot.

THE ENTIRE VOTE cast in the recent election in Georgia was 62,293. The counties of Fanning, Gilmer, Camden, Charlton and Emanuel failed to send in returns. Of the county vote; Furlow, 2797. Brown's aggregate majority over

ANY SCHOOL THER LEGHANY. CHARLESTON ANVEXPOSE OF THE This notorious thief and murderer, has, it seems, escaped through Alleghany county, as we learn from the Fincastle Express that he passed through Covington on the morning of the 29th, about three o'clock. Calling at the door of an old acquaintance and making enquiry "if the bridges were guarded?" he was recognized, but before pursuit could be made was some distance on the way. After daylight, when men and horses were collected to make pursuit, he had left the road, some a miles west of Covington, and concealed himself in a gorge of the mountain, where he was accidentally discovered by Mr. John Wyatt, who was unarmed; and on Rucker's appeal to be furnished with food and allowed to rest until night, (at the same time showing his 6 shooter) Wyatt took him food and then returned to inform the Provost Guard of his lurking place. It seems the guard of 5 or 6 men, placed themselves in the ravine, on either side of Rucker, with the purpose of closing in from both sides and capturing him. By this time it was growing dark,—(how the whole day was spent we are not informed)-and he escaped by flanking one of the parties in the brush aud darkness,-leaving in their shands his horse, shawl, &c. Some further pursuit was made in vain, and information sent on to the various routes leading to the enemy's lines. Rucker is represented as suffering much from hunger, expusure and sickness. Whether he has been able to effect his escape to the enemy is not yet ascer-

THE PRESS AND GEN. BRAGG.

We are glad to see that the Chronicle and Sentinel of Augusta, Ga., one of the most influential papers in the State, has the following high opin ion of Gen. Bragg:

"As to General Bragg, we believe him to be a patriot and a soldier, and to be eminently entitled to his position, and therefore to the gratitude of the country. It has so happened that most of his battles have been fought against very withstood the enemy. If he has not gained at such times decisive victories, he has secured a re-At nightfall the enemy fell back, baving only on the bargain that the army should take Morris sult so "drawn" that the enemy could reap no Chickamauga, he has met the foe on anything like equal terms, he has not failed to inflict upon him serious defeat. With the exception of this last battle, Rosecrans has always assailed him after his ranks had been depleted to strengthen other armies. That he has protected his army from defeat and retired them in perfect order, under such circumstances, is evidence of his superior generalship."

> THE FRENCH IN MEXICO-FAREWELL OF GEN. FOREY. - The Vera Cruz Commercial, of the 17th ult., contains the following important address of Gen. Forey. It is his farewell address for the same point. An adequate force has been

Mexicans: I have terminated the great mission which the French Emperor entrusted to me, and I am now about to leave for France. I can assure you that no alteration has been

made in the policy of the French Emperor to In departing from you, I leave you with s General in whom you may have full confidence To form a new Constitution, that all might be | duty in this department at his own request. happy under it, was the object of the mission;

but the Emperor's intentions were not fully real zed, because they are not sufficiently known. In leaving Mexico, I hope my departure will be the means of opening the eyes of the blind (or refractory) among you, and that the false pa-triots in your midst will be discovered in the men they seek for their country. Then the true Mexican will find out there are but few false Mexicans, and that there are not many who treat with contempt or disregard the existing Government. Then the true Mexican will be astonished to see the little number of mock patriets, and their proximity to the mire in which they are ra-

Be assured that God, whose Providence protects the French atms, will not allow the fratri-

Adieu, Mexicans! I leave with full confidence n the welfare of your country. You may be broud, and you may thank Providence, that your happiness has been assigned to the French Emperor. In leaving, I can say you will not regret placing your happiness in his hands.

Mexico, Sept. 30, 1863.

It seems that Liucoln is about to confiscate the preperty of citizens of Virginia in Norfolk. as he has done in Alexandria and other places .-The Norfolk Old Dominion says:

H. A. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department for the District of Virginia, visited Norfolk on Tuesday, on business connected with his position. He called on General Barnes, and the business men generally in the city, making himself, in a business way, a very acceptable representive of the department with which he is connected. He is engaged in arranging a report of the condition, present and propable value of the millions of dollars worth of property; deserted by the insurgents, whose proprietors, in conspiring to subvert the Government and in following their insurrectionary band, have forfeited their right to the privileges of citizens and property holders. Hence Uncle Sam falls

Mr. Risley visits the Eastern Shore counties Accomac and Northampton, on his return to we confess, seems to be the tendency of events. The consummation may not long be postponed.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF EXCHANGE. Lieut. Col. Irvine, formerly member of Congress, as we have been disappointed in the meagre reeffect an exchange of prisoners, and will report help thinking that this Mexican question bodes to Gen. Meredith. He has left Washington for us much good. Let us rest in hope. Lynchburg Fortress Monroe. Irvine was a prisoner at Virginian. Richmond four menths. The New York Times says:

The rebels, as well as we, new hold respectivea large number of prisoners, and there are difficulties pending in regard to the matter of ex-change. The quicker these difficulties can hon-

ty, and that the cargo, a valuable one, had been secured. This report came from Goldsboro', and admits of considerable doubt .- Wilmington Jour-

MESS PORK -- 2 barrels Mess Pork, just re on 24 DONNANS & JOHNSTON.

Eight lines or less constitutes a square. Advantage pay in savance for their advertisements. Special Notices, leaded, will be charged Tarks not square for each insertion.

Marriages, Deaths, Religious and Funeral Notice dollar each.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION, ALL VII.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1868, by L. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7 .- The firing last night was slow but steady. One monitor and a mortar battery were engaged.

No further casualties reported." [SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7, P. M .- The enemy's fire was was very slow to-day, mostly from a Monitor and two land batteries.

Fort Moultrie and batteries Marion, Marshall and Simkins opened afresh on the enemy, doing some excellent shooting, and frequently driving the Yankees from their guns.

The number of shots fired by the enemy withn the last 24 hours is 357.

Privates Howell, Jones and Vawn, of the 28th Georgia, were killed, and privates Stubblefield. Benton, Batley, Lawrence, Sallers, Nowell, Lane, Enney and Woodall, of the 28th Ga., were slightly wounded on Friday. No casualties reported to-day.

The firing continues slow.

The number of vessels inside the bar are 28, including the Ironsides and four Monitors. PRESIDENT DAVIS AT GOLDSBORO'.

Goldsboro', Nov. 7 .- President Davis arrived here to-day at 11 a. m., on a special train, and was enthusiastically received by the citizens and

Being called for, he made a few remar's from the platform of the cars. He said North Careline had nobly done her duty, from the battle of Bethel to Chickamauga, and would do her duty in the future, and that grumblers who sat around their firesides finding fault with the soldiers and thus dampening their ardor, would be remembered hereafter. He closed his remarks amidst loud cheers, expressing the hope that peace and independent people. The train moved off amid deafening and prolonged cheers.

The President seems in the enjoyment of good health, his fatiguing tour not withstanding.

YANKEE RAID ON WELDON.

RALEIGH, Nov. 8 .- Advices by this morning's Welden train state that ten Yankse gunboats arrived at Winton last Friday filled with troops. It is thought that another expedition of 2000 cavalry and 15 pieces of artillery are designed sent to check the vandals.

FROM SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA. ABINGDON, Nov. 7 -Nothing further has

No news has been received from the raid on Gen. Jno. S. Williams has been relieved from

been heard from East Tennessec.

THE QUESTION SETTLED. Lincoln has given the coup de grace to the hopes of the allies who are committed to the political regeneration of Mexico. We are told that he has formally recognized the new Mexican Envey who represents the peripatetic Gov-ernment. Juarez, who holds his court, nobody knows where, is in the estimation of old Abe. the head of the de facto Government of Mexico. and the council organized under the influence of French bayonets, who have tendered the Government to a scion of the House of Hapeburg, are usurpers. Juarez represents only a faction in his native land, for the Miramon party is rich and powerful. But Lincoln, in carrying out the Monroe doctrine, had to decide between the two factions headed by Mexican leaders, and has, therefore, ignored the embryo Government of Maximilian, and recognized that of Juarez.— This is therefore saying, in effect, to France, to Austria, to Spain and to the Pope, that the Government of the United States will not recognize the new order of things in Mexico ; that it will not concur in anywise, in a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. It is a significant indication to the Powers in question that they will not be permitted to establish a kingly Government and regal authority in Mexico. We trust that they will so interpret it; and then, if France longer submits to the dictation of the rump Govern-ment of what was once the United States, she will be disgraced in the eyes of the world. It is right funny to see Lincoln, clinging to the wreck of a great Government, struggling as its rulers acknowledge, for self-existence, and yet, essaying to give law to the world If the combined powers should submit to the arbitrament of the dis-United States is the matter, they would sink their own importance in the estimation of the world; and this, we may be assured they will not do. The issue is, therefore, clearly joined, and we need not expect to see anything like a good un-derstanding between the United States and the Powers in question. We sincerely trust that an American and European embroglio will be the result. The combined Powers cannot secode from their position. They must pursue to a legitimate conclusion the measures they have in-augurated in the New World. We wish them the fullest success. We trust they will humble and bring the United States to their feet. Such,

A PIODS AND BRAVE GIRL.-The Army correspondent of the Montgomery Mail, writing from Lookout Mountain, Oct. 26, relates the following

Let it come; the sooner the better for us. Much

suits nitherto of foreign

change. The quicker these difficulties can honorably be solved, the better for us, most unquestionably.

"Hermes," the Richmond correspondent of the Cearleston Mercury, writes to that journal, under date of October 29th, that the place of At. under date of October 29th, that the place of Attorney General vacated by Judge Watts, was offered to Senator Henry, of Tennessee, who declined it, and it is now at the disposal of Judge Jenkins, of Georgia.

A report reached here yesterday that a Yankee merchant vessel last week came into Swansboro' either mistaking it for Beaufort, or else supposing that it was occupied by the exemy. The report adds that the vessel was taken by some Confederate troops then at Swansboro', or its vicinity and that the troops then at Swansboro', or its vicinity and that the trace of the same of the second process of the passes by and asking if she did not fear to remain there, the replied in a voice unmoved by emotion, and mureplied in a voice unmoved by emotion, and "mu-sical as is Apolio's lute"—"O so, sir!, God will protect us" I left here, feeling conscious that the ægis of Omnipotenes was over has head.

THE Mississippian of the let inst., announces the arrival in Selma, Ala., of Hon. Robert L. Caruthers, Governor elect of Tennasse, on route for his plantation in Taxon county, Miss.