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THE DAILY REBEL.

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FRANC. M. PAUL.

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NORTHERN NEWS.

THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT OF GEN. BUELL—THE GROUND ABANDONED BY OUR FORCES—THE MAIN ARMY AT BOWLING GREEN—REBEL INVASION OF KENTUCKY, &c.

From the New York Times Correspondent.]

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Sept. 11.—The retrograde movement of our troops, on the part of Gen. Buell, has at length taken place. On the breaking up of our camp at Little Creek, our men took possession of Dechard, where, after being joined by Buell in person, they took their line of march for Murfreesboro. But a brief period of inactivity was permitted at this point, when the command of "On to Nashville" was given. The city was reached without encountering the enemy, or the loss of a single wagon or scouting party by the guerillas, who were on the alert to annoy and harass our movements.

Meantime, the brigade of Gen. Negley, which had been stationed at Columbia and Pulaski, Tennessee, and at Elk river and adjacent points to guard bridges and trains; and the brigade of Gen. Rosseau, stationed at Huntsville, Alabama, received marching orders to join the main body of the army at Nashville. These orders were promptly and most successfully obeyed. *All Middle Tennessee south of Nashville and North Alabama, recently held by Gens. Buell and Mitchel, may now be said to be temporarily abandoned by our troops.* The report that has gained currency through the public prints, that Forrest and his Rebel cavalry were captured near Columbia, Tennessee, is incorrect, and that noted guerilla chief was most certainly operating in another quarter at the time the exploit was said to have been performed.

On the arrival at Nashville of the large and well appointed army of General Buell, orders were given to proceed at once to Bowling Green. In this movement General Negley had the advance, and reached Bowling Green on Sunday, the 7th instant, and went into camp. On the same day that General Negley reached this place the general movement from Nashville commenced, and is still going on. The commands of Generals Wood, McCook, Rousseau, Smith, Starkweather, Crittenden, etc., are embraced in this movement. Over twenty-three hundred baggage wagons, connected with these several commands, have already arrived here in safety. The immense cavalcada of wagons and men extended almost over forty miles, which is more than half the distance from here to Nashville.

Bowling Green and vicinity compose one vast camping ground, and the very earth trembles to the tread of martial hosts. The divisions of General McCook and Crittenden have not yet arrived, but are on their way here; their advance will most probably be in to-night or in the morning. Gen. McCook's advance is at Franklin, twenty-one miles south of this place. Gentlemen who came in this afternoon report heavy cannonading and brisk musketry in the vicinity of Franklin to-day. A considerable reinforcement was hurriedly dispatched from this place in that direction to-day. It is thought that probably General Cheatham, who leads one division of Braxton Bragg's army and who is reported as having crossed the Cumberland some days since, has in considerable force, pushed his way through East Tennessee by way of Hartsville and made a dash upon McCook, in the neighborhood of Franklin, with a view of capturing his supply trains and cutting off a part of his forces. Others think that Morgan has made a dash upon the train coming up; but this is hardly possible, as that famed guerilla has for some time past been in the region of Lexington, from which point he has been filling Southern Kentucky with flaming appeals to the "young men." To-morrow will develop the truth of the reported cannonading. From personal observation we can say that twenty-four hours ago there was no appearance of the enemy about Franklin.

The question upon the lips of all is, is Nashville to be evacuated? Upon this subject quite a diversity of opinion exists. Yet from what we have seen and from what we know upon the subject, we feel almost say in saying that Nashville will not be given up to the troops—without the existence of the most imperative necessity for the step, we know it will not be.

After the departure from that city for Kentucky of that part of General Buell's forces indicated above, Major General Thomas, with his division, will still be there, and he will doubtless be reinforced by a part of General Grant's army. Our Government stores still remain in Nashville, and its heavy siege guns are still mounted upon the fortifications on Capitol Hill, for the defense of the city. This at least does not look like an evacuation of the place.

You have seen a report in the papers to the effect that Gen. Rosencrans had met the enemy at Tupelo, and that he had been decisively repulsed. This is incorrect. The indefatigable and cautious hero of the Western Virginia campaign is not apt to be "decisively repulsed." It has also been stated that he was marching through middle Tennessee towards Nashville. The most probable whereabouts of General Rosencrans is down the Ohio river. A gentleman of unquoted veracity, and one whose opportunities for knowing are good, and who is just from the Ohio, informs me that transports had several days since been despatched to Cairo for the purpose of conveying the General up the river. As to what point is to be his destination I am unable to say.

As indicated in a former letter, the Rebels are attempting to invade Kentucky at several different points simultaneously, and have at every point assumed a defensive attitude. Their flag floats from the dome of our State Capitol, while from our Representative Hall their edicts and proclamations go forth. They have advanced to almost within striking distance of Cincinnati, while Louisville, the commercial metropolis of the State, is threatened by them. Lexington, Shelbyville, and the principal parts of south eastern Kentucky, are in their hands. The recapture of Clarksville, and the dispersion of the guerillas at Madisonville, by the Federal arms, has at length given a check to their successful raids of plunder in the western and southwestern counties of the State, yet the destruction of the magnificent lock and dam at Sportsville, on Green River, is another Rebel success of no small magnitude. It entirely destroys navigation on Green and Barren rivers, a very long way to coast. This point is on Barren, which is navigable for our vessels by slack water.—Barren is an affluent of Green River, hence the destruction of the locks and dams on that stream deprives the people there of all navigation by water. Brigadier General Smith is at present in command of the post at this place, and attends to his many and responsible duties with commendable vigilance and satisfaction.

A few nights since twenty-five Rebel pickets, belonging to Morgan's man, were captured a few miles adjacent to this place. They were all sent to the military authorities at Louisville. One of the young Rebels, the son of an old well to do Union citizen of this county, was killed in the encounter. The old Rebel sentiments here have been strengthened and matured since the advance of General Buell reached the place. No passes are granted to anyone on any pretext either to go out or come into town. The bridge and trestle at East River was burned a few days since, and this place and points below were for a time cut off from northern communications. Trains are running regularly now, however, and mails are received daily.

Bragg, it is reported, has crossed the Cumberland a considerable distance above Nashville. It is said that since crossing the Cumberland he has divided his army into two divisions, and that he is pushing on through east Tennessee and Kentucky, with the view of flanking Buell. Whatever truth there may be in this statement, it is evident that Buell's retrograde movement into Kentucky is made with special reference to the invasion of the state by the Rebels. That he will prove himself competent to cope successfully with them, and overwhelm them with defeat, no loyal man doubts for a moment.

Correspondence between Gens. Pillow and Tilghman.

From the Mississippian.]

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. Gid'n J. Pillow, present:

It has been represented to me from reliable sources, that at a gathering of the citizens at Clarksville, Tenn., in February last, you made use of language directly reflecting upon me as a soldier and an officer, as connected with the defence of Fort Henry.

A proud consciousness of having performed my whole duty to my Government, not only at Fort Henry, but on all other occasions, will permit me to allow my name to rest under even a breath of censure. You will therefore be kind enough to state in writing, whether or not I am to consider your remarks made at Clarksville as intended to reflect upon my conduct as an officer or soldier.

Respectfully your ob'dt servant,

LLOYD TILGHMAN,
Brig. General, P. A. C. S.

GEN. PILLOW'S REPLY.

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Tilghman, C. S. A.:

Your note of to-day, stating that you had been informed that I had made use of remarks in Clarksville in February last, reflecting upon you as a soldier and an officer, in conducting the defence of Fort Henry, is received.

In reply, I state, that at the time and place referred to, I made a few brief remarks expressive of the conviction then upon my mind, that the works at Fort Henry were prematurely surrendered.

This conviction was formed from information which I then believed to be true. Subsequently, and while at Fort Donelson, I received from Maj. Gilmer, engineer on duty with you at Fort Henry, and present during the assault on that point, a statement of facts and of the circumstances connected with its defense, which satisfied my mind that my first information was incorrect—and that the work could not have long withstood so vigorous an assault. It is proper to say, that when my remarks were made, I had no wished personal feelings towards you, but were the result of a conviction based upon erroneous information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier General C. S. A.

☞ We have before us, says an exchange, originals of the following bills, showing the sufferings endured by our ancestors in the first war for Independence:

1779 Jan. 30—Mr. Jno. Lybrook, to Jno. Colson, Dr.
For pair of shoes for Miss Whitney . . . $ 71 3/4
1779—Pasture of Mr. Wm. Withers to Henry Gray 1 00
1770 Nov. 9—Estate of Wm. Withers to J. Johnson, Dr.
5 yds. cloth at $133 75
½ pound of thread 1 60
1 pound of leather 1 60
Tanner's leather 1 16
5 gal. Jamaica Rum 5 00
15 lbs. of sugar 2 00
4 days work by Wm. Hughes, for the carpenter, at 13 33
778 Nov. 7—Jno. Calvert bought of Jacob Butler.
12½ yds. Calico, at $725 62½

☞ A SAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday, 18th, inst., just after the train left Dalton, Mr. Wm. Dunn, of Frankfort, Ky., and a member of Co. A, 4th Kentucky regiment, in attempting to step from the top of one car to another when they were in motion, fell in between them, and the wheels passed over his body diagonally, killing him almost instantly. He belonged to Gen. Breckinridge's division, and was thus suddenly cut down just as that brigade had started for the "dark and bloody ground." "Man proposes—God disposes." *Requiescat in pace.*

☞ HARPER'S CASSIUS.—In compliance with old Lincoln's request, Cassius M. Clay has been ordered to report in person to Major General Butler, at New Orleans, for duty. Cy's mission is to the banishment of another troublesome character.

TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

NORTHERN NEWS.

BRAGG AND BUELL.

GREAT SLAUGHTER AT SHARPSBURG

SENATORIA, Sept 30th.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 28th is received. It says there is nothing important from the North; all quiet along the lines of the Potomac.

Private dispatches received in Washington represent matters dull at McClellan's headquarters on the 24th.

The Bulletin says Louisville is no longer threatened. Buell's advance had arrived via Salt River. Bragg is concentrating at Bloomfield.

The New York Tribune's correspondent says Barnes's brigade crossed the Potomac at Sharpsburg Saturday, but no sooner was it discovered than they were hemmed in on three sides by overwhelming masses, who immediately opened a most terrific fire of musketry from every part of their line. Gen. Barnes, who commanded the brigade, instantly ordered his men to fall back across the river. A scene of the wildest confusion and most terrific slaughter then occurred. The rebels pressed them closely, and shot our men down by hundreds as they attempted to cross the river. A great number of the wounded could not contend with the rapid current and were almost instantly drowned.

Later.

The Chicago Times is also received and states that according to advices from the lines Potomac our troops had made no forward movement, though active operations will not long be delayed.

Gen. Lee's head quarters are at Falling Waters. The rebels are concentrating at Winchester, which place is being fortified.

The loss at the battle of Antietam, it is said, is officially stated at nine thousand two hundred and twenty, within that of the rebels exceeds ten thousand.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Chicago Times says the rumor that a draft is about to be made has some foundation in fact, to the extent that the President has determined, in case the country does not at once rally under the policy exacted in his emancipation proclamation that he will enforce the draft till our army reaches one million.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Sept. 29—In the Senate Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, submitted a resolution declaring Lincoln's emancipation proclamation a gross outrage upon the rights of private property, and an invitation to an atrocious servile war, and therefore should be held up to the execration of mankind, and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest: its execution.

A resolution from the House extending the session until Monday next was concurred in.

A bill to authorize the President to accept and place in service certain regiments, &c., heretofore raised, though composed in part of persons liable to conscription was passed.

In the House the exemption bill was further considered, and amended so as to exempt all persons employed on newspapers who are indispensable to the publication according to the oath of the editor.

RICHMOND, Sept. 29—No news received from any quarter to-day, all quiet here—the recent advance in gold at New York was caused in part, according to the Herald, by the announcement of Jno. J. Cisco—Sub-treasurer at New York that the Government would pay at the rate of four per cent per annum on gold deposited in treasury, payable in kind at any time on ten days notice.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30.—In the Senate the House bill repealing the law authorizing the commutation of soldiers' clothing, and to require the Secretary of war to furnish clothing in kind, was passed.

Also the Senate bill to organize military courts to attend the army in the field.

The bill relative to partizan rangers, which was passed yesterday, was reconsidered and amended so as to authorize the President to receive into the service regiments, &c., embracing conscripts organized in the States West of the Mississippi.

The House was all day, except when in secret session, in further consideration of the exemption bill.

☞ A PATRIOTIC FAMILY.—Gen. Joseph Graham, of Lincoln county, N. C., has left a name renowned in history as a revolutionary hero. His mantle has fallen upon his descendants. His youngest son, ex-Governor Wm. A. Graham, has five sons in the army. His sister, the youngest daughter of Gen. Graham, and wife of the Rev. Dr. Robert N. Morrison, has two sons and four son-in-laws in the service, one of the latter being "Bethel" Hill, and "Stonewall" Jackson. This is a record hard to beat.

From the West and Southwest.

ARKANSAS INTELLIGENCE.

A gentleman from west of the river, who rived in this city last evening has placed in our hands copies of the Pine Bluff and Little Rock journals as late as the 12th, and also favors us with some interesting and gratifying verbal intelligence. A fine army for operations in the trans-Mississippi department has been organized by the generals who have been entrusted with the work, and the invaders have already been made to feel its vengeance, in the vicinity of Helena and the power of our friends to protect the State from predatory incursions is also manifest that of late the enemy has remained unusually quiet. In the northwestern part of the State there have also been some movements recently. On the 24th of August Colonels Cockrill, Coffee and Tracey reached Bentonville in the northwestern corner of this State with about 2,500 men. They gave the Federals a fight at Lone Jack, in Missouri, and captured two pieces of artillery formerly commanded by captain, now Brigadier General Price.

Under the new Constitution a general State election will take place in October, and under a recent decision of the Supreme Court all the officers, Confederate, State and county, will have to be filled. The canvass is already occupying public attention, and we observe that candidates are becoming plenty. There appears to be no boiling, personal or otherwise, in the canvass, except in the contest for Governor. Gov. Rector, in a lengthy circular, has announced himself for reelection, and Colonel Harris Flanigan, of Clark county, and Mr. John S. H. Barney, are also candidates. Colonel F. appears to be the favorite of those who oppose Gov. Rector.

The attempt of the Lincoln Government to foist upon the State a provisional government, in the person of Phelps and his attaches, is treated with great ridicule. The risk of the adventure, it is predicted, will never be attempted, much less executed.

Capt. John D. Adams, formerly commanding at the post of Memphis, has been transferred to the trans-Mississippi department.

Two members of the military board of Arkansas are to be elected at the general election in October next.—*Grenada Appeal.*

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

The Fort Smith Bulletin says that the people of the Cherokee Nation have exercised the right of all freemen—they have reorganized their Government, which John Ross would have sold to the Dutch." We now know who our friends are—all honor to Stand Watie and his associates—the people of the South will sustain and uphold him. The people of the Cherokee Nation have elected for principal chief, Stand Watie; assistant principal chief, Samuel Taylor; treasurer, Stephen Foreman; delegate to Congress, Boudinot. The convention passed an ordinance, and the new chief delivered a message, both of which documents are strongly patriotic, and emphatically with the South.

GENERAL HOUSTON.

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph, of the 3d inst., says:

The question whether Sam Houston is alive is agitating the press of both the United States and the Confederate States. We answer it. He is alive and comparatively well, residing at his place on Cedar Point, a few miles from this city.

PRENTISS (MISS.) DESTROYED

We learn from persons who came down from Washington county, that it was currently reported the town of Prentiss, the county site of Jefferson county, Miss., was entirely destroyed by the Yankees a few days ago. They burned the courthouse and jail, and every house in the place. The reason assigned is, that our artillery fired on their transports.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

[Correspondence Mobile Tribune.]

HANDERSON, Miss., Sept. 21, 1862.—I have reliable intelligence from New Orleans up to the 15th inst. At that time the Yankees had got the iron-clad vessel Essex, the steamship Mississippi, the sloop-of-war Pensacola, and the gunboat Jackson.

There were 8,000 white troops and 6,000 uniformed negroes, the latter being drilled constantly, although it is not known whether they were armed.

There were 10,000 negro women and children from the plantations, and more coming in daily.

After the 23d, every citizen will be obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln government, or leave the city and have his property confiscated.

The above is all *reliable.*

Yours, S.

BOS. B. S. TAPPAN KILLED.

This community were yesterday startled and pained to hear of the death of Capt. B. S. Tappan, Jr., killed in attempt to quell a mutiny amongst a party of his men, on Bayou Lafourche, five or six miles from Thibadeaux, Louisiana. They had barricaded their camp and defied their officers. He, with a Captain and Lieutenant, went boldly into camp and both were instantly shot. The murderers were a wind set of oystermen and boatmen—men without manliness or magnanimity. They immediately took refuge under the gunboats of the enemy with whom they had a concerted plan of treachery. The loyal soldiers and people have turned out to take the wretches designing to deal with them as with wild beasts. Tappan was a member of the Convention of Louisiana when the State seceded, and at the time of his death a member of the legislature. He was formerly District Attorney of the city of New Orleans.—*Vicksburg Whig, 23d.*

DESPERATE AFFAIR IN GREENVILLE.—John Mason was killed in Greenville, Tenn., on Friday morning, by Charles Gwin, both citizens of that town. It will be remembered by our readers that the father of Charles Gwin, about a year ago, was found brutally murdered near Greenville. The current opinion is, that young Gwin suspected Mason of being in some way concerned in his father's death. He shot Mason with a double-barrel shot gun, loaded with buck. One ball took effect in the upper part of the bowels, one in the leg and arm. The wound in the bowels, it is thought will prove fatal. Gwin, immediately after shooting Mason, mounted his horse and made his escape.—*Knoxville Register.*

From the Lexington Ky. Statesman.]

Kentucky for the South.

If there have been any who have heretofore doubted that Kentucky, if left to her free choice, would unite her destinies with the Southern confederacy, the spontaneous uprising of the people which accompanies the march of General Smith must have removed such doubts. Many of the most blinded adherents of the Northern government volunteer the admission that "the State is gone." In Madison county, the people released from their thraldom by the glorious victory which drove their oppressors from among them, are volunteering by hundreds, and a regiment is nearly completed there already; and in this, our glorious old county of Fayette, once more free, a perfect rush to the recruiting office is going on. What a contrast is presented. On last county Court day, a great war meeting was advertised and attempted to be gotten up by the minions of the city and county addresses were delivered by Colonel Dawes and other distinguished gentlemen; flags were raised; and with stirring music, splendid bands, marching and countermarching was resorted to for the purpose of exciting men to accept the liberal bounties offered and enlist in the abolition army; but it was a sad, and but one recruit was obtained during the day! The people did not want to fight on that side.

But now that "the stars and bars" float over recruiting offices, and an opportunity is offered to volunteer in defense of our institutions, a magnificent blaze of enthusiasm has spread over the city and country, and hundreds of the best men in the land are rushing into the service. No better music is required than the shouts of our enthusiastic people. No threatening of draft need be resorted to. Bounties, though offered, are not thought of. The hearts of the people are in the cause of the South, and glorious old Fayette will furnish as many noble Confederate soldiers as there were votes cast for the Federal candidates for offices at the late August elections. Let this be her watchword, and in its accomplishment we shall show to our brethren who have marched to our relief, that we deserved their assistance, and that the sufferings of their long and rapid march have not been endured in vain.

General Beauregard.

To-day, the brave and distinguished Beauregard assumes the command of the Confederate forces within the Military Department of South Carolina and Georgia. He is no stranger amongst us. Long before this bloody tide of war had begun to surge to and fro along the border, we, of South Carolina, had learned to honor and confide in his unselfish patriotism and his sagacity as a commander, and his name had grown to be as a household word in our midst. And now, when the hour of trial for Charleston seems to be at hand, the man worn Hero of Manassas and of Shiloh, with the laurel of new victories fresh upon his brow, and with a world-wide fame, comes again to the scene of his former triumphs, to face once more the foe, whom he has twice met and defeated. We are sure that his presence will stimulate the minds of our troops and people with his own indomitable spirit, and that his knowledge, judgment and energy will speedily supply whatever may be lacking to render Charleston safe against the enemy's attacks. The eventful campaigns of the last two years have afforded abundant evidence of the tact and success of General Beauregard in the management of large armies of volunteers. He possesses, in an eminent degree, those qualities which exact from the cheerful obedience and the enthusiastic admiration of his soldiers.—*Charleston Mercury, Sept. 26.*

☞ Information wanted of Andrew Watson, of Moore county, North Carolina, a private in the army, who was put on board the cars at Richmond, some ten days ago, in a sick and helpless condition, on his way homeward. He had left Richmond but a day or two before his aged and distressed mother arrived in that city in quest of him. We saw this sorrowing parent last Saturday, on her return home, and take this method of trying to procure the information she so much desires. Should this meet the eye of the object of her affections and pursuit, or if any person cognizant of his whereabouts, he would be instrumental in binding up a broken heart, by communicating immediately with this office.

Editors with whom we exchange will please notice, and reap a reward more precious than gold.

We cheerfully copy the above from the Raleigh *State Journal.*

A HAPPY MAN.—We heard a man congratulating himself from being exempt, the other day, upon grounds that we should not consider in the highest degree exhilerating, although he appeared to be quite transported in contemplating them.

"I am exempt from the draft" said he, rubbing his hands in glee, his face expressive of violent joy.

"How so?" we asked.

"I have got only one lung!" he yelled, "ha! ha! ha! pulmonary consumption has got the other—ha! ha! ha!" and he laughed until he was seized with a coughing fit, which threatened to relieve pulmonary consumption of the task of using up "t'other lung."—*Cleveland (O.) Leader.*

THIEVES.—A set of deserters from our army and thieves, have been going in the wake of our troops for the purpose of stealing horses, &c. In this county and town have been these scoundrels, representing themselves as belonging to Howard's Cavalry, and other Cavalry. Let all such persons be arrested by citizens. Arrest them dead or alive. This is the only alternative in the absence of law. Lynch them in short style. These thieves pretend to be pressing stock for Government purposes, but they lie. If ordered by the Government they could show the authority. A forged document purporting to be from some Cavalry Colonel will not do.—*Winchester (Tenn.) Bulletin.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—We learn that Mr. Wm. Fournton, a conductor on one of the freight trains on the Georgia Railroad, was found mangled on the railroad yesterday morning, near Union Point. He had brought his train to Union Point the night previous, and was going to his residence a short distance off. He had either fallen asleep on the track, or been knocked down, though nothing is known on this point. His body was dreadfully mangled.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The following is a copy of the Conscription Act passed by both Houses of Congress on the 28th:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FURTHER FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENCE." Approved 16th of April, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years, at the time of such call or calling so made, and who against whom no cause or impediment shall exist, at the time of their legally exempted from military service; or such parts thereof as, in the judgment, shall be necessary to the national defence, such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act to which this is an amendment, and such authority shall exist in the President during the present war, as to all persons who now are or may be residents between eighteen years of age and when subsequently enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, shall be subject to military duty: Provided, That if the President, in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States, shall first call for only a part of the persons in the ranks herein before noted, or shall call for the persons between the age of thirty-five and forty-five years, less than forty-five years, shall be exempted from military duty, or shall be discharged from the service, such exemption or discharge shall be made by lot, or such other equitable mode as may be deemed most expedient by the President, and such exemption shall