THE DAILY REBEL.

Office on Market Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

CHATTANOOGA:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 3, 1862.

LINCOLN'S ABOLITION PROCLAMATION.

The desperate step which has recently been taken by Mr. Lincoln in reference to the abolition of slavery in all the States the people of which are "in rebellion against the United States," shows that he is completely in the power and under the control of the most dangerous fanatics of the North. In his correspondence, some time since, with the border State Congressmen, he declared his purpose to be to use any and all means necessary to crush, what he was pleased to term, the rebellion. In a letter written on the 22d of August, 1862, to Horace Greeley, he said: "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would do that." He here assumes a right to do that which no monarch in Europe would dare to attempt, and that is to deprive the people of their property without any law and without any compensation. Instead of talking as a constitutional President he assumes the powers of a dictator. This, though, was merely a declaration of what he would do, and no one would scarcely think that even he would attempt to carry out so nefarious a policy as that now indicated in his proclamation of the 23d of September.

The confiscation bill passed by the Northern Congress, bad as that was and as clear and palpable a violation of the constitution as all men of sense knew it to be, did not go by any means so far as this proclamation.—That act declared "that all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in the rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on [or] being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves."

Mr. Lincoln in this proclamation goes farther and declares free the slaves of all rebellers they have engaged in the rebellion or not whether they have given aid or comfort thereto or not. This embraces the slaves of the so-called Union men as well as secessionists. This is an assumption of power which even the Northern Congress did not dare to attempt. But there is another feature of this proclamation that gives a darker hue and shows even a still more wicked purpose, and that is where he says:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, all persons held as slaves within any State or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, forever free, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

This is nothing more nor less than an effort to encourage a servile war in the South. Mr. Lincoln having disparaged of conquering the South by the overwhelming numbers and power of the North, has at last resorted to the desperate expedient of trying to inaugurate a war between the white and black races of the South, which if he were successful, would surely terminate in the destruction of the blacks if not of their masters also. A more truly diabolical scheme has never been attempted by any man on so large a scale. It is nothing more nor less than an imitation of the John Brown raid into Virginia, and Abraham Lincoln, by this proclamation, has shown himself a worse man than John Brown in proportion as his position is higher than John Brown's and his responsibilities greater. This is no new scheme of Mr. Lincoln. It has been maturely considered and long contemplated as the last desperate resort of desperate, wicked and unprincipled men. Mr. Sewark, in his correspondence with Lord John Russell, on the 28th of May, 1862, said:

"The region where the insurrection still remains blazing embraces all, or parts of several States, with a population of 4,500,000, and a negro population of 3,500,000, chiefly slaves. It is thus seen to be a war between two parties of the white race, not only in the present, but in the very midst of the enslaved negro race.

"It is notorious—we could not conceal the fact if we would—that the dispute between them arose out of questions in which the negro race have a deep and lasting interest, and that their sympathies, wishes and interests, naturally, necessarily, inevitably, fall on the side of Union. Such a civil war between two parties of the white race, in such a place and under such circumstances, could not be expected to continue long before the negro race would begin to manifest some sensibility and some excitement. We have arrived at that stage already. Everywhere the American general receives his most useful and reliable information from the negro, who hails his coming as a harbinger of freedom. Wherever the national army advances into the insurrectionary region, African bondsmen, escaping from their insurrectionary masters, come out to meet, and offer their services and labor in whatever capacity they may be desired. So many of these bondsmen have, even without the invitation and against the opposition of the Federal military and naval authorities, made their way from bondage among the insurgents to freedom among the loyalists, that the government finds itself occupied with the consideration of measures to provide them with domicils at home or abroad. Not less than one hundred such escape every day, and as the army advances, the number increases. If the war should continue indefinitely, every slave will become not only a freeman, but an absentee. If the insurgents shall resist their escape, how could they hope to prevent the civil war they have inaugurated from degenerating into a servile war.

"True, a servile population, especially one so long enslaved as the Africans in the insurrectionary States, require time and trial before they can organize a servile war; but if the war could be indefinitely, a servile war is only a question of time. The problem, then, is whether the strife shall be left to go on to that point. The Government, animated by a just regard for the general welfare, including that of the insurrectionary States, adopts a policy designed at once to save the Union and remove society from that fearful catastrophe, while it consults the ultimate peaceful relief of the nation from slavery."

Thus Mr. Seward pretends that a servile war will be the result inevitably of the continuance of the war, but he does not admit that such an event is desired by his Government; in fact, he denies that they have any such purpose, but on the contrary wish to avoid it. Now, in less than five months, Mr. Lincoln's Government adopts openly a policy which Mr. Seward admits in this same letter would result in greatly impairing the ability of the Southern States to prosecute the war by producing a disorganization of their industrial and tending to a subversion of their social system, and would at the same time produce great distress in Europe. Here is what he says:

"It cannot be necessary to prove to any enlightened statesman that the labor of the African in the insurrectionary region is at present in the rear as a resource of the insurgents for continuing the war, nor is it now necessary to show that this same labor is the basis of the whole industrial system existing in that region. The war has thus seen to be producing already a disorganization of the industrial system of the insurrectionary States, and tending to a subversion of even their social system. Let it next be considered that the European systems of industry are largely based upon the African slave labor of the insurrectionary States, employed in the production of cotton, tobacco, rice, and on the free labor of the other States, employed in producing cereals, out of which combined productions arises the demand for European productions, material and manufactures. The disorganization of industry which is already extending itself in the insurrectionary States cannot but impair the ability of Europe to create the war, and at the same time results indirectly in greater distress in Europe."

Mr. Seward has depicted in fearful terms what only be the effect of the policy now attempted to be inaugurated by Abraham Lincoln, and shows that it has been the settled purpose of this party, now controlling the Government at Washington, to resort to any and every means, no matter how wicked, how shocking to humanity, to destroy the Southern States.

We have not space to discuss this matter further to-day, but we will show in a future article that this proclamation is a mere brutum fulmen, that it cannot injure the South, but only serves to record the desperation and wickedness of the Northern Government.

A VERY OUTRAGE.

We learn to-day from some of the Dandridge prisoners, that Dr. George Dixon of Marion county, Tenn., who was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson and afterwards released as a Secessionist, now confined at Cairo in a pestiferous dungeon for treason. He after returning home obtained a permit from the Federal General commanding at Columbus to pass through the Federal lines, and go South. At Hardinville, without any reason and in violation of the permit, he was arrested and is now confined as above stated. This is a case which demands the interference of our Government, and will we trust receive prompt attention.

PRISONER SHOT.—About twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, J. W. Halper, of Company G, 20th Louisiana regiment, who was confined in the Provost Guard House, while attempting to make his escape, was shot by a sentinel, and expired yesterday noon. Halper had just been arrested that day for being drunk and creating a row at the railroad depot, and put in the Guard House for safe keeping. At the hour above mentioned he made an excuse to go out of the building, (a sentinel attending him) but no sooner was he clear of the house than he knocked his escort down, and made an effort to escape. The fallen sentinel recovered himself almost immediately, and fired at, but missed him; another sentinel, however, heard the report of the first gun, and looking round, at once comprehended the state of affairs, and blazed away at the fleeing prisoner, who was by that time about seventy five or a hundred yards distant. Halper immediately fell, the ball striking him just above the hip and going through the body. The moon was shining brightly at the time.

A FINE FIELD FOR PARTISANS.—The Grenada Appeal says the Federals have established daily communication between Cairo and Corinth—by steamboat to Columbus, thence by rail to Corinth.

CHILD'S INDEX.—We have received a specimen number of the Child's Index, a paper for children, which Samuel Boykin, of Macon, Georgia, proposes to publish monthly, in case a sufficient amount of encouragement is given to warrant it. The price is fifty cents per annum, and the proprietor requests churches, associations and individuals to inform him immediately how many copies they will take. It is a very neatly printed sheet, and appears to be very well adapted to the wants of children.

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS.—The Savannah Republican's army correspondent, P. W. A. gives the following from Winchester, Va., 20th ult., which we republish, as his former paragraph in reference to the matter has been so extensively copied:

Nothing further has transpired in regard to the proposition reported to have been made by Gen. Lee to the Federal government, and alluded to in a former letter of mine. I am credibly informed that such a proposition as that described was certainly made, and under circumstances that encouraged the hope of its acceptance. Recent events, however, may have given a different turn to the affair.

The Horrors in Minnesota.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

ST. PAUL, September 15.—The horrors of the present Indian war are unceasing. It is without a precedent. Over five hundred destitute refugees are now in the city, dependent upon the citizens. There are more than the above at St. Peter, and many are leaving for Illinois, going in every boat.

One woman died here yesterday from wounds of fourteen buckshot. Of her seven children, two are living, one was starved, and four were murdered in their mother's sight. The two remaining were tomahawked, and left for dead. An Indian shows his dislike to capture children by gouging their eyes out with any sharp instrument, or chopping the fingers from their hands. There are many such instances—a few now in this city.

General Pope is expected to-night. Query—Will he find another Jackson?

THE DESECRATION OF PRENTISS.—Our direct information, obtained from a member of the corps that fired upon the passing Federal steamers at Greenville, and who visited the town after the desecration, is that the attack upon the boats was made by Confederate soldiers, who occupied a position some two miles above the town on the river bank, with whom the citizens of the place had no connection whatever. Our informant could not state what loss was sustained from the volley fired, but no loss occurred from the enemy's returned fire. The outrage at Prentiss was prompted by revenge, and the defenceless town, including the public buildings, records, etc., were wantonly destroyed. After the shelling, the Federal troops landed and committed the incendiarism of setting fire to houses unoccupied, and to property the destruction of which could not possibly advance the cause of the marauders in any way. The whole transaction was wanton, and it is to be regretted the damage has fallen upon so flourishing a town as Prentiss.—*Grenada Appeal.*

SINGULAR MYSTERY.—We learn from the Argus that on Tuesday last, about two o'clock, the citizens on St. Martin street were startled by the report of a pistol in Mr. Cyrus Maydwell's house. Upon the occupants of the house announced the fact to the neighbors that Mr. Maydwell had committed suicide, by placing a Derringer pistol in the back part of his head and blowing it off. He shot off a large portion of the skull, leaving his brains on the headboard of the bed, in which he was lying when he committed the deed. Mr. Maydwell has resided in the city for a long period, conducting a marble yard, in connection with his brother Jas. Maydwell. It is said, he has been much annoyed recently by his negroes running off, and the war excitement has helped to distract his mind. He leaves a wife and child.

The Conscription decided Unconstitutional

Judge Thomas W. Thomas, in Elbert Superior Court Ga. September term, in a habeas corpus case for the discharge of a Conscript, has affirmed each of these points made by the plaintiff in the case, to wit:

1. That he was a commissioned officer of the Georgia Militia and exempted by order of the Governor.

2. That he had been twice rejected by the Confederate authorities, on account of unsoundness, and could not be coerced into a third experiment.

3. That the Conscription Act is unconstitutional, and therefore the act and all orders and proceedings under it are null and void.

This decision will doubtless have the effect to arrest conscription in that Circuit, and will probably be followed by a crisis in the conscription in other Circuits. It is a most unlucky thing for the Administration just now.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

New Advertisements.

Blast Furnaceman Wanted.

WHO can come down immediately and work in a large scale. Wages—two hundred and fifty dollars per month. Address immediately.

F. A. WOOLSON, Selma, Ala.
Or Capt. Wells, Chattanooga.
oct2 1w.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 1st, 1862.

Chairman of the County Courts of the counties south of Knoxville can procure blanks by making requisition on me at this place. Those north of Knoxville will get them of Col. E. D. Blake at Knoxville.

Four blanks are required for each Civil District.—On three of them are enrolled persons between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, on the others those between thirty-five and forty-five. They are all given by the enrolling officers to the Chairman of his county court, who sends two of the first class to Col. E. D. Blake at Knoxville, and the other two to the Adjutant General of the state.

oct2-tf JNO. L. HOPKINS,
A. A. C.

☞ East Tennessee papers will copy.

Collar-Makers Wanted.

STEADY employment and good wages will be given to a number of journeymen to work on artillery and wagon Harness Collars. Address

JESSUP & HATCH,
sept28-1m Augusta, Ga.

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from my lot on Thursday, the 11th inst., a small light bay horse pony, white ring around each eye, white spot in the forehead, 7 years old last June, neat made and in fine order. I will give the above reward to anyone that will bring said poney to me at my house near the Tan Yard at the Chattanooga bridge.

JANE HULSEY.
sept28-1m

Wanted

TO HIRE—a negro man to cook. Apply to
sep 26-2t Capt. THOS. M. AUSTIN,
"Camp Direction."

Orders Commander of the Post.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Oct. 2d, 1862.

Special Orders,
No. 13.

* * * * * *

All paroled prisoners of war, not exchanged, arriving at this place will report to Major St. Paul, commanding the "Camp of Direction."

By command of Col. Alex. McKinstry.
JOHN L. CHANDLER,
oct3-tf A. A. A. Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Sept. 25th, 1862.

General Orders,
No. 1.

I. All persons connected with the troops in this command, are required to respect the rights of property in all of the inhabitants, and not to cut any trees or shrubbery, nor to enter any private enclosure unless with the consent of the proprietor nor deface or injure any fence or inclosure, or in any manner to use or appropriate private property of others.

II. All officers are charged with the execution of this order, and will report any violation of it to these headquarters.

By command of Col. Alex McKinstry.
sept27-tf JNO. L. CHANDLER,
A. A. A. Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Sept. 23d, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 1.

I. In order to facilitate officers and soldiers anxious to join their commands it is ordered as follows:

II. All officers and soldiers serving at Chattanooga will report to Major St. Paul, at the "Camp of Direction." Surgeons and assistants will report to Surgeon Flewellyn, Medical Director. Quartermasters and assistants will report to Major Thomas, Post Quartermaster. Commissaries and assistants will report to Capt. Francis, Post Commissary.

III. The men in Camp of Direction will be divided into three temporary divisions, to wit:

Those belonging to Buckner and Anderson's divisions will constitute the right wing; those belonging to Withers, Cheatham and Kirby Smith's divisions will constitute the left wing. The cavalry, mounted and dismounted, and the artillery will constitute the reserve.

IV. Captains or Lieutenants of Companies belonging to either of these two divisions, will apply reporting to the commander of Camp Direction, be authorized to enroll men from the men of those respective divisions, companies not less than 120 men, and to report the number of the men of said companies to the Camp Commander.

V. As soon as said companies are formed, they will be armed and equipped, and forwarded to Knoxville to report to Kirby Smith.

Those belonging to the right wing to the officer commanding the right battalion of the light brigade commanded by Lieut. Col. Whitfield, and those belonging to the left wing to the officer commanding the left wing of said brigade.

VI. The artillery and cavalry will report to Lieut. Col. Whitfield for further orders.

VII. A commissioned officer will be detailed to examine the passes of all persons leaving Chattanooga by the different railroads. Any officer or soldier, leaving without a pass from these headquarters, will be arrested and ordered to report to the Provost Marshal.

By command of Alex. McKinstry, Col. Commdg.
JOHN L. CHANDLER,
sept24-tf A. A. A. Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 29th, 1862.

List of names of men deserted from the Greenville Hospital, for which a reward of thirty dollars ($30) is offered for the apprehension of each, to be delivered at this post:

RANK.	NAMES.	REG'T.
Private	W. Harrell	4th Ala. Vols.
do	V. S. Neville	do
do	H. Perrill	do
do	A. G. Gore	do
do	J. P. McDonald	do
do	W. L. Byers	do
do	A. J. Pirtle	do
do	F. M. Richards	do
do	J. Hitchie	5th do
do	F. Smith	41th Tenn
do	J. Hassell	33d Miss
do	F. M. Daniels	32d do
do	R. L. Trimmel	do
do	[illegible]	do
do	J. H. Perkins	do
do	J. J. Johnson	2d Ala
do	J. F. Mitchell	do
do	[illegible]	do
do	J. M. Workman	34 Conled.
do	Pat Connor	do
do	Thos. Daily	do
do	M. Ellis	38d Miss
do	A. Worsham	do
do	N. Moore	do
do	J. Harrington	32d do
do	E. J. Myers	do
do	J. J. Pettie	do
do	E. Foley	do
do	W. F. Passons	do
do	E. D. Ryton	do
do	M. Ward	do
do	J. M. Brandon	do
do	D. W. Gifford	do
do	J. P. Dailey	17th Tenn
do	J. L. Gill	37th do
do	M. Argrett	24 ark
do	L. D. Cudna	do
do	John Duff	do
do	B. Dougherty	do
Corporal	J. H. Dangan	do
Private	M. A. Grover	do
do	R. F. Giles	do
do	W. H. Harper	do
do	J. Hallaran	do
do	J. Moore	do
do	Andy Moore	do
Sergeant	Jim Lewis	do
Private	C. H. Mosley	do
do	B. Pettibee	do
do	E. H. Reed	do
do	J. J. Fayson	do
do	Thos. Ward	8th Tenn
do	J. W. Bumpell	37th do
do	C. F. Gates	do
do	Wm. Barnes	44th do
Corporal	T. B. Sanders	4th Ark
Private	B. A. Bates	do
do	A. W. Gilbert	do
do	Tom Vines	7th do
do	M. N. Bost	do
do	J. H. Reed	do
do	J. Greer	do
do	J. Jones	do
do	J. R. Reaves	do
do	A. N. West	do
Lieut.	J. H. Gould	do
Private	W. Cunningham	do
do	P. B. Harris	do
do	S. W. Smithey	do
do	P. Shaugler	do
do	E. W. Holden	do
Sergeant	F. M. Jeffery	8th do
Private	C. Clements	do
do	W. C. Terrill	do
do	J. B. Tolte	do
do	S. Y. Rudolph	do
do	Thos. Hancock	do
do	J. C. Newton	do
do	B. A. Hughey	do
do	B. Butler	do
do	M. Estes	do
do	Eli Nations	do
do	Sol. Rogers	do
do	W. Fuller	do
do	W. C. Newton	do
do	A. Wyatt	do
do	T. C. Craig	do
do	W. T. Searcy	do
do	J. M. Peters	do
do	James Gifford	do
do	J. W. Burress	do
do	Jas. Check	29th Tenn
do	W. D. Pierce	17th do
do	G. W. Culley	do
do	W. T. Oliver	do
do	G. W. Walker	do
do	H. H. Mitchell	do
do	A. R. Patton	do
do	J. J. Carpenter	33d Ala
do	R. A. Smith	do
do	N. Malloy	do
do	R. H. Britton	do
Sergt	—— Davis	do
Corpl	—— Hancock	do
Private	N. H. Smith	do
do	J. L. Fizz	do
do	J. W. Powell	do
do	Thos. Willis	do
do	W. C. Byrd	do
Corpl	J. R. Parks	5th Ark
Private	B. H. Hutchins	do

By command of Col. Alex McKinstry.
JOHN L. CHANDLER,
A. A. A. General.

☞ Atlanta Confederacy will copy for one week, and send bill to this Post.

Provost Marshal's Orders.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Chattanooga, Sept. 29, 1862.

Special Orders,
No —

I. Hereafter, and until further orders the Police Guard will cease to halt or demand passes from ladies on the streets, but will pass them with a polite courtesy.

By order of CHAS. W. PEDEN,
sept30 Lieut. & Provost Marshal.

Major-General's Orders.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Sept. 23d, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 31.

[Extract.]

* * * * * *

II. Col. Alex McKinstry of the 33d regiment Ala. Vols., is assigned to the command of the Post of Chattanooga and the troops between this place and Bridgeport.

* * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. S. Jones.
sept24-tf CHAS. A. SPRINGFELLOW,
A. A. Genl.

Stop Thief—$2,500 Reward.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, 24th Sept., while the up train from Atlanta was at Dalton, I was robbed of a leather valise, (brand new, very long) containing, besides my clothing, a large sum about $2,000, mostly in Confederate notes, several packages of accounts against the Government and other documents. Nine hundred dollars of the money was on the State of Georgia, mostly in bank drafts.

The man who robbed me is about 5 feet 10 inches high, has black hair and whiskers (latter not very heavy,) and was dressed in black, with heavy boots. I am pretty sure he had an accomplice with him, and probably another came on the train at Dalton.

I will give the above reward for the money and the apprehension of the thief, on a proportionate reward for whatever may be recovered—that is, one-half of all returned.

JAS. H. SANCHEZ,
Orange County, Fla.

The papers, which are of great consequence to me, can be of no use to any one but myself, and the return of them will be thankfully rewarded. Any information can be sent to me, or to any Post Office.

sept24 1t* J. H. SANCHEZ.

To the Farmers of East Tennessee.

OUR armies need all the Beef and Cattle you can furnish, and liberal prices will be paid for pork, hogs, flour and bacon.

I have been appointed the purchaser of beeves for my district in East Tennessee, and will appoint a sufficient number of agents to assist me, and order their territory, and will, in due time, publish their names.

I have determined to make prices sufficiently liberal, and I don't see why beef in East Tennessee cattle be not worth $40 per head.

My office, for the present, is at Atlanta, Ga., but I can move to Knoxville, East Tennessee, at a short notice, either point will be satisfactory.

A. P. CAMPBELL,
Major and Chief C. S. A.

Sept 30tf

Military Blanks.

THE FRANKLIN STEAM PRINTING HOUSE,
ATLANTA, GEO.,

CAN furnish to consumers, at short notice, and in the best style, every variety of military blanks at as low prices as such work can be done by anyone for cash in the United States of America. Our facilities for rapidity and neatness, not equaled by any establishment. Now on hand the following:

MUSTER AND PAY ROLLS,
MUSTER ROLLS,
REGIMENTAL MONTHLY RETURNS,
BRIGADE MONTHLY RETURNS,
COMPANY MONTHLY RETURNS.

Morning, Weekly and Monthly Reports, Co. A Regt with many others.

☞ Orders for Blanks or other work entrusted to our hands shall receive prompt attention and meet with early despatch.

J. J. TOON & Co.,
Proprietors Franklin Printing House,
sept17-tf Atlanta, Ga.

MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE.

CLEVELAND, TENN.

Rev. J. N. Bradshaw, Principal.

THIS next Session of this Institute will commence on Monday 13th July, and continue 22 weeks. The directors and patrons are fully satisfied with Mr. Bradshaw, who has had charge of it for the last two months.

The trustees in making this announcement, and especially a special appeal to parents who have daughters to educate, to send them to this institution, say Mr. Bradshaw has had the care of the school for the last ten months, during which time he has proved himself a competent, and we might say, universal favorite with the Trustees, patrons and pupils. There never was a better time for our town to educate. Board, washing, lodging, fuel, lights, tuition, music, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, Tapestry, Lace work, Shell work, Wax work, Bead work, Crochet work, Knitting, Netting, Tatting, Cutting and Fitting, Dancing, Calisthenics, Elocution, Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Physiology, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Science, Mental Science, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity, Ancient and Modern History, Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Book Keeping, Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, Use of Piano, Use of Instruments, Use of Furniture, Use of Bedding, Use of Stationery, Use of Library, Use of Apparatus, Use of Cabinet, Use of Chemicals, Use of Medicine, Use of Physician, Use of Nurse, Use of Fuel, Use of Lights, Use of Washing, Use of Ironing, Use of Mending, Use of Boots and Shoes, Use of Hats and Caps, Use of Trunks, Use of Carpets, Use of Tables, Use of Chairs, Use of Bedsteads, Use of Bureaus, Use of Wardrobes, Use of Stoves, Use of Pitchers, Use of Tumblers, Use of Spoons, Use of Forks, Use of Knives, Use of Dishes, Use of Pots, Use of Kettles, Use of Ovens, Use of Everything, Use of Everybody, Use of Anybody, Use of Nobody, Use of Somebody, Use of Anything, Use of Nothing, Use of Something, Use of Everything and Everybody, Use of Anything and Nobody, Use of Nothing and Somebody, Use of Everything and Everybody and Anybody and Nobody and Something and Nothing, Use of Everything and Everybody and Anybody and Nobody and Something and Nothing and Everything and Everybody and Anybody and Nobody and Something and Nothing and Everything and Everybody and Anybody and Nobody and Something and Nothing and