THE DAILY REBEL.

Office on Market Street, nearly opposite the Post Office

CHATTANOOGA:
SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 1862.

DEATH OF GEORGE W. GORDON.

From the officers who have just returned from Northern prisons we have learned many interesting incidents concerning Capt. Geo. W. Gordon, who was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, and who died at Vicksburg on his return to the South. Captain Gordon was born in Georgia where he now has a large number of relatives, but he has for many years resided in Maury County, Tenn. He was a man of the highest integrity and purest principles. For many years he had occupied a distinguished position as an able and earnest advocate of the principles of the Whig party. Whilst we differed with him politically we had the highest regard for him as a man and a citizen. Captain Gordon was one of the most sincere and earnest friends of the Union whilst there was any hope of maintaining our constitutional rights in it. He loved it as he himself said, with a passionate devotion, but his was a devotion of principle and not of mere prejudice.—When he found that all hope of preserving a constitutional Union was gone, no man was more decided and firm in behalf of the South than he was. He was often heard to say in prison, as we are informed by his fellow prisoners, that he was astonished that he had remained so long a Union man; that if he had known as much of the meanness, duplicity and treachery of those people as he then did he would have been for abandoning them before this time, and that he would rather submit to any sacrifices than return to the corruptions of the old government.—But the peculiar feature in his life and character to which we wish to call attention and for the purpose of mentioning which this article was written, was his piety and his consistent christian course whilst in the army and in prison. He was never known to do anything during his whole career in the army in the slightest degree inconsistent with his profession. His deep, earnest and sincere prayers exercised a most wonderful influence over the young men with whom he was associated. It is said by a very profane young man who was in prison with him that whenever Wash. Gordon (as he was called) prayed publicly as he did frequently it produced a profound stillness in that prison and the voices of the young men were hushed whilst they listened with deep attention to his earnest supplications to the Throne of Grace for his family, his companions in prison and his bleeding, suffering and oppressed country. He was taken sick before he arrived at Vicksburg and there he died like a hero and a christain.—The soil of Mississippi covers no nobler and purer man than George W. Gordon. The news of his death will cause mourning and sadness among his neighbors and acquaintances. His family will feel deeply their bereavement but let them remember he died nobly and proudly in the defense of his country and his pure spirit is now we feel assured in the realms of eternal bliss.—He was beloved by all the men and officers who were with him. We mention these things to show that a consistent christain character is as much admired and respected in the army as any where else. We trust the example of George W. Gordon may be followed by many others and that the memory of his words and actions may exercise a happy influence over his former associates. He has two sons now in the Confederate service and we feel satisfied those two gallant young men will imitate their father's bright example.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

A call upon the citizens of McMinn county in this State has been signed by a great many of the citizens of that county. The language of the publication is as follows:

"Inasmuch as heretofore there has been a difference of opinion among the citizens of McMinn county upon the subject of the present war, waged by the United States Government against the people of the Government of the Confederate States, superinduced generally, if not universally, by a difference of opinion as to the cause and objects of the war, but the undersigned feeling that now there should not be, and possibly is not, but one opinion and determination among us, and that is, that the whole people of the Confederate States should resist at all hazards and to the last extremity the attempt now manifested by the United States Government to subjugate the people of the Confederate States; and further believing that it is the duty of all men, due as well to themselves as to each other and to the Government, to make a public manifestation of their feelings, so that private and public confidence may be restored and established in regard to the loyalty of all men; therefore, it is requested that the citizens of McMinn county meet at the Court House in Athens, on the first Monday of October, 1862, to consider of the present condition of the country, and to give a public expression of their feelings and intentions in regard to the same."

The Athens Post says: "we earn that the paper was presented to most of the prominent Unionists of the town and vicinity and we regret to find but few, very few, of their names appended to it." What is the meaning of this course? Are there in reality in East Tennessee not only Lincolnites but abolitionists of the Horace Greeley school? men who are willing to see a servile war inaugurated in our midst? No man can now hesitate! silence is criminal; hesitation is treason! Let us know who the men are that are now unwilling to take position in favor of the South. They should not be permitted to live among us. They are worse even than northern abolitionists, because they are betraying their neighbors and associates and are willing to see their houses in flames and their families subjected to all sorts of outrages to gratify the abolition fiends of the North. We could not believe there were such men in East Tennessee, and we yet hope that they may be misunderstood and that they may soon show their attachment to the South in such an open and decided manner that there will be no reason for doubt. We have always been in favor of looking charitably upon the course of some men in East Tennessee, believing that they were deceived as to the course Mr. Lincoln intended to pursue; but after this proclamation the man who now claims to be a Union man or who hesitates as to what course to pursue, is an enemy and must be regarded and treated accordingly.

We are gratified to learn that many of the signers to that paper have heretofore been strong Union men. We give those men all credit for their honesty, sincerity and patriotism. They now see Lincoln's policy fully developed and like true and honest men determined to pursue their consistency they are willing to renounce Lincoln's policy and unite their fortunes with the South.

Col. Ed. Cook's Regiment.—This gallant regiment reached here a few days ago and is now encamped about ten miles from this place, near the Chattanooga and Cleveland Railroad. Col. Cook is a fine officer, a true man and is extremely popular with his regiment. His gallant conduct at Fort Donelson received the commendation of Gen. Buckner in his report. We wish him and his regiment every success.

Failure of the Mails.—The mails almost entirely failed night before last. Nothing at all was received by the East Tennessee Railroad, consequently we are without our Virginia and Knoxville exchanges, and nothing came north west beyond Mobile. News matter is therefore, rather scarce.

Post Office Item.—During the quarter ending September 30, there were mailed at the Chattanooga Postoffice, 104,144 letters.

The following communication from a citizen we give at his request. We know of little of the regulations adopted by the military authorities here in reference to this matter, except that in every instance that we know of, they are willing to grant permits to parties to transport provisions over the Railroads whenever they are needed for the use of the citizens themselves, but, when the Railroads are attempted to be used by speculators for their own individual gain, to the prejudice of the community, they ought to be, if they are not, stopped. The Railroads ought to be used for the public good. We regard speculators as public enemies and not entitled to any privileges. We can't believe the War Department intends to show such men any favors.—

An Inquiry.

On the 29th April last, the Secretary of War issued the following order:

"Military commanders are hereby prohibited from issuing permits for transportation of provisions on the Railroads except where the existence of the service requires the exclusive use of the cars for the transportation of troops, arms and munitions of war."

The order is plain. It admits of but one construction. Why, in the face of it, have military commanders interfered with the shipment of provisions as they have done? A special permit is necessary before a man can bring by Railroad or River a barrel of flour from upper East Tennessee to Chattanooga. The provision that are necessary for the place cannot be had, because of the difficulty of getting permits for shipments. This is palpably a violation of the order that is given above. Military affairs can be so managed as to make the encroachments on private rights imperceptible, and they *may* be so managed, as to crush and destroy those rights.

If the rights of the citizen were respected by officials throughout the country as faithfully as they are at Richmond, there would be more security for the present and more hope for the future. FOR THE PRESENT enough.

CITIZEN.

Equal Demonstration.—About mid-day yesterday, and for more than an hour, the roar of heavy artillery was almost momentarily sounding in our ears. The shots seemed too frequent to come from any one side, and the general impression in the city was that a fierce engagement was progressing between the enemy's fleet and our batteries on the river. A number of persons went down to witness the navy, and circumstance of war, but to their disappointment found it was only a bit of fun, or rather folly on the part of the enemy. They brought up two gunboats to the vicinity of Vetons Point, and from that convenient distance amused themselves in throwing shot and shell, to the number of a hundred or more, in the direction of our batteries nearly three miles off. The shot all fell short and the shell burst in the air, and, consequently, we saved our ammunition. Tired of the sport, the rooters turned tail and steamed down the river.

Such is the report which we get from parties who were in viewing distance of the attempted bombardment.

If the Yankees are anxious to try our metal, why not come up boldly within range of our batteries, or what would be equally acceptable, land a few thousand somewhere on the neighboring main? We promise them, at least, a respectable reception, if they should make the attempt.

Another Account.—Since the foregoing was put in type, we learn, from official quarters, that the Federals approached our batteries with a steamer and a flat, the latter being armed with guns of very long range. They came up higher than already stated, and some of their shot and shell fell in the neighborhood of our works, but did no damage.—*Savannah Republican.*

Rossvally Again.—The Richmond Dispatch has a rumor that Dr. Rossvally, who was arrested in Mobile Bay some time ago, with other parties, was hung here, recently. The men are still in custody, but their case has not yet been decided.—*Mobile Register.*

32d Tennessee Regiment.

Members of the 32d Tennessee Regiment absent whether temporarily attached to other regiments or at home, are ordered to join the regiment without delay. The attention of Commanders of Regiments and Battalions to which any of the regiment are temporarily attached, are called to the late orders of the War Department relative to the return of soldiers to their own regiments, and are earnestly requested to aid members of this regiment in speedily rejoining the regiment. Recruits who wish to join this regiment are requested to report at Knoxville.

By order of Col. Ed. C. Cook.

oct5 R. A. IRVIN, Adjutant.

New Advertisements.

$25 REWARD

WILL be paid by the undersigned for the delivery of a BAY MARE, at his residence, 9 miles north of Cleveland, Tenn. Said animal was 5 years old last spring, 15 hands high, dark mane and tail, saddle marked, and lose top off, in consequence of a wound received upon the top of the head.

oct5-3t WM. BASKET.

TAKEN UP

AND put in Jail in Chattanooga, Hamilton county East Tennessee, on the 3d of October, 1862, a NEGRO BOY, who says his name is JACK and that he belongs to John Pride, of Sparta, White county, Tenn. Said boy is black, 25 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high.

J. H. SWAIM, Jailor.

TAKEN UP

AND put in Jail in Chattanooga, Hamilton county East Tennessee, on the 3d day of October 1862, a NEGRO MAN by the name of JOHN, who says he belongs to Wm. James, of Memphis, Tenn. Said boy is black, 5 feet 3½ inches high, 22 years old.

J. H. SWAIM, Jailor.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS having their property impressed or rented by Surgeons or other officers for Government purposes, will present their claims for allowance or settlement.

All officers occupying property for hospital purposes are requested to report the name of owners, place, &c., to these headquarters.

From date of this advertisement no claims for rent will be allowed, unless the contract for the same is made by me.

JOHN D. THOMAS,
Major and Post Quartermaster.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1862.

Valuable Summer Residence FOR SALE.

LOCATED about 2½ miles from Chattanooga, containing three hundred and thirty eight acres; seventy or eighty of the above are cleared. There is on the place a good spring of free stone water, also an orchard of young trees of almost every variety of fruit, among them are over a hundred apple trees. This orchard is all new. Any one desiring such property can inspect the premises by calling on the subscriber, or Mr. Hood, Fort Wood.

sept2-1m A. COLE.

P. S. If the above property is not sold before SATURDAY, the 18th inst., it will be offered at auction, in Chattanooga, on that day. Terms cash, the balance on one and two years credit with interest from date—purchaser having the right to pay all at any time, and stop interest.

sept2 ad5 VAUGHN & SON.

For Sale.

A COMBINATION CAMP COT—Cot and Mattress in one. Price $12. Apply at this office.

oct4-3t

Blast Furnaceman Wanted.

WANTED one to take charge of Pig Metal on a large scale. Wages extraordinary and duty at 1 per month. Address immediately

F. A. WOODSON, Sta. 3, Ala.
O. Co. R., Wells, Chattahoochee Co., Fla.

oct2-1t

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from my farm on Tuesday, 17th inst., a small light bay mare, quite young, with small colt by her side, supposed to be about 2 years old last June; branded on the shoulder. I will give the above reward to any one that will bring the mare and colt to me at my house near the Tan Yard, or the Chickamauga bridge.

JANE BURNEY.

sept26-1m

TEAMSTERS WANTED!

I WANT 50 GOOD TEAMSTERS FOR THE ARMY

Pay---$20 pr Month and Rations.

A. F. JONES,
Chattanooga, Sept. 6th. M. J. R. Qm.

Military Blanks.

THE FRANKLIN STEAM PRINTING HOUSE,
ATLANTA, GEO.,

CAN furnish, to commanders, at short notice, and in the best style, every variety of military Blanks, at as low prices as such work can be done by any similar concern in the Confederate States of America. Our facilities, or rapidity and neatness, not excelled 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. & Reg'l Orders, and many others.

Orders, for Blanks or other work, entrusted to our hands shall receive prompt attention and neat work, early despatch.

Address—
J. J. TOON & Co.,
Proprietors Franklin Printing House,
sept18-tf Atlanta, Geo.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 1st, 1862.

Chairmen of the County Courts of the counties south of Knoxville can procure blanks by making requisitions 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 individual instructed. On three of them are enrolled persons between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, on the others those between thirty-five and fifty-five. They are all given by the enrolling officer 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.

oct2-4t JNO. B. HOPKINS,
A. A. G.

Ed. East Tennessee papers will copy.

Collar-Makers Wanted.

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

JESSUP & HATCH,
sept6-1m Augusta, Ga.

Camp of Instruction at Knoxville,
State of Tennessee,

To ..... Enrolling officer in .....

I. The following extracts from the laws passed by Congress, and approved by the President, with the Regulations in reference thereto, are published for the information of Enrolling officers under the Conscript act.

[Extracts from an Act to further provide for the Public Defence.]

In view of the exigencies of the country, and the absolute necessity of keeping in service our gallant army, and of placing in the field a large additional force, to meet the advancing columns of the enemy now invading our soil: Therefore,

Sec. 1. 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 18 and 35 years at the time the call or calls may be made, who are not legally exempted from military service."

* * * * * *

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That for the enrollment of all persons contemplated in this the provisions of this act, who are not already in service in the armies of the Confederate States, it shall be lawful to the President, with the consent of the government of the respective States, to employ State officers, and in default of such consent he shall employ Confederate officers, charged with the duty of making such enrollment in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

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Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That all seamen and ordinary seamen in the naval forces of the Confederate States, enrolled under the provisions of this act, may, on application of the secretary of the Navy be transferred from the land forces to the naval service.

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Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That each man who may hereafter be mustered into the service and who shall arm himself with a musket, shotgun, rifle or carbine, accepted as an officer at wrong, shall be paid for the same thereof, to be ascertained by the mustering officer under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, in case he shall be willing to sell the same, and if he is not, then he shall be entitled to receive one dollar a month for the use of such received and approved musket, rifle, shotgun or carbine.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That persons not liable for duty may be received as substitutes for persons who are under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of war.

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Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That all persons subject to enrollment, who are now in the service, under the provisions of this act, shall be governed by the provisions relating to volunteer troops, in the matters now in force.—[Approved April 16, 1862.]

[An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment.—Be it enacted by the Confederate States,]

Section 2. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that all persons who shall hold until for military service under pledge to be given by the Secretary of War all John Land exclusive officers of the Confederate States, Governors of the Members of both Houses of Congress and State Legislatures, the secretary of state and their assistant clerks, all clerks in the offices of the State and Confederate Governments actually employed, now all engaged in carrying the mails; all ferrymen on public roads, all pilots and persons employed on the navigation and in actual service on river and railroad lines of transportation; telegraph operatives, and ministers of religion in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; all engaged in working mines, furnaces, and foundries; all persons engaged in printing newspapers; all persons employed in manufacturing cotton and woolen goods, and persons having as many as twenty such hands, regardless of other employees, shall be exempt from all duties in the militia, and the hands employed in the manufacture, shall be exempt from duty in the army, except in case of invasion.

Any enrolling officer who shall exempt any person not entitled to exemption under this act, or who shall omit to enroll any person who should be enrolled, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That persons exempt by State laws, or by the above act, owing or employed on railroads, canals, or navigation, or in the service of the Confederate States, or in the employ of the Government, or in the service of the Confederate States, or in the employ of the Government, or in the service of the Confederate States, or in the employ of the Government