THE DAILY REBEL.

Office on Market Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

CHATTANOOGA:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1862.

Brigadier General Wm. D. Smith died in Charleston on Sunday afternoon. His body was brought to Augusta for interment.

We call attention to Col. Neuman's advertisement. We are highly gratified that the authority has been granted him to raise a regiment. He has seen service, and is admirably suited for the position. We wish him every success.

We learn by a letter from Mr. R. C. Saxon, at McMinnville, that the 2d Brigade, the list of casualties in which we published yesterday, was commanded by Col. B. J. Hill. This, we suppose, was after Gen. Cleburne was wounded. Col. Hill, it will be remembered, is the officer who obtained a medal for his courage and good conduct at Farmington, Miss. A noble fellow and capital officer is Col. Hill, of the 5th Tennessee.

VOLUNTEERING AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONSCRIPT LAW IN TENNESSEE.

We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that under that clause of the conscript law which authorizes the President to suspend its execution in any locality where its execution may be impracticable, that this law should not be enforced in Tennessee until a fair opportunity has been given the people to volunteer in either old or new regiments, as they may deem proper. Our reasons are that it would be wrong to deny to Tennessee the same privileges that all the other States had after the passage of the first conscript law—that is of forming new regiments. Tennessee, or the greater portion of it, then being in the hands of the enemy, no opportunity was given them as was given the people of States not so occupied, to form regiments and have officers of their own selection. Kentucky, which is equally represented in the Confederate Congress with Tennessee, has now the privilege of organizing new regiments. Tennessee should not be made an exception. Extend to the people of this State the privilege of volunteering in either old or new regiments for thirty days, and from what we can learn we are satisfied more troops will be furnished than the Government will be willing to accept. Whether they would join old or new regiments ought to be left to their own choice within that period. But it may be said the old regiments, having had more experience and better officers, ought first to be filled up. It is extremely doubtful whether the old would have better or even so good officers as the new regiments. Many of the very best officers in the service, men whose skill and courage have been tested on the battle field as well as in the camp, have been turned out at the reorganization, because they would enforce that discipline which is so absolutely necessary in an army, and others have been elected in their stead who were more lenient, more indulgent, and therefore not so good officers. This has not always been the case, but it has so happened in many instances. The idea of filling up old regiments proceeds upon the supposition, which is true in a regular army, that the officers of the old regiments are superior to new officers and better qualified for the position. But in volunteer forces, unless the officers of the old regiments are regularly educated army officers, this argument does not hold good. Some of the best military men in Tennessee would, if the conscript law were put in force, immediately be placed in the ranks as privates, when they are eminently qualified for high positions in the army.

We had a conversation with a most excellent Colonel of an old regiment the other day, and he said that he did not want any men who preferred joining another regiment. Again, more men can be gotten and in a shorter time by volunteering in Tennessee, than by conscription. Let the Secretary of War, or the commanding Generals, authorize the raising of twenty or thirty regiments of infantry within thirty days, and we are assured that more men will volunteer than will be sufficient to fill up those regiments, and in the meanwhile many will join the old regiments through choice.

The enforcement of the conscript law will be more tedious, and we think not so efficient in Tennessee, in bringing men into the army as volunteering. We do not, and shall not, object to the enforcement of the law immediately, if it is thought best by our military authorities in view of all the facts, but we deem it to be our duty to give the reasons why we think there should be a temporary suspension of the law in this State. We do not desire that Tennessee should have any privileges that are not allowed to the people of all the other States, and the main reason with us now is, that as new regiments were allowed to be formed in the other States after the passage of the conscript law, the people of Tennessee should have the same privilege extended to them. Men who prefer joining the old regiments should be furnished, as we suppose they will be, with transportation to the regiments. We would suggest that recruiting officers for these regiments be sent into the State, and if that is done, in our opinion, the old regiments can be filled and many new ones formed. As a matter of choice, we would prefer that the old regiments should first be filled, but we think to attempt to do this by the immediate enforcement of the conscript law, would not so successfully accomplish the object as the plan we have suggested. All this is within the discretion of the President, and to his sound judgment we are willing to entrust it when the true state of affairs is made known to him.

To the law we have made and intend to make no opposition. We think, under all the circumstances, it has been the means of keeping the army together and saving the country; and we are now only asking that the discretion which has been wisely extended to the President should be exercised in regard to Tennessee. But if our views should not be adopted, we will not make any factious opposition. We consider the line of policy to be adopted [illegible] an open question, and therefore proper to be discussed.

Robert C. Winthrop has recently made a speech at a banquet in Boston, among other things, he thought proper to attack the policy which it was then thought was being pressed on Mr. Lincoln by the Abolitionists. Mr. Winthrop certainly did not anticipate that Mr. Lincoln was soon going to yield to the most extreme demands of this fanatical crew. What will he now do? The "new watchword and the new battle cry" have, [illegible] logoted, which is unadmissible, according to Mr. Winthrop, "that the old regiments of the Union and the Constitution and the Stars and Stripes had lost their magic spell, and would no longer awake the souls of the people." The whole character of the speech [illegible] Winthrop himself being witness, [illegible] upon them by McClellan, Halleck, Buell, and their injunctions that this is not to be a war of plunder, revenge and subjugation" are disregarded, if not despised, by the Lincoln Government. Controllers it now evidently is, and inevitably is, by the wildest fanatics of the North. If these Generals have any respect for their own character, they can no longer hold commissions under such auspices, and carry out such a policy as that now imagined by Mr. Lincoln. This speech of Mr. Winthrop is the severest condemnation of the policy now avowed and soon to be practiced that we have seen from any northern source. What will he now say and do? If such men as Everett and Winthrop in civil, and McClellan, Halleck and Buell in military life, sustain a Government that has adopted such a policy as that recently proclaimed, they will be entitled to even less respect than the abolitionists themselves, because they will be sinning against their own convictions of right. Here is what Mr. Winthrop said:

> I have sometimes heard it whispered, indeed, and even more than whispered, that we needed a new watch word and a new war cry—that the old appeals for the Union and the Constitution and the Stars and Stripes had lost their magic spell, and would no longer wake the souls of the people. Away with all such suggestions—emanating, as they seem to do, from those whose wish is father to the thought. As soon would I believe that the green banner of Erin had lost its charm over those who had once been privileged to hail it as their own! Away with such suggestions! there is no place for them in Faneuil Hall. They cannot abide the visible frown even of these pictured patriots. How would they endure the living presence of a Washington or a Webster! From every one of these honest Irish and American hearts, which are beating here to night in perfect accord to the music of the Union, I hear the cry—away with all such suggestions at an hour like this!

The great Central and Western States—Pennsylvania and Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, Missouri and Maryland, Tennessee and glorious old Kentucky—destined, I fear, to be again, as of yore, "the dark and bloody ground"—these great Central and Western States have in this moment, under God, the destinies of this republic in their hands. They are the very pivot States of the Union cause. Upon them hangs and hinges at this hour the whole great struggle. New York, with her pre-eminent commercial wealth and power, and her close proximity to many of them, may well assert a leading influence in their councils and counsels. But O! let us in New England be content to devote ourselves to the single end of sending aid and reinforcements to our brethren in the field. And even if any of us have felt, sincerely or ever so ardently at heart any peculiar policy of our own, let us sacrifice it in the satisfaction of an unstinted utterance and devotion of ourselves—at the risk of throwing discord into our own ranks—for the sake of that Union which ought to be the supreme object of all our efforts. Let us sustain the President in holding up the flag of the Union, plain and simple. Let us rally around the gallant Halleck and noble McClellan in fighting the simple battle of the Constitution. Let us keep in mind their repeated injunctions that "this is not a war of rapine, revenge or subjugation," and that it "should be conducted on the highest principles known to Christian civilization." Let us breathe no challenges or defiances toward foreign nations, nor indulge in vaunting and savage threats about exterminating sister States or exterminating their inhabitants. And let us look up, humbly and fervently, to Him who presideth over all states and sitteth above all stars, to enlighten the minds of our rulers, to strengthen the hands of our leaders, and to spare our beloved country from confusion and chaos.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. William C. Howitt, charged with counterfeiting, which has been progressing for some four or five days in the Circuit Court of Bedford, (Judge G. A. Wingfield, presiding,) was brought to a close yesterday, at 11:15 A. M., at which time the Jury retired, and after an absence of 30 minutes, returned into Court with a verdict of acquittal.—*Lynchburg Repub.* 8th.

For the Daily Rebel.]

M. E. CHURCH HOSPITAL, CHATTANOOGA, TEN., Tuesday, 4 o'clock, p. m., Oct. 7th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: There is at this time quite a revivalry going on in this Hospital among the sick soldiers. For the first time in five weeks we had the pleasure to behold two fair faces within our walls. Oh! how much better do I feel, since I saw those lovely and patriotic creatures going around from bunk to bunk, asking the sick soldiers how they came on, &c. The sight of such does me more good than all the medicine in the Confederacy. I did not know either of the lovely creatures, but I hope they will soon pay us another visit, and I know if they only knew how much their short stay cheered us all, they would come again to-morrow. God bless the lovely ladies, they are doing more good for the Southern Confederacy than uncle Jeff. himself. Will the ladies visit us again? BENR 58.

From the Army.

GENERAL LEE ADVANCING.

Passengers by the Central cars, [illegible] ing, give some additional information [illegible] gard to the movements of our army, [illegible] of the enemy. The stragglers had [illegible] rejoined their different commands, and [illegible] generally reported in excellent condition [illegible] and spirits. The enemy in force [illegible] Murfreesboro, with his left extending to Harpe's Ferry, [illegible] rapidly [illegible] there [illegible] was said to be [illegible] following Gen. Winder [illegible] McClellan cannot avoid an engagement [illegible] he withdraw his army across [illegible] which it is next to impossible [illegible] make, he was evidently being [illegible] by the Yankee Abolitionists [illegible] Abolitionists. For him to retreat now, with the flower of the enemy's army [illegible] the gauntlet to him would tend also [illegible] demoralize the army [illegible] a defeat.

It is evidently the design of McClellan and his force—probably [illegible] Fredericksburg, with the view [illegible] or operating against the [illegible] eral Lee in that direction. [illegible] road for himself to Richmond [illegible] We are confident, however, that [illegible] ration has been made for him [illegible] quarter.

Gen. Lee has [illegible] taken to carry out the purposes of his [illegible] by his gallant army, to the [illegible] or no doubt, if any and every [illegible] to be entertain fears or doubts now, [illegible] are there. Yet, warranted in saying [illegible] when he writes Mr. Clellan and his [illegible] will again be behind [illegible] and confusion.—*Richmond* [illegible] 8th.

Definitive Treaty [illegible] Between the United States [illegible] and His Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE 1. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, namely: New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, to be *free, sovereign and independent States*; that he treats with them, as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety, and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof.

[illegible] independence with not [illegible] Nation, but the sovereignty and independence of *each separate State*, and that the King of Great Britain treats with *them* as such. This State sovereignty has never been given up, but was reserved in the Articles of Confederation as well as in the Constitution of the *United States*, and all attempts to substitute the word *National* for *Federal* were resisted and defeated.

[*Mobile Register.*

MARRIED,

At the residence of H. S. Hill, Esq., in Dalton, Geo., by the Rev. Mr. Wallace, on the evening of the 2nd inst., Mr. A. M. HAPPOLDT, of Charleston, S. C., and Miss OCTAVIA C. daughter of [illegible] Hopkins, of McIntosh county, Geo.

* Charleston Courier and Savannah papers copy.

New Advertisements.

Found!

A POCKET [illegible] same by [illegible] this office. [illegible]

Volunteers.

BEING fully authorized to raise a [illegible] service of the Confederate States [illegible] infantry for the war, all Captains [illegible] organized can have their companies mustered into the service [illegible] writing, me at Winchester, or telegraphing me at Cleveland, Tenn. This regiment is wanted immediately. [illegible] FAZ. W. KEYES.

Wanted to Hire.

A NEGRO WOMAN to do the housework of a small family. Apply at this office.

Attention, Conscripts!

ENROLLED and between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, [illegible] inst., will find my office with Capt. [illegible] Major [illegible] SAM'L. W. [illegible] Lt. & Recruiting Officer.

Wanted [illegible]

[illegible] President E. [illegible] Chattanooga [illegible] bill to [illegible]

200 [illegible]

CONTRACTS [illegible] Apply at [illegible] Confederacy.

To Emigrants [illegible]

[illegible] Tennessee [illegible]

Camp of Instruction at Knoxville, State of Tennessee.

To ....., Enrolling officer for .....

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 comprehended within the provisions of this act, who are not already in service in the armies of the Confederate States, it shall be lawful for the President, with the consent of the government of the respective States, to employ State officers; and on failure to obtain such consent, he shall employ Confederate officers, charged with the duty of making such enrollments 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 land 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 hereafter be mustered into the service, and who shall arm himself with a musket, shot gun, rifle or carbine, accepted as an efficient weapon, shall be paid the value thereof, to be ascertained by the mustering officer, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, if he is 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 said received and approved musket, rifle, shot-gun or carbine.

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

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SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That all persons subject to enrollment who are now in the service, under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted previous to such enrollment to volunteer in companies now in the service. [Approved April 16, 1862.]

[An act to exempt certain persons from Enrollment in the Armies of the Confederate States.]

SECTION 2. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact:* That all persons who shall be held liable for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and on the service or employ of the Confederate States, all judicial and executive officers of the Confederate or State Governments, members of both houses of Congress, and of the legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks of the offices of the State and Confederate Governments allowed by law; all engaged in carrying the mails; all ferrymen on post roads; all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service, and in actual service on river and railroad routes of transportation; telegraphic operatives and ministers of religion or religious worship; all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces and foundries; all manufacturers of saltpetre; all employed in publishing newspapers; all presidents and professors of colleges and seminaries, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars; superintendents of public lunatic asylums and penitentiaries, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind; in each county one store now established one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist; superintendents of wool and other factories, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, shall be, and are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States. [Approved April 21st, 1862.]

II. By the above act of Congress, the following classes of persons are exempt from enrollment for military service:

Justices of the peace; sheriffs and deputy sheriffs; clerks and deputy clerks, allowed by law; masters and commissioners in chancery; district and State attorneys; attorneys general; postmasters and clerks, allowed by law; commissioners of revenue, and foreigners who have not acquired domicil in the Confederate States.

III. The following are not exempt:

Militia officers not in actual service; persons exempted by State laws, but not by the above act; foreigners who have acquired domicil in the Confederate States.

IV. No other than those expressly named or properly included in the above act, can be exempted, except by furnishing a substitute, exempt from military service in conformity with regulations; and such exemption is valid only so long as the said substitute is legally exempt.

V. SUBSTITUTES.

VI. When any person liable to military duty under this act, but not yet mustered into service in any company, desires to furnish a substitute, he shall report himself with the substitute to the commandant of a camp of instruction; and if the substitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, and on examination by a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, be pronounced sound and in all respects free from military service, he may be accepted and enrolled; and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the commandant of the camp. But no substitute shall be entitled to any allowance or other allowance at the expense of the Government, until so accepted and enrolled.

VII. EXEMPTIONS.

[illegible] claiming exemption from military duty under this act, shall be required by the enrolling officer to make oath that they are lawfully exempt, and shall be furnished by him with a certificate of exemption.

Superintendents and operatives in wool and [illegible] factories engaged in manufacturing such cloth [illegible] be used by the army for clothing, or materials for [illegible] the service of the Confederate States, shall be exempt. [illegible] shall be present, the number according [illegible] weekly to [illegible] upon Blanks [illegible] to the Adjutant [illegible] State.

A rule will be [illegible] by the enrolling officer [illegible] persons who are [illegible] of 18 and 35, who are [illegible] exempt [illegible] of the act of [illegible] from enrollment [illegible] are in all respects [illegible] in the enrolling [illegible] by the Surgeon expressly [illegible] In case the person is [illegible] make [illegible] to the [illegible] and the [illegible] enrolling [illegible] accept by [illegible] such substitute [illegible] regulations that they [illegible] discharged by [illegible] have [illegible] October [illegible]

As soon as a person [illegible] offers will furnish him [illegible] with a roll, giving [illegible] order him to report [illegible] Knoxville. The [illegible] master will enter [illegible]

Persons [illegible] will be [illegible] will be given [illegible] should [illegible]

[illegible] Davis [illegible] Hancock [illegible] N. H. Suffolk [illegible] Wm. White [illegible] G. Byrd [illegible] J. Thomason [illegible] L. Franke [illegible] Regetic [illegible]

[illegible] Confederacy will copy for one week and send bill to [illegible]

Orders Commander of the Post.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES, Chattanooga, Oct. 3d, 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, A. A. A. Genl.

oct8-tf

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES, Chattanooga, Sept. 30th, 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 disturb 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.

JNO. L. CHANDLER, A. A. A. Genl.

sep27-tf

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

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. [illegible] facilitate officers and soldiers [illegible] to their commands it is ordered as follows:

II. All officers and soldiers arriving in Chattanooga [illegible] report to Major St. Paul, at the Camp of Direction [illegible] and assistants will report at the Medical Director. [illegible] will report to Major [illegible] Commissary and [illegible] Quartermaster [illegible] Francis, Post Commissary.

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

Those belonging to Buckner and Anderson's divisions, will constitute the right wing; those belonging to Withers, Cheatham and Stephen 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 upon reporting to the Commander of Camp Direction, be authorized to enroll from amongst the men of those respective divisions, companies of not less than 120 men, and to report the names of the officers of said companies to the Camp Commander.

V. As soon as said companies are formed, they will be armed and equipped, and transported to Knoxville there to report as follows:

Those belonging to the right wing, to the officer commanding the right battalion of the light brigade commanded by Lt. 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, A. A. A. Genl.

sp24-tf

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 Blarroll	4th Ark Vols.
do	V S Narville	do
do	H Ensill	do
do	A O'Case	do
do	J F McCloud	do
do	W D Byles	do
do	A J Birde	do
do	F M Richards	do
do	J Ritchie	5th do
do	F Smith	17th Tenn
do	J Hadfield	33d Miss
do	F M Daniels	do
do	R R Pritchard	do
do	Wm Dougherty	do
do	J H Fenison	do
do	J J Johnson	35d Ala
do	J F Mitchell	do
do	E Johnson	do
do	O M Worley	3d Confed.
do	Pat Connor	do
do	Thos Reily	do
do	M Rice	3rd Miss
do	A Wartam	do
do	S Moore	do
do	J Harris	do
do	E [illegible]	do
do	[illegible]	do
do	[illegible]	do
do