THE DAILY REBEL.

Office on Market Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

CHATTANOOGA:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1862.

☞ We had the pleasure of meeting with Hon. H. S. Foote on yesterday, returning from Richmond to Middle Tennessee. From Gov. Foote we gained a good deal of valuable information, which we will make use of hereafter. He informs us that Congress has appropriated six millions of dollars for the defences of the Tennessee and Cumberland, and ordered the building of a sufficient number of gunboats for the protection of those rivers. We hope steps will soon be taken to have these boats built, as we will soon need them. Congress has also passed the bill giving until the first of December next for the formation of new companies and regiments in Middle Tennessee. All regiments organized in East Tennessee previous to the first of October, are to be received. We hope the President will extend the same privileges to the people of East Tennessee that the law extends to Middle and West Tennessee. The whole matter, so far as East Tennessee is concerned, is within the discretion of the President.

QUARTERMASTERS AND COMMISSARIES.

In a speech made in the Senate recently, Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, used the following language:

Mr. Hill said he had been reliably informed that these little officers were prohibiting the transportation of salt. Now, the Secretary of War had informed him that no such order had been issued. They seemed to act upon the principle that every thing not authorized to be shipped must be stopped, when the contrary was the rule. It had been urged by some that these restrictions on transportation were designed to foil speculators. Alas, it worked, if anything, the very reverse. A gentleman of most unimpeachable veracity had told him of an instance illustrating the futility of such supposed barriers to speculation. The persons alluded to had a large quantity of syrups and sugar in Vicksburg which the Quartermaster refused to transport, and he was compelled to sell the whole stock at a great sacrifice. A few days after he saw the same stock in Mobile, and he bought it again, giving $25 per barrel for syrup that he had sold in Vicksburg for $7. Inquiring of the man how he managed to get it transported, he was informed that the Quartermaster was made a partner in the concern, and there was no further trouble about shipment. This was doubtless one case out of thousands. Instead of preventing speculation, it was playing right into the hands of the extortioners and dishonest officials.

Now, if such things as these are being done, if the officers of the Government are concerned with speculators, they ought to be made an example of by the severest punishment. Can it be possible that these bloodsuckers are being aided by men who wear the uniform and have taken an oath faithfully to support the Confederate States? We hope, for the honor of our army, such is but seldom the case. The fact, however, that it once has been done, shows that it may be done again, and therefore there ought to be strict watch, and every such case ought to be reported to the proper authorities, and if they will not correct or punish it, the facts should be made known to the public. Sometimes men go out as agents of the Government and buy horses, mules, wagons, clothing, &c., and take no receipts therefor. This enables them to charge the Government whatever price they please. This may be remedied by requiring every agent to bring a receipt from every man from whom he buys anything, showing what he gave for it. We know that even then there may be fraud. A man may give a receipt for two hundred dollars for a mule which he only sold for one hundred and fifty, if the agent will give him half the profits. This is not likely to be done in the sale of any one article but in the sale of forty or fifty mules it is more likely to be done, if both persons are dishonest, but even then it requires fraud in both parties, which is not often likely to happen. If any officer should be found engaged in such a transaction he ought to be severely dealt with and then the example would deter others. Another plan that, we have heard, is sometimes resorted to is this, which some do not even think wrong. A Commissary, for instance, wishes to buy a thousand barrels of flour. The market price of flour is, say ten dollars a barrel; the whole amount he wishes to purchase will come to ten thousand dollars. Some man who has a large quantity of flour on hand will say to him: "I will sell you the flour at ten dollars a barrel, the market price, and I will give you a thousand dollars to make the trade." The Commissary buys the flour at ten dollars a barrel, takes the thousand dollars and puts it into his own pocket. In this way men give Government officers so much to let them have the contracts. This is all wrong and should not be permitted.—A man who fills a Government office should make the same contract for the Government that he would for himself, and if in the case above mentioned he can get the flour for nine thousand dollars he ought to do so—The money paid for getting the contract should enure to the benefit of the Government and not of individuals.

We can very well see how, if Government officers give high prices for articles in order that they may share a portion of the profits, it will enhance the price of the same article unduly in the hands of others. For instance, suppose a Quartermaster gives two hundred dollars a piece for mules that ought to sell for one hundred and fifty, and takes twenty-five dollars on each mule as his part of the profit, this will make the price of one hundred and fifty dollar mules go up to two hundred dollars. So it is with flour and pork. If a Commissary gives ten cents for meat which he could purchase for eight, and takes one cent a pound for his own profit, that will make all other pork sell at ten cents, because the Government agents regulate the price of such articles. So with flour and everything else. In this way Government officers, if they are dishonest, cannot only swindle the Government but can inflict great injury upon the country by causing an undue and an unhealthy rise in prices. These are not small matters but are of the first importance and demand the closest investigation by the proper departments. If these evils exist, how are they to be remedied? In the first place, let us hope they do not exist to so great an extent as we sometimes hear charged. In the next place, whenever any one knows of any fraud practiced upon the Government, let him report the facts to some commanding officer who can and will have them investigated. But is said the Generals will not hear complaints from outsiders; they must come in the regular channels. They can only rely upon the reports of their officers in the various departments. The very men that are supposed to be engaged in the frauds are the men to whom they look for information, as if they were silly enough to report on themselves. If abuses exist in any of the departments, and if the Generals will not hear well-founded complaints of citizens, who are as much interested in this revolution as the officers themselves, let them lay their complaints before the Secretary of War, and if they are well sustained, he will, we are satisfied, give them due attention and apply the proper corrective. If, however, he does not, there is still a higher tribunal, and that is Congress, which has shown at its present session every disposition to ferret out and correct abuses. But every querulous, ill-natured man in the Confederacy who chooses to find fault with everything, cannot expect his complaints to recieve attention. We only speak of well-founded complaints of a serious character. For our part we are not willing to believe there is as much fraud as some suppose. In the general we hope and believe our Quartermasters and Commissaries are disposed to do their duty, but if any of them are not, they should be immediately deprived of their offices and better men put in their stead.

There are many men in these departments who are doubtless honestly, faithfully and energetically discharging their duties to the service. Such men are among the most valuable officers in the army, have arduous and responsible duties to perform, and instead of meeting with abuse, deserve the thanks of all soldiers and of the whole country. It is unjust and unfair to confound such men with the inefficient or the dishonest. Let us hope that the inefficient and dishonest are the exceptions, and that a vast majority of all engaged in these departments are doing their duty to the best of their ability.

DEPARTURE.—Dr. J. F. Young, Medical Purveyor for the 2d and 3d Divisions of Gen. Bragg's army, will take his departure for Kentucky to-day. At what particular point in Kentucky the Doctor will establish his quarters we are not prepared to say, but they will be convenient to the army. His assistants Messrs. McQuitty, Williams and Harrison, left yesterday with his train. Those of our citizens who have been so fortunate as to form the acquaintance of the Doctor, and "his staff," as he humorously terms his assistants, will appreciate our feelings of regret at their departure, but with the knowledge that their presence is needed in Kentucky, will bid them God-speed and a safe journey. We hope the Doctor may soon be enabled to visit his home in Louisville.

THE NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.—The dispatch published yesterday 16th, from Richmond, in reference to the news from Perryville, was two days behind time. The reader will observe that it had reference to the fight of the 8th only. Our dispatch from Murfreesboro' published on the 15th contains later intelligence in so far as it relates to the bloody affair on the 9th, in the same neighborhood. We give this explanation for the benefit of those of our readers who did not notice dates, and thought the dispatch from Richmond, dated 13th was the latest intelligence from Kentucky.

EVACUATION OF NASHVILLE.—A report was prevalent on our streets yesterday to the effect that Nashville had been evacuated by the Yankees. This report had scarcely any foundation when first started, but finally increased, till the gentleman who first started it did not recognize the rumor he gave breath to. It all amounts to this—a friend at Decherd telegraphed here that they "had a rumor in Decherd from Murfreesboro' that Nashville was being evacuated." We have nothing further than this, and although we give this rumor no credit, we would not be surprised if the evacuation should occur, before very long.

The Northern Episcopal Convention.

The triennial "Episcopal Convention of the United States" was held, this year, in the city of New York. We observe from the sixth day's proceedings that the "Rebellion" was included among the subjects considered. The proposed appointment of a Special Committee of Nine on the state of the country, elicited the motion by Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Michigan that each Diocese be represented in the Committee. The subject was ruled out of order.

The Rev. F. Gardner, of Maine, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to have printed for the use of this House, three hundred copies of any papers in his possession purporting to be journals of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the so called Confederate States, or such parts of the same, as may throw light upon the questions now under consideration in the house.

Rev. Mr. Doane said the House had received no satisfactory evidence that the Southern branch of the Church had seceded from the Church in the North. They had no testimony on the subject on which, as a Convention, they could rely. He was not satisfied with the statements and proofs presented in printed pamphlets and lying newspapers; and he would say that he was not answerable to the Convention for his loyalty. It had been stated that he had objected to offering prayers for his country. Such an insinuation he was ready to repel. His opposition to the resolutions arose from the belief that there was poison in them. In his capacity as a clergyman he felt bound to warn the Convention against doing any act which might offend the Southern Church, or mar the future unity of the whole body.

They should not be carried away by worldly pressure from their duties. For the opinion of a vain world, constantly changing, he did not care. They should feel that they were not so much connected with the Ship of State as the Ark of God. They should pray for their country, and the dove might then leave that ark, and return soon, bearing the news of peace, love and union, and an undivided Church.

At the suggestion of Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Mr. Gardner withdrew his motion.

Mr. Walsh, of Pennsylvania, on behalf of a Committee of Laymen, presented a report which alluded to the "Rebellion." The speaker, on moving its adoption, hoped the House would not take any action which might offend their Southern brethren, or create ill-feeling or strife between them. He deprecated any form of prayer in which the Church should be called upon to unite. Mr. Ruggles made some brief remarks of a similar purport. The report was recommitted.

The Rev. Dr. Vinton offered a preamble and resolutions, the former reciting and construing the formula prescribed by Canon 13, of Title 1, of Digest, relative to the consecration of a Bishop. The resolutions are:

Therefore, resolved, That the House of Bishops concurring, this General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America pronounce the action of the Bishops of Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina, in their consecration of Richard Wilmer, D. D., to the Episcopal See of the Bishop of Alabama, to be irregular, uncanonical, and schismatical, and that his jurisdiction in the Diocese of Alabama is void and of no effect.

Resolved, That the Special Committee be instructed to consider and report what further action, if any, the General Convention shall take to assert the dignity and enforce the rights of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the premises.

A motion to refer the resolutions to a committee of three was discussed and laid upon the table in consequence of the absence of Dr. Vinton.—*Richmond Whig*

Clothing and Shoes for the Army.

We cannot avoid again recurring to this subject. It is the most important one that can at present engage the attention, not only of Congress and the War Department, but of the whole country. If our troops can be properly clad, properly fed, and properly clothed, we may defy the enemy to do his worst. For the article of food we learn that ample provision has been made. For the article of shoes we observe that Congress has passed a law to organize a corps of 2,000 shoemakers for the public service. They are enough, if it be possible to procure leather, which we believe it is. It is here, especially, that the patriotism of the men and women of the country might come in as a powerful aid to the Government. Let everybody who has a scrap of leather that can by exercising the most severe self-denial, devote it to the service of the country. Let nobody who has leather part with it to anybody but an agent of the Government. Let everybody who has no leather, but has money, contribute as much as he can spare by any possible means, to purchase leather. Let it be bought it possible wherever it exists, even from speculators, at any price however exorbitant. Send all the old shoes you may have and can spare, to be half-soled for the troops. Rake and scrape together every scrap of leather you can possibly lay your hands on for this holy purpose. If the whole people will set to work, the army can be shod and kept in shoes, and we feel assured that they will set to work in right good earnest.

So in the way of clothing and blankets. Send everything you can possibly spare. Get osnaburgs, where you have no blankets to spare, sew the pieces together, and stuff them with cotton. Learn to sleep under as few blankets as possible, that you may send the overplus to the soldiers.

Remember, men and women of the Confederate States, the army of Virginia is standing guard over you, your homes, and your liberties, no matter in what part of the country you may be. If once that army be forced to leave the field, from the want of clothes to keep of the piercing blasts, and cold rains, and driving snows of winter, the wave of invasion will sweep over the whole land, and bury you beneath it. And winter is rapidly approaching. Our men cannot stand guard or march over the frozen ground without warm clothing, socks, and shoes. The cold will prove more terrible than the bayonets of the Yankees. They will be compelled to leave the field if they have not these comforts. And are you not proud of that army? It has won for you already a name which no people ever had at the commencement of a national career. It has fought battles and gained victories sufficient to have conferred undying lustre on any people that ever existed. It has protected you in the hour of need. But for its courage and devotion you would be, at this moment, the subjects of the most hateful tyranny, and the most odious tyrant that the world ever beheld.—You would be the subjects of the Yankee nation, and of Abraham Lincoln. Do you not owe them, then, a debt of gratitude which the labor of a long life would not be too much to extinguish?

But they ask of you in return only to give them the means of serving you still farther. They want only clothes to face the weather, and they will still be ready to fight for you to the last drop of their blood as they have fought for you hitherto. You are not expected to do all but to do the best you can. The Government will do the best it can, but the crisis is too serious to be left altogether to the Government. It wants help. Come forward and lend it as you have done heretofore. And there is no time to lose. Come quickly—come at once—or it may be too late. In the high country about Winchester the nights are already extremely cool. The frosts have begun to fall. The soldier has already begun to suffer.—*Richmond Dispatch, 16th.*

THE SPIRIT OF KENTUCKY.—A correspondent with General Bragg's army, writing of the spirit of Kentucky, and the reception given our army, says:

The spirit of the women is irrepressible. Our troops are everywhere met with the smiles and tears of the women, and they display the Southern flag and wave their handkerchiefs wherever we go. I have no doubt of the Southern sympathies of Kentucky.

☞ It is said the grain in Minnesota will not be half gathered this season, the whites having abandoned agricultural labors for safety from the Indians.

☞ About 18,000 patients are in the hospitals in Washington.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

ALL persons are cautioned against selling goods on a letter of credit dated 2d Oct., drawn in my favor and signed by Mr. G. J. Fulton, Supt. Sav. & Aug. R. R., as the same has been lost or stolen, and the term for which it was given expired on the 10th inst.
W. P. WILLY.
oct17-1w

Rags! Rags! Rags!

I WILL buy all the old Linnen and Cotton Rags, old pieces of rope, gunny sacks, pieces of tents, and all the old rags you can bring to me in the next three months, for which I will pay CASH.

Wash the dirt out and bring them in; rake up all the scraps and come and get your money for what you have thrown away.

I want them delivered at my old stand, on the corner, next door to O. H. P. Wayne's; or at the store of Bispinhoff & Birkmiller, or at Harrison, Tenn., to A. P. Hunter.
JAS. S. EDWARDS.
Chattanooga, Oct. 15, 1862.

Instructions to Enrolling Officers.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 14, 1862.

It is the duty of Enrolling officers to faithfully enroll every man in their respective Districts observing the classification heretofore ordered. If residents of the District are absent or cannot be found, they must be enrolled. The description will be given from memory, or information, and must be so stated under the head of "Remarks."

Conscripts will remain in their respective counties until called for by me.

When the call is made the Chairman will superintend the Enrolling officers, and they will see that all persons embraced in the call obey it. Immediately after the day appointed for assembling the conscripts, the Enrolling officers are required to arrest each man of conscript age, who may be found in their districts without a certificate of exemption. They may call upon the Sheriff and Constables to aid them, and if other assistance be necessary, they will report the fact to me, and troops will be furnished.

Enrolling officers remain in their Districts, and their duties do not end with the first enrollment. They are required to watch the District and to make weekly reports. They will be held to a strict accountability for the truth of their reports, and whoever of them wilfully fails promptly to arrest or report persons of conscript age as directed above, will himself be dealt with. The Confederate Government gives them ample compensation, and the work must be done thoroughly. Chairmen of the county Courts are charged with the general superintendence of the enrollment in their counties.
JNO. L. HOPKINS, A. D. C.
Oct. 14, 1862. 2nd Supt. of Enrolling officers.
☞ East Tennessee papers copy.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 12th, 1862.

Special Order, No. 1.

I. All surgeons and assistants arriving at Chattanooga will report to Surgeon Flewellyn, Medical Director. Quartermasters and assistants will report to Major Thomas, Quartermaster. Commissaries and assistants will report to Capt. Francis, Post Commissary.

II. A commissioned officer will be detailed to examine the passes of all persons leaving Chattanooga by the different railroads. Any officer or soldier attempting to leave without a pass from these headquarters will be arrested and turned over to the Provost Marshal.

By command of W. W. Boyd, Col. commdg Post.
C. H. LUZENBERG,
A. A. A. G.
oct14

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Oct. 10, 1862.

ENROLLING officers who bring conscripts to Knoxville, will furnish the superintendent of the Railroad over which they may travel with a certificate of the number of conscripts transported, which certificate will accompany the account to be presented to the Quartermaster for payment.

Enrolling officers are permitted by Maj. Gen. Jones to call on the commander of the nearest camp for any force they may require to collect or transport the conscripts. This force must not, however, be taken from the number necessary to guard bridges or Government property.
E. D. BLAKE, Lt. Col. C. S. A.,
oct14-1w Supt. Recruiting service.
☞ Chattanooga, Cleaveland, Athens, Greenville, and Jonesboro papers copy.

Interest-bearing Treasury Notes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Sept. 26, 1862.

Public notice is hereby given that Congress has duly authorized the annual payment of interest on the 7.30 Treasury Notes. The interest due on each note on the first day of January next will be paid to the respective holders on presentment at the Treasury or at any Depository of the Government.
(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
oct13-1m Secretary of Treasury.

Found.

A POCKET BOOK containing some money was found on Cumberland Mountain about thirty five miles from Chattanooga, on the McMinnville road, which the owner can get by calling on Rufus Simpson, at McMinnville. oct10-1w

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Columbus, Geo., Sept. 5th, 1862.

BY order of Quartermaster General I have been entrusted with entire control of collecting the hides of the beeves killed for the army, for tanning, and the purchase of leather for manufacturing. Tanners having leather on hand and wanting hides will do well to address me with proper references. The army must be shod, and it is the duty of all patriotic tanners to assist in so doing. All leather held at unreasonable prices will be impressed.
F. W. DILLARD,
Major A. Qm.
Southern Confederacy copy and send bill to my office till forbid.
P. S. Send copy paper containing the advertisement.
F. W. DILLARD,
sept7f A. Qm.

Notice.

I WILL offer for sale at the Court house in Harrison on Monday, the 10th day of November, 1862, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, a negro man named Alex. Black, about twenty-three years old, five feet five inches high, and weighs about 150 lbs. Said negro says he belongs to Samuel Walker, of Baltimore county, Maryland. Said negro is a runaway, and will be sold on that day to pay charges.
MILO COULTER,
oct11-1m Sheriff Hamilton County.

Committed

TO jail in Chattanooga on the 27th August, 1862, a negro boy named Aleck, who says he belongs to James Cockrell of Pontotoc county, Mississippi.—He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion.—The owner will come forward, prove property and pay charges.
M. R. COULTER,
aug30 Sheriff Hamilton Co.

Orders Commander of the Post.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 13th, 1862.

Special Order, No. 2.

All officers at this Post, and all who may hereafter arrive here, whether on duty or not, will immediately report in person to these Headquarters.

By order of W. W. Boyd, Col. Commanding.
C. H. LUZENBERG,
oct14 A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 13th, 1862.

Special Order, No. 3.

All soldiers discharged from hospitals, returning from sick furloughs, or who may by any means have become separated from their regiments, will, on arriving at this place, immediately report to Major St. Paul, commanding Camp Direction.

By order of W. W. Boyd, Col. comdg.
C. H. LUZENBERG,
oct14 A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Oct. 14, 1862.

General Order No. —

Commanders of Regiments, Battalions, Artillery Companies and Cavalry companies and companies are hereby ordered to make their weekly reports to these Headquarters, or their requisitions will not be approved.
Col. W. W. BOYD,
oct2 Commanding Forces.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Oct. 10th, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1.

Surgeons R. D. Hamilton and A. Hunter, will constitute the examining board of this post, in accordance with General Order No. 72, for the examination of all soldiers who may be considered fit subjects for furlough or discharge.

By command of W. W. BOYD,
oct11 Col. Commdg.

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. W. W. Boyd.
C. H. LUZENBERG,
oct2-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 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. W. W. Boyd.
C. H. LUZENBERG,
sept27-tf A. A. A. Gen'l.

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

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

RANK.	NAME.	REG'T.
Private	W Blarwell	8th Ark Vols.
do	V S Marvill	do
do	H Pepill	do
do	A G Gass	do
do	J F McCloud	do
do	W L Dyden	do
do	A J Fitts	do
do	F M Richards	do
do	J Rittlide	5th do
do	F Smith	44th Tenn
do	J Hatfield	32d Miss
do	F M Daniels	22d do
do	R L Pritchard	do
do	Wm Dougherty	do
do	J H Fenison	do
do	J J Jonsson	32d Ala
do	J F Mitchell	do
do	E Johnson	do
do	C H Workman	3d Confed
do	Pat Conner	do
do	Thos Daily	do
do	M Elkes	32d Miss
do	A Worsam	do
do	N Moore	do
do	J Hastington	32d do
do	E J Myers	do
do	J J Pettis	do
do	E Posey	do
do	W P Sansom	do
do	E D Meton	do
do	H Ward	do
do	J M Moulton	do
do	D W Gofford	do
do	J P Tiothy	17th Tenn
do	J L Hill	37th do
do	M Algood	7d Ark
do	L D Colins	do
do	John Clift	do
do	E Dougherty	do
Corporal	J H Dougan	do
Private	M A Grider	do
do	B P Grise	do
do	W H Harper	do
do	J F Harlin	do
do	J Moore	do
do	Andy Moore	do
Sergeant	Jno Lewis	do
Private	C H McCoy	do
do	J J Taylor	do
do	Thos Ward	8th Tenn
do	J N Campbell	37th do
do	C T Cates	do
Corporal	T B Sanders	5th Ark
Private	B H Hutchins	do
Private	B A Ball	do
do	A W Gilbert	do
do	Thos Winn	7th do
do	Y N Roest	do
do	J Hatfield	do
do	J Green	do
do	J Dennis	do
do	J R Beavers	do
do	A N Wise	do
Lieut	J H Conrad	do
Private	W Cunningham	do
do	P H Harris	do
do	S W Smithey	do
do	P Shangler	do
do	E W Hodson	do
Sergeant	F M Jeffrey	8th do
Private	C Clements	do
do	W C Terrill	do
do	J B Totty	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 Estess	do
do	Eli Kellons	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 Petrek	do
do	James Gilford	do
do	J W Burgess	do
do	Jas Cheek	7th Tenn
do	W D Francis	17th do
do	G W Colley	do
do	W T Oliver	do
do	G W Walker	do
do	H H Mitchell	do
do	A P Pullen	do
do	J J Clements	3d Ala
do	R A Smith	do
do	N Mathews	do
do	R H Britsee	do
Sergt	—— Davis	do
Corpl	—— Hancock	do
Private	N H Smith	do
do	J L Figg	do
do	Thos Willis	do
do	W C Byrd	do
do	J Thompson	6th Tex
do	A L Faulks	27th do
do	A C Beggle	do
do	J S Powell	41st Ga
do	H A Holt	9th Tex

By command of Col. W. W. Boyd.
C. H. LUZENBERG,
A. A. A. General.

☞ Atlanta Confederacy will copy for one week, and send bill to this Post. oct9 1w

Camp of Instruction at Knoxville.

[illegible]

[Extracts from an Act to [illegible]]

"In view of the [illegible] absolute necessity of having in service every [illegible] army, and of adding to the [illegible] 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, on their respective days, unless the year shall have been so previously called, all white men resident of the Confederate States between the ages of 18 and 35 years of age, who are not legally exempted or who may be now, who are not legally exempted from military service.

* * * * * *

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That for the enrollment of all persons [illegible] in the armies of the Confederate States, it shall be lawful for the President, with the consent of the governors of the respective States, to employ State officers [illegible] failure to obtain such consent he shall employ Confederate officers, charged with the duty of enrolling such enrollment in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

* * * * * *

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 may 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 receive 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 it 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, shotgun 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. 12. 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 unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; all in the service or employ of the Confederate States, all judicial and executive officers of the Confederate or State Governments; the 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 routes; 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 in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces and foundries; all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers; all presidents and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars; superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind; in each apothecary store now established one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist; superintendents in wool and other factories, who may be exempted by the severity 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 in 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, not cited by the above act; foreigners who have acquired domicil in the Confederate States.

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

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X. SUBSTITUTES.

18. 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 transportation or other allowance at the expense of the Government, until so accepted and enrolled.

XI. EXEMPTIONS.

19. Persons 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 such exemption.

Superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories engaged in manufacturing such cloth as may be used by the army for clothing, or material of any kind used in the service of the Confederate and State governments, will be exempt, not exceeding, however in any one establishment, the number necessary to the efficient operation.

Enrolling officers will report weekly to Lieut. Col. E. D. Blake, at Knoxville.

All enrollments will be made upon blanks (furnished the enrolling officers) in duplicate. Duplicate rolls of all persons between the ages of 18 and 35 will be forwarded to this office. Rolls of those between the ages of 35 and 45 to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the State.

A roll will be made by the enrolling officers, and forwarded to this office, of all persons within their districts between the ages of 18 and 35, who may be exempt under the first section of the act of Congress, "to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States." Accompanying this roll will be the affidavit of the person that he is exempted by law. The affidavit will be numbered and referred to by number in the column of remarks, opposite the name of the person exempted.

No enrolling officer can exempt any person on the ground of physical disability, but such person, if able to travel, must proceed to Knoxville, and be examined by the Surgeon expressly appointed for that purpose. In case the person is confined to his bed, or his life might be endangered by traveling, a physician must make affidavit to that effect, and present it to the enrolling officer, and the person must make a written affidavit that he will present himself to the enrolling officer as soon as he shall be well enough.

Persons discharged from the service are not exempt except by reason of having furnished a substitute, and their substitute, and their discharge (signed by the commanding officer of the regiment, or commandant of a camp of instruction,) must state that they were discharged by reason of having furnished a substitute.

As soon as a person shall be enrolled, the enrolling officer will furnish him with a transcript from the master roll, giving his description and enrollment, and order him to report at the camp of instruction at Knoxville. This transcript presented to any Quartermaster will enable the person to get his transportation.

Persons enrolled, who fail to report in a reasonable time will be located as deserters, unless satisfactory excuse be given for the delay.

Should any person liable to conscription refuse to be enrolled, or shall refuse to furnish his name, age, &c., the enrolling officer will call upon the sheriff to arrest such person or persons, who will, when it becomes necessary, apply to the commanding officer of the department for such military force as he may require. Should the sheriff fail in the execution of his duty, the enrolling officer will report the fact immediately to the superintendent of the recruiting service or commandant of camp of instruction at Knoxville.

E. D. BLAKE, Lieut. Col. C. S. A.,
Sup't Recr'g serv & Comd't of Camp of Inst.
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