THE DAILY REBEL.

Office on Market Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

CHATTANOOGA:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1862.

THE REBEL—ITS NON-APPEARANCE.

An explanation is due the public for the non-appearance, for several days past, of THE DAILY REBEL. The failure of the paper to appear regularly as heretofore, was on account of our not receiving a supply of paper from the mills which have been furnishing us. The failure was wholly unanticipated by us, and we feel sure was entirely unavoidable on the part of the excellent establishment—the Marietta Paper Mills Company—from which we receive our supplies. We have now a supply of paper, and the public may rest assured that no trouble or expense will be spared on our part to avoid in future the possibility of a recurrence of a failure to issue THE REBEL regularly.

The few days our subscribers have been deprived of their papers will be made up to them, as we will send each one copies equal to the number they have failed to receive.

THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

Having purchased, on the 8th of October, from Henry S. Hill, Esq., the printing materials, type, presses, etc., formerly used in printing the Chattanooga Advertiser, and more recently in the publication of THE REBEL, we announce the permanent establishment of THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL. The success of the paper thus far, justifies us in assuring the public that THE REBEL is now one of the fixed institutions of Chattanooga, and will be continued permanently as a Daily, and when the state of the country and the mails justify it, we will commence the issue of a Weekly and, perhaps, a Tri-weekly paper.

For the present we can only issue a Daily, for which we will receive subscriptions on the following terms:

Terms of Subscription.

DAILY REBEL per year	$10 00
" Six Months	5 00
" Three Months	3 00
" One Month	1 00

☞ The Cash must accompany all orders for the paper. Shinplasters of private persons will receive no attention. Therefore such shinplasters had better not be sent to us.

RAPID MOVEMENTS.

What our army now needs is rapid and energetic movements. There is now no time for delay. Moments are precious. The season of the year for operations in the field is rapidly passing away, and there is much yet to be done. The soldiers themselves are impatient of delay, and in this reasonable desire for active movements they should be gratified.—Whenever there is delay, the causes should be inquired into and the evil corrected. If the railroads fail to have the trains ready to transport the troops, let this be known, and if the trains are all ready and waiting, and either Quartermasters or Commissaries fail or neglect to supply the proper stores after requisitions are made upon them, let this also be known.—If any complaints are to be made, let them be made to the Commander of the Post, and he will furnish the proper remedy.

We saw a lot of soldiers yesterday that had been waiting anxiously for trains to move, and we were informed that the fault was with a certain officer, and we were requested to publish the fact. Our reply was, make your complaint to Gen. Helm and he will see that the evil is remedied, and if any officer is in fault, he will take the proper steps to prevent a recurrence of the fault. Neglect, inattention or failure to discharge their duties on the part of officers, can be remedied by applying to the proper authorities, and this should in all cases be done.

SNOW.—This section was visited on Saturday night 25th inst., with a pretty heavy snow storm, which was preceded by sleet, causing the ground to be frozen, so as to retain the snow. The ground was entirely covered, probably to the depth of an inch and a half. The rare sight was presented of hoary winter mingling with the green foliage of the trees and vegetation. Not even a frost has fallen before this, to strip the trees and prepare us for this cool visitor. Yesterday however the day was delightful, and the sun drove away every vestige of what had so suddenly fallen on us. But the nights are very cold, and our soldiers must suffer a great deal from the suddenness of the change, many of them being without blankets, and all indifferently clad.

☞ For the information of those who may intend visiting our city, we would impart the intelligence that the Crutchfield House is no more. It was yesterday seized by the military authorities for a hospital. Many who visited Chattanooga during the past summer, and then found accommodations very scarce, even with this House in operation, will readily understand the present strait to which we are rendered for Hotel accommodation. We must, therefore, advise all who contemplate a trip to Chattanooga, to bring their own provisions and bedding with them; for we have no places in which to sleep or feed them.

CAPT. BURTWELL.—We learned yesterday that Capt. J. R. B. Burtwell, formerly in command of the Washington Artillery, of Augusta, Ga., but latterly chief of Ordnance in Gen. Withers' Division, had been promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy, and assigned to duty in the 26th Alabama regiment. The many friends of Col. Burtwell in Alabama, and Georgia, will enjoy, with his old battery, the satisfaction this news gives. He is an efficient and deserving officer.

THE MILITARY IMPORTANCE OF EAST TENNESSEE.

More than a month ago we urged upon our military authorities the importance of placing Chattanooga in a complete state of defence, so that with comparatively small force it might be held aghinst a large force of the enemy. This was thought to be unnecessary, because it was anticipated that our armies would be in Kentucky or even beyond the Ohio. But events which are now occurring, show that Chattanooga and the various mountain passes into East Tennessee ought long since to have been so strongly fortified that with a much smaller force than that of the enemy we could hold East Tennessee.

The enemy are fully aware of the military importance of East Tennessee and of the state of our defences here. There are men in this section who are ready to carry them all information in reference to the condition of the country and the military movements which are taking place here. In our opinion the true policy for us to pursue is to fortify some strong positions in our own country, so that if we are compelled by the superior numbers of the enemy to fall back, we may have some place to make a stand where we can counterbalance their superiority in numbers by our superior natural or artificial advantages of position. We have never believed in the policy of invading the enemy's country and leaving our own unprotected and exposed. If all the strong points in East Tennessee were once fortified, we might then advance with safety, and if compelled to retreat, we could do so with impunity.

East Tennessee, by its natural position and by its railroad connections, is of vast importance to the Southern Confederacy, and why so little attention has been paid to strengthening its defences is to us a matter of astonishment. The energetic efforts of the Government could soon place East Tennessee in such a condition that all the forces could not make a successful invasion. Here should be collected all our government stores, and this should be made the great distributing point. If we should then be able to regain full possession of Middle Tennessee and to occupy Kentucky, our fortifications would do no injury; but if we should be under the necessity of abandoning Middle Tennessee temporarily, we would then have the means of making a safe retreat.—We have strong hopes that Middle Tennessee will never again be in the possession of the enemy, but it is well to prepare for adverse fortune before the danger becomes too imminent.

No one who is acquainted with the geographical position of East Tennessee but must see the great and pressing necessity of holding it against any and all odds. If the proper steps are taken in time there will be but little difficulty in retaining possession of East Tennessee with only a small portion of our forces, whilst the others are engaged in operations elsewhere. Common sense as well as military science teaches us that well planned fortifications are of great advantage in repelling superior forces of the enemy, and those who have been disposed to decry the advantages of fortifying and strengthening our positions, show alike ignorance and stupidity.

The enemy are superior to us in numbers and resources, and to counterbalance this we have to rely upon the justice of our cause, the indomitable courage of our soldiers, the self-sacrificing spirit of our people, and the natural advantages of our position. It always requires a much greater force to invade than to defend a country. Whilst, in our judgment, we have not now, and never did have, sufficient strength to carry on a war of invasion, we have always been able, if the proper steps had been taken in time, to have successfully resisted the invasion of the enemy. We are satisfied that Tennessee was lost last year by gross blunders, and that such was also the case as to New Orleans. Had the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers been properly fortified early in the fall, we do not believe they would ever have been in the possession of the enemy, and had New Orleans been fortified and defended as Vicksburg was, it would now be in our hands. Whose fault it was we cannot say, but that, there were miserable blunders we presume no one will now deny. Let us learn wisdom from the past, and whenever we take possession of any strong positions, so fortify them that we can hold them against any force of the enemy that may be brought against them. By the use of proper means East Tennessee can be made the Gibraltar of the Southern Confederacy. Will it be done?

SEED WHEAT.—We direct attention to the card of Rev. John P. Campbell, agent, who, at the request of Southern planters, has procured from Gen. Sam. Jones an order allowing him to ship seed wheat over all the railroads in East Tennessee. The very best wheat will be furnished at fair prices, Mr. Campbell only charging the planter the cost of the wheat and necessary expenses.

DR. NEWNAN.—During our recent visit to Murfreesborough, we had the pleasure of meeting our friend, Dr. Joe. C. Newnan, Medical Director of the army of Middle Tennessee. The Doctor has recovered his health and is now engaged in the discharge of his official duties. Having heard that Dr. Newnan had taken the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government, it affords us pleasure to state that there never was the least foundation in fact for such a report. No one who knows the Doctor, would for a moment credit the rumor. He was among the earliest, and has been one of the most steadfast friends of the Southern cause. As a surgeon, Dr. Newnan has few equals in the South, and we trust the country may long enjoy the benefit of his scientific attainments and practical skill as a surgeon in the Confederate army.

STATE AND CONFEDERATE AUTHORITY.—Gov. Brown of Georgia, has again come in conflict with Confederate authority by the action of the Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in refusing transportation for some fifty barrels of whisky, in accordance with a proclamation of the Governor in relation thereto. We understand that an agent is on the way to Georgia to take possession of this Road, for the enforcement of this transportation, as well as for other purposes. We await the issue with some curiosity, if things are as we understand them.

☞ Several communications which are in type are unavoidably crowded out, but will make their appearance in our issue to-morrow.

THE BATTLE OF LAVERGNE.

MURFREESBORO', Oct. 15, 1862.

ED. REBEL:—As so many false and contradictory reports of the late affair at Lavergne have been put in circulation, it is but due to the truth of history which is daily being made up, that a truthful account be set down while it is fresh in the memory of those present. The dear credulous public has already devoured the reports of sundry runaways from the scene of action, who, as usual, colored their statements with the venom of their slander or better men who remained on the ground and saw "the transaction" "through" while these hasty couriers were driving their spurs deep into the smoking flanks of their horses and alarming the country through which they dashed in boring with "cock and bull" stories of Gen. Anderson being "surprised at Lavergne," "cut all to pieces"—"surrounded and all taken prisoners" &c., &c. Since the opening of the war the country has been cursed with "army correspondents" who stay away from the point of danger to their precious carcasses, and repeat upon matters they never saw, and cowardly "hearsay" stories which runaway and lie upon their comrades who "faced the music."

The facts of the engagement are that Gen. S. R. Anderson was placed in temporary charge of a small body of troops, principally cavalry, at Lavergne, which is 15 miles from Nashville, on the Murfreesboro road, the object being to harass and delay the foraging parties from Nashville, which had been gradually widening their circles, and robbing the citizens of their property of every kind. Gen. Anderson has succeeded in greatly circumscribing their operations, taking prisoners daily, scouring and protecting the people around about the city. He had obtained reliable intelligence that they meditated an attack and as far as he could be prepared, was only prepared. At 1 o'clock A. M., on the 7th, our couriers brought information of fighting among the pickets and nothing was lost in bringing our little forces into position on the north, and about one mile from the town of Lavergne. They were in position, but nearly an hour before the enemy advanced upon him.

Our force consisted of a portion of the 32d Alabama, in all about 350 men, which was the entire infantry force, Col. Jno. T. Morgan's Alabama cavalry, eight companies, about 400 strong; Maj. Gunter's and Col. Anderson's commands, of 4 or 5 companies, each which were dismounted, and numbered from 325 to 350 armed with shot guns. Col. Morgan's cavalry, Maj. Gunter's and Col. Anderson's were all dismounted, and, after the detail of men to retire the horses, and take charge of the baggage and trains, in the rear, the force of Col. Morgan numbered about 325, Col. Anderson and Maj. Gunter's about 200, and the 32d Ala., about 350—in all about 875—more than half of them being imperfectly armed with shot guns. This force under the command of Col. Morgan, was placed in line of battle immediately in rear of the 6 pounder belonging to Col. Morgan's command. Several companies of the 32d Ala., under Maj. Ashe, having been thrown forward as skirmishers. Maj. Douglass with about 125 cavalry was posted on the right flank; Col. Biffle with some 300 of his command (which had arrived the evening before) was placed on the left flank. It is due to him to state that his command was very imperfectly armed, and had but a very small supply of ammunition. Thus posted we awaited the approach of the enemy. At the dawn of day the enemy opened fire on our front, with 4 pieces of artillery, pouring a very heavy fire of shot and shell along the road and across our lines. Our piece of artillery replied spiritedly, and our advance skirmishers poured a heavy fire into the advances of the enemy. Very soon after the engagement commenced, the enemy succeeded in throwing a shell into the magazine of our piece, blowing it up, and so crippling it as to render it impossible to retire it. Having no artillery to prevent the advance of the enemies infantry which was already moving upon our front and left flank, after a consultation of Gen. A. with Col. Morgan, who acted a gallant and conspicuous part in the disposition and movement of the troops, it was deemed advisable to retire the force to a point about half a mile in the rear, on a creek, and an order was given to do so. An order was sent to the advance companies of the 32d to retire, but they either did not receive it, or were unable to effect it and were unfortunately cut off. After retiring in the direction of the creek, in good order, it was discovered that the enemy had already succeeded in throwing two regiments in our rear, immediately across the road at the depot, and the cavalry having been driven from the field by the heavy discharge of shot and shell in the presence of a strong infantry force, we were left with our handful of infantry, to contend against four times their number with 4 pieces of artillery—4 in our front and 2 on our left flank. It was deemed reckless to risk this great odds in conflict, and an order was made to retire the force by our right flank—the only possible avenue of escape. This move was executed in good order, and Col. Morgan and the other commanding officers are entitled to great credit for the manner in which it was done. After retiring about 1½ miles, and out of reach of their artillery, we formed a line of battle, and await d the approach of the enemy. They failed to follow, and we continued our retiring move to Stewart's creek on the Murfreesboro' turnpike, five miles above Lavergne, where we remained the balance of the day and that night.

Such are the general features of the affair at Lavergne, and the question arises whether it was best for Gen. Anderson to have unnecessarily fought his little force of mostly raw men against troops fully four times greater in number, with ample artillery and better prepared in every respect at the risk of having them cut to pieces, and captured, or to have retired as he did in good order. Every sensible, reflecting man will certainly say that he acted wisely in this matter. Stay at home critics put themselves on doubtful ground when they feel wise enough to hold in question the skill and courage of an old tried general who has been in command in so many hotly contested battles as has Gen. Anderson, whose well-earned reputation will last a long time after his own generation—perhaps as long as that of some of those who lay about him and find fault with other people. It is a good thing, however, that Gen. Anderson's name with the people of Tennessee, and elsewhere is too well settled to be much in danger. But it is, to a degree, a little vexatious to those in the army, and especially to those who have followed him through the Mexican war, and were members of his gallant brigade in Virginia to hear the least untrue or unjust thing said of their old chief either personally or professionally, and it is principally for this reason that we have said so much in explanation of the action at Lavergne.

We have omitted to mention that Lt. Col. Maury, of the 32d Ala., was left in camp and was too unwell to make his escape and was captured.

Our loss in killed and wounded did not exceed 15 to 20, while that of the enemy was unquestionably as large or larger.

Letter from Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 20th, 1862.

EDITOR CHATTANOOGA REBEL: Thinking you might like to hear from us in the city of docks, we pen the following lines, not to say that we are still in Yankeedom, this you know already, but to give you some idea of our condition.

We have always heard that this is the finest country on earth. Forever and forever let me contradict it. Imagine a lamb in the jaws of a lion and it will give you as good an idea of our liberty as you can well have.

Gen. Negley is now in command of this post. I mean by that, Nashville and as far round the city as his thieving soldiers dare venture, with several regiments of cavalry and infantry, and from two to four pieces of artillery. For almost three months this army has been living on half, and sometimes quarter rations, and stealing the remainder from the people in our county and Williamson. Parties go out every day, and sometimes as many as three or four a day on different directions, and when they go they are licensed to take anything they can by their paws upon. Remember, these soldiers have no restraint put upon them, and they are no better than animals. In the first place they take from a farm all the corn, bacon, and anything they can find in that line. Then everything like cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, turkeys, ducks and chickens. Then to the house. First everything to eat, then to the clothes for which they have a terrible penchant; all the silver, china, knives and forks and furniture are pressed, and at last the man who a few hours before was living in ease and luxury, finds himself the most, sans shirt, sans everything except linen wams, and the clothes on his back, provided they do not long for more down.

About the time that Gen. Morgan established his headquarters at Harrisville, the war on the part of the ladies, assumed the form of a silk dress war—the party that landed out returned with sixty-six dresses. An officer who was at Gallatin said to a friend to mine, "I never can tell my friends I took Morgan at Gallatin, but I paid them for it." "How so?" the lady. "I took her silk dresses from me myself. I've not had one dressed in Dixie' mo—something, at it the say right here, it is not the private soldiers who have this thieving propensity, Gen. Negley down it is the same thing." I do not believe this army would stay in Nashville only they expect to do as then, Mitchell did, steal the slaves rich.

Gen. Pope's decided order has been carried out in and around Nashville, and tell us why the order of the Confederate Congress, about Pope and officers should not extend to Negley and army? Little, contemptible puppies of orderlies make not more of themselves by pilfering and telling lies, if he spends his breath, he will take all he possesses on earth, than the dogs of eating the dinner he steals. In the neighborhood of Nashville the other day, a Dutch officer, after taking all he could rake up from one place, took the spectacles from a lady's nose. She was old, and begged him to give them back to her that she might read her Bible, he said, "I have too old women sat round like some cold spectacles as vell as you," and he took them. The day of the fight at Lavergne, one officer showed to a lady, and in fact to several persons, a diamond ring he took from a young lady. He said, she told him that she had rather die than give it up, she prized it so much, but the gallant officer of the U. S. A. told her that he would cut her finger off, and she gave up the ring. This same officer told of a large quantity of ladies' under clothing that he had. If you could take a peep into the office of one of the first U. S. A. officers here to-night, you would see a magnificent raster taken that same day. If you can catch that officer, salt and pepper him well. Give him a round from a rebel caster in the shape of a six shooter.

At one place a wretch demanded the ear-rings from a lady's ears. While she was taking one from her right ear, he tore the other from the left. At the house of a gentleman, a few miles from Nashville, they went in and found the lady ill, with an infant three weeks old. After taking everything from the house of any consequence, except the bed she lay upon, she asked them please to leave her one cow, as her little babe could not live without milk. One of them replied by seizing the nursing bottle and breaking it, and saying it shouldn't have neither milk nor bottle. I really think that this would be a good army to send where Pope has gone. They are so much like savages that they should be sent to fight them. You have heard of the murder of Dr. Ross. How soon many of our citizens may be murdered in the same shocking manner we do not know. I could recount things of this kind all night, but must close. You shall hear from me again. God bless you all in Dixie.

A REBEL.

* Abdallah, and Diamond, the two fine horses now in his possession, he stole from a farmer in Maury county. They cost the owner over $3,000.

For the Rebel.

MR. EDITOR: It is but too evident that our Southern soldiers must suffer for want of blankets, during the present winter, unless extraordinary exertions are made, to supply those who are deficient. And for that purpose, I propose that their be fifty thousand blankets furnished by the citizens of the Confederacy. This can be done, by taking up the wool carpets and making them into blankets, six feet long, and two widths of carpet. By this means not less than 50,000 will be thus furnished without inconvenience. Let every one act promptly. Dont wait for others to act, let each family try and be the first to furnish the blankets. I know one individual who will thus furnish 20 blankets.

Shelbyville, Tenn., Oct. 1862. REBEL.

The quota of Vermont has been filled. The draft in New York is again postponed.

☞ The Richmond *Examiner* understands that it has been decided by some of the courts of the South, of competent jurisdiction, that the government cannot recover debts due to alien enemies by citizens of the Confederate States, when it appears by the answer of the debtor that the same are evidenced by negotiable notes, unless the same are produced. Should this decision prevail, the Sequestration law would almost entirely fail in the ends intended by Congress, as it is well known that nearly all the indebtedness of the merchants of the Confederate States to alien enemies is evidenced by negotiable notes, probably in the hands of the alien creditors, and which cannot be produced.

The Union Convention which nominated Kiernan for Congress at Utica, New York, refused to endorse the Emancipation Proclamation.

Three Massachusetts regiments have been ordered to Newbern, N. C.

SEED WHEAT! SEED WHEAT!

At the request of Southern planters, who want seed wheat for the next crop, I have procured an order from Maj. Gen. Sam Jones to ship seed wheat over the East Tenn. railroads—seed wheat having the preference over all other kinds of freight, except for the government.

Planters will club together and send an agent with a list of their names, the number of bushels wanted by each, also bags or sacks marked, and the money for the same. I shall order from 60 to two hundred bushels each, according to the breadth of land to be planted. I have made arrangements to send the very best wheat at our prices—charging original cost only, with expenses added.

Address, JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Agt.,
oct28-1w KNOXVILLE, TENN.

☞ Refer to this office.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, near Rome, Ga., three small bay MARES, one apparently about ten years old, with one of her heels frozen from the effect, the other mare is branded with the Confederate States brand, and also with the letter C on the left hip. Ten dollars will be paid for her delivery to me, at Atlanta, Georgia.

Oct. 25. A. FAHNEY.

LEIPER & MENIFEE,

PRODUCE DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MURFREESBORO', TENN.
Oct. 25th, 1862—1y

WANTED.

1,500 POUNDS of Tallow, for which the highest cash price will be paid.
oct28-2w R. W. COBBS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT E. TENN.,
KNOXVILLE, OCT. 24th, 1862.

Special Orders,
No. 97.

EXTRACT.

* * * * * * *

III. Commanders of Posts within the limits of this Department will immediately make a return of their commands to these Headquarters, giving numbers of regiments, battalions and companies, and the names of commanders.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. Jones.
oct28-1w GILES S. COOKE, A. A. G.

Notice to Conscripts.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Oct. 24th, 1862.

Persons enrolled as conscripts in this State, will report, with their rolls, at the enrolling office of Lieut. Colonel R. D. Hight, in Knoxville, Tennessee.

R. D. HIGHT, Lt. Col. C. S. A.,
Chief Enrolling Officer.
oct25-1w

PERSONS having a claim against Capt. R. G. Baker, will present them to me for payment at the Central House, Chattanooga.
oct25-1t* J. H. BLUNT, Capt.

LOST,

A POCKET BOOK containing between $60 and $70, one $50 and one $10 bill, the balance in small bills and shinplasters, also two postage stamps. I will pay a liberal reward to any one returning the same to me at Camp Cooper's Battalion or at the Office.

T. E. GRANT,
oct24-1w Co. A, Cooper's Battalion.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10.

HEADQUARTERS 4th DIST. ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesboro, Oct. 14th, 1862.

I. The Confederate laws having ordered the enforcement of the Conscription law in Tennessee, the Judge or Chairman of the County Court of _____ county will immediately appoint a reliable and competent person in each civil district in said county, to make an enrollment of all persons in their respective districts who are subject to the provisions of said conscription act, and shall be entitled to and not so further provide for the public defence. The enrolling officers will proceed immediately to make the enrollment under and in accordance with the instructions from the War Department, and return the same to the appointed place of rendezvous in Middle Tennessee, at McMinnville, at which place a rendezvous is hereby established for conscripts and volunteers to fill the Tennessee regiments now in the service.

II. Said enrolling officers will, at the same time, enroll all persons in their respective districts who are over thirty-five and under forty-five years of age, and forward a separate roll of the same, together with a duplicate list of those who are over sixteen and under forty-five, to the adjutant General of the state. They will also make a list of all those persons in their respective districts who belong to the service, but who are absent from their companies or regiments, with the names of their commanders and return the same to the Adjutant General of the state.

III. At any time within ten days from the date all persons may volunteer and enroll for the regiment to which they will be attached, either before or at the time of enrollment.

IV. All persons volunteering to fill up the regiments already in the service will report themselves at the above rendezvous, where they will be mustered into service and furnished transportation to their respective regiments.

By order of Brig. Gen. Harris, Commanding.
oct23 W. C. WHITTHORNE, Adj. Gen.

Negroes Wanted.

WE wish to hire 15 or 20 negroes to cut wood in Dade county, Ga. We will pay good wages. Persons having negroes to hire will address us at Trenton Ga. Permanent employment.

oct23-1m* M. F. McMAHAN & Co.

☞ Knoxville Register and Atlanta Confederacy copy and send bill to Rome office.

Dissolution.

BY mutual consent of all the partners, the copartnership heretofore existing between M. L. KENNEDY & DAVID McCORKLE, in drug business under the name and style of Kennedy & McCorkle, is this day dissolved.

We are thankful for past favors. Those having unsettled accounts will please call and settle.

M. L. KENNEDY,
oct22-2t DAVID McCORKLE.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

THOSE wishing anything in the drug line will find it much to their advantage to call at the old stand of R. F. Tutt, where they can be supplied with such articles as are usually kept in Drug Stores, at prices to suit the times.

Just received, a large supply of choice cigars and tobacco. D. McCORKLE.
oct22-2t

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

M. L. KENNEDY, at the old stand of M. L. Kennedy, will be pleased to meet his friends and customers as heretofore in the above line of business.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared, &c., &c. M. L. KENNEDY,
oct22-1m (Sign of the Golden Mortar.)

Lost.

ON Lookout Mountain, Sunday evening, 19th inst., between Col. Cooke's residence and the Point, one small gold watch and chain. The owner's name, "Sallie Washington Cooke," is inscribed in full on the inside. A suitable reward will be given for the delivery of said watch, at the Rebel office.

Oct21-tf DANIEL F. COOKE.

Wanted to Hire.

A GERMAN woman to cook, wash &c., only for one person. Good reference is required.

Address Chattanooga Post Office.
oct21-tf

Administrator's Sale.

ON Monday, the 10th day of November next, I will expose for sale to the highest bidder at the residence of Dr. [illegible], in Jasper, Tenn., all the saddle and harness horses, all the [illegible] of stock, [illegible] of wheat, [illegible] of corn and oats, [illegible] hogs, [illegible] and other [illegible]. Notes with approved security will be required. The sale to commence [illegible] and be continued [illegible]. This 15th day of October 1862.

WM. H. RANKIN, Adm'r.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Daniel Rankin, dec'd, are hereby notified to file them within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and make settlement.

This 15th day of October, 1862.
oct21-1m* WM. H. RANKIN, Adm'r.

Department East Tennessee,
Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 17th, 1862.

No debts of any kind can be collected—except my own—except will be paid at this office during the next thirty days.

JAMES GLAVEN,
oct21-3t Lieut. Col. and C. Q. M.

Proclamation.

Headquarters [illegible]
[illegible] 17, 1862.

Special Order No. 96.

NOTICE.

By authority of the Secretary of War the Confederate Bonds of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas are declared to be forfeited at Vicksburg. Merchandise up to this date, as per [illegible] and soldiers who have been engaged with the C. S. Commissary at Vicksburg, will be instructed to await settlement of exchange, and report amounts due to the Headquarters of their respective commands.

By order of Brig. General C. S. Army, Commanding Department.

[illegible] Captain A. A. A. G.
oct21-2w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of D. P. Brown, dec'd, are directed to come to settlement immediately and make payment; and those having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law.

M. P. THOMPSON,
Adm'r estate D. P. Brown, dec'd.

For Sale, by an Officer in the Army,

TWO HORSES, one thoroughbred [illegible] horse, [illegible] years old, [illegible] has been in the service from the beginning of the war. Would sell a [illegible] Apply to

Maj. J. T. CHAMNEYS,
(Care Maj. J. L. Hodges' Quartermaster, Macon, Ga.)
oct21-tf

Rags! Rags! Rags!

I WILL buy all the old Linen and Cotton Rags, of every kind, that may come to my store, at all the old rags you can bring to me in the next three months, for which I will pay in cash.

Want the rags and bring them to me to make up all the scraps and small old pieces money for what you bring the company.

I will then deliver at my old stand, for the rags, next door to C. H. P. Thomas's store, at the rate of [illegible] cents a pound, or exchange for other rags.

Chattanooga, Oct. 15, 1862. JASON P. TOWNSEND.

Instructions to Enrolling Officers.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 11, 1862.

In the duty of those [illegible] to enroll every man in their respective Districts observing the following instructions enclosed. If residents of the District cannot be found, they must be reported. The description will be given from memory information and must be so stated under the head of "Remarks."

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

When the roll 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 war appointed for assembling the conscripts, the enrolling officers are required to furnish each man, conscript or volunteer, 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 case to me, and troops will be furnished.

Enrolling officers remain active in Districts and their duties dispatched with the first expedition. They are required to work by the month and to make weekly reports. They will be called on a short notice to report to the Board of Exemption, and whenever or wherever they may be required to appear they are to be ready to do so. Conscripts, as discovered, will be taken to depot and forwarded to Atlanta, Ga., where they will be mustered into service.

Enrolling officers will receive $2 per day for their services, and be allowed transportation.

Chairmen of the counties are to be charged with the general supervision of every district in their respective counties.

JNO. F. HOPKINS, A. D. C.
oct 14, 1862. Chairman Enrolling Board.

☞ Nashville papers copy.

Stray Negro.

HAS come to my plantation a negro boy by the name of [illegible] about 12 years of age, [illegible] Said boy says he belongs to a man in the Army, who is now at Chattanooga, at which place he was in the [illegible] and came to Atlanta about six weeks ago. I [illegible] boy with me, but [illegible] the same and [illegible] to the owner, [illegible] boy, and paying all expenses.

JAS. W. PRICE, M. D.
oct21-1m

Committed

TO jail in Chattanooga, on the 25th August, 1862, a negro boy [illegible] years old, [illegible] feet 1 or 2 inches high, [illegible] The owner will come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as a runaway.

R. H. CHAPMAN,
Jailor.
oct21-3t*

TAKEN UP

AN [illegible] in Hamilton County, Tenn., on the 22d day of October, 1862, a NEGRO MAN, who says his name is JACK, and that he belongs to John Poole, of Sparta, White County, Tenn. Said boy is black, 24 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high.

J. B. SWANN,
Jailor.
oct21

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 160 lbs. Said negro says he belongs to Samuel Walker, of Baltimore county, Maryland. Said negro is a runaway, and will be sold on the day to pay charges.

ELIAS COOLTER,
oct21-1m Sheriff Hamilton County.

Wanted.

TO HIRE, at the Etowah Iron Works, Bartow county, Georgia, one hundred able-bodied negroes.—Wages paid monthly or quarterly.

WM. T. QUIMBY,
oct7-1m President E. M. & M. Company.

200 Wood Choppers Wanted.

CONSTANT employment and prompt pay, with good prices. Apply at once to the undersigned at Etowah Iron Works. WM. T. QUIMBY,
President E. M. & M. Comp'y.