THE DAILY REBEL.

Office on Market Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

CHATTANOOGA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1862.

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.

MAJOR GEORGE H. LIPSCOMB, OF THE 27TH MISSISSIPPI.

This gallant officer fell at the head of his regiment in a charge at the battle of Perryville, Ky. He was one of the first in his State to raise a company to go to Pensacola in February, 1861, and has been in service almost ever since. Those who knew him best will most mourn his loss. A nobler, braver and more generous spirit has not fallen in this war than George H. Lipscomb. But he is gone. He sacrificed his life for his country. "He died on the field." He leaves a widowed mother, a wife and two little daughters to mourn his loss. We drop a tear to his memory. May the gallant 27th avenge his death.

TOO SLOW!

One of the greatest generals of modern times gained his victories as much by the activity of his movements as he did by the courage of his troops and the skill of his officers. He would march and fight and fight and march so rapidly that his enemies were constantly taken by surprise, and thus he gained more victories with less loss than any general of the age. Is this the case in the present war? We answer that in many instances it is. Our army in Virginia has done more fighting in a shorter time under more disadvantageous circumstances than any army in the world has done since the days of Napoleon Bonaparte. Our western army has done a great deal of marching, and seen a great deal of hard service, but has not been engaged in so many fights as the Virginia army. The fights in which they have been engaged, have, however, resulted in as decided victories for us as any of the battles in Virginia, when we consider the disparity of numbers on one side. We have no fault to find with the retreat of our army from Kentucky. It was, perhaps, the best thing that could have been done under the circumstances, but, is there not danger that the operations of our army may now be too slow? Why should there be any delay? Rapid and energetic movements are what we now need. Our safety depends on rapid movements at this time. Our Government has been too slow in preparing shoes and clothing for our army, but that is the greater reason why our people should not be slow in supplying the soldiers with these things. There is not a moment to lose. Our armies must be active, and to be active our people must supply them with what they need. Let it not be said that we lost any advantages by being "too slow."

CLOTHE OUR SOLDIERS.

The army that has just returned from Kentucky needs clothing. Many of the soldiers are without shoes and with very poor clothing. Let every effort be made by private individuals to aid the Government in supplying the soldiers. Every one can do something. Who will be backward in this trying hour? If you can do but little, do what you can. Remember that the widow's mite was highly prized. Work for those who are fighting for you. Listen to the cold winds and think of the barefooted and ill clad soldier who is enduring all the hardships of camp life. Do all you can to relieve his distressers. Is it to be tolerated that men shall be charging ten, fifteen and twenty dollars for shoes whilst our soldiers are barefooted? There is enough leather in the Confederacy to furnish all the people, including our soldiers, with shoes if monopolists did not have the control of it. The soldiers must have shoes and the sooner they are supplied the better it will be. Let us all go to work to accomplish the desired object. We have no time to spare. What is to be done let it be done quickly. Who has a heart so cold and unfeeling as not to be willing to contribute to their necessities? Nobly and cheerfully they suffer privations. Let those who are at home contribute of their means to aid the barefooted and ill-clad soldier. Shall our call be in vain?—Let energetic, systematic efforts be undertaken and much can be done, and in a short time. Will not some one suggest a plan for relieving the distress of the army?

MAJOR GENERAL B. F. CHEATHAM.

All accounts agree that this distinguished officer did splendid fighting at Perryville on the 8th of October. Three brigades of his division fought an immensely superior force and always drove the enemy before them. They never wavered, but advancing in magnificent style, as all reports represent, won for themselves, their commanding General and their State a proud and enviable distinction. What work of destruction was done upon them their thinned ranks clearly attest. The whole country is proud of Gen. Frank Cheatham and his gallant Tennesseans. Tennessee is especially proud of her noble sons. We repeat now what we said before we heard the particulars of the Perryville battle—"Tennessee has just cause to be proud of the gallantry of her soldiers and has no fear but the honor of the State will always be safe in their hands."

Gen. Cheatham has all the qualities of a great general. We heard an officer, who had the means of knowing, say that Cheatham not only fights well but he is everything in his division. He attends closely to the Quartermaster and Commissary departments, sees that his teams are in good condition, and his soldiers are as well cared for in the way of food and clothing as possible. Brave but prudent, he inspires his men with as much fighting courage as any man in the army, and leads them with unfaltering step into the very jaws of death. All honor, we again say, to Frank Cheatham and his heroic troops.

THE CONSCRIPT LAW IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

The attention of our Middle Tennessee readers is directed to the proclamation of Gov. Harris in our paper of to-day, in reference to the conscript law in that portion of the State. The law will be strictly enforced, and none who are subject to it need think of escaping even if they have the desire to do so. Congress, it is true, has passed a law saying that the President may accept all companies, battalions and regiments organized in Middle and West Tennessee before the 1st of December, but whether it will be done rests alone in the discretion of the President, and we learn that he is not disposed to accept any regiments until the old ones are filled. But whether he does or not, that does not authorize men subject to the law to stay out of the army, refusing to join either old or new regiments, under the expectation that the law is not to be enforced until the first of December. Really there is nothing in the word conscript to which so many seem to object. By the provisions of the law all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are conscripts, that is they are considered in the military service of the country, liable to be put in the field whenever the exigencies of the service require it to be done. The twelve months men who organized under the conscript law, the men who have since joined old or new regiments, and the men who are enrolled, are all alike in the military service of the country by operation of law. There is no such thing as volunteering now in the true sense of the word, although we have been in the habit of using it to distinguish those who go into the army now without being enrolled and required to report themselves to an officer at a camp of instruction. All attempts at evasion of the law will be strictly watched and guarded against. We have heard of some attempts of this sort which are alluded to in a communication signed, "A Tennessee Volunteer," and similar ones will be made, but they will be of no avail. The law must and will be impartially enforced, and especially will it not be allowed to screen such enemies of our cause as are mentioned by "A Tennessee Volunteer." We hope that all men liable to military duty will join either an old or new regiment and thus preserve the high character of Tennessee for gallantry and devotion to the cause of our country.

☞ We have received no mails over the East Tennessee and Georgia road for two days past. In the absence of advices from Richmond, our news columns present but a meagre appearance. The telegraph wires were down yesterday beyond Knoxville, so we are compelled to go to press without dispatches from that direction.

A VALUABLE PRESENT.—We are indebted to Mr. S. B. Lowe, for an invaluable Railroad and Military map of the Southern States, prepared by the Committee on Inland Transportation of the Philadelphia board of Trade. This map has been adopted by the War Department of the United States for Government use. On account of the great scarcity of maps in the South at the present time and its accuracy and comprehensiveness, we value this one very highly and tender to Mr. Lowe our grateful acknowledgements.

☞ The large hotel in this city, heretofore known as the Crutchfield House, was taken on the 27th inst by the military authorities as a hospital, and is now known as the Spencer House Hospital.—Our old friend, Tom. Crutchfield, sold and gave possession of the "Crutchfield House" on the first day of June, 1861, since which it has been owned and controlled solely by W. A. & H. L. Spencer, formerly of the Bell House, Knoxville, Tenn. We regret that the necessities of war and the condition of our sick and wounded make it necessary to take possession of any private property, but in consequence of the recent cold weather our sick and wounded were suffering, and the Spencer House being so well suited to the comfort of our sick, caused our military authorities to take possession of it. We sympathize with the Messrs Spencer and are assured that the pressure would not have occurred but from the urgent necessity of the case.

GEN. POLK AT THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE.

The following incident in regard to Gen. Polk, we derive from a gentleman of the highest character, who was present. Gen. Polk behaved with the greatest coolness and gallantry during the whole day, and greatly endeared himself to the army:

At the battle of Perryville Ky., 8th Oct., General Polk observed a regiment occupying a sheltered position and pouring a very destructive fire into one of his brigades. Thinking that a "rebel" regiment had by some mistake gotten astray, he looked about him for a staff officer, that he might send with the order to the Col. to cease firing. No officer being at the moment at hand, he himself rode through a terrific fire and demanded of the Col. commanding the regiment—

"What in the world do you mean, sir, by firing upon your friends? Do you not see that those are our troops?" The Col looked at the Gen'l in great astonishment and made some confused reply. The Ge[illegible] then gave the order, "cease firing sir, instantly." When the order was promptly given. "Who are you?" next demanded Gen'l Polk. "I am Col. ——, of the —— Indiana regiment," was the reply. The Gen'l at once saw his mistake, and that nothing but the most prompt action could secure his escape. Announcing his name, and regiment, the Colonel enquired of Gen'l Polk, his name and rank. "I'll let you know who I am sir!" was the Generals answer, and putting spurs to his horse, rode on to the nearest brigade, expecting that a hundred bullets would be put through him. Arriving safely however—for he had completely non-plussed the Abolition Colonel, he directed his troops to fire upon "Colonel —— of the —— Indiana regiment"—and a fearful fire it was. The Colonel doubtless found out a moment too late who the gentleman was—his men were piled up on all sides, and the regiment completely routed.

Gen'l Polk, admirable in every position, is especially brilliant on the field, and no leader is more universally popular with the army.

For the Rebel.

Look for Tartars Under Contract.

MR. EDITOR: As the conscript is now upon us, and there will no doubt be a good deal of management in certain localities, and by certain men to evade it, I wish through your columns to put the proper authorities upon their guard, as to one trick that may possibly be played off upon them, unless they keep their eyes open.

From certain movements, I believe there are men who have voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and have had the address and meanness, notwithstanding their oath, to procure large contracts, at enormous prices, under the government of the Confederate States, and then employ several able-bodied young men to do work that old men, or crippled soldiers could do, as well as any body. A nice scheme indeed to weaken the southern forces, and fill their pockets with southern money at outrageous prices for their work. And now I ask; is it right, is it good sense, is it prudent, to suffer men to escape conscription under a government contract, who apart from such contract are as clearly embraced in the conscript law as any man, and who has voluntarily sworn to support the government of our enemies, now at war with us, and then under that contract employ and screen from service in the army, such able-bodied men as would otherwise be conscripted, when those not subject to the conscript law could do the work just as well?

Yours respectfully,

A TENNESSEE VOLUNTEER.

GEORGIA PRESBYTERY.

The Georgia Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, met at Ooltewah, Hamilton County, Tenn., on Friday 11 o'clock A. M., next preceding the first Sabbath in Oct. 1862. Constituted by prayer.

Rev. S. H. Henry was chosen Moderator, and Rev. H. Douglass, temporary clerk.

On motion, it was ordered that Bros. Hambright, McGhee and Carden, be examined on all those parts of trial contemplated by our book of discipline, preparatory to their ordination, and that Bro. Hambright preach a trial sermon tonight at candlelighting, Bro. McGhee to-morrow morning 9 o'clock, and Bro. Carden at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Presbytery adjourned to meet to-morrow morning ½ o'clock.

SATURDAY MORNING, 7½ o'clock.

Presbytery met pursuant to adjournment. Rev. John P. Campbell, of the Nashville Presbytery, Rev. W. W. Estill, of the Tennessee Pres., Rev. John A. Carpenter, of Sherrill's Pres., Texas; Rev. D. Fowler and Rev. R. H. Guthrie, of the M. E. Church South, being present, were invited to seats as corresponding members.

On motion, Bros. Reed and Henry were appointed a committee to complete the examination of the probationers for ordination, and Bro. Estill requested to co-operate with them.

Presbytery adjourned to meet Monday morning 7½ o'clock.

MONDAY MORNING 7½ o'clock.

Presbytery met pursuant to adjournment.

The committee appointed to examine the probationers made their report, which was received and adopted, and is as follows, to wit: Your committee to whom was referred the duty of completing the examination of your probationers preparatory to their ordination, report favorably as to Bros. A. R. S. Hambright, Z. M. McGhee and Robert G. Carden.

Respectfully submitted.

JAS. L. REED, S. H. HENRY, } Com.

Whereupon 11 o'clock A. M., was the hour agreed upon and set apart for the ordination of the above named brethren; and Rev. W. W. Estill was requested to preach the ordination sermon, and Rev. H. Douglass was appointed to preside and give the charge.

The Presbytery having examined A. R. S. Hambright, Z. M. McGhee and Robert G. Carden, on all those parts of trial required by our book of discipline; and each of them having preached a sermon as was previously appointed; and the Rev. W. W. Estill having preached the ordination sermon; and they having satisfactorily answered the questions appointed to be put to probationers to be ordained, the Presbytery proceeded to set them, the said A. R. S. Hambright, Z. M. McGhee and Robert G. Carden, apart to the whole work of the Ministry, by solemn prayer and imposition of the hands of Presbytery. The Rev. H. Douglass presided and gave the charge. Then the newly ordained bishops were recommended to God by prayer.

The following resolutions, offered by the Rev. John P. Campbell, were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That, we as a Presbytery, have cause of sincere gratitude to the great Head of the Church, for the uninterrupted unity, peace and prosperity with which He has blessed us, notwithstanding the dreadful calamities of the bitter war now upon our beloved country.

Resolved, That the war's ruptures and dissolutions of civil governments, constitute no reason why the kingdom of Christ, which is not of this world, should be divided, and that we sincerely hope and pray, that the unity and peace of our church and General Assembly, may be maintained, notwithstanding the final dissolution of our civil government. What an example to the christian world, should our truly American and revived church, rise above the convulsions that shake the world and divide human governments and preserve her unity inviolate?

Resolved, That the verbal information, which we consider reliable, that our last General Assembly at Owensboro, Ky., (consisting of Northern members only) was peaceful—passed no acts touching the war, and held out the Olive branch of peace toward the Southern portion of the church, and appointed the next meeting of the General Assembly further South, is an omen of good; and that it should, and we trust will, receive a like fraternal and peaceful response from all the members South.

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of this Presbytery are tendered to the citizens of Ooltewah and vicinity for their liberal hospitality extended to the members of the Presbytery during its sittings among them.

Ordered that the stated Clerk furnish an extract of the minutes of this Presbytery, to the "Chattanooga Daily Rebel" for publication.

Presbytery adjourned to meet at Sequach Church, Maury County, Ga., on Friday 11 o'clock A. M., next, preceding the 4th Sabbath in March, 1863.

JAS. L. REED, S. C.

Statement

Of the number of Officers and Men killed and wounded in the First Division, Right Wing, Army of the Mississippi, in the engagement near Perryville, Ky., October 8th, 1862:

FIRST BRIGADE—BRIG. GEN. DONELSON, COMD'G.

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.
16th Tennessee	42	157
51st Tennessee	9	26
28th Tennessee	5	40
15th Tennessee	6	25
8th Tennessee	4	29
Total	67	277—344

SECOND BRIGADE—BRIG. GEN. STEWART, COMD'G.

Regiment.	Officers Killed.	Officers Wounded.	Enlisted men Killed.	Enlisted men Wounded.
4th Tennessee	1	4	11	54
5th Tennessee	3	12	11	63
24th Tennessee	2	9	9	67
31st Tennessee	4	9	15	68
33d Tennessee	1	9	16	62
Stanford's Bt'ry	—	—	2	1
	11	40	64	315
		51		379
Total, officers & men		51		430

THIRD BRIGADE—BRIG. GEN. MANY, COMD'G.

Reg't.	Officers Killed.	Officers Wounded.	Enlisted men Killed.	Enlisted men Wounded.
1st Tennessee	6	15	42	116
6th Tennessee	4	9	12	55
9th Tennessee	2	13	56	156
27th Tennessee	2	11	14	65
41st Georgia	4	5	52	110
Smith's battery	—	—	—	3
	18	54	131	510
		18		131
Total, officers & men		72		640

SUMMARY.

	Killed.	Wounded.
First Brigade	67	277
Second Brigade	75	305
Third Brigade	149	513
Wounded in Carter's battery		4
Total, killed & wounded	291	1149

EFFECTIVE TOTAL BEFORE THE ENGAGEMENT.

First Brigade	1711
Second Brigade	1490
Third Brigade	1865
Grand Total	5066

The Armies in Northern Virginia—Our Sick.

We have some intelligent and interesting advices from our lines in Northern Virginia, but as they refer to an anticipated movement of our forces, we suppress that portion of them which might in any degree be imprudent to publish.

At last accounts our lines were quiet. The enemy are still at Harper's Ferry, and occasionally make raids in the vicinity of Shepherdstown.

On last Tuesday detachments of the enemy were employed in destroying the railroad from near Charlestown to Winchester. The sleepers and crossties for miles were taken up and arranged in piles six feet high, and the iron rails were then put on top and the whole fired.

All the information from our army is burdened with unceasing complaints of the wretched and shameful arrangements for the sick and wounded. Along the whole route from Winchester to Staunton, a distance of ninety miles, there have been, as we are informed, no accommodations provided for the sick and wounded. The fault is not with the subordinate surgeons; it lies at the doors of the offices of the Surgeon General and Medical Director here in Richmond. It has been suggested that we are deficient in the number of medical officers, only two being allowed a regiment, for no other reason than that such was the established usage of the old army in the piping times of peace. The old West Point school is and has always been opposed to adopting the humane and enlightened medical staff system of France and England.

The ill treatment of our sick and wounded soldiers is a crying abuse, nothing dampens the ardor of our soldiers so much, it demoralizes the service and is a disgrace to the humanity as well of the authorities at Richmond as of our commanders in the field. It is a curious fact that none of our Generals, except Beauregard have ever taken the pains to visit their hospitals. In this they have shown about as little of the genius and policy of the commander as of the spirit of christian humanity.

Persons arriving last night from Winchester report that General Stuart was off on another foray. A report reached Staunton yesterday morning that a cavalry fight had occurred at Charlestown on the day previous. No particulars were given.

[Richmond Examiner.

A letter from Greenock, Scotland, says agents of the Confederate States have purchased one fast steamer there, and are about purchasing three more.

General McClellan arrived in Philadelphia on private business Thursday, and remained at the Continental Hotel that night. He left for the field again next day.

THE PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.—The London Morning Star acknowledges the receipt of a sample of the new substitute for cotton invented by Mr. Ferrar Fenton, of Mapleton, England, and describes it as follows:

It is, in appearance, about as much like cotton as saw dust is like wheat flour. It is in color rather brown than white. It is rough, hard and brittle. Its fibres are thin but short. It has no soft down clothing and intertwining with its threads. It is, in fact, a woody rather than a woolly substance. The process to which it has been subject has no doubt effected a considerable change. Neither rhea, nor jute, nor China grass could have been made to yield such material by any of the arts known to our chemist or manufacturers. Flax cannot be beaten into fibre thus fine, nor steeped in any liquid with which we are acquainted until thus intermixed.

THE PRICE OF NEGROES.—The Lynchburg Republican says that sales of negroes are frequent in that market and at very high range. During the past week a number were sold ranging at prices for men at from $1,300 to $1,700 and for women at from $1,100 to $1,350. These prices seem to go to show that our silence is not felt in this kind of property, notwithstanding Uncle Abe's proclamation.

SEED WHEAT! SEED WHEAT!

At the request of Southern planters, who need seed wheat for the next crop, I have [illegible] from Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones to ship seed wheat over the East Tennessee and Georgia railroads, giving the preference over all other kinds of freight, except 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. Planters may order from ten 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 fair prices—charging original cost only, with expenses added.

Address, JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Ag't.,
oct28-1w Knoxville, Tenn.

☞ Refer to this office.

New Advertisements.

Strayed or Stolen! $50 Reward.

MY bay mare, about 14½ hands high, five years old and a good traveler, was stolen or strayed from the camps of the 24 Kentucky regiment on Sunday night, 26th inst. I will pay $50 reward for her delivery to me at Murfreesboro, or $25 if she is secured at any point where I may be likely to get her.

Mr. John Wise, late of Mount Sterling, Ky., will please assist me in getting her.

H. G. SMITH,
Asst. Surgeon 24 Ky. Regt.
Bridgeport, Ala., Oct. 14, 62.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, four or five days since, one small bay MARE, [illegible] about ten years old, with one of her teats larger than the other. Square in brandied with the Confederate States brand, and also with the letter [illegible] on the left hip. Ten dollars will be paid for her delivery to me, at Chattanooga.

J. FAIRLEY.
Oct. 28.

KEEPER & TENNEY,

PRODUCE DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Oct. 28th, 1862—1y

WANTED,

1,500 POUNDS of Tallow, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

R. W. COBBIN.
oct24-2w*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT E. TENN.,
Knoxville, Oct. 20th, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 22.

REVIEW.

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.

GILES B. COOKE, A. A. G.
oct24-1w

Notice to Conscripts.

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

Persons enrolled as conscripts in this State, will report with their descriptive lists, at the office of Lieut. Colonel E. D. Blake, in Knoxville, Tennessee.

E. D. BLAKE, Lt. Col. C. S. A.,
oct28 1w Supt. Enrolling Service.

PERSONS having accounts against Capt. R. G. Banks, will present them to me for payment at the Central House, Chattanooga.

J. B. BLUNT, Clerk.
oct22-3t*

LOST.

A POCKET BOOK containing between $65 and $70, one $20 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 of Goode's Battalion or at this office.

T. J. GRANT,
oct19-1w Co. A, Goode's Battalion.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10.

EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS,
Murfreesboro, Oct. 19th, 1862.

I. The Confederate authorities having ordered the enforcement of the Conscript law in Tennessee: The Judge or chairman of the county Court of [illegible] 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 an act of Congress approved April 16th, 1862, entitled "An act to further provide for the public defence."

Said enrolling officers will proceed immediately to make the enrollment under said act of Congress, in conformity to instructions from the War Department, and return the same to the superintendent of Conscript camps 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 separate lists of them, together with a duplicate list of those who are over eighteen and under thirty-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 usual places of abode, with the names of their commands, and return the same to the Adjutant General of the state.

III. At any time within thirty days from this date all persons may volunteer and select 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 to the proper regiments, where they will be mustered into service and furnished transportation to their respective regiments.

By order of John B. Hardie, Governor &c.

oct29 W. C. WHITTHORNE, Adj. Gen.

Negroes Wanted.

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

oct28 1m* M. R. REMARIAN & Co.

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

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

M. L. KENNEDY, at the old stand of W. E. 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. Clarke's residence and the Point, one small gold watch and chain. The owner's name, "Sallie Washington Clarke," is inscribed in full on the inside. A suitable reward will be given for the delivery of said watch, at the Rebel office.

DANIEL F. COCKE.
Oct21 1f

Wanted to Hire.

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

Address Chattanooga Post Office.
oct21-1f

Administrator's Sale.

ON Monday, the 17th [illegible] next, I will expose for sale to the highest bidder, at the late residence of David Sparks, dec'd, in Jasper, Tenn., 6 month's credit, the crop of wheat, the chief property, consisting of abt 20 head of horses and mules, 100 head of stock cattle, and a lot of stock hogs. Notes with approved security will be required. The amount under $10 must be paid on day of sale. This 15th day of October, 1862.

WM. R. BANKIN, Adm'r.
oct21-4t*

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of David Hendrix, dec'd, are hereby notified to file them with the proper vouchers, and those indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and make settlement. This 15th day of October, 1862.

WM. R. BANKIN, Adm'r.
oct21-1m*

CHIEF'S OFFICE QUARTERMASTER,
Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 12th, 1862.

NO Orders for any kind of supplies will be recognized except my own, unless they are signed during the next thirty days.

JAMES GLAVEN,
Maj. and Chief Qm.

Proclamation.

HEADQUARTERS, JACKSON, MISS.,
Oct. 7, 1862.

Special Order, No. 68.

XII.

BY authority of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, I proclaim the exchanged Prisoners, officers and men who have landed at Vicksburg, Mississippi, up to this date, as final and complete. All officers and soldiers whose names have been registered with the C. S. Commissioner at Vicksburg, with instructions to await notification of exchange, will report without delay to the Headquarters of their corps for command.

LLOYD TILGHMAN,
Brig. General C. S. Army, Commanding Exchanged Prisoners.

Official:
FORNEY HILL, Jr., Captain & A. A. G.
oct21-1w

Notice.

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

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

For Sale, by an Officer in the Army,

TWO HORSES, one a thorough bred Glencoe horse, large, stylish and spirited—has been in the service from the beginning of the war. Would suit a staff officer. Age, 7 years.

The other a young stallion, 4 years old. Gentle, and draws finely in buggy.

Apply to Maj. J. T. CHAMPNEYS, (or to Maj. J. L. Hopkins, Law office, Main st.)
oct19-tf

Rags! Rags! Rags!

I WILL buy all the old linnen and cotton Rags, old iron, copper, brass, zinc, pewter, lead, and all the old junk you can bring to me in the next three months, for which I will pay CASH.

Watch the dates and bring them in; take up all the errors and come and get your money for what you have brought away.

I want them delivered at my old stand, on the corner, next door to H. P. Wagner's, or at the store of Hopkins & Harbaugh, 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 prescribed by law, and those indebted to the service, if residents of the District in which they are found, they must be enrolled. The description will be given from memory, or information, and must be stated under the head of "Remarks."

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

When the roll is made the Chairman will superintend the Enrolling officers, and they will see that all persons enrolled in the roll sign 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 are sent to their districts, and their duties depend on the first enrollment. They are required to visit their district and to make weekly reports. They will be held to a strict accountability for the truth of their reports and whenever it shall wilfully fail 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. and Supt. of Enrolling Officers.

☞ East Tennessee papers copy.

Stray Negro.

I HAVE in my possession a negro boy by the name of PETER, who says he is years of age of light complexion. Said boy says he belongs to a gentleman of Corinth, Miss., and was hired to a man in the Army, who left him at Chattanooga, at which place he got on the cars and came to Atlanta about six weeks ago. I found him very sick with Typhoid Fever, took him in charge and treated his case until well.—The owner of said negro can have him by coming forward, proving property, and paying all expenses.

oct22-2w JAS. W. PRICE, M. D.

Committed

TO Jail in Chattanooga, on the 27th August, 1862, a negro boy named Alick, who says he belongs to James Crockett of Pontotoc county, Mississippi. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. The owner will come forward, prove property and pay charges.

J. H. CHULTER,
Sheriff Hamilton co.
oct29

TAKEN UP

AND put in Jail in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, East Tennessee, on the 3d day of October, 1862, a NEGRO MAN by the name of JOHN, who says he belongs to Wm. Jones, of Memphis, Tenn. Said boy is black, 5 feet 8½ inches high, 20 years old.

J. H. SWAIM, Jailor.
oct15

TAKEN UP

AND put in Jail in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, East Tennessee, on the 24 of October, 1862, a NEGRO MAN, who says his name is JACK, and that he belongs to John Pride, of Sparta, White county, Tenn. Said boy is black, 25 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high.

J. H. SWAIM,
Jailor.
Oct 8

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 161 lbs. Said negro says he belongs to Samuel Walker, of Baltimore county, Maryland. Said negro has runaway and will be sold on that day to pay charges.

MILES CARTER,
Sheriff Hamilton County.
oct18-1m

Wanted.

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

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

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. Company.