THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I. CHATTANOOGA, TENN. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1862. NUMBER 75.

THE DAILY REBEL.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

BY FRANCIS M. PAUL.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square of Ten Lines or less, one insertion, $1 00; and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion less than one month.

	1 Mo	2 Mo	3 Mo	4 Mo	6 Mo	12 Mo
1 Square	$7 00	$10 00	$13 00	$16 00	$20 00	$30 00
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3 "	13 00	17 00	21 00	24 00	30 00	50 00
4 "	15 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	35 00	55 00
5 "	18 00	23 00	28 00	32 00	40 00	60 00
6 "	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	43 00	65 00
7 "	23 00	28 00	34 00	40 00	45 00	70 00
8 "	23 00	30 00	37 00	43 00	50 00	75 00
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☞ Advertisements not marked on copy for a specified time will be published one month, and charged according to the above rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged one price and a half.

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.

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

BY order of Quartermaster General I have been invested 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 us 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. DILLIARD,
sep30tf A. Qm.

Major-General's Orders.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T E. TENNESSEE, Knoxville, Oct. 9th, 1862.

Special Order, Extract.

Col. W. Boyd, 19th Georgia Vols., is assigned to the command of the Post at Chattanooga, and the troops between Hiawassee and Bridgeport, (relieving Col. Alex. McKinstry.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones.
oct12 CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, A. A. Gen'l.

Provost Marshal's Orders.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Chattanooga, Sept. 26, 1862.

Special Orders, No —

I. Hereafter, and until further orders the Police Guard will cease to halt or demand passes from ladies on the streets, but will pass them with all due courtesy.

By order of CHAS. W. PEDEN,
Lieut. & Provost Marshal.

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from my lot on Tuesday, the 14th inst., a small light bay mare pony, white ring around each eye, white spot in the forehead, 7 years old last June, is a male and in fine order. I will give the above reward to any one that will bring said poney to me at my house near the Tan Yard, at the Chattanooga bridge. JANE BULSEY.
sep29-1m

Volunteers.

BEING fully authorized to raise and muster into the service of the Confederate States a regiment of Infantry for the war, all Captains having companies organized can have them mustered into the service by writing me at Winchester, or telegraphing me at Decherd, Tenn. This regiment is wanted immediately.
oct9 TAZ. W. NEWMAN.

Wanted to Hire.

A NEGRO WOMAN to do the housework of a small family. Apply at this office. oct8

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 prisoners or Government property. E. D. BLAKE, Lt. Col. C. S. A.,
oct14-1w Supt. Recruiting service.

☞ Chattanooga, Cleaveland, Athens, Greenville and Jonesboro papers copy.

RECRUITING OFFICE, Knoxville, Oct. 16, 1862.

I. Enrolling officers will continue to make enrollments under the law of 16th April, 1862, and April 21st, 1862, until further orders.

II. Enrolling officers are reminded that it is a part of their duty to have arrested and sent to this place, all soldiers whom they may find within their districts, absent from their companies without leave, or when leave of absence may have expired. Such men are deserters from the army, and unless they report for duty here immediately, must be so treated by enrolling officers.

III. Paroled soldiers must be ordered to report here at once, or else be arrested. No persons liable to military duty will be allowed to remain at their homes while their services are required elsewhere.

E. D. BLAKE, Lieut. Col.,
oct19-2w Supt. Recruiting Service.

OFFICE RECRUITING DEPARTMENT, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

ORDER.

All persons liable to conscription under the Act of Congress approved April 16th, 1862, will be allowed until the 5th of October to volunteer in any particular company now in the service of the Confederate States.

Such persons will present themselves to the enrolling officer within the district or county to which they belong and be enrolled as volunteers, or by presenting themselves at this office they will be enrolled here.

The enrolling officers will make out the enrollment of volunteers in duplicate and furnish this office with the rolls as soon as they be completed. They will also furnish the volunteers with a transcript from the roll, giving his description and enrollment duly signed and certified, and direct the volunteer to report with the same at this office. Under the column of "remarks" on the enrollment, the officer will note the company and regiment to which the volunteer desires to be attached.

On presenting the descriptive list to any Quartermaster, the volunteer will be furnished with transportation to Knoxville.

The correctness of all enrollments will be certified to by the enrolling officer.

E. D. BLAKE, Lieut. Col. C. S. A.,
sep23-4w Sup't Enrolling Dep't.

☞ Chattanooga Rebel, Greenville Banner, Athens Post, Cleaveland Banner, and Bristol Advocate copy, and send bill to Superintendent of Enrolling Department.

WANTED.

1,500 POUNDS of Tallow, for which the highest cash price will be paid.
oct2-3w* E. W. CORBIN.

TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

Important Capture.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—Tidings reached here this evening of the capture, in Bull Bay, of the steamship Anglia, loaded with valuable army stores, bound to Charleston.

When the Anglia left Nassau news had been received that the Yankees were working night and day on iron-clads, with a view of attacking Charleston soon.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, October 28.—The New York Herald of the 23d has been received. The news is unimportant.

A large and enthusiastic democratic meeting was held in Brooklyn on the 23d. One of the resolutions denouncing the emancipation proclamation was loudly cheered and adopted.

The Herald urges McClellan to push on to Richmond.

The Board of Brokers, by a very large majority, decided not to allow transactions within the board in gold or demand notes after the 29th instant, and gold accordingly fell to one hundred and twenty-nine, but every body rushed in to buy and rates advanced to one hundred and thirty-two and three-quarters.

The Bad Treatment of Gen. Price.

The correspondent of the Mobile Register, writes as follows:

I heard that we have lost one of the most valuable officers in the District of Tennessee, in the resignation of Maj. Thomas L. Snead, Gen. Price's chief of staff. The cause of the Major's resignation is said to be the manner in which Gen. Price and his command have been treated since their timely arrival in Corinth. This most certainly does seem unjust, the manner in which he has been slighted and misused, and although we cannot altogether agree with Major Snead in the propriety of depriving the country of his invaluable services at the present important crisis, yet we cry out with him against the impediment offered to the useless commander. The latest cause of complaint is that Gen. Bragg assigned to Gen. Price one-third of the exchanged prisoners which were to arrive at Vicksburg. Gen. Price sent Dr. Blackburn, of his staff, to Richmond to procure arms for these troops, and his indefatigable efforts proved successful. The arms were brought here to await the arrival of the men; but during Gen. Price's absence, with his army at Iuka, Gen. Van Dorn had the arms transferred to Jackson and armed his quota of troops with them, leaving Price without arms for the new members of his command. I hope for the sake of the service and for Gen. Van Dorn's good reputation, that this affair may be cleared up; as it now is it is a crying shame, and is but one among a thousand similar efforts to place Price—the Washington, of the West, and to whom the Confederacy should ever be grateful—in a minor position, and attempt to rob that reputation which he has so deservedly gained. Gen. Price is an obliging, uncomplaining and unostentatious General, and his modesty and good-naturedness have kept the people of the Confederacy, who admire him almost to a man, from knowing the trials he has been put to and the indignities offered him. The disregard shown him by President Davis, when at Richmond, has taught the pets of the President to emulate his example. It is time that the people knew these facts, and on our part it is not through a disposition to wrangle and bicker, but with a hope to bring these things before their eyes, and have justice done to a justly favorite officer of the Confederate States army. Since Genl. Price's arrival in Mississippi, the Confederacy has once near lost his services, and if inattention and such persecution as heretofore often I his efforts, the people may next regret that they have lost a jewel of priceless value. N. IMPORTE.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—A more touching incident than the following, published in the last number of the Southern Literary Messenger, we have rarely read. It was in the dash of General Stuart around the enemy's lines, that Capt Latane fell. His remains were taken care of by Lieut. Lejune, his brother:

"Lieut. Latane carried his brother's dead body to Mrs. Brockenbrough's plantation, an hour two after his death. On this and on lonely errand he met a party of Yankees, who followed him to Mrs. Brockenbrough's gate, and stopping there, told him that as soon as he may [illegible] Brockenbrough's lady in friendly tones, he must surrender himself a prisoner. [illegible] Mrs. Brockenbrough sent for an Episcopal clergyman to perform the funeral ceremonies, but the enemy would not permit him to pass. Then with a few other ladies, a farmer and little girl, she spread his grave with white flowers, and a few faithful servants who stood reverently near, repeat Virginia matron sent the solemn and beautiful burial service over the cold, still form of one of the noblest gentlemen and most intrepid officers in the Confederate army. She watched the sods heaped upon the coffin lid, then sinking on her knees in sight of the lost, she committed his soul to God, and the aching hearts he left behind him, to the care of the All Wise Father.

APPLE BRANDY—SOMETHING STRONG.—The apple crop of the mountain counties is unusually large this year. The price of brandy will prevent many of home distilling their apples for market, however. We learn that almost the entire crop will be distilled. Some farmers will make more from their orchards this year, than they have heretofore realized from their entire farms in two years. We heard of one farmer who will make six hundred gallons of brandy from his orchard, which he has engaged at seven dollars per gallon—$4,200 from an orchard in one year.

A large quantity of syrup is being made also. Many small farmers will have one to two hundred gallons for sale, over and above enough for family consumption.

[Athens Banner.

Canning once said that he knew of nothing so sublime as a fact.

General Beauregard to Adjutant General Cooper.

[Confidential.]

MOBILE, ALA., Sept. 5, 1862.

GENERAL: Under the supposition that on the restoration of my health I would be returned to the command of Department No. 2, I had prepared, while at Bladin, Alabama, a plan of operations in Tennessee and Kentucky, based on my knowledge of that part of the theatre of war; but hearing that my just expectations are to be disappointed, I have the honor to communicate it to the War Department, in the hope that it may be of service to our arms and to our cause. It was submitted by me to General Bragg on the 21 inst.

By looking at the map it will be seen that the forces operating in that section of country will be separated at first by one river (the Tennessee) and afterwards by two (the Tennessee and Cumberland), hence they will be unable to support each other, being unprovided with pontoon trains; but their operations must be more or less dependent on or connected with each other. I will first refer to those in East Tennessee and then to those west of it.

In the first case, our objective points must be, first Louisville, and then Cincinnati. How best to reach them from Chattanooga, with Buell at Huntsville and Stevenson, is the question. It is evident he has the advantage of two bases of operations, the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and that if we advance towards our objective points without getting rid of him, we would expose our lines of communication with Chattanooga. We must then give him battle first, or compel him to retire before us.

Should he retire on Nashville (as the newspapers say he is now doing) we will be advancing towards Louisville; but should he venture on Florence or Savannah, to unite his forces with Rosencrans or Grant, we will have to concentrate enough of our forces from Middle and East Tennessee to follow him rapidly and defeat him in a great battle, when we would be able to resume our march, as before indicated. We must, however, as soon as practicable, construct strong works, to command the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, for otherwise our communication would be cut off by the enemy as soon as these two rivers shall have risen sufficiently to admit the entrance of their gunboats and transports.

The best positions for said works are about forty miles below Forts Donelson and Henry, not far from Eddyville, where those two rivers come within one and a half miles of each other. I am informed there is at that point a commanding elevation, where a strong field work could be constructed for a garrison of about twenty five hundred or three thousand men, who could hold out (with ample provision and ammunition) against a large army. Under the guns of this work, and along the bluffs of each river, [illegible] batteries armed with the heaviest guns (rifled, nine, ten inch, and rifled guns) could be constructed, bearing directly on obstructions placed in each of the said rivers.

When Louisville shall have fallen into our possession, I would construct a work there for the command of the Ohio and the canal, and I would destroy the latter as soon as possible, so completely that future travellers would hardly know where it was. This I would do as a return for the Yankee vandalism in attempting to obstruct forever the harbors of Charleston and Savannah. A detachment of our army could, I think, take Louisville, while the main body would be marching to Cincinnati; but if we could get boats enough it would be shorter to go up the Ohio in them. To keep the command of Cincinnati I would construct a strong work, heavily armed, at Covington.

Now for the operation of Western Tennessee. The object there should be to drive the enemy from there, and resume the command of the Mississippi for these purposes.

I would concentrate rapidly at Grand Junction Price's army, and all that could be spared from Vicksburg at Van Dorn's. From there I would make a force march to Fort Pillow, which I would take with probably only a very small loss. It is evident the forces at Memphis and Yazoo river would then have their line of communication by the river, with the North cut off, and they would have either to surrender or cross without resources into Arkansas, where Gen. Holmes would take good care of them. From Fort Pillow I would compel the forces at Corinth and Jackson, Tennessee, to fall back precipitately to Humboldt and Columbus, or their lines of communication would be cut off also. We would then pursue them vigorously beyond the Mississippi at Columbus, or the Ohio at Paducah.

We would thus compel the enemy to evacuate the State of Mississippi and Western Tennessee with probably the loss on our part of a few hundred men. General Price could then be detached into [illegible] to his friends, where his presence alone would be worth an army to the Confederacy.

The armament and ammunition for the works referred to, to be collected as soon as possible at Meridian and Chattanooga.

Such are the operations which I would carry into effect, with such modifications as circumstances might require, if the President had judged proper to order me back to the command of that army which I had, with Gen. Bragg's assistance, collected together and organized, and which I had only left to recover my shattered health, while my presence could be spared from it, and until he informed me that it was ready to take the offensive.

Hoping for its entire success, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General C. S. A.

GEN. BEAUREGARD TO GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG.

[Confidential.]

CLIFTON SPRINGS, BLADIN, ALA., July 28, '62.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 22d instant was received only last night. I give you with pleasure the following views on your proposed operations from Tupelo, for I, wish you the amplest success, both on your and the country's account.

You had evidently but one of four things to do: First to attack Halleck at Corinth; second, to attack Buell at or about Chattanooga; third, to attack Grant at or about Memphis; fourth, to remain idle at Tupelo.

From what you state the first is evidently inadmissible, and the last cannot be entertained for one moment, for action—action—is what we require.

Now, with regard to the other two propositions, it is evident that unless you reinforce General E. K. Smith, at Chattanooga, he will be overpowered by Buell, and then our communication with the East, and our supplies at Atlanta, Augusta, &c., will be cut off; also, that a partial reinforcement would so weaken you at Tupelo as to paralyze you for any other movements from there, hence you have adopted the wisest course in sending to Smith all your available forces, except just enough to guard your depots, &c., to the rear of your present position at Tupelo.

The third proposition would have afforded you some success, but not as brilliant and important in its results as the second one, if the newspapers will permit you to carry it successfully into effect; for Halleck and Buell, occupying the base of a long isosceles triangle, of which Mobile is the apex, would get to Chattanooga before you if they should become aware of your movements, and then you would have to contend again with superior forces, as usual to me. The moment you get to Chattanooga you ought to take the offensive, keeping in mind the following grand principles of the art of war.

First, always bring the masses of your army in contact with the fractions of the enemy; second, operate as much as possible on his communications without exposing your own; third, operate always on interior or shorter lines. I have no doubt that, with anything like equal numbers, you will always meet with success.

I am happy to see that my two Lieutenants, Morgan and Forrest, are doing such good service in Kentucky and Tennessee. When I appointed them I thought they would leave their mark wherever they passed.

By the way, I think we ought hereafter, in our official papers, to call the "Yankees" "Abolitionists," instead of "Federals," for they now proclaim not only the abolition of slavery, but of all our constitutional rights; and that name will have a stinging effect on our Western enemies. I intend to issue a general order on the subject whenever I assume a command.

Sincerely your friend,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,

Gen. Braxton Bragg, Commanding Department No. 2, Mobile, Ala.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

YANKEE PICKETS AT HALLTOWN

JACKSON AT BUNKER HILL.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10.

DEMAND FOR AN ADVANCE.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

We received late last night, says the Richmond Enquirer of the 27th, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers of the 24 inst. We make room this morning for the following selections:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday Evening, Oct. 21, 1862.—An expedition started from General Sherm's command this morning for the purpose of intercepting and capturing a force of Rebel cavalry under Capt. Day, who were foraging near Leesville, Loudon county, Virginia. It was in every respect successful, but the details are not known.

We took thirty-two prisoners, among whom was the Captain, and killed fifteen of the enemy. Our loss was one man killed and four wounded. It was an independent company raised by Capt. Day, in Loudon county.

Mrs. General McClellan and Mrs. General Marcy, having finished their visit to the Army of the Potomac, left for Washington today.

OUR PICKETS BEYOND HALLTOWN—JACKSON AT BUNKER HILL—ORDER NO. 154.

[Special Dispatch to the Inquirer.]

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 21, 9 p. m.—Our cavalry pickets have been extended [illegible] miles, and are some distance beyond Halltown, now held by our infantry.

A balloon reconnoissance, last Monday night, discovered the enemy this side of Charlestown. Deserters coming in report Jackson, with a large force, still in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill.

Great dissatisfaction exists in the army respecting Order No. 154, authorizing regulars to fill up their regiments from those of volunteers.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO—STEAMERS ATTACKED BY REBELS—REPORTED CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10.

CAIRO, Oct. 21.—The steamer Catahula was fired into by the Rebels on Saturday morning, twenty miles below Memphis, and one man wounded. The steamer [illegible] was attacked by a band of Rebels while loading cotton, twenty-five miles below Memphis, the same day. Two persons were killed and some wounded. The rebels then fired the boat, but the flames were extinguished without doing much damage, and the boat escaped.

The rebels continue to burn cotton in the neighborhood of Memphis.

It is said that Price has been reinforced by fifteen thousand Texans, and that more are arriving daily.

Steamers from Commerce, Mo., report all quiet there. The Rebels sacked the town, and carried off three thousand dollars' worth of goods and a number of horses.

A report is in circulation here to-day that the Rebels had attacked and captured Island No. 10, but the report is not traceable to any reliable source.

FROM NASHVILLE.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 20.]

Mr. Charles H. Green, Claim Agent, at Nashville, Tenn., arrived in this city on Friday evening, from Nashville, bringing news which will give the greatest satisfaction to all who have been uneasy about the fate of that city. His intelligence is up to the 12th, on the morning of which he left Nashville. The fight at Lavergne had taken place before he started, and also the demand for the surrender of the city, which demand was all a hoax, and considered as a good joke, for there were no rebel forces anywhere in the vicinity of Nashville, to enforce the demand; none, in fact, but the guerrillas under Bennett, who fly about, here and there, scouring the country in every direction, and picking up any unlucky stragglers, and they are not strong enough to interfere with the armed foraging expeditions sent out from this city. Nashville was never safer than the day Mr. Green left it, and there are seven thousand of our troops there, under Gen. Negley.

RIOT IN HYDE PARK, LONDON.

The steamship City of Manchester, with foreign advices to the 7th inst., arrived at New York. A great riot occurred in Hyde Park, London, on Sunday the 5th inst. The occasion of the riot is not given, but it appears to have been between the Irish and the English as it is said the former were finally overpowered. At least two thousand persons were engaged in the fight, and over one hundred demoralized people were present. The States of Holland have decreed the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies.

DEMANDS FOR AN ADVANCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The anxiety for an advance of the army from the Upper Potomac intensifies every hour as the winter approaches, and in official circles it is said today that if the commander of troops near Harper's Ferry will not advance, a new commander will speedily be appointed. An editorial article in this morning's Baltimore "American" attracts very general attention here, and provokes comment. The "American," as is well known, is friendly to General McClellan. It now demands that his army shall move forward. It says:

"With the beautiful weather now prevailing in this latitude, the hopes of the nation are earnest that something will be done to improve the chances thus given for quick and long marches on Rebel territory. Once let the fair rains set in, and then the frosts and thaws of early winter, and we may take our leave of all expectations that anything will be accomplished towards ending the war speedily."

And again, with more pointed lesson:

"With our own commander—so distinguished by good generalship on late occasions—it seems to be the last great opportunity likely to be conceded him to make a name to settle those conflicting opinions his conduct has been so fruitful in producing. Triumphant in the coming fights, it will be a plain road he will travel in the future; and just flying the threatened savage criticisms called forth by the delays of the Army of the Potomac on former occasions, the impatience of the nation will no longer be controlled, and some one else, most likely, will be made to assume once more a dread responsibility."

This article speaks the sentiments of many persons in this vicinity who have been and still are the friends of Gen. McClellan. Great fears are entertained lest the army should go into winter quarters, as it did a year ago. It has been noticed that General Sumner, who is visiting his friends at Syracuse, in a speech to them, said that he was liable to be called again to the field, "should active operations be resumed," which is couched by hard to fall exactly that the impression work is expected on the upper Potomac. Yet, if any advance is to be made before spring, it must be made within two or three weeks.

Already army officers begin to talk of postponing an advance "till the ground is frozen," and complain of the muddy roads. The persons in favor of an advance is themselves—The President, Secretary Stanton, General Halleck, and every member of the Cabinet except, urgently advocate a fall campaign, and the driving of the rebel army from Northern Virginia before winter sets in. Since a precedent cannot be be wished, I am sorry of one most intelligent people are confident of a great battle this or next week.—*Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.*

Parson Brownlow on the Poor East Tennessees.

A REVOLT ADVISED.

Parson Brownlow, who seems to have played out at the North in his original role of exile and patriot, but is still determined to keep himself in the public mind, gets off the following in a letter to the Cincinnati Gazette:

But the poor East Tennesseans have no friends who can be heard or respected in their behalf. They are now ordered into the inhospitable mountains of Virginia, to be starved out, frozen to death, and butchered by superior forces, without money, clothes, or tents. I predict a general rebellion and revolt, and hope it may come, if they are forced into Virginia. If they have the pluck I think they have, they will suffer themselves to be shot before they will obey that order. They want to fight their way into Tennessee, where their families are starving, plundered, and oppressed, because the heads of their families are in the United States service. Let it be remembered that while our Generals find it impracticable to cross into East Tennessee with an army and its necessary transportation, Brazie and Kirby Smith can cross the same mountains and [illegible] Let our Government, then, turn over to Brigadier General Carter or Spears his Cumberland Gap army and its accompaniments, and I will underwrite that they will go into East Tennessee, take the country, and hold it.

I now propose to the Government, in good faith, to give me the command of 15,000 men, including those East Tennessee regiments, and all the outfit necessary, and I promise to take East Tennessee before Christmas, and to hold it and its railroads. I am in earnest in making this request. I am sick and tired of this criminal and unwarranted delay in striking upon the strong point of the rebellion. Besides, I am able to go into active service, and if I can't get into the army, I must at once start a paper of the North, for the benefit of Northern sympathizers with this rebellion, and Secession Generals, and Secession Staff Officers who are in the U. S. Army.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

JEFF CLEMENS.—We learn that this person was beaten within an inch of his life on the streets of Huntsville the other day by Augustus Withers, Esq., a brother of Gen. J. M. Withers. Mr. Withers was one of the twelve citizens incarcerated by Mitchell, and their prison window commanded a view of the Tennessee Southerners, of whom they kept a list. They had spoken very plainly about these individuals, of whom Clemens was one, who, coming behind Mr. Withers, snapped a pistol at him. Withers turned and beat him as we have mentioned, disgracing him frightfully.

[Knoxville Reg. 25th inst.

MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE.

CLEVELAND, TENN.

Rev. J. N Bradshaw. Principal.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 1st day of September next, under the direction and professorship of the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, who has held charge of it for the last ten months.

The Trustees in making this announcement would most especially appeal to all citizens who have daughters to educate, to send them to this institution. Mr. Bradshaw has had charge of the school for the last ten months, during which time he has rendered ample, and we might say, universal satisfaction to the Trustees, patrons and public. There never was a better time for many to educate their daughters than now—money is plenty—everything is cheap—labor bears no price, and the Trustees to this School is the same that it was when everything was at low figures.—What excuse can there be now for a man who contemplates to educate his daughter? None. Because here, in Cleveland, a healthy locality, we have an institute, with an excellent instructor, aided by a sufficient corps of Assistants, to instruct all who may favor it with their patronage. Let our young lady put her shoulder to the wheel and build up such a School as will be of general benefit to our and adjacent towns.—We have the building and we have the Teachers—the whole depends upon the people. We hope they may satisfy themselves of the duty.

The Trustees are thankful to the citizens for the patronage extended upon Mr. Bradshaw heretofore, and are glad to know that under his administration the Institute has met and met any of the very hopes taken at its inception "the better days of the Republic."

TERMS OF TUITION.

Primary Department,	$12 00	per session.
Preparatory "	15 00	" "
Freshman Class,	20 00	" "
Sophomore "	24 00	" "
Junior "	30 00	" "
Senior "	37 00	" "
In Music, Piano, Guitar or Melodeon,	50 00	" "
Thorough Bass Comp. &c.,	20 00	" "
French and other Modern Languages,	20 00	" " each

In the Ornamental Department full provisions will be made at the ordinary prices.

The rule of payment is one half in advance, the rest by the middle of the term.

Board can be had in good families, and at convenient boarding houses first put only for young ladies. The price of board, including fuel and lights, not to exceed $2 50 per week.

aug28-tf G. W. PARKS, Secretary and Treasurer.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10.

EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS, Harrodsburg, Oct. 13th, 1862.

I. The Circuit Court Judges having ordered the enforcement of the Conscript 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 enrolment 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 enrolment 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 Murfreesboro, at which place a rendezvous is hereby established for conscripts and volunteers for the Tennessee regiments now in the service.

II. Said enrolling officers will, at the same time, enrol all persons in their respective districts who are subject by law and under Army Regulations of age, and forward reports of them, together with a duplicate of those who are over sixty years of age, to the adjutant General of the State. They will also notify 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 enrolment.

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

By order of Isham G. Harris, Governor &c.
oct15-1w B. C. WHITTHORNE, Adj. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 9.

EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS, Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1862.

I. Major John G. Hook is appointed special aid to the Governor, and is instructed to see that the enrolling officers of the Reserved Military Corps in the Eastern Division of the State proceed to enroll all those subject to the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 16, 1862, entitled "An act to further provide for the public defence." The enrollment of conscripts under said act of Congress will be made in conformity to the General Orders of the War Department under the superintendence of Col. E. D. Blake, C. S. A., who has been detailed for that service in Tennessee.

II. The Judges or Chairmen of the County Courts in the Eastern Division of the State will immediately appoint competent persons in each civil District, ward or town in their respective Counties to take and make an enrolment of all who are subject to the provisions of said act of Congress, the report of whom will be immediately made upon completion to Col. E. D. Blake, at Knoxville, Tennessee.

III. Said enrolling officers will also enroll all persons who are over thirty-five and under forty-five years of age, and all those who are over forty five and under fifty five years of age, and forward a report of them, with a duplicate list of the conscripts, to the Adjutant General of the State.

By command of ISHAM G. HARRIS, Gov'r &c.

W. C. WHITTHORNE, Adj't Gen'l.

☞ Cleveland Banner, Athens Post, Knoxville Register and Greeneville Banner, copy. sep12

EXECUTIVE HEAD QUARTERS, Chattanooga, Aug. 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.

The necessity of arming our gallant troops who are now returning from Northern prisons, and the new regiments which are coming forward to the field, renders it impossible to procure arms for a State force.

The Confederate army now being in our midst, the authorities authorably desire to fill the thinned ranks of Tennessee regiments to the maximum, and it is believed that the great body of our people who are willing to volunteer will avail themselves with their friends and kindred already in the service.

The Governor is therefore compelled to suspend all effort to organize a State force.

General orders No. 6 and 7 are countermanded.—The commanding officers of corps already organized will return their muster rolls to the Adjutant General of the State and report for special orders.

By command of Governor ISHAM G. HARRIS.

W. C. WHITTHORNE, Adj't Gen'l.
sep23

To the Farmers of East Tennessee.

OUR armies need all the Hogs and Cattle you can spare, and liberal prices will be paid for pork Hogs, Beeves and Corn.

I have been assigned to the purchase of hogs in this corn, &c., in East Tennessee, and will appoint a sufficient number of agents to assist me, and define their territory, and will in due time publish their names.

I have determined to make prices uniform and liberal, and I hope every hog in East Tennessee will be for sale, will be fattened.

My office, for the present, is Atlanta, Ga.—will remove to Knoxville soon. Letters addressed to me at either point will be attended to.

A. F. COBBS,
Major C. S. A.

Spartan

INDIVIDUALS having a claim against Capt. C. G. Banks, will present them to me for payment at the Central House, Chattanooga.
oct28-3t* J. H. BLUNT, Clerk.