THE DAILY REBEL.

Office on Market Street, nearly opposite the Post Office

CHATTANOOGA:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 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.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S LETTERS.

Two letters, said to have been written by Gen Beauregard, one to Adjutant General Cooper, dated Mobile, Sept. 5th, and the other to Gen. Braxton Bragg, dated Bladen, Ala., July 28th, have been published in the Northern papers. Whether these letters are genuine we cannot say positively, but we are inclined to think they are. Whether genuine or not, they contain a great deal of good sense and mark out a plan for the Western campaign which we deeply regret has not been carried into effect. Gen. Beauregard's plan was to give battle to Buell or drive him before our forces, take possession of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and so fortify them as to prevent the enemy from using them hereafter. He says:

"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 idea of going into Kentucky and leaving these two rivers in the possession of the enemy was no part of the plan of Gen Beauregard. He well knew that in so doing he would be exposing his own communication and leaving that of the enemy uninterrupted. No amount of force would be sufficient to hold Kentucky whilst the enemy were in command of these channels of communication, because by means of them they could, without any difficulty, throw any quantity of troops that might be needed in the rear of our army, cut off its retreat and capture or destroy the whole of it. Nothing is more evident than that an invasion of Kentucky, whilst the enemy held Nashville and Corinth, must prove disastrous. The experience of last winter fully demonstrated that. Had we succeeded, after our victory at Perryville, in driving the enemy back to Louisville, unless we had been able to take that place, still we would have been compelled to retreat so soon as the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers should have risen sufficiently to have admitted the entrance of their gunboats and transports. Taking the view which we do, we think that as we did not have command of these rivers, it was fortunate that our army left Kentucky when it did, otherwise it might have found great difficulty after the winter rains commenced in getting away at all. We expressed the opinion in a published article, that unless we could construct works on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers so as to command them, that we could do nothing in Kentucky, and nothing has occurred since to change but everything to strengthen the opinion we expressed at that time. Gen. Beauregard's letters fully confirm us in the views we then entertained. Had Nashville been occupied by our troops and the forces moving from Chattanooga operated with those of Price against Rosecrans, we entertain no doubt Middle and West Tennessee might have been rid of the enemy, and then, after strong fortifications, as indicated by Gen. Beauregard, had been erected on the rivers, an advance might with safety have been made into Kentucky, and even had we failed in the taking of Louisville and Cincinnati, which was a part of Gen. Beauregard's plan, and been compelled to fall back, we could have made a successful stand on the Cumberland. Another part of Gen. Beauregard's plan was, thus stated by himself, "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."

His policy was to fight Gen. Buell before he could form a junction with the forces at Louisville, and thus "bring the masses of our army in contact with the fractions of the enemy." In this way he would have operated on the enemy's communications without exposing our own, and at the same time have operated on interior and shorter lines. So far from regretting the retreat of our army from Kentucky, we consider it a matter of great rejoicing that the retreat has been safely made before it was too late.—We have now certainly learned that any attempt to take and hold Kentucky whilst the enemy command the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers must always prove a failure.

This was the opinion we entertained and expressed as early as Sept., 1861. We felt satisfied then that these rivers were the key to Tennessee and North Mississippi, and whenever the enemy could get possession of them our hold upon Middle and West Tennessee must be very precarious. We had hoped that the first great object of this campaign would be to regain the control of these rivers, and then we would be prepared for further operations. Why it was not done some satisfactory reason may be given, but we confess we cannot imagine what it is. We regret that "the just expectations of Gen. Beauregard that he would be returned to the command of department No 2 were disappointed," and that he was not permitted to carry out a plan so admirably conceived, which we think would have resulted in such glorious fruits. Gen. Beauregard and Gen. Bragg would have formed a combination of military talent not often excelled. Gen. Bragg has, as all now admit, been of great service to the army in improving its discipline and efficiency, and Gen. Beauregard in planning a campaign and in seeing it executed, has but few superiors.

☞ We are authorized to state that the ladies of Chattanooga will use their surplus dresses in making comforts for the soldiers if they can get cotton. They are willing to pay for it if any person will furnish them what they want for this purpose. Will not the men furnish the cotton without requiring the ladies to pay for it?

THE JAMES LOWRYS OF THIS REVOLUTION.

This war is developing some of the brightest as well as darkest traits of human character. While some men are willing to sacrifice everything they have in maintaining the independence of their country, others are doing all in their power to enhance their individual interests, at the expense of the public good. It is a matter of no consequence to them if soldiers suffer and their families are left in destitution, so they "get gain" for themselves. As the Israelites of old, they worship the golden calf, and we believe sooner or later they will meet with a similar fate. But in the midst of the general darkness, whilst the country is full of speculators and extortioners, some in office and some out of office, there are bright spots; there are men who prefer the good of their country to selfish and incarspirited avarice. Often they are in humble life, unknown and unheard of, before this war, beyond their own immediate neighborhoods. Such men deserve the thanks of their countrymen, and their names should be handed down to posterity as the true men of this war; although some of them are not in the army, they are rendering the highest service. Old man Lowry is a tanner, living in Marshall County Tennessee, and although comparatively poor, and has both his sons in the Confederate army, he resists the temptation to make money by charging exorbitant prices for his leather and shoes. He has been offered one dollar a pound for all his leather and refused to take it, and is selling it to his neighbors, and all who want it for their own use and not speculation, at fifty cents a pound. He is selling shoes and boots about three or four hundred per cent. cheaper than speculators and extortioners are selling them at. None can buy from him but those who want them for their own use. Such a man as this, is rendering the country most important service, and if all would follow his example, how much better times would be.

Another instance of the same sort, is John Tacker Esq., who keeps a public house at Buffalo Lick, Roanoak County, Va., who only charges twenty-five cents a meal, and whenever a soldier comes along without money, he charges him nothing. He keeps a most excellent house. Whenever a sick soldier comes along without any means of conveyance, he furnishes it to him at his own expense, and if he is too sick to travel, he takes care him during his sickness. This a noble specimen of a man. His only son is in the army and the old man is doing all he can for our cause. There is a firm in Montgomery, Ala., the name of which we do not now recollect, that offers to sell leather at fifty cents a pound, and shoes at two dollars and fifty cents, and takes green hides at ten cents a pound. We hope the Advertiser, in which paper we saw the advertisement, will again publish the name of this firm. In Canton, Miss., the firm of Lipscomb & Co., offers to do the same thing. This is a remarkable instance of moderation, when others are charging about ten dollars a pair for common shoes. W. F. DAVIDSON, of Coffee County Tennessee, brought to this place last week, some excellent jeans, which he sold at two dollars and a half a yard, whilst an inferior article was selling here at from four to six dollars a yard. He refused to sell to any except those who wanted it for their own use. These men deserve praise, and we will continue to give the names of all men who act in this manner. They are bright and shining examples of patriotism.

"There is a daily beauty in their conduct which makes some men ugly."

(Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.)

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, October 21.

Bragg's revelations—An Old Story Told Over—Breckinridge Out of Place—Another Naval Expedition—Faith of the People, etc., etc.

Gen Bragg writes to the Adjutant General that only 1500 Kentuckians have joined him; that the people hesitate to take Confederate money; that the has to pay three prices for all his supplies, and that he has retreated.—Where are the 23,000 Kentuckians that joined Kirby Smith, and how is it that for two months every item from Kentucky went to show the sympathy of her people for the South? The explanation is easy. We have not shown ability to hold Kentucky against Yankees.—Kentuckians will not risk their property or lives on a great uncertainty.

In the criticism provoked by the failure of the Kentucky campaign, the true version of "A little more grape, Capt. Bragg," has turned up. Riding up to Bragg's battery, Gen. Taylor found him in the act of withdrawing it from the field, on the pretext that he would lose his guns if he did not. "What — are your guns worth it we lose the battle? A little more grape Capt Bragg!" thundered old Rough and Ready. How curious reputations are acquired. But Bragg is an excellent administrative officer.

An editorial letter to a Southern paper, written from Bardstown, closes with this sentence: "The presence of Gen. Breckinridge is much needed here." Who ever doubted? Where should he be but in his own State, among his own people? See where Price is—not in Missouri.

"No necessity exists for concealing the fact that an expedition is now preparing to operate against one or more Southern ports," says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. "The rendezvous has already been occupied by a fleet of vessels, the presence of which, within view of the rebel signal post, will reveal the strength of the intended demonstration." Thus as ever—as before Hatteras, Port Royal, Roanoke Island, Henry and Donelson, and New Orleans—the Yankees gave us timely warning of what they intend to do. *Cui bono?* Can Mr. Mallory now retrieve past inactivity, or does it arouse the President to increase the army? Where is that "rendezvous," and which Southern paper has mentioned the presence of that "fleet?" Are we to have the gunboat fever through all this as through all last winter? What are the naval signs off Charleston harbor and along the coast? What reconnoissances are made on land? If, unlike one of our highest official, we have the courage to look a stagnable fact full in the face, we find the lines of the enemy on land and sea again closing darkly around us. Are not the signs like those of last fall? The faith, of which Bishop Hay preached so eloquently on Sunday night at St. Paul's, is again to be tested. In the hearts of the people, uncorrupted by political chicanery, faith still resides, simple, pure and perfect, as it did in those dark hours last winter, when our Government was paralyzed with doubts and fears. Were it not for the press and pulpit, the valor of the soldiers and their Generals, and the undying faith of the people, this cause had long ance been lost. What has saved us before, will save us again. With a shameful want of forethought, the Government allows the army to be ill-supplied, and how it must appeal to the people. Forgetful of the series of disasters which began at Donelson for want of men and in the face of four months' recruiting at the North, the President has all this time made no provision for recruiting the army, whose strength the frosts of winter will waste away. But soon the fast closing columns of the enemy in the field and on the coast will compel him to do his duty. At the eleventh hour he will call upon the people—better late than never. Let us not deceive ourselves. The black winter storm is at hand. Let us be up and doing.

HERMES.

The Emancipation Proclamation in England—The London Times' Comments on it.

[From the Times, October 6th.]

Even in this crisis of the war, the most important part of the last intelligence refers to a political, not a military movement. President Lincoln has separated himself from the moderate Republicans, and fully accepted the extreme policy of the violent zealots the party includes without combining with them. He has played his last card. He has declared by a proclamation that all the States that shall not have returned to the Union on the 1st of January, the slaves shall after that date be free. It is a political concession to the Abolitionist wing of the Republican party. When the Union existed, its Constitution gave no right, either to the President alone, or to the President and Congress combined, to abolish slavery.

The Abolitionists assume that the war has conferred the right; emancipation was a "thunderbolt placed in the hands" of Mr. Lincoln with which to destroy the South and all its social organizations at a blow. He has accepted the assumed right, and launched the thunderbolt. But he is without the power to enforce the decree. The North must conquer every square mile of the Southern States before it can make the proclamation more than waste paper. The policy [illegible] the proclamation is very doubtful. Nothing was needed to deepen the hatred of the South, but if anything could determine it to continue the war to the last extremity it is this decree.—The Democrats already denounce it as unconstitutional; the moderate Republicans condemn it as a measure that can have no practical result. It will have no effect on the South, which has long acted as against an Abolitionist Government of the North, and anticipated all it can do by any kind of legislation. In the North itself it is likely to be another element of confusion.

By the Abolitionists, however, it is held to be a short and easy mode of compelling a suspension of hostilities. As the South shows no inability to continue the war, the offer is reasonable and temperate. The statesman should stand behind the soldier or war itself is a miserable and purposeless blunder. The Northern Government also contemplates peace, but in a most singular manner. Exactly when its military and political powers are most broken it threatens. It continues to refuse all recognition of existing facts, and clings to constitutional and legal fictions.

It insists that the storm of war has swept away nothing, and offers, on certain conditions, to ignore the war itself. In about "ninety days" hence, or on the 1st of January, any State returning representatives as heretofore to the Federal Congress, shall, "in the absence of strong countervailing testimony," be considered as not having revolted at all. The election return shall be "deemed conclusive evidence" that the State never seceded—or fought to the death in that condition! There is strong countervailing testimony in the bloody battle fields of Virginia in the many thousands of Northern men who lie buried there, and the enormous debt the war has created. No legal fiction can make such testimony as this of no effect. There is something ludicrous in such a proclamation, solemnly made by the Federal Government when its own capital is almost beleaguered. Immense armies did not fight in their sleep, nor did the tens of thousands perish in a dream, that the terrible conflict can be so easily forgotten.

From Kentucky.

The latest intelligence from Kentucky is contained in a dispatch dated Louisville, Oct. 21, midnight. It says:

Gen Jeff. C. Davis, who shot Gen. Nelson, has been released from arrest, and ordered to report for duty at Cincinnati.

Gen. Dumont passed through here this evening en route for Indianapolis.

One hundred and fifty rebel prisoners from Frankfort and Lexington, and 300 paroled Union prisoners from Cox's Creek, arrived here to-day. They left at 3 o'clock on Monday morning, and up to 2 o'clock this afternoon had had nothing to eat, Morgan having destroyed all the captured provisions that he could not carry away.

Morgan's men changed clothes with many of our prisoners, and his band are now said to be clothed in Federal uniforms.

Doubtful rumors say that the bridges over Rolling Fork and Bacon Creek have been destroyed by the rebels.

Eight Commissioners, sent by the Chicago Sanitary Commission, who were captured near Cox's Creek, have arrived here. Morgan's men took all their supplies.

The rebels at Cox's Creek captured Capt. T. B. Lewis, postmaster of Wood's division, with all his mails, containing several thousand letters, the money from which the rebels took, and then destroyed all the letters.

SALT.—We have a letter before us describing a discovery of salt, not very remote from this city, which promises to yield a great abundance of that precious and necessary article of consumption. It is found in large crystal lumps weighing about a pound each.—The proprietor is now preparing to work it extensively. So far it has been dug perpendicularly fifteen feet through a solid stratum, and the end of it has not been found. Its superficies has been examined for one hundred feet and it indicates the same character and promises an almost inexhaustible supply.—The material is so hard that it has to be blasted before it can be moved out of the earth; and is delivered at the mine at four and a half cents a pound.

We have a small specimen of the crystal. It is as clear as glass and seems to us to be of the finest quality of salt.

The writer concludes his letter by saying: "We need have no more fears about the want of salt."

For an obvious reason, we do give the locality of the mine; but those who wish more information in respect to it, can receive it by application to this office.

We learn that a similar discovery has been made in the same region of country; but how far it has been tested we are not informed. The belief is that it is of vast extent and will yield in the greatest abundance.—[Mobile Tribune.

SEED WHEAT! SEED WHEAT!

At the request of Southern planters, who need 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. 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.,
oct25 1w Knoxville, Tenn.

☞ Refer to this office.

New Advertisements.

PIPES,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
SEGARS & SNUFF, all of the finest quality.—Also many other articles in various lines of trade.
oct30-1m BEN. HEATH,
(West side Market st., Chattanooga.)

VALUABLE HOME FOR SALE,
WITH all the necessary conveniences, water &c.
A. TEMPLETON.
Chattanooga, Oct. 30 tf

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 Wren, late of Mount Sterling, Ky., will please assist me in getting her.
H. G. SMITH,
Acting Surgeon 24 Ky. Regt.
Bridgeport, Ala., Oct. 29-2t

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
FROM the subscriber, four or five days since, one small bay MARE, away-back, about ten years old, with one of her teats longer than the other. Said 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 Chattanooga.
A. FAIDLEY.
Oct. 28.

LEIPER & MENIFEE,
PRODUCE DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MURFREESBORO—TENN.
Oct. 28th, 1862.—1y.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT E. TENN.,
Knoxville, Oct. 25th, 1862.

Special Orders,
No. 32.

EXTRACT.

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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.
oct2-1w GILES B. COOKE, A. A. G.

Notice to Conscripts.
KNOXVILLE, TENN. Oct 21th, 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. Recruiting Service.

LOST,
A POCKET BOOK containing between $65 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 of Goode's Battalion or at this office.
T. J. GRANT,
oct28-1w Co. A, Goode's Battalion.

Negroes Wanted.
WE wish to hire 15 or 20 negro men to cut wood in Bade county, Geo. We will pay good wages. Persons having negroes to hire will address us at Trenton Geo. Permanent employment.
oct28-1m* M. R. McMAHAN & 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. Cocke's residence and the Point one small gold watch and chain. The owner's name, "Sallie Washington Cocke," 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. COCKE.

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 17th day of November next, I will expose for sale to the highest bidder at the late residence of David Rankin, dec'd, in Jasper, Tenn., on 6 month's credit, all the live stock of which he died possessed—consisting of about 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 amounts under $50 must be paid on day of sale. This 15th day of October 1862.
oct21-1m* WM. R. RANKIN, Adm'r.

Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of David 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. R. RANKIN, Adm'r.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 17th, 1862.
No debts of any kind—regular or irregular—except my own contracts, will be paid at this office during the next thirty days.
JAMES CHAYNE,
oct21-3t Maj. and Chief Q.M.

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

Special Order, No. 66.

XIX.

BY authority of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, I proclaim the exchange of Prisoners, Officers and Men who have landed at Vicksburg, Mississippi, up to this date, actual 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 respective commands.
LLOYD TILGHMAN,
Brig. General Commanding Exchanged Prisoners.
C. S. Army.
Official:
POWHATAN ELLIS, J., Captain & A. A. G.
oct21-2w

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.
oct18 1m* M. B. THOMPSON,
adm'r estate M. P. Brown, dec'd.

For Sale, by an Officer in the Army,
TWO HORSES, one a thoroughbred Chester 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.)
oct14-tf.

Rags! Rags! Rags!
I WILL buy all the old Linnen and Cotton Rags, old pieces of rope, gunny sacks, pieces of tents, and all the old rags you can bring to me in the next three months, for which I will pay CASH.
Wash the dirt out and bring them in; take up all the scraps and come and get your money for what you have thrown away.
I want them delivered at my old stand, on the corner, next door to G. M. P. Watkins', or at the store of Hutchings & Wilkinson, 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 directions heretofore ordered. If residents of the District are absent or cannot be found, they must be enrolled. The description will be given from memory, or information, and must be so stated under the head of "Remarks."

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

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

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

☞ East Tennessee papers copy.

Stray Negro.
I HAVE in my possession a negro boy by the name of PETER about 17 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 almost 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.
oct22-1w JAS. W. PRICE, M. D.

Committed
TO Jail in Chattanooga, on the 25th August, 1862, a negro boy named Frank, who says he belongs to James Cockrell of Pontotoc county, Mississippi.—He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion—The owner will come forward, prove property and pay charges.
M. B. CHIFFLER,
aug30 Sheriff Hamilton Co.

TAKEN UP
AND put in Jail in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, East Tennessee, on the 2d 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 3½ inches high, 20 years old.
oct5 J. H. SWAIM, Jailor.

TAKEN UP
AND put in Jail in Chattanooga, Hamilton county East Tennessee, on the 2d 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, 24 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high.
oct5 J. H. SWAIM, Jailor.

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 that day to pay charges.
oct11-1m MILO CHULTER,
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 every to the undersigned at Etowah Iron Works. WM. T. QUIMBY,
President E. M. & M. Company.

Camp of Instruction at Knoxville,

State of Tennessee.

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

I. The following extracts from the laws passed by Congress, and approved by the President, with the Regulations in reference thereto, are published for the information of Enrolling Officers under the Conscript act.

[Extracts from an Act to further provide for the Public Defence.]

"In view of the exigencies of the country, and the absolute necessity of keeping in service our gallant army, and of placing in the field a large additional force, to meet the advancing columns of the enemy now invading our soil: Therefore,

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States between the ages of 18 and 35 years at the time the call or calls may be made, who are not legally exempted from military service."

* * * * * * *

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That for the enrollment of all persons comprehended within the provisions of this act, who are not already in service in the armies of the Confederate States, it shall be lawful for the President, with the consent of the government of the respective States, to employ State officers; and in failure to obtain such consent he shall employ Confederate officers, charged with the duty of making such enrollment in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

* * * * * * *

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That all seamen and ordinary seamen in the land forces of the Confederate States, enrolled under the provisions of this act, may, upon the action of the secretary of the Navy, be transferred from the land forces to the naval service.

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Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That each man who may hereafter be mustered into the service and who shall arm himself with a musket, shot gun, rifle or carbine, accepted as an efficient weapon, shall be paid the value thereof, to be ascertained by the mustering officer under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, if he is willing to sell the same, and if he is not, then he shall be entitled to receive one dollar a month for the use of said received and approved musket, rifle, shot-gun or carbine.

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

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Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That all persons subject to enrollment, who are now in the service, under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted previous to such enrollment to volunteer in companies now in the service. [Approved April 16, 1862.]

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

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

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

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

III. The following are not exempt:

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

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

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X. SUBSTITUTES.

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

XI. EXEMPTIONS.

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

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

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

All enrollments will be made upon blanks (furnished the enrolling officers) in duplicate. Duplicate rolls of all persons between the ages of 18 and 35 will be forwarded to this office. Rolls of those between the ages of 35 and 55 to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the state.

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. D. BLAKE, Lieut. Col. C. S. A.,
Sup't Rec'ng serv & Comd't of Camp of Instr.
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