THE DAILY REBEL.

Office on Market Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

CHATTANOOGA:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 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	2 50
" " 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.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE COTTON IN CASE OF INVASION?

The winter is approaching, the rivers will soon rise and the enemy will endeavor to take possession of a considerable portion of the cotton country. In this they may succeed to a limited extent at least. We ought to determine before hand what policy to pursue if they do get into our country. It is evident that there is a great and increasing pressure in the North and in Europe for want of cotton. The abundant supply of cotton and cotton fabrics which they had on hand at the commencement of this war and which has thus far prevented the distress which otherwise would have existed on account of the want of cotton, is now being exhausted rapidly. The quantity on the English market at the latest dates was 212,000 bales, of which only 14,000 were American. At the same dates last year the quantity was 752,000, of which 445,000 were American, showing a falling off of American cotton 431,000 bales in one year. The present consumption in England is 16,000 bales per week, in France 8,000, and in all countries of Europe 8,000, making the European consumption of cotton 32,000 bales per week. At this rate it would only require about seven weeks to consume all the cotton now on the English market. It is estimated that the cotton now on hand with that which is expected to arrive in Europe by Jan. will not exceed 452,000 bales whilst the consumption up to that period will amount to 352,000 bales. A great deal of the cotton expected in Europe is not of the sort that can be used in making fine fabrics, and with the loss which must be sustained in working up the coarse cotton of India, it is thought that nearly the whole of the cotton will be consumed by the first of January, 1863. It is as bad or worse in the North than it is in Europe. The quantity on hand the first of this month was only 25,000 bales whilst the weekly consumption is 2,000, thus requiring only twelve weeks for the consumption of all they now have. This is the true state of affairs in the North and in Europe as to cotton, and the consequence is that cotton is selling at sixty cents a pound and soon will be eighty unless their supply is increased. This they cannot stand long. How is their supply to be increased? They expect to get it from the Southern States by overrunning the country and then by stealing and buying cotton. Some they will steal and other cotton they will buy.—Their policy has been to buy the cotton in order to hold out inducements to the cotton planters not to destroy it. They believe there are some men in the South who are willing to sell their country for money, and unfortunately it has proved too true in some instances. If they knew that they could get no cotton in the South under any circumstances their inducements to invade the country would be greatly decreased. If, however, through neglect, inattention or treachery, cotton is permitted to fall within their lines, it will go into their possession either through plunder or purchase. To get cotton is their great object, for they cannot do without it much longer. The only way to prevent their getting the cotton is to destroy it before it falls within their lines, after that it is too late. The argument that we ought to sell them cotton and get gold is too flimsy to hide the avarice.—What good will the gold do the Confederacy when it is kept within their lines, and there it will be kept because they cannot get the cotton until they extend their lines, and then they will not let men bring either gold or supplies to the South. We can do much better without their gold or "green-backs" than they can without our cotton; but we have shown that the South gets none of the benefit of the cotton that is sold to the abolitionists, because they keep whatever is given in exchange for the cotton within their own lines. For these reasons we hope that whenever the enemy are about to take possession of any portion of our country, ALL the cotton may be destroyed by the owners or by the military. The destruction of cotton will save the shedding of blood, and he who is willing for the Yankees to get his cotton by purchase or otherwise, would be willing to sell the blood of his own children.

To make this policy effectual it must be universal. Various pretexts will be resorted to to prevent its destruction. Some will say wait until the enemy come, and after the enemy do come, they will then say it is too late now. Some will pretend to hide it to keep it from the Yankees, but the real object is to hide it for the Yankees. If we wish to succeed we must pursue a firm and decided course, and that is to permit no cotton whatever to fall within the enemy's lines, for falling within their lines is equivalent to going into their possession. If we will so act as to prevent ANY cotton being carried to the North or to Europe, we shall see yet that the now much derided saying is true, that "Cotton is King." But if we permit the enemy or Europeans to get a supply from the South, then this war may be continued for an indefinite period, and cotton will not be able to demonstrate its full power.

NEWSPAPERS AND EXTORTION.

We sometimes hear it said: "newspapers are down on extortioners and yet they charge high prices." What are the facts. Daily Richmond papers before the war, cost eight dollars per annum; now they charge ten, an increase of not much more than ten per cent. The Daily Rebel is furnished at ten dollars per year, and weekly papers in Chattanooga before the war, cost two dollars per year; six times as many papers are furnished at only five times the cost. The rates of advertising have not been increased at all. Setting type now, costs forty cents a thousand; before the war it cost twenty-five cents. Job work has increased very little, after paying the increased price of ink, paper and other materials. These facts show that newspapers have increased their prices less than any other species of labor. Cotton goods which formerly sold at ten cents a yard, are now selling at sixty. Shoes that sell at five dollars, are now selling at fifteen or twenty. Jeans that formerly cost one dollar a yard, is now selling at four or five. Leather that formerly cost ten cents a pound, now costs twenty-five cents a pound. Butter that formerly sold at ten cents a pound, now sells at a dollar. Bacon that formerly sold at ten cents a pound, now sells at forty-five or fifty cents, and so on all other articles. Every thing we have purchased to live has increased more than fifty per cent. These facts show that publishers of newspapers are not extortioners. The salaries of all articles would only change a very few dollars in our favor. On prices, the country should be referred. Men engaged in any business are compelled to charge something more on account of the scarcity and on account of the redundancy of the circulating medium. We do not object to a reasonable increase of prices, but what we object to is charging three, four and five hundred per cent on former prices on articles that are grown or manufactured in the South. This is gross extortion. Proprietors of newspapers have complained unjustly, because printing presses and types are scarce, and they could change twice as much as they now do, and yet, notwithstanding this, they have increased their prices less than any other species of labor.

☞ B. H. HILL, Senator from Georgia, has recently written a letter to the President and Secretary of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Lafayette, Ga., from which we make some extracts today, and to which we invite the attention of our readers. Whilst there may be Quartermasters and Commissaries doing what Mr. Hill charges, let us hope there are but few of that sort. If any are guilty, let them be found out and reported, and not a whole class of officers denounced because of the bad conduct of a few. The true remedy in all such cases is, to report all cases of the kind mentioned by Mr. Hill. We hope the first Quartermaster, Commissary, or Government agent that acts in the manner alluded to, will be made an example of. No officers in the army have more responsible trusts than they, and public confidence ought not to be destroyed in them because of the conduct of a few. Let soldiers in the army or citizens who discover the evils complained of, report the cases to the proper authorities and they will be corrected, we hope and believe.

SOUTHERN FRUIT.—Mrs. MARTHA MOORE, of Harrison, has our thanks for a most luscious looking and large sized Pomegranate, the production of her garden. It makes us think we are in a region where snow is unknown, to see this fruit in such perfection; it is certainly a great rarity in this latitude.

We also saw on the streets yesterday several parties with Oranges, and in such numbers as would imply a good supply in town.

CONFEDERATE TEA.—We have seen a paragraph going the rounds of the papers in reference to this tea, and have, through the attention of Judge Mascongale, at last been able to test it. The Judge favored us with a package which was prepared for use by his lady, and we find it an excellent substitute. It is nothing more than dried blackberry leaves and within the reach of all.

A Rich Exposure.

The *Dispatch* of yesterday (says the Richmond *Whig*,) makes public the following letter found in a house near Charlestown, on which a body of our cavalry made a dash, driving off its Yankee occupants in so great a hurry that they could take nothing with them. As the reader will see it is written by a nephew of Seward, who seems a very promising young knave, to that most consummate of public villains, and contains a confession that lying is a part of their tackies in the war. The fact was long since discovered here, and has come to be pretty generally understood in Europe, but has not before been acknowledged. We have no doubt that, if it were possible to get at the truth, it would be ascertained that there is a regular Bureau of Lying at Washington, and that falsification as a system is enjoined on all Generals, Editors, correspondents and news agents. Seward, himself, is the chief exemplar of this art, and it must be confessed that his pupils have shown themselves wonderfully apt at imitation. But to the letter, which, if it have no other effect, will teach some of our own people that they occasionally give themselves unnecessary concern at accounts appearing in Yankee journals:

NEAR CHARLESTOWN, VA., Oct. 19, 1862.

DEAR UNCLE: I got here from the Ferry yesterday afternoon. I have not time to write you but a few lines now, but will write more fully in a day or two.

I send you half a dozen copies of various of the Richmond papers, captured by some of our cavalry last night. By reading them you will see that the rebels are not yet fully convinced that they have not been routed in Kentucky! The Whig's editorial says it never expected success there while the rebel army was under such incompetent Generals! And the Examiner is still in a state of painful *anxiety* about the battle of Perryville!

It seems that they have received despatches from Gen. Forrest, and numerous other Southern sources telling of their victory, but Bragg's official report has not been received, and they have seen the Federal papers, and as these *do not admit a defeat* to the Union army, the Southerners really doubt whether any has occurred. Is not this another evidence of the wisdom of your policy in regard to the Northern press? Gen. Scott was right in saying that a censorship was a necessary part of the machinery of war. In *this* war it is a powerful and, as the Southern press republishes and seems to credit so much of what we choose to give to our papers.

Push your policy as to the press, still further. Make them state every fight a glorious victory, and *stick to it*. It will do great good North and *South*. No time for more now. Bob Verdant is here and well.

Very affectionately, your nephew,

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

The following is an extract from a private letter which we think of sufficient importance to publish. The enemy's reported to Gen. Morgan being at Gallatin, was current on our streets a few days or two ago, but we could not trace it to any reliable source. [illegible] give the reader the substance of it:

"Murfreesboro, Oct. 25.

[illegible] Nothing new from Nashville. The Yanks who have just arrived say he has positive information that Buell's army is in full retreat with [illegible]. The Nashville Union of today says Morgan has been on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, destroying bridges, and that Buell is after him."

☞ Many Soldiers' let Camp directed will give us a reliable name to their property, satisfy us that what they [illegible], if in reply, their communications will appear. It is against an established rule to insert anonymous communications.

☞ We fully endorse the following [illegible] of Hon. B. H. Hill, in his recent letter, and we again say, if there are such instances of breach of trust, the way to remedy them is by reporting the cases, and not merely by general denunciation, for this includes the innocent as well as the guilty:

"In the first place I will remark generally that the spirit of speculation so rife in the land, has done the government, the cause and the country scarcely less injury than the armies of the invader. Legitimate trade is proper, articles in moderate. The man who takes the hazards of the blockade and adds to the wealth, and gratifies the wants of the country by a foreign importation, is entitled to compensation in proportion to the hazards.

"The man who settles on the war as a *fit occasion* to make his fortune cannot complain if he be suspected of having an *interest* in continuing that war. But the man who at such a crisis speculates in the necessaries of life—who, proceeding in his person, property and home by our army, demands to levy his specific contributions from the very articles which feed and clothe the army thus protecting him, is an enemy more dangerous to the Confederate States than the armed soldier under Gen. McClellan. But above all, the man who has induced the government to trust him, and to pay him a salary, and uses his office as a means of enriching himself, deserves the curses of all honest men."

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY AND GOVERNMENT FUNDS.—We publish, for the benefit of all concerned, the following extract from General Cooper's General Orders, No. 77, dated Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., October 22, 1862:

The proposals of the Southern Express Company to carry funds for the Government having been accepted, all officers are hereby forbidden sending persons for funds in cases where the Express Company can be used.

☞ The New York Herald, commenting upon the daring feats of the "290," says:

A very unusual excitement prevailed in our commercial and financial circles yesterday, in consequence of the news of the terrible work of destruction commenced by the Rebel privateer, the Alabama or "290," among our whaling and merchant vessels on the high seas. The intelligence of these depredations, however, so close behind the warning that the robber had taken to the road, was very naturally calculated to produce a sensation.

It adds that the Vanderbilt, the fastest U. S. ship afloat, is to be sent after the "290."

The Southern Chevalier.

BY MAJOR WILLIAM F. RAWLINS.

I.

The sun shines warm and cheerily,
O'er land so fair and dear,
When rides to meet his foeman rude,
The Southern Chevalier.
He girds his bright blade to his side,
Dons plume, and belt and glove,
And gaily leaves the native halls—
His tearful ladye love.

II.

Now where his fiery courser stands,
He seeks his bold war-steed
To drive the invader from his lands,
To fight and strike and bleed.
List to the rough of his charger proud,
To the battle's deafening blast;
The brassy call of the bugles loud,
The long, long roll of the drum.

III.

He asks no counsel but his heart,
High holds his manly head,
Beneath that Freedom's flag for which
Of old his fathers bled.
Fight nobly, gallant partisan!
"Thy South shall soon be freed;
Take care, thy Sherman's bullet whistles,
Aye! check and thy speed.

IV.

Fast, fast into the clanging din!
Strike hard for love and home;
What tho' thy charger's arching neck
Is splashed with bloody foam?
What tho' adown thy manly side
A red stream trickles forth,
Tis nought; Upon thy foemen ride,
The chivalry of the North.

V.

Powered with freedom's hate of hate,
A patriot's scorn of scorn,
Into their ranks, ye Partisan!
And drive them back like corn—
Fast rushing from the rapid East,
With all her powers of light,
Drives back into the murky West
The glorious host of night.

VI.

The battle's over, the foeman's fled
And now prepare a bier,
For it is still the faithful heart
Of this southern Chevalier.
The sun shines bright and warm again,
From vale to hill above;
His bugle horn is heard no more—
Still weeps his ladye love.

☞ Gen. Price is said to be gathering a large number of troops at Hot Springs, with the view of attacking some point on the Mississippi and Ohio railroad. There is a rumor at Cairo that an attack has been made by the Rebels on the Union troops at Island 10. No post has arrived at Cairo from Memphis in three days, and trouble is feared on the river.

☞ A correspondent of the Mississippian says that from 1,000 to 4,000 bushels of salt are being made every day at Hot Springs, in Lake Dickerson, La.—*Mobile Tribune.*

New Advertisements.

Estrayed or Stolen.

[illegible]

PIPES, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCOS.

CIGARS & snuff, all of the finest quality. Also many other articles, as in various lines of trade [illegible]

(West Side Market st., Chattanooga.)

VALUABLE HOME FOR SALE.

WITH all the necessary conveniences, water &c. [illegible] A. TEMPLETON.

Chattanooga, Oct. 25, 1862.

Strayed or Stolen! $50 Reward.

[illegible] years old [illegible] was stolen or strayed from the camp of the 21st Alabama regiment on Sunday night, 20th inst. I will pay $50 reward for the delivery to me at Montgomery, or $25 if she is secured so I can get her. [illegible] M. JOHN WEAVER, [illegible] Mount Sterling, Ky., will please send me a [illegible] boy.

H. G. SMITH,

Surgeon 21st Regt.

Bridgeport, Ala., Oct. 23, 1862.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, four or five days since, one small bay MARE, [illegible] years old, with one foot [illegible] white, about ten years old, with small [illegible] branded on the other. Said mare is branded with the Confederate States brand, and shod with the letter [illegible] on the left hip. Ten dollars will be paid for her delivery to my residence.

A. FAULKNER.

Oct. 21.

LEIPER & MENIFEE,

PRODUCE DEALERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MURFREESBORO—TENN.

Oct. 25th, 1862.—1y

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT E. TENN.,
Knoxville, Oct. 24th, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 72.

EXTRACT.

* * * * * * * *

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

By command of Maj. Gen. S. Jones.

CHAS. D. COOKE, A. A. G.

oct24-1w

Notice to Conscripts.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Oct. 20th, 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.,
Supt. Recruiting Service.

oct28 1w

LOST,

A POCKET BOOK containing between $64 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. T. GRANT,
Co. A, Goode's Battalion.

oct28-1w

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. B. McNAHAN & 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, Monday evening, 13th inst., between Col. Cooke's residence and the Point, one small gold watch and chain. The owner's name, "Sallie Washington Cooke," is inserted in full on the inside. A suitable reward will be given for the delivery of said watch at the Rebel office.

DANIEL F. COOKE.

Oct 24th

Wanted to Hire.

A GERMAN woman to cook, wash &c., on one person. Good reference is required. Address Chattanooga Post Office.

oct21-1t

Administrator's Sale.

ON Monday, the 17th day of November, proxo., I will expose to 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, the head of stock cattle, and a lot of stock hogs. Notes with approved security will be required. The amounts under $10 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 14th day of October, 1862.

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

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 12th, 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 GLOVER,
Maj. and Chief Qm.

oct21-3t

Proclamation.

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

Special Order, No. 62. XIX.

BY authority of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, I proclaim the exchange of Paroxysm, Officers and Rex 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 Jacksburg, will be instructed to await notification of exchange, will report without delay to the Headquarters of their respective commands.

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

Official:
FORNATIS ELLIS, J., Captain A. 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.

M. D. THOMPSON,
Administrator D. P. Brown, dec'd.

oct14 1w*

For Sale, by an Officer in the Army.

TWO HORSES, one a thoroughbred German 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 shows fearly a buggy.

Apply to M. J. T. CHAMPNEYS,
(or to Maj. J. L. Hopkins' Law office, Main st.)

oct21-1t

Rags! Rags! Rags!

I WILL buy all the old linen and cotton rags, old paper of rags, sheet iron, pieces of tents, and all the old rags you can bring to me in the next three months, for which I will pay CASH.

Watch the Rebel and bring them in; take up all the scraps and rags and get your money for what you have thrown away.

I want them delivered at my old stand, on the corner, east side, to H. C. Warner, and at the store of Hughes & Batchelor, or at Harrison, Tenn., to A. R. Hughes.

JAS. S. EDWARDS.

Chattanooga, Oct. 18, 1862.

Instructions to Enrolling Officers.

CONSCRIPTION, Oct. 14, 1862.

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

Conscripts will remain in their respective districts until called for duty.

When the calls under the Conscript will superintend the Enrolling officers, and they will see that all persons enrolled in the call report. Immediately after the day appointed for assembling the conscripts, the Enrolling Officers are required to detect such men, or non-conscripts, who may be found in their districts without a certificate of exemption. They may call upon the Sheriff and Constables to aid them, and in other respects do necessary, they will report the fact to me, and transportation will be furnished.

Enrolling officers remain in their districts and their duties do not end with the first conscript. They are required to keep the District and to make weekly reports. They will be held responsible for the truth of their reports, and whenever of their willingly false property to arrest or report persons of conscript age in their district, who have not been duly enrolled. The Confederate Government gives them simple 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.

GEO. A. HOPKINS, A. A. G.

Oct. 14, 1862. and Supt. of Enrolling Officers.

☞ East Tennessee papers copy.

Stray Negro.

HAVE in 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 me in the Army, and left behind in Atlanta about six weeks ago. I found him very sick with Typhoid Fever, took him in charge and treated him until well.—The owner of said negro can have him by coming for him, proving property, and paying my expenses.

oct22-2w J. W. PECK, M. D.

Committed!

TO jail in Chattanooga, on the 27th August, 1862, a negro boy named Hugh, who says he belongs to James Crockett of Pontotoc county, Mississippi.—He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion.—The owner will come forward, prove property and pay charges.

M. H. CHULLEN,
Sheriff Hamilton Co.

sept30

TAKEN UP

AND put in Jail in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, East Tennessee, on the 24 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.

oct25

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 Smarta, White county, Tenn. Said boy is black, 26 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high.

J. H. SWAIM,
Jailor.

oct25

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 left runaway, and will be sold on that day to pay charges.

MILO CHULLEN,
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,
President E. M. & M. Company.

oct7-1m

200 Wood-Choppers Wanted.

CONSTANT employment and prompt pay, with good prices. Apply at store to the undersigned at Etowah Iron Works.

WM. T. QUIMBY,
President E. M. & M. Company.

oct7-1m

Camp of Instruction at Knoxville,

State of Tennessee.

To [illegible] Enrolling officer for [illegible]

I. The following extracts from the laws passed by Congress, and approved by the President, with the legislation in relation 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 large additional forces to meet the strategic 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 males who are residents of the Confederate States between the ages of 18 and 35 years at the time the call of each shall be made, who are not legally exempted from military service.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 3. For 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 on failure to obtain such consent, he shall employ Confederate officers, charged with the duty of making such enrollment in conformity with rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That all exemptions and ordinary furloughs in the legislation of the Confederate States, granted under the provisions of this act, may, on application of the Secretary of the Navy, be transferred from the land forces to the naval service.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That each man who may therefore be mustered into the service, and who shall arm himself with a musket, shot gun, rifle or carbine, prepared 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 be willing to sell the same, and if he be not, then he shall be entitled to receive one dollar a month for the use of such musket and approved musket, rifle, shotgun or carbine.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That persons not liable for duty may be enrolled as substitutes for those who are under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of war.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 11. 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 persons 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 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That all persons who shall be held liable for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, all in the service or employ of the Confederate States, all judicial and executive officers of the Confederate or State Governments; the members of both houses of Congress, and of the legislatures of the several States and their respective officers; all clerks of the offices of the State and Confederate Governments allowed by law; all engaged in carrying the mails; all ferrymen on post routes; all pilots and persons engaged in the navigation service, and in postal service on river and railroad routes of transportation; telegraph operators; all 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 professors and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars; superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums and asylums therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind; in every 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; members and commissioners in county, district and State courts; attorneys general; postmasters and clerks, engaged in contracts and receipts; and journeymen who have not acquired double in the Confederate States.

III. The following are not exempt:

Merely 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. Persons being those expressly named or properly included in the above act, will be enrolled, except by furnishing a substitute exempt from military service in conformity with regulations and such exemptions be valid only so long as the said substitute is legally exempt.

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X. SUBSTITUTE.

19. When any person liable to military duty under this act, but not yet enrolled under service in company, desires to furnish a substitute, he shall report himself with the substitute to the commandant at a camp of instruction; and if the substitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, or if on examination by a surgeon or assistant surgeon, he proves sound and able to all purposes for this military service, or 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 make claim of 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 materials of any kind used in the service of the Confederate and State governments, shall be exempt, not exceeding, however, one only for each 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 liable under the first section of the act of Congress, to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States. A corresponding roll will be in the hands of the person that he is exempted by law. The affidavits 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 in the night 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, now or hereafter 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 enrolling 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 in custody, apply to the commanding officer of the department or 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. Colonel, C. S. A.,
Sup't Recruiting Service & Commd't of Camp of Inst.

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210 Acres of land within 2½ miles of Chattanooga. Apply to J. C. WARNER.

Aug. 1st.