THE DAILY REBEL.

Office on Market Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

CHATTANOOGA:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1862.

TAXATION THE BEST WAY OF IMPROVING OUR CIRCULATION.

In our first article we showed that our Government was fully able to pay the war debt, no matter how great it might become. The great danger with us is, that the issue of Treasury notes may be so large as to greatly derange our currency, and cause an enormous rise in prices. To obviate this, the Government must draw in as much by taxation as it issues in Treasury notes. When the bonds of the Government can be used in purchasing such things as the Government needs it should be done. Every plan calculated to cause an investment in bonds should be encouraged, because if the Treasury notes now in circulation, or a large portion of them, could be taken up by bonds, then the currency would become much more sound and healthy, and prices would be reduced. The tax which would be required to pay the interest upon the bonds would not operate, by any means, so heavily on the community as the tax they are now paying in the increased price of everything that they have to buy, caused by an inflated currency. It is true those who have more to sell than to buy do not care how high prices go; but those who are doing most in this war, the soldiers and their families, are generally buyers and not sellers, and they are injured by high prices. Their husbands, sons and brothers are in the army, and are getting only eleven dollars a month, and yet they have to give most exorbitant prices for necessary articles of food and clothing. Upon these people the inflated currency operates most severely. They are paying most enormous taxes in the name of prices. But let taxation on property be increased and they will be benefited, because they will gain much more in the reduced price of what they have to buy than what their taxes will amount to. Many of them will have no taxes to pay, because unless a man owns five hundred dollars worth of property he has no Confederate tax to pay. If, however, they have some property that is to be taxed they will gain more, as before remarked, in the reduction of the price of articles which they are compelled to buy than the amount of their taxes. To illustrate: suppose a man's taxes amount to fifty dollars at this time, and he has to buy three hundred dollars worth of food and clothing for his family. That makes his whole expenses, including the tax, three hundred and fifty dollars. Now, suppose his taxes should be increased to one hundred and fifty dollars, and as a result of this the circulating medium should be so reduced that the articles of food and clothing should only cost him one hundred dollars, thus making his whole expenses two hundred and fifty dollars. He would thus save one hundred dollars, after paying his increased taxes. The truth is, the discredit which is thrown upon our currency by the large quantity of treasury notes in circulation has increased the price of everything nearly three hundred per cent., and the people are paying most enormous taxes in the increase of the price of articles that are sold. The surest way to remedy this is by increased taxation. This would inspire confidence in our currency, and would cause many of the Treasury notes to be funded in bonds, and would thereby bring our circulating medium within a healthy limit. No other expedients will be effectual. Congress has just as much right, and is as much in duty bound to lay taxes upon the property of the country to carry on the war as it has to require all men under the age of forty-five to enter the military service of the country. The property of the country has not yet done its duty in this war, and we are for increased taxes to make it bear its just proportion of the burdens. Many men are getting rich by the war, whilst others are suffering great privations and great loss of property. The only way to remedy this is by a judicious system of taxation. If Congress at its next session does nothing on this subject, our situation will become very critical.

A BRAVE BOY.—We learn from Capt. Jno. Latt. Phillips, of Co. B, 34 Florida Regiment, an instance of gallantry and endurance in a boy belonging to his company, scarcely turned of fifteen years, FRANCIS HOOOR RUTLEDGE GOULD—who fought through the battle of Perryville on the 8th ult. barefooted, and made himself conspicuous by his daring and gallant conduct. His Captain says the greatest praise is due him. Young Gould is the son of our old and respected fellow-craftsman and Editor, JAMES M. GOULD, formerly of the Florida Herald at St. Augustine, who, although much over age, has been in the active service of the Confederacy since the war commenced. Father and son are worthy of each other.

☞ Stocks are at a low ebb just now in Wall street.

TAKING COTTON THROUGH THE BLOCKADE.

We have written several articles in regard to furbishing the Yankees with cotton, but there is another practice which is almost as bad, and that is to run cotton through the blockade and not return with army supplies. We know it is said that cotton is carried out of the Southern ports in order to purchase such supplies as are of absolute necessity from Europe. The Yankees will be perfectly willing for the cotton to be taken out, because then they will stand a chance to buy it, or if they do not get it the European demand will be supplied, and the cotton pressure will not become so great as to force intervention. Therefore, there is no difficulty in carrying the cotton out. The Lincoln Government will wink at this, but when the vessels return with cargoes for the people and army of the Confederate States, they are not permitted to come in. A great deal of cotton has doubtless gone out of Southern ports during this year, and we have received nothing valuable in return. The true policy is not to let any cotton go out until the articles we need are first brought in, and then the ships which bring in these necessary articles might be permitted to take out cotton. To permit a ship owner to carry out cotton, upon his giving bond to bring in such articles as we need, is ridiculous, because owing to the high price of cotton abroad they can afford to forfeit the bond and still make immense sums of money. Again we say, let no ship carry out cotton that has not brought from Europe, not Yankeeland, such articles as we need. This is our only true and safe policy—any other is a mere fraud, which enables a few men to make immense fortunes, to the great detriment of our cause.

☞ The Theatres of Mobile, Atlanta, and Richmond seem to be prospering. In the latter city a new, and as is represented, very elegant play house, is in course of construction. So much life on the boards should certainly always be a sign of production, equal to the encouragement, which would very mirifically be extended to original Southern composition.—We see that "The Conscript" is having a run at Atlanta. It is not a mere stage name, gentlemen, but a dash of some already hackneyed theatrical property, it is at least a small sign of dramatic life. We were down the other day the Mobile city, a little uncertain in two acts, or rather we suspect, which would succeed properly be called out. It is entitled "North Mountain, an Episode of the campaign in Mississippi." The situations are dramatic, its scenery pretty, and its dialogue spirited and patriotic. It has also one or two songs, and is prettily original. Who bails first?

☞ "Jimmy," it seems has cooled off again. He was as impudent a little scamper ever played monkey tricks, and 'tis something strange that he has not been impaled or strangled before this. Mention of him will be found in our "Personals" of to-day.

☞ The Murfreesboro' Rebel Banner says that our advance guard now completely surround Nashville. On Saturday we drove in a foraging party in force killing ten and wounding thirteen or twenty. Our pickets skirmish every day, upon which occasion our cavalry outposts generally get a clear sight of the enemy's heels.

☞ In the island of Cuba a movement is said to be on foot, by the natives, lead by one or two Mexican adventurers, to get up another revolution. If the parties really want to fight they had better come over here where they can get plenty of it to do, and where there is some chance of success.

☞ Garibaldi, who has utterly played out in Italy, is not likely to do much good in the service of the United States. Like other adventurers, he has had his day, and that day ended, he falls, like Lucifer, never to rise again.

☞ If the Yankees stick to their removal of Buell, and the convention of Governors accomplish the downfall of McClellan, the coming election, can hardly fail to demolish their armies of new levies.

☞ Gen. Preston passed through here on yesterday. Within the past week we have had the pleasure of seeing several distinguished Confederate Generals. They were all hearty and hopeful.

☞ Among the ante-retreat officers of Gen. Bragg's army, was Gen. Humphrey Marshall. He wanted to stay and fight. We do not at all wonder at it. Though not always a military, he has certainly always been a decidedly martial man.

☞ Quite an assortment of Middle Tennessee brandy and whiskey has lately arrived in Chattanooga. It puts a warlike spirit into every one, for we see nothing but treating and be-treating from morning till night.

☞ Thackeray is about closing the career of "Philip," which has for a year or more seemed about to close that of Thackeray.

☞ Miss Jane Talbot, of Bedford county, Tennessee, has plucked an apple out of her orchard weighing three pounds and a half.

☞ The most active officer now engaged in Tennessee, seems to be general neglect.

BY GRAPE-VINE AND OTHERWISE.

ON DITS OF THE DAY.

CHATTANOOGA.....Thursday Evening, 8 P. M.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN has written a letter to Charles Francis Adams, his Embassador at London, in which he takes the bold and decided ground, that no interposition by foreign powers will be tolerated by him, and that any attempt upon the part of England or France to meddle in the present conflict between himself and the people of the South, will be met with prompt, indignant resistance, from himself and his entire Cabinet and Congress. He would rather sink the Union and all on board, he says, beneath the bottom of the sea than submit to a compromise with treason, or a parley with traitors. This is mere rant, however. Abraham was excited. He had Kirby, the famed Bowery actor in his mind. Do you remember Kirby, my readers? No! Then you have missed much. You should have seen Kirby die. He was the pet of the groundlings. He would wrap the American flag around him, march down to the foot-light, fire off two horse-pistols, and die like a son of a gun! Abraham remembers Kirby and emulates him.

SPEAK OF THE DEVIL, says an old proverb, and his imps will appear. The allusion to Lincoln recalls his slave Andrew Johnson to mind. Speaking of the magnificent death of Kirby offers a fit prelude to a speech recently delivered by the redoubtable champion of Tennessee Unionism. I have it by a most reliable Grape-vine reporter, whom I saw myself, and who heard the speech. It was delivered from the front portico of the capitol, in the presence of several "contrabands" and a few white men, including a squad of the 1st Tennessee Regiment. Col. Gillam introduced the distinguished speaker. He was not so sober as Saint Paul, when he addressed Agrippa, but could stand tolerably erect. When the drums had ceased and order was restored among the enthusiastic colored individuals, His Excellency, spoke as follows:—

Soldiers and Fellow Citizens: I am glad to meet you here this evening. And am glad like McGreggor to meet you on my own native heath. And I intend to stay here—either live with you—or this glorious Temple of Liberty shall be my sepulchre. King Isham left you. But King Isham is one man, and Andy Johnson is another man. When the boom of the cannon from the bleak and frozen hills of Donelson, proclaimed liberty to a down trodden people, the heart of King Isham grew weak. But when the lying telegrams of the bigoted Pillow told that the Southern chivalry were beating back the Yankee hordes, why King Isham grew war-like, and he talked of dying in the last ditch.

But when the tramp of the loyal soldiery was heard on the other side of the Cumberland River, King Isham skedaddled. But King Isham is one man, and Andy Johnson is another man. I'll never leave you—my blood shall besprinkle these pedestals and besmear the pillows of this noble Capitol. Let King Isham come, he says he will come, then let him come. But instead of rotten boards thrown upon to receive him and his traitorous band, he will find nothing but polished walls, and lofty aisles. And instead of wine flowing to red the ground, blood shall flow, traitor's blood. And they want my blood, these traitors say, and we have traitors too. We have traitors in the camp, and traitors in the field. And there are traitors before me now—and you want my blood. If it was peddled in the pavement there, you'd lap it up like dogs. But you shan't have it. No, here beneath the ruins of this noble Capitol—the emblem of virtue, of Liberty, and republicanism, my bones shall repose. It shall be a fit monument for one who died in the defence of this glorious government. The greatest government the eye of God ever rested on. And if you love this Union, this great and glorious government, that our loved ones fought, bled, and died to maintain for you—why join our noble forces, and help to restore it to its pristine purity. But if you don't, why go and join the secesh. G—d d—n you.

[Here Mayor Smith interrupted him by pulling his coat tail and telling him General Negley wished to see him.]

(Johnson, in a theatrical tone,)—I see him. Gen. Negley is one man, and Andy Johnson is another man. When our loyal soldiers, with bruised flesh, took up their line of march, intercepted and cut off the North Alabama line of railroad, the bread was taken from their honest mouths and sold to citizens. And where did the money go? It filled traitors pockets. But Gen. Buell is one man, and Andy Johnson is another man.

They tell us that our soldiers need moral courage—and they do. I am no soldier. But if they want moral courage let them come to me. I've got it. But Gen. Buell is one man and ——

Here, says my reporter, Buck, his negro aid, and by far the most important personage, about the Capitol, came and led him in. And this adds he is one of the most eloquent and patriotic appeals in behalf of human liberty that ever fell from the lips of man, according to the Nashville Union. It would certainly have made Kirby's fortune on the boards of the Bowery. Johnson ought by all means to have closed it, as Kirby was want to do—he should have wrapped the American flag around him, marched down to the foot lights, fired off two horse pistols, and died like a son of a gun.

G. V.

☞ Gen. Howell Cobb and his brigade have been ordered to report to Gen. Beauregard for duty. Col. Thomas Hardeman has resigned the command of the Forty-fifth Georgia Regiment. Col. Wm. Gibson, of the Forty-fifth, arrived in Macon last evening en route to Milledgeville to take his seat in the Senate.

☞ Ex-Gov. Perry, who commands the Seventh Florida regiment, in Kirby Smith's army, passed through Macon yesterday, en route from Knoxville to his home in Florida.

☞ Efforts are being made to secure the return of Jessee D. Bright. This would be a fitting rebuke to the fanatical majority of the Senate that expelled him.

A SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED NEWS PAPER.

We have not seen more sincerely pleased of late, than by the issue of the "Southern Illustrated News," which, anticipating "Saturday, Nov. 8th," in accordance with the custom among literary wreckless, its reception pleased us, because it surprised us. To come suddenly, among our mass of ill printed and murky looking exchanges, upon a bright, ray exquisite specimen of paper and typography, bearing a Southern imprint, and professing a character so ely lit ry, was calculated to awaken many sensations and suggestions, truly refreshing at this season. We yield to the agreeable promptings of a long dormant, but ever living passion, and give to this, the most promising token of our national literary future, a space which is but illy spared from the press of news, military and political. There are some of our readers at least who will read us and then heed.

"The house that is building" says an old proverb, aptly quoted by Thomas Carlyle, "looks not at the house that is built." Nay, rely, but yet through the mass of rubbish, the piles of brick, the heaps of mortar, the scaffold poles the hod carriers and the clouds of dust, we frequently get some notion of the edifice which completed, is destined to crown this confusion and turmoil. So is it with this Southern literature of ours, that is building and is going to be. The voice of its workmen is drowned in rolling drums. Its most foundation only faintly rises from the material which is to compose it, the clangor of war and the throes of a revolutionary state of society obscure while they in reality foster, its the erections, and we lose sight of the noble temple amid so much smoke and noise of the elements. But trust our word for it, the building is going up slowly and surely, with the events of a revolution the most glorious of earth, for its base, and the sufferings and glories of a people for its pillars of fire and light and inspiration.

Taking the "Southern Illustrated News," for what it is and attaching our faith to it for what it is going to be, we are rejoiced to recognize a positive acquisition, though so cheering a presence. Typographically it is quite equal to Harper's Pictorial Journal of civilization (as we once had occasion to call that magnificent national weekly journal of the South) or Frank Leslie. In point of illustration it is no nearly inferior to both but still it presents a respectable array of engravings, including a portrait of General Braxton Bragg, and a view of Vicksburg. Of the letter press can be said, indeed more, than we have room to admit.

This latter consists of brief essays, poetry, sketches and criticisms. The editorial articles are clear, well written and unpretending, as they should be; the sketches pleasant and humorous enough, if not witty; the poetry indifferent, and a brief critical note upon the "drama," very just and observant. Of the topics therein treated, we have some knowledge and hence entertain a respect for the opinion of the "scissors" on this head, which we might not otherwise concede. It only possesses the rare merit of independence, but adds to it that equally shining virtue of discrimination. The literary criticisms are fine and vastly interesting. We agree emphatically with the views of the writer upon the title to the flaming candle of Joe Russel Lowell to the great rushlight of Oliver Wendell Holmes. "The Politician" (an illustrated sketch), is the pith and comic point of the Editor of the Messenger, and was written, therefore, we take it, by Dr. Pugsley. "Major Pompion" is another highly diverting sketch of Pugsley, the author of which our "intelligent" has not told us, but we suppose we can guess a certain humorous and kindly-toned, but brilliant disciple of military sketch-writing. Pugsley makes some comfortable (to him) "specimens of army life," and the illustration of "Rank and Pace" is promising the pen of Lantern, who we hope will not let the talent displayed in this sketch remain idle, as it certainly promises to be a valuable acquisition.

The numerous other contributions of the editor are very good indeed. In conclusion, let us say, that the Southern Illustrated News, has taken its place in the ranks of our periodical literature, North and South, with immediately taken rank next to the leaders of Lantern and Leslie, and far above the Pictorial. They have none of the fire of Leslie, nor the vigor of Lantern, nor the unequal brilliant power of Harper, of which character Orange and Mallory, of Richmond, now that he is in Richmond, and with a look to Harper's for the most part have proven most stale, flat and unprofitable. They don't look around them and shoot them for sources of inspiration, nor through nature up to nature's God, with a divine hop for their heavy wings in mankind, their hearts in letters and their souls in God. Their wings do not sufficiently the rushing river that sweeps in the course to the mighty sea. The spirit of God does not inspire them. They do not look into their hearts and write. They read, and then go and dream on a few epigrammatic lines, a few fine bit word pictures, a few tame and spiritless imitations. With few exceptions we say, North and South, we have seen only the tide water of poetry, the not gushing springs of the revolutionary muse, seem dried up, or crossed to Styx. The classic fields of Jno. R. Thompson, the bold muse of Wm. Gilmore Simms, the stirring fancy of Harry Flash, the tender reminiscence of Dr. Randall, have given many tributes to the Gods, worship the genius of society. But as yet no great, commanding, powerful lyric, representing the age and body of the times, which will live with the songs of Dryden, of Burns, of Jean de Jean, of Beranger, of Thomas Davis, has sent its shrill a'loty, spirit roll on wide over the land and over the sea, an illustration of the life, the energy, the genius of the South.

We notice at the head of the editorial page of the "Illustrated News" quite an array of distinguished individuals announced as contributors. We do not much like these displays. They smell of the clap-trapping Yankee journalism. An eminent authorship can do no who give weight to a bad production, be it remembered, and the obscurest man of genius can not detract from a really good one. Let every thing stand upon its own bottom. We in the South must learn to judge of merit, for itself alone, and not according as it is backed and abetted by the illegitimate influences of high sounding title, and popular name.

We should like to make some extracts from the columns before us in illustration of what we have said. But the length of our lucubrations already admonish us, that we are not revelling among the pages of a review. We could not have said less in notice to the profound interest we feel in the infant struggle of Southern literature; for albeit a journalist, and something of a politician by necessity, we cling with all the sympathy and freshness of a more youthful season, to the poet, the novelist and the more ideal profession of letters.

The "Illustrated News" is published weekly at 7 dollars a year. Address Ayres & Wade, Richmond Va.

Negroes Wanted.

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

oct28-1m* M. R. McMAHAN & Co.

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

TAKEN up by the subscriber about two weeks ago a large red bull, with his tail cut off. The owner can get the animal by proving property and paying charges. JAMES SMITH.

nov1-10t* 4 miles South of Chattanooga.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPT., Chattanooga, Oct. 27-6, 1862.

Certified accounts of R. G. Banks, Capt. and Quartermaster, will be paid at the office of

nov1-2m R. P. JONES, Maj & Quartermaster.

Lost.

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

Oct21-tf DANIEL P. COOKE.

Administrator's Sale.

ON Sunday, the 17th day of November next, I will expose for sale to the highest bidder at the late residence of David Hankins, dec'd, in Lower Town, on a month's credit, all the live stock of said deceased—consisting of about 70 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 13th day of October 1862.

o21-1m* WM. H. HANKINS, Adm'r.

Proclamation.

HEADQUARTERS, JACKSON, MISS., Oct. 7, 186.

Special Order, No. 65. XIX.

BY authority of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, I proclaim the exchange of Pettigrew, Harrison and Ives, captured at Vicksburg. Misunderstanding in this date, as found and complete. All officers and soldiers whose names have been published with the U. 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 C. S. Army, Commanding Exchanged Prisoners.

Official:
JONATHAN ELLIS, Jr., Captain & A. A. G.

oct21-2m

Rags! Rags! Rags!

I WILL buy all the old Linsey 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, rip up all the seams and come and get your money for what you bring in the morning.

I want them delivered at my old stand, on the corner, next door to G. H. P. Warner's, or at the store of Reynolds & Ballmaller, or at Harrison, Tenn., to A. F. Hunter. JAS. S. EDWARDS.

Chattanooga, Oct. 13, 1862.

Instructions to Enrolling Officers.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 11, 1862.

It is the duty of Enrolling officers to list every enrollable man in their respective Districts observing the classification heretofore ordered. If residents of the District are absent or cannot be found, they must be enrolled. The description will be given from rumor, or information, and must be so stated under the head of "Remarks."

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

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

Enrolling officers 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 when any of them are really felt promptly to arrest or report persons of conscript age as deserters alone, will himself be dealt with. The Confederate Government gives the services by compensation, and the weak hands of all the country. Chairmen of the county courts are charged with the general supervision of the duties of the enrolling officers. JNO. H. HOPKINS, A. A. G.

Oct. 11, 1862. 2nd Sept. of Enrolling.

Nashville Union and Rebel copy weekly.

RECRUITING OFFICE, KNOXVILLE, Oct. 16, 1862.

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

II. Enrolling officers are reminded that it is part of their duty to keep a record of the names of all soldiers who may have left their districts without leave, who have expired their furloughs, who have deserted from the army, and all who in their duty to the Confederate States, should be reported to the nearest enrolling officer.

III. Enrolling officers are requested to report all deserters or shirkers to me for prosecution. No pretext of military duty will be allowed to immunate any person liable to be enrolled.

E. D. SCHLEY, Colonel C. S. A.
Enrolling Officer.

Camp of Instruction at Knoxville.

Notice.

I WILL offer for sale at the Court house in Harrison on Monday, the 10th day of November, 1862, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, a negro man named Alex. Black, about twenty-three years old, five feet five inches high, and weighs about 160 lbs. Said negro says he belongs to Samuel Walker, of Baltimore county, Maryland. Said negro is a runaway and will be sold on the day to pay charges.

oct11-1m M. D. CARTER, Sheriff Hamilton County.

VALUABLE HOME FOR SALE.

WITH all the necessary conveniences, water &c. Chattanooga, Oct. 30-tf A. TEMPLETON.

Camp of Instruction at Knoxville.

State of Tennessee.

To .....

I. The following extracts from the laws passed by Congress, and approved by the President, with the Regulations issued by the Secretary of War, 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 adding to it a large additional force, to meet the overwhelming 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, and for all purposes in relation to the management of the Confederate forces, it shall be lawful for the President, with the consent of the government of the respective States, to employ State officers and authorities to aid in 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.

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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, on application 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 be found to be mustered into the service and who shall not be furnished with a musket, shot gun, rifle or carbine, accepted as an efficient weapon, shall be paid the same therefor, 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 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 2. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact:* That all persons who shall be held until for military service under a law 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; marshals and deputies in chancery; district and State attorneys and their assistants; postmasters and clerks, allowed by law; commissioners of revenue, and tax-gatherers allowed and appointed therein in the Confederate States.

III. The following are not exempt:

Mining officers not in actual service; persons exempted by State laws, and not by the above act; foreigners who have not acquired domicil in the Confederate States.

IV. Another than those expressly named or properly included in the above act, can be exempted, or avoid by procuring a substitute, exempt from military service, in conformity with regulations; and such exemptions is valid only so long as the said substitute is legally exempt.

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X. SUBSTITUTES.

19. When any person liable to military duty under the act, has 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 found to be exempt from military duty, and on examination by a surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, be pronounced sound and able to all respects for from military service, he may be accepted and enrolled; and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the commandant of the camp. If the substitute shall be rejected, or any substitute or other substitute at the expense of the Government, shall be accepted and enrolled.

XI. EXEMPTIONS.

19. Persons claiming exemption from military duty under this act, shall be required by the enrolling officer to make satisfactory 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 or clothing, or material of any kind used in the service of the Confederate and State governments, will be exempt, and according, 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 45 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 45, who they 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 affidavits will be numbered and referred to by number in the column of remarks, opposite the name of the person exempted.

Non-enrolling officers can excuse 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 examiner appointed for that purpose. In case the person is pronounced to be able, or was the night be excused by travelling, a physician must make affidavit to the fact, 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 register rolls, giving his description and enrollment, and order him to report at the camp of instruction at Knoxville. This transcript presented to any Quartermaster will entitle the person to free 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 description 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 be on two necessary, apply to the commanding officer of the department, for such military force as may be requisite. 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 Recruiting Service & Commd't of Camp of Instr.

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For Sale.

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

Aug. 1st.