THE DAILY REBEL.

8 on Market Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

CHATTANOOGA:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1862.

OUSTED BY AUTHORITY.

We publish in another column a list of men and children who have been ordered from their homes in and around the city Memphis, by the Federal military authorities thereof. The personal and private details which come to us, represent in a most harrowing manner the character and extent of this invasion of the fire-side, apart from its prominent and manifest features. The old and the young; the halt, the blind and the diseased; the widow and the orphan, as unoffending as poor, have been indiscriminately ousted from their homes at the behest of spleen and petty malice from subordinate officers and private soldiers. Another record of the kind can not be found in all the sickening annals of "civilization" and "villainy refined."

The part of true wisdom very pointedly suggests a lesson of magnanimity from such instances of outrage. God forbid that we should imitate those who scoff at our "barbarity," whilst they practice the fiendish devices of a much vaunted "culture." Within the Southern States there are many wives and children of men who have united themselves with the invading foe. We would by no means retaliate upon them We war upon armed soldiers, face to face, hilt to hilt. Our scutcheon bears yet no blot; and the acts of our enemy only teach us a noble moderation, by showing us how universally detestable are the acts of a riotous and brutal power.

It is quite evident that the officials of the Dis-united States are beginning to recognize a model in the superior cruelty of that man who has earned from the free men of all lands the title of BUTLER, THE BEAST. His splendid genius, both in the conception and consummation of infamy, has justly placed him at the head of the "new school," whose organization is to inaugurate the last desperate raid of extermination, so faithfully foreshadowed by President Lincoln in his crowning measure of measures; and we make no doubt that the future, as tokened in this revolting outrage at Memphis, will develop a general emulation and improvement thereon throughout the march of the Federal army. What has been hitherto occasional, will become universal. Where the threat before intimidated, the torch will hence-forward destroy. Blood will alone pay for the privilege of belonging under a soldier's roof tree, and the satisfaction of a refusal to subscribe to the ritual of the invader. The legends of the Isles of Greece will be reproduced and reenacted, where Turkman never trod; and many, many a hero will return to find—

"The desecrated shrine, the trampled year,
The smouldering homestead, and the household flow'r
Torn from the lintel."

☞ The ladies are requested to meet at the Baptist Church this evening, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of organizing themselves into a Soldier's Aid Society. Cold weather is rapidly approaching, and our brave troops whom disease has thrown, and will throw, into our Hospitals, must suffer for want of proper covering, unless we can have some made up immediately. The supply on hand is not sufficient to answer the demand, and hence the ladies are called upon to superintend the making of it up. The Government will furnish the material, and pay for the work. So let their be a full and punctual attendance of our ladies at the Church, at the hour appointed.

☞ What portion of our forces are guarding Cumberland and other Gaps, we do not know, but one thing is certain, and that is, that unless they are properly guarded there is great danger that East Tennessee may be approached in that way. The enemy have once been in possession of Cumberland Gap, and did us great harm by holding it. Will we let it fall into his hands again? This is an important question. The loss of East Tennessee, and the taking possession of our railroads by the enemy, would be of incalculable injury. Whether a competent officer has been left in command on the Kentucky line, we are unable to state, but if the one now there is not eminently qualified, some other man ought to be put in his place. East Tennessee is of too much importance to the Confederacy, now to be neglected.

The military importance of East Tennessee cannot be overrated. It is the key to Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama, and if the enemy should ever get possession and destroy our railroads we would find it very difficult to dislodge them. Let no ordinary man be placed in command at Cumberland Gap. A man of energy, skill and forecast should be there. We want a far-seeing man at that point who will not permit himself to be surprised, and who will hold that place at all hazards. Is such a man there now? We do not know but make the inquiry because it is a matter of very great importance to the whole country.

☞ Marian Harlan, whilom vaunted as a Southern authoress has puslished a novel recently in New York. The title is "Miriam."

BY GRAPE-VINE AND OTHERWISE.

ON DITS OF THE DAY.

CHATTANOOGA.....Monday Evening, 8 P. M.

WHAT are they doing in the vicinity of Nashville? They are engaged at a game, which used to be popular in certain regions of that beleaguered city—the game of "brag." Forrest dashes in on one side of the river, Morgan on the other, and between the two with comparatively undifferent hands, they keep the Yankees in one perpetual stew. The other day Morgan burnt six engines and destroyed a quantity of rolling stock almost incredible—Forrest also shelled the denizens of the outer fortifications until they were compelled to send out a large force to dislodge him, which his sharp-shooters materially damaged before they withdrew. But McCook, with eighteen thousand reinforcements, has at length verified the predictions of many sensible men, by arriving in the City of Rocks; and thus our "brag" game is cut off. We shall now probably "fall back" (in *good order* of course) and wait until that fatuous fat Dutchman of Western Virginia is ready to come out and give us battle. I like this. It is so promising and military like, so very, very sagacious. I must add however, that I do not think it will place us in possession of Nashville—shortly.

INTELLIGENCE from over the sea does not indicate the thermometer quite as warm and Southern in its temperature as it was, albeit the authorities at Bermuda have turned up their noses and snuffed in the face of Commodore Wilkes. Luckily for our hopes, however, we have heard the same grunt before.

Our copper colored neighbors of Mexico are having a sorry time of it, between their dissensions at home among themselves, and the attacks from the French. It is quite probable that the tri-colors of the Empire will wave over the halls of the Montazumas before Christmas.

Gov. Brown seems to be making a customary sensation among the particular votaries of the administration. There is one thing certain, in my humble judgment, and that is the great good which arises out of a bold and manly espousal of constitutional right, and a determined resistance to wrong encroachments upon the principles of popular government. Gov. Brown may carry his spirit of independent sovereignty too far in many cases. But the knowledge that such a man exists is a good check. The Georgians as a general thing sustain him.

JEA KAYCHUM, SR.

☞ It is said of Gen. Jackson that at one time during his Creek campaign, when his troops were in want of provisions, a soldier came up to him and asked him for something to eat. The General put his hand in his pocket and pulled out a white oak acorns, and gave some of them to the soldier, saying to him that he was willing to share with his men such fare as he had.

☞ The advertisement of R. C. Jackson, Superintendent East Tennessee and Georgia Rail Road, will be found in our columns this morning. The Code of Tennessee, Sec. 1426, says that "the charge for transportation on such railroads cannot exceed five cents a mile, for every passenger." Now does not this rule adopted by the East Tennessee Rail Road, violate this section of the Code? If they can charge six cents a mile, why can they not charge ten, and would this be a compliance with the law? We ask for information.

☞ We are earnestly solicited by an afflicted infant of two years old, to offer a reward for a lost, or stolen Newfoundland puppy, the idol of this forlorn baby's heart. The description of the absconded animal may be summed up as follows: Short black hair, a pair of little yellow feet, with a spot of yellow upon its breast. Nothing more, nothing less. A liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked, if the said enemy to future dog is delivered at the office of the Rebel.

☞ Sometime before Lincoln issued his abolition proclamation, he was waited on by a committee from Chicago and in answer to them he urged the following objections to an abolition proclamation, which seem to us conclusive, but somehow or other he was induced to change his mind and adopt a policy which he said would be as inoperative as the Pope's bull against the comet.

"What good would a proclamation of emancipation from me do, especially as we are now situated? I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative, like the Pope's bull against the comet. Would my word free slaves, when I cannot even enforce the Constitution in the Rebel States? Is there a single court or magistrate, or individual there that would be influenced by it? And what reason is there to think it would have any greater effect upon the slaves than the late law of Congress, which I approved, and which offers protection to the slaves of rebel masters who come within our lines? Yet I cannot learn that the law has caused a single slave to come over to us. And suppose they could be induced, by a proclamation of freedom from me, to throw themselves upon us, what should we do with them? How can we feed and care for such a multitude? Gen. Butler wrote me a few days since, that he was issuing more rations to the slaves who have rushed to him than all the white troops under his command. They eat, and that is all, though it is true Gen. Butler is feeding the whites also by the thousands, for it nearly amounts to a famine there.

☞ John Forney turns up again. It would be impossible for him to remain obscure for any length of time, for it he could not attract public attention by some ridiculous action, he would certainly do so by some deed of infamy. A more groveling, truckling time-server does not play toady to the Gorilla.

Personal.

Mrs. Judge Campbell of Ala., is at present on a visit at Washington. A correspondent writes to the Herald:

"Among the distinguished visitors here is Mrs. Campbell, wife of Judge Campbell, who is Jeff. Davis' Assistant Secretary of War. Perhaps when she has gathered a large budget of information she will be permitted to pass through the lines and communicate with the rebel War Department."

John R. Peyton, a citizen of Roanoke, Va., was robbed and murdered on the 2d inst, by a party of soldiers. One of them, has been arrested, having in his possession the pocket-book of the murdered man.

Foreign Journals announce the decease of Carlini, the distinguished Italian astronomer and mathematician, at Milan. For more than half a century he held a prominent place among European scientists. His researches on the lunar theory, in connection with Baron Plana, and his pendulum experiments on Mount Cenis, to determine the mean density of the earth, having placed his name among the ablest contributors of science. His last labors were directed to the determination of the orbit of Tuttle's late comet, which has been early observed by Florentine and Roman astronomers.

Judge David E. Neal, an old citizen of Wetumpka, died suddenly at his residence on the 25 h ult. He had been a resident of that city since 1836, and was regarded as one of its most useful, and highly esteemed citizens. He was, we believe, a native of Georgia, reared near Savannah.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ENGLISH EXCITED AT BERMUDA—ADMIRAL WILKES TAKES HIS FLEET IN FOR COAL—THIS IS LOOKED UPON AS AN INSULT—HE IS NOTIFIED TO LEAVE IN 24 HOURS.

[From the Acadian Recorder, Oct. 11.]

The Royal Mail steamer Merlin, Captain Sampson, arrived this morning at 9 o'clock from St. Thomas and Bermuda. We learn from the Captain that while entering the harbor of St. George on Monday last, from St. Thomas, his vessel was brought to by blank shot from a Union gunboat cruising off the harbor. It afterwards turned out that this vessel was the Sonoma, belonging to the fleet of the notorious Admiral Wilkes, which had been in the harbor for some days, and which had just left.

The following letter, from our correspondent in Bermuda, written immediately previous to the departute of the Merlin on Tuesday last, details the circumstances of an affair which, we doubt not, will strike with astonishment even those who consider themselves proof against astonishment at anything in the way of folly and outrage on the part of our Federal officials. We understand that dispatches to the Admiral here came in the Merlin, and were forwarded immediately on the arrival of that steamer.

We have been sadly insulted by the three ships of the Union Navy, under command of the notorious Wilkes. Three ships arrived here, direct from New York, in four days, on the 25th ult., said to be in want of coal. The Admiral, with one of his fleet, after being presented with a copy of the Queen's Proclamation relative to the twenty-fours limit, entered the Port of St. George for coal, with the understanding that she was to coal, as the custom is, on Monday morning. Monday came—the diver represented that the Admiral's ship required some repairs to her bottom—but no repairs were attempted. On Tuesday, the ships were still in port. Our Governor and the commandant of the troops went on board to expostulate with Admiral Wilkes, and he promised to leave on Wednesday. Wednesday came—still the obnoxious vessels were in the limited water of the port, and no symptom of their intention to move. On Thursday morning, however, the Admiral and the gunboats he brought in with him left, and the one that was blockad ng the port was moved in to take coal and undergo repairs.

The Admiral was induced to leave at length it seems, by a communication from the Governor, telling him that if he did not he would compel him. The Admiral, after he got to sea wrote a very offensive letter to the Governor, accusing him of many things—things, indeed, as such men only as Wilkes could and were guilty of in the port of St. George. It would seem that Wilkes had a double object in coming to Bermuda—first, to insult the authorities, for he must have known in what a defenseless state we were in, and secondly to capture or destroy the vessels in that port—six steamers—that are engaged, either directly or indirectly, with the Confederate ports and to destroy the powder, of which there is said to be a large quantity stored on one of the small islands in Castle Harbor. The Admiral and one of his steamers have gone out of sight of land, but the other one, having coaled and repaired, is cruising outside of St George.

During this rebellion the Americans have taken many liberties with the British, but I do not think any of them equals this.

The poor Confederates were sadly frightened, for, knowing the character of the Admiral, they knew he would do anything, however illegal, to destroy them; and the inhabitants of St. George were under great apprehension lest some turn might take place which would result in a row, when they would suffer materially.

Monday Morning—Two of the Admiral's gunboats still close in with the harbor of St George.

The Halifax "Reporter," of the same date says:

"Considerable excitement was caused this afternoon by a rumor extensively circulated on the authority of several gentlemen who professed to have inquired into the facts of the case, that the Royal mail steamer Merlin, on leaving Bermuda, suffered an indignity somewhat similar to that which the Trent experienced on a previous occasion, and at the hands of the same valiant individual. The statement is, that Captain Wilkes, smarting under the affliction of some slights received at Bermuda, stood off the port until the Merlin made appearance, when she was brought to by the firing of a gun across her bows, and detained until she underwent a close examination of her papers," &c.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing

In the 27th Tennessee Regiment in the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862.

Field and Staff. Wounded—Lt. Col. Frierson; Sergeant Major J R Dennis.

Co. A. Wounded—J S Elmalone, severely; J G Cooper, A E Marberry, slight.

Co. B. Killed—T H B Smith. Wounded—D F Burton, B H Autcheson, W B Crownover. Missing—J S Carpenter.

Co. C. Killed—R W Kirby, J M Hays, S D Mathis. Wounded—Capt M H Campbell, Sergt W A Wilson, R C Moultrie, T C Sorrel, W J Morris, J G Bettis, I E McAlisp, S M Bettis, S M Ingraham, J H Hopper, S Jennis, P H Hays, J A Haley, J A Barham, H M Darnell, slight; Lt J P Moffatt, serious; W H Wall, mortally.

Co. D. Killed—S D Prichard, R J Harden. Wounded—J S White, A Small, J W Alexander, S G Hilliard, E T Hall. Missing—Jas Parchman, Jas Mellin.

Co. E. Killed—Color bearer A Lasiter, W J Tod. Wounded—1st Lt T J Pettigrew, Sergt W Hallard, Corp J R Rodgers, J M Brigande, W M Rodgers, I Wyatt, W M Lasiter, A J Hoolsmer. Missing—W L Fisher, D D Bingham.

Co. F. Wounded—2d Lt C N Browning, Sergt R R Pipkins, Sergt E C Duffie, D W Reed, J W McDaniel.

Co. G. Killed—2d Brev Lt J D T Edwards, Henry Cagort. Wounded—Sergt T E Tatum, J Barker, F Smith, S M Williams, R Skelton, S W Mathis, R G Perry, W A Parsemenier, J H Crosson, 1st Lt J N Beasly, W W Cook.

Co. H. Killed—2d Lt W R R Berryhill, Corp T C Fay, Wm Smith. Wounded—1st E E Pate, Corp J M King, F M Green, J A Hoggard, J M Foster, S M Crews, J F Black, M M Morris, John Brennon.

Co. I. Killed—Joseph H Wheeler, color bearer; W A Rhodes, S F Buck. Wounded—Capt J W Carroll, 2d Lt S T Jones, Sergts J B Shackelford, W J Jourdan, N L Linsey, W B Thomas, Corp R F Thomas, J M B Bell, John Clampet, R R Taylor, Wm Vines, D A Thomas.

Co. K. Wounded—Capt J M Taylor, 1st Lt A B Andrews, R Love, M V Barnhill, H Coll. Missing—J Barnhill, M G McMary, Thos Riley.

Recapitulation—Killed, 14; Wounded, 81; Missing, 8.

The regiment numbered 210 when it went into action, led by Lt Col. Frierson and Major Allen.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. HOWARD, Adjutant.

☞ Appeal please copy.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the P. O. at Chattanooga, November 9th, 1862:

Adams M
Armour R C
Ayly A W
Anderson Robt
Anderson Joel A

Burnett W S
Ball J M
Borksdale F T
Brantly R H 2
Barger T A
Beard-n P
Barrett Sam B, C S N
Barrett H A
Bush Jas C
Birk T C
Birch B D
Bradford A G

Chambers J A J
Catchmark T D
Cochran G W L 2
Cambridge H J
Cheek L M
Cousins A
Cole J H 2
Cummings J F
Childers E G

Douglass J H
Douglass W H
Daniel L A 2
Doughton B F
Dennis D R
Draughton L M

Edmonson S E
Edmonson Mrs Jno K
Edmonson John K
Edmonson Henry
Edmonson Miss Lena 2
Edison Wm

Forrest W H
Falkner W F
Fite R M
Freeman R

Gillespie Jas
Gallagher John
Grigsby R S 2
Gardner Joseph
Goodson Wm
Gorathes F B
Goddess D 2
Grimes W Q
Gibson R
Granger Stephen
Gibbey Miss Mary

Hutchison V W A
Hodge J H
Hatcher J P
Hass S D
Hurlbut W
Hilburn A
Humphreys J C
Harman T
Henderson Jas
Hunt D R

Irby F M

Johnson J
Jones J F
Jones M C

Kalhoter C W 2
Kearns H T

Leith J
Latimer J H
Little J 2
Landmer J T

McDonald E H 2
Merritt J S D
McKaskich T M 2
M Cants R S
Martin B
Martin Patsey
Martin W
Massey N B
Miller L C
McDaniels A M
Mitchell R J
Muzzy John 2
Miller E C
Morris W G
Mach P S
Magourary Mr
Miller E T
Mason W M
Morgan W L
Nelson Geo
Nipper J
O'Conner John

Palmer A M
Porter Jas W
Pitts J V
Parks D S

Roberts J A
Robertson Eli
Ridgeway J A
Roy Wm
Miller W P
Ratcliff E P
Rogers F C
Ray S Y S

Stevenson P O
Simmons W H
Stephens D F
Stubblefield M
Swigert Geo
Shredegnell M
Shock Sam
Stiles S H
Swindal W M
Turner Willis
Thomas John M
Thompson W H
Taylor F M
Thompson J O
Tomlinson Jas
Williams E F S
Williams G W
Wilkins R
Wright & Co 2
Wiggins J W
White W M
Wilson J S
Walton Robt
Wylie J D
Wood J
Wynn R W
Watkins Mr
Williams M M
Witt W J
Wooten J D
Yarborough J
Young Henry S
Zeister

Smith N M
Smith T N
Smith M V
Smith John

A
Alford W
Avery R
Allen T A
Ausley L H

B
Bennett Wm
Booth L D
Bohr A
Baldridge F A
Blanton M L
Bogger G T
bills G A
Brandon W B
Bassent R A
Bston L
Bowen Wm E
Babbett W A

C
Causey Peter
Couch Daniel 2
Cannon Wm
Carrol J B
Crabtree J
Cook Calvin
Cawsby Miss
Crayne Mrs M

D
Darden L L
Dawson Will
Davis E Jr
Davis Miss Holiday C 2
Dennis Mrs E

E
Evans Wade
Ely Jessie
Edmonson L L
English Jas
Edwards Jas R

F
Funk Wade A
Farr R
Farrell Mrs Ann

G
Garrick John F
Graves O H
Goddard Jas
Gordon E
Gibson W C
Griffin J W
Goff Jno K
Gray W A
Green M W
Gross Miss M A
Gray Mrs Elizabeth

H
Hart D
Hanner J S
Holland T B
Harrington J W
Hunley L H
Hunt F R
Hayes J F
Hill R T
Hooper J
Beasley J W

I

J
Johns G T
Jordan J T

K
Kress O
Killion E

L
Lee C F
Levis L Q
Lyon Geo
Lyle J D

M
Miller Jacob
Martin R M
Martin R H
Michael W L
Morrison L A
McCaskill
Mills A B
Martin E P
Maury Frank
Mallary M B
Medlock Wm
McDonald T
Magouls Wm McRea
Moore Miss S
Martin Miss S
May Miss Josephine
McDonald Miss Caroline
Mattison Mrs Eliza

Newbery A

O'Neal Miss S J
P
Pinvell G B
Price Geo L
Posey Miss N A

R
Rayt W W
Robbins J W
Roberts W C
Rhoder W M
Richardson H S
Reed Dan O
Raleye Miss S
Russell Mrs Mary

S
Sumner E
Sneed M M
Setten W M
Stegall J M
Steen John
Sutton A J
Sharp George
Selcer Mrs Arlinta

Thomas S C
Taylor Wm
Temple Milton
Thigpen S G
Turney Miller
Thomas Miss Mary
Webb J H
Wallis Isaac
Walker Alton
Wilkinson J H
Worminglon H
Weatherford H H
Woods David
Walker Z
Wade Baley A
Wilson R T
Watts C G
Whittock Miss F C
Waters Mrs D D
Weaver Miss mary
Wylie Miss Lena
Yelverton G T

Sundry.
Smith Miss Julia A
Smith Miss Mollie E
Smith & Co

H. T. PHILLIPPS, P. M.

MILITARY ADVERTISEMENTS

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10.

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

I. The Confederate authorities having ordered the enforcement of the Conscript law in Tennessee: The Judge or chairman of the county court of ——— county will immediately appoint a reliable and competent person in each civil district in said county, to make an enrollment of all persons in their respective districts who are subject to the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 16th, 1862, entitled "An act to further provide for the public defence." Said enrolling officers will proceed immediately to make the enrollment under said act of Congress, in conformity to instructions from the War Department, and return the same to the superintendent of Conscript camps in Middle Tennessee at McMinnville, at which place a rendezvous is hereby established for conscripts and volunteers to fill the Tennessee regiments now in the service.

II. Said enrolling officers will, at the same time, enroll all persons in their respective districts who are over thirty-five and under forty-five years of age, and forward separate lists of them, together with a duplicate list of those who are over eighteen and under thirty-five, to the adjutant General of the State. They will also make a list of all these persons in their respective districts who belong to the service, but who are absent from their battalions or regiments, with the names of their commands, and return the same to the Adjutant General of the State.

III. At any time within thirty days from this date all persons may volunteer and select the regiment to which they will be attached, either before or at the time of enrollment.

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

By order of Brigadier General C. Harris Commanding, &c.

oct20-2w W. C. WHITHORNE, A. G. Gen.

Instructions to Enrolling Officers.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 14, 1862.

It is the duty of Enrolling officers to faithfully enroll every man in their respective Districts observing the classification heretofore ordered. If residents of the District are absent or cannot be found, they must be enrolled. This 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 Chairman 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 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 whoever 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 thoroughly. Chairmen of the county Courts are charged with the general superintendence of the enrollment in their counties. JNO. L. HOPKINS, A. D. C.,

Oct. 14, 1862. 2nd Supt. of Enrolling officers.

☞ East Tennessee papers copy.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S ORDERS.

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

Special Orders, No —

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

By order of CHAS. W. PEDEN,
sep26 Lieut. & Provost Marshal.

VOLUNTEERS.

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

TAZ. W. NEWMAN.

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

BY order of Quartermaster General I have been intrusted with entire control of collecting the hides of the beeves killed for the army, for tanning, and the purchase of Leather for manufacturing. Tanners having leather on hand and wanting hides will do well to address me with proper references. The army must be shod, and it is the duty of all patriotic tanners to assist in so doing. All leather held at unreasonable prices will be impressed. F. W. DILLARD,
Major A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEP'T,
Chattanooga, Oct. 31st, 1862.

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

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

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE,
HAMILTON COUNTY.

THE insolvency of the estate of William S. Bell, dec'd having been suggested, all persons having claims against the estate are hereby notified to file them with the Clerk of the county Court of said county properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred.

ELIZABETH D. BELL,
nov8-1m Adm'rx W. S. Bell, dec'd.

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.

oct31-1m* WM. R. RANKIN, Adm'r.

ALEXANDER COOPER,
(vs)
JOHN JONES.
} In Chancery at Chattanooga.

IT appearing that the defendant John Jones is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the process of the Court cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made weekly for four weeks in the Chattanooga Rebel a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, requiring said defendant to appear at a Chancery Court to be held at the Court House in the city of Chattanooga, on the first Monday in January next, and answer a bill filed against him in said court by complainant, or judgment by confession will be entered and cause set for hearing ex parte. WM. STANDEFER,
nov4-4w Clk & M.

FOR SALE

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 165 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 COULTER,
Sheriff Hamilton County.

For Sale by an Officer in the Army.

TWO HORSES, one a thorough-bred Gleneoe 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.)
oct18-tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE TRACT OF LAND lying on the waters of Mulberry Creek in Lincoln county, Tennessee, known as the Dr. Smith place, containing 440 ACRES, about 200 acres of which is cleared.

The dwelling house is a large frame building.

There is a large Distillery and Horse Mill on said place.

Said land is finely suited for a stock farm, and has a spring of never-failing water.

For terms apply to the subscriber at Fayetteville, Tenn. JAMES B. BRIGHT,
nov4-4w Agent.

MILITARY ADVERTISEMENTS.

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. 3. 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 on 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, on application of the Secretary of the Navy, be transferred from the land forces to the naval service.

* * * * * *

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 and 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.

* * * * * *

Sec. 12. 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 unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; all in the services 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 engineers 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 exemptions is valid only so long as the said substitute is legally exempt.

* * * * * *

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 its efficient operation.

Enrolling officers will report weekly to Lieut. Col. R. 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 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 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 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 the 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 master 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 Recrg Serv & Comd't of Camp of Inst.

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