THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1862. NUMBER 100.

Terms of Subscription.

DAILY REBEL per year $10 00
" " Six Months 5 00
" " Three Months 3 00
" " One Month 1 00

☞ The CASH must accompany all orders for the paper. Shinplasters of private persons will receive no attention. Therefore such shinplasters had better not be sent to us.

Rates of Advertising.

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

	1 Mo.	2 Mo.	3 Mo.	4 Mo.	6 Mo.	12 Mo.
1 Square	$5	$9	$12	$16	$20	$30
2 "	10	14	18	20	25	40
3 "	12	17	21	24	30	50
4 "	14	20	25	30	35	60
5 "	18	23	28	32	40	65
6 "	20	25	30	35	45	70
7 "	22	28	33	40	50	80
8 "	24	30	37	43	55	85
9 "	26	32	40	45	60	90
10 "	28	35	42	50	65	95

[illegible] Advertisements will be published every day or every other day, as ordered; if ordered for a month, and not ordered for a shorter time, they will be published every day until forbid, and charged for the whole time they may be published. No advertisement ordered out of Chattanooga, [illegible]

LOST—FOUND, &c.

$50 REWARD.

STOLEN From the subscriber, Samuel Jones, of Gilmer county, Ga., on the 1st inst., one gray horse five years old, near sixteen hands high, with a scar on each shoulder caused by the collar. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the horse, and the apprehension of the thief.

SAMUEL JONES.

Ellijay, Ga., Nov. 1, 1862.

TAKEN UP

AND put in Jail in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, East Tennessee, on the 22d of October, 1862, a NEGRO MAN, who says his name is JACK and that he belongs to John Pride, of Sparta, White county, Tenn. Said boy is black, 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high.

J. H. SWAIM, Jailor.

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J. H. SWAIM, Jailor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Farmers of East Tennessee.

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

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

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

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

J. F. CUMMINGS,
Sept 30tf Major and C.S., C.S.A.

RAILROAD FARE.

SIX CENTS PER MILE is the regular fare on this road, and all persons getting on the cars without tickets will be charged at that rate. The duties of the Conductors are to look after the comfort of passengers and the safety of trains, and not to collect fare.

Passengers who will comply with the rules of the Road, and purchase tickets, can procure them at about FIVE CENTS PER MILE.

Soldiers traveling on Furlough will be charged only HALF FARE, provided they procure tickets. This rule applies to none but privates and non-commissioned Officers.

R. C. JACKSON,
Sup't East Tenn. & Georgia Railroad.
Knoxville, October 28, 1862. nov10-1m

LEIPER & HENFEE,

PRODUCE DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MURFREESBORO, TENN.

Oct. 28th, 1862—1y

MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CLEVELAND, TENN.
Rev. J. S. Bradshaw, Principal.

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

The Trustees in making this announcement would most especially appeal to all citizens who have daughters to educate, to send them to this institution. Mr. Bradshaw has had charge of the school for the last ten months, during which time he has rendered people, and we might say, universal satisfaction to the Trustees, patrons and pupils. There never was a better time for men to educate their daughters than now. Provisions plenty—everything a farmer raises bears two prices, and the Tuition to this School is the same that it was when everything was at low figures.—What excuse can there be now for a man who neglects to educate his daughter? None. Because here, in Cleveland a healthy locality, we have an Institute, with an excellent instructor, aided by a sufficient corps of Assistants, to instruct all who may favor it with their patronage. Let one and all put their shoulder to the wheel and build up such a School as will be of incalculable benefit to us and honor to our town—We have the building and we have the Teachers—the balance devolves upon the people. We hope they may fully perform their duty.

The Trustees are thankful to the citizens for the patronage bestowed upon Mr. Bradshaw heretofore, and are glad to know that under his administration the Institution has not lost any of the social reputation it formerly had in "the halcyon days of the Republic."

TERMS OF TUITION.

Primary Department,	$12	per annum.	
Preparatory "	12	00	"
Freshman Class "	20	00	"
Sophomore "	24	00	"
Junior "	30	00	"
Senior "	36	00	"
In Music, Piano, Guitar or Melodeon,	50	00	"
Thorough Bass Comp. &c.,	20	00	"
French and other Modern Languages,	20	00	"

each

In the Ornamental Department full provision will be made, of the ordinary prices.

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

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

G. W. PARKS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

aug 9-tf

Pipes, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco,

SEGARS & snuff, all of the finest quality.—Also many other articles in endless lines of trade.

JOHN HEATH,
(West side Market st., Chattanooga.)

AUCTION STORE.

I WILL SELL for anybody

ANYTHING THAT THEY WANT SOLD.

Terms corresponding with the times.

nov15 1m* I. N. VARNER.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

SEVEN or eight LIKELY NEGROES for sale. For particulars apply at this office. nov13 tf

THE DAILY REBEL.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

BY FRANCIS M. PAUL.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1862.

REMOVAL.

The office of the DAILY REBEL has been removed to the back-rooms over the Bank of Tennessee.

THE CURRENCY OF TENNESSEE.

The most significant intelligence, which we find in the files of Northern papers before us, is contained in a short article in the Nashville Dispatch of the 4th, relative to the currency of Tennessee, with the state of the bill market in general. The character of this piece of news is so singular that we would not be inclined to believe it, did we not find it italicized and referred to with comments in a journal which has a high reputation for reliability. We extract the following:

"The great improvement in Tennessee currency is one of the most gratifying indications we have seen of a returning healthy tone in our monetary affairs. The issues of the Bank of Tennessee and the Planters' and Union Banks are regarded with equal favor as good business paper, and [illegible] it will be a great public benefit. The Louisville Journal of the 24th says: 'It will be gratifying to any Bank Note Dealer that there is now a perceptible advance in Ohio in the notes of the issues of the three leading Tennessee banks. For exchange on eastern cities offers to buy Tennessee money at a small discount, to St. Louis the makers command par, or three per cent. premium. This description of currency is available for the purchase of cotton in the South.' There was a heavy demand a few days ago for the notes of the Bank of Chattanooga and West Tennessee and they were readily sold at four per cent. discount, but that demand has subsided, and the prices have advanced. Those of a few other country banks are now quoted at 10 per cent. discount. Being a non-South Carolina country is now taken at a further improvement of 5 per cent., the discount being 15 per cent.

"The conclusions which most naturally seems to us are, we learned by this startling rise in the credit of a Southern bank, and the equally striking fall in those of the Federal Government, which are the standards of valuation, is simply this: that public confidence is fast losing its faith in the anticipation of the South, and correspondingly is belief in the the power of the Administration at Washington to redeem its promises of payment. The opinion of the Bank of Tennessee, is known to be in the South; the faith of the Bank of Tennessee is known to be pledged to the Confederate States and the cause of the South; the entire institution, like its original base, the people of Tennessee, are recognized to be Southern, heart and soul; and yet we see that the traders and mercantile men North, are only too glad to pay a high per cent. for the currency, taking the depreciated value of Green Backs as the standard. We regard this new freak of the money market—that great thermometer of public opinion, always governed by the almighty dollar, as the most healthful sign and token of the day; and we witness in it also one of those cheering evidences of State pride, which cannot fail to encourage the people who have such a bank."

☞ On yesterday we turned one of a pleasant party of the invited guests to a good-bye dinner, given by Capt. Charles Peden, late Provost Marshal of Chattanooga. The repast was sumptuous, the wines delicious, and the assembly of friends and "distinguished strangers" genial and agreeable. "Hal's" blessing for himself and his friend "Sam" was by no means applicable to the collation.

"Oh Lord of love
Look down above
Down on poor me and Sam;
And give us meat
That is fit to eat,
For this sin't worth a dam!"

In bidding adieu to Capt. Peden we can not deny ourself the pleasure of expressing some testimonial of respect for his competency as a soldier and officer, and at the same time of offering him our grateful acknowledgements for his uniform courtesy and kindness. Success to him in whatever department of the service he may be thrown. He is succeeded in the Provost Marshalcy by Capt. Shipp, an officer and gentleman, for whom we bespeak a welcome.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—On the first Tuesday in January next Mr. A. O. Obenchain, administrator of the estate of Benj. Easley, deceased, will sell at Trenton, Ga., two valuable tracts of land in Dade county, with excellent improvements. Persons who wish to make a good investment for their surplus money would do well to make a note of this.

☞ Speculators and blood suckers are offered a profitable and legitimate mode of making their money back, in the advertisement of Maj. Thomas Peters, who offers a large amount of the best Arkansas land for sale, at the old prices. See his advertisement, and invest your money where it won't oppress the widow, and orphan, and the indigent families of our soldiers in the field.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Critchfield and Mr. Derrick Hill for late Northern newspapers.

Yankee Conceits.

OPPRESSION.

We have learned from several sources that the Federals in West Tennessee and in the vicinity of Holly Springs, have forbidden the farmers sowing wheat, declaring that they will not be permitted to reap it. It is their purpose, wherever they have the power, to prohibit the production of everything but cotton. In this they have a two-fold object in view, one to open a market and create a demand for the surplus products of the Northwest, and the other, to cheapen the price of cotton by its superabundant production. There can be no doubt, moreover, that a leading purpose with them is to starve the people into submission to their tyranny and dictatorial rule.

The people of Mississippi may see in this the fate that awaits them if the enemy be permitted to take possession of their territory.—*Appeal*, 21st.

MITCHELL'S PLANS.

On the 17th ult., Major-General Mitchell, in command at Hilton Head, S. C., wrote a letter to Secretary Chase, giving the following as his intentions, if permitted to carry out his views. As he died of yellow fever on the 24th ult., his plans were not as promptly carried out as they might have been:

"If he were, indeed, under my orders, I have an immense work for him to do, which I would commence without an hour's delay. I would begin the organization of my plantation system. A perfect census of all the blacks inhabiting the islands would be promptly made. My model plantation, with its fields, negro seed, tillage, implements, houses, furniture, &c., would be organized with as little delay as possible. I would commence the buildings, which will be required for the large accession of population which will certainly come to us when we break through the enemy's line on the mainland, which we are determined to do. I would have all the blacks distinctly informed as to the plan by which they are to be governed, educated, and made industrious and wealthy citizens. I would tell them that the fruits of their future toil would be conserved hereafter to their own benefit; to each family on the plantation I would give a separate dwelling with a patch for their own private cultivation as a little garden.

"From estimates which I have carefully made, I am quite certain that an industrious family of three persons will certainly save from $100 to $200 each year. In five years such a family would have laid up in the Plantation Bank an amount sufficient to make them independent. And then, with industrious habits, with religious instruction, with correct moral views and sentiments, with minds properly trained to self-independence, they might select their own homes if they chose, and begin the world for themselves.

A SUBSTANTIAL FOLLY.

A gentleman, says the Memphis Appeal, whose duty made it necessary for him to carefully examine the efforts of the Federals to locate the channel of the Mississippi at Vicksburg, has given us a description of the canal they were so long engaged in digging. Its dimensions were stated to be to be one and a half miles in length and only some twelve feet in width at the top, the sides sloping to the bottom. At no time did they succeed in getting the water through, although at one time they made a desperate effort to do so, by backing a small steam-vessel near the upper end of the canal, where she was anchored, and an attempt made to force the water into the ditch by the revolutions of her wheels. The brilliant idea, however, was not successful. The river proved unconquerable, and refused to become an ally of our enemy.

We are glad to learn that all the labor expended has been destroyed, and also that any further attempt of the kind will be prevented. Ample preparations have been made to prevent it. They will not be allowed to commit another such folly.

ACCOMMODATING, BUT COOL.

The Savannah Republican of the 25th has the following: "A flag of truce boat came up yesterday from Fort Pulaski, and was met in Argyle Creek. The sole object of the Yankees appeared to be to deliver a large number of letters, chiefly from Confederate prisoners of war, that had accumulated at Hilton Head. Having handed over the big the party retired.

"So much for the accommodating; and now for the cool: It appears that the Abolition rogues at Hilton Head have a goodly number of Free Masons in their clan. These brothers of the mystic tie have determined to establish a lodge on the Island, and among the letters sent was one addressed to the Grand Lodge of South Carolina requesting that a dispensation be granted them for that purpose! Is there any measure to Yankee impudence?

From West Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. McPHERSON'S ARMY,
Ten miles south of LaGrange, Tennessee,
Nov. 9, 8:30 A. M., via Cairo, Nov. 13, 1862.

Special to the Chicago Times.]

Gen. McPherson's command left LaGrange yesterday and arrived here at 3 p. m.

The enemy's cavalry, in considerable force, were attacked and routed by Col. Lee's Kansas cavalry. He took prisoners from five different regiments in all one hundred and twenty-five; rebels killed, sixteen, wounded, twenty-six. None of our men were killed—one wounded.

Accounts of the enemy's force and disposition are conflicting. Some say he is assaulting us at Holly Springs; others that he has been evacuating for a week. The latter is probably correct.

LAGRANGE, TENN., Nov. 10, via Cairo, Nov. 12.—A reconnoissance in force from here Saturday, under Gen. McPherson, proceeded within a few miles of Coldwater, and found the enemy in effective force and well supported. It returned on Sunday.

The railroad is open to Bolivar.

The country is cleared of rebels between this and Memphis, and communication is kept up with General Sherman.

LAGRANGE, TENN., Nov. 12.—The cavalry advance of General Hamilton's corps, under Col. Lee, entered Holly Springs at daylight this morning, and found that the enemy had retreated on the approach.

Col. Lee charged on their pickets two miles north, capturing four and killing one.

There was no loss on our side.

The rebel infantry are before Tallahatchie, and their cavalry at Humphrey's Mills, seven miles south of Holly Springs, in considerable force.

A rebel hospital was captured one and a half miles south of there, with a hundred convalescents.

A skirmishing was going on all the forenoon with the cavalry near Hamilton's corps. One man was killed and a few wounded on our side.

The whole number of prisoners taken to-day is about one hundred and fifty, including one of Van Dorn's captains commissary.

At noon all was quiet. The enemy was retiring.

The 2d Iowa, 7th Kansas, and 3d Michigan cavalry occupy Holly Springs.

The infantry are pushing on to the support of our cavalry.

The mayor and prominent citizens surrendered the place to our forces.

The evacuation of Holly Springs dissels the prospect of an immediate fight.

TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 26.—Passengers by the evening train report all quiet at Fredericksburg, and no movement of importance transpiring in that vicinity. Nothing received from other quarters that can be made public.

The London Times in an editorial on the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Confederate steamer Alabama, says, "we cannot undertake the capture of this one cruiser. We are sorry that the Brilliant was burnt, and so we are that towns on the Mississippi were burnt, and that the murder of the men and dishonor of the women of Alabama took place. These scenes are said to have suggested the name of the terrible cruiser which so agitates the Lincoln Government."

The Diario de la Marino says that as soon as the representative of her Majesty at Washington, (Senor Tazara,) received the details of the recent outrage on the Coast of Cuba, he visited and read Mr. Seward the dispatch from the Captain General of Cuba, in which the facts of the case were stated and the necessary declaration made. Mr. Seward assured the Spanish representative in the most categorical manner that the United States Government disapproved the conduct of the naval officer who violated the laws of the territory, and was willing to give complete satisfaction to the Government of Spain.

The London Star, in an editorial on the escape of the Alabama, says that it is known that as many as nine other ships are being built or equipped in British harbors for the Confederate service. If they were to serve simply and strictly as vessels of war or were to be employed in an attempt to break the blockade, or to recover New Orleans, or to fight the Federals on Southern rivers, or in any other legitimate warfare they would be subject to arrest and detention.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 26.—The Petersburg Express of this morning, has intelligence from Suffolk, that the enemy are being largely reinforced there. Reliable parties state the number at 33,000 at that point. Gentlemen from Portsmouth state their number at 6,000. The Abolition officers at Suffolk, make no attempt to conceal that their ultimate intentions and designs are to march upon Weldon, along the railroad and isolate Richmond from the South. The Express says it would not be surprised if the enemy were marching upon Petersburg instead of Weldon.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference, at Petersburg yesterday, expelled Rev. J. T. Littleton, by a vote of 46 to 25.

RICHMOND, Nov. 26.—Rumor from the valley, states that the Yankees are advancing towards Staunton, by way of Alleghany mountains, in Highland county. They number over 4,000. Their progress in that direction will soon be checked.

A COLLECTOR OFFICE IN LOUISIANA.—The Jackson Mississippian learns that F. H. Hatch, Confederate Collector of the Port of New Orleans, has opened a collection office at Ponchatoula, and that he is proceeding regularly with business. In accordance with his suggestion, the Treasury Department at Richmond has ordered the release of some thirty vessels and their cargoes, which had been seized under recent orders, on condition that their owners pay the duly specified duties according to law. This is an important as well as just movement; and if it is followed, as seems reasonable, by a trade in indispensable articles—no cotton being allowed to go out in payment therefor—much good may be accomplished, while no harm will be superinduced.

A paragraph, copied from abolition sheets has been extensively republished at the South, in relation to Gen. Edwin Price, which contains a bald, groundless and malignant falsehood. Gen. Edwin Price never held any commission in the Confederate service but was an officer in the Missouri State Guard, which organization is now disbanded. He was captured on the Osage last February, while conducting a body of recruits to join Major General Price in Arkansas, and was confined for months in the Penitentiary at Alton, Illinois, whence he was released on parole. When the cartel for the exchange of prisoners was perfected, he repaired to the army at Holly Springs. Having no command, he did not regard his presence in the army as important, and returned to his home in Missouri, as a citizen, without taking any oath, or being placed under any restrictions. He is a true and gallant man, and has done nothing, and submitted to nothing, which can compromise him in the estimation of his friends.—*Jackson Mississippian.*

A deserter from Newbern to our lines brings information that the Lincolnites are concentrating a force there—that they have already fifteen thousand and that as soon as they complete their arrangements their destination is Wilmington.

That Wilmington is to be an early point of attack, is we think the opinion of our Confederate authorities. God send that our preparations may be adequate to meet and repel the force of our invaders.—*Wilmington Journal.*

VIRGINIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—This body is now in session at the Washington street M. E. Church, Petersburg—Bishop Early presiding. On the first day, a large number of Elders passed an examination of character, but very little else was done. The Joint Board of Finance was instructed to prepare an address to the people on the subject of making, during the coming year, more liberal allowance for the support of the ministry, in view of the great increase of prices.

Memphis Intelligence.

The Bulletin of the 18th contains the particulars of another serious fire on Madison street. It says:

We gave in our Sunday morning issue an account of the first part of the disastrous conflagration of Saturday evening. At half-past eight o'clock, when our reporter left the ground, the fire seemed to have been subdued and few anticipated the disastrous results which were to follow. At that time the only buildings which had been destroyed were the planing mill of Messrs. Whipple & Reed, which stood on Madison street on the bank of the bayou, and a two story frame dwelling next, adjoining on the west, owned by Weston Wright, and occupied by Mr. Spivey as a dwelling, and a cleaning and dying establishment. The loss of these two buildings probably amounted to seven thousand dollars.

About nine o'clock the wind began to blow, and soon the ruins of the dwelling house began to blaze up again. About the same time a small wooden building, used as a carpenter's shop, on the other side of the bayou, was also discovered to be on fire. Whether this caught from sparks or was set on fire, is doubtful, those present expressing different opinions about it. From this building the flames communicated to a blacksmith's shop adjoining, and thence to another frame dwelling, one part of which was occupied as a grocery store and liquor saloon, known as the "Green Tree House." All these buildings were totally destroyed, scarcely anything being saved from any of them.

In the meantime the fire had caught the dwelling of Mr. Daniel Boissean, a neat two-story frame house, belonging to Mr. James Adams, cashier of the Union Bank. This was totally destroyed, but most of the contents were saved. On this house there had been an insurance of five thousand dollars, which expired at noon on Saturday, the day preceding the fire.

In consequence of the great scarcity of water and the lack of an efficient fire department, little could be done to stay the progress of the flames, and the actors and citizens could only direct their efforts to saving the property in the threatened houses.

Next to the dwelling of Mr. Boissean stood a very pretty frame dwelling belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Chandler, druggist, on Main street, and occupied by him as a winter residence. At the time of the fire, Mr. Chandler and family were absent in the Country, and the house was occupied only by some of his servants. A portion of the property in this house was saved. The building itself was totally destroyed. The loss here was something over two thousand dollars.

The next building was a fine three story brick, heavily ironed, containing twelve dwellings, finished in the best style, forming two of the finest tenements in the city. This property was owned by Mr. Chandler, and cost about $16,000. It has been built but a few years. The lower story was intended to be occupied, and for a long time there were tenants in it ready to leave. The fire at first caught in several of the kitchens and servants' rooms in the rear, which were of wood, and notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen to stay it, it easily worked its way through the rear windows into the adjoining building. One of these kitchens was occupied by Dr. T. J. Sale, and the other by Mr. L. L. Flynn, merchant tailor, on Jefferson street. Both the dwellings were very tastefully finished and fitted up. A portion of the furniture in both was saved, but much of it received considerable damage from rough handling.

We learn that Dr. Chandler had insurance to the amount of five thousand dollars on his property in a Richmond (Va.) office. It is doubtful, however, whether it can be collected. This was all the insurance we could hear of on any of the property. The total loss will not probably fall short of thirty thousand dollars.

"For several hours much danger was apprehended for many of the other houses in the neighborhood from flying cinders and sparks, of which the air was full, but by the exertions of their owners and others in watering and brushing off the sparks as they fell, the other buildings were fortunately saved."

Monsieur Lavasseur, French consul at St. Louis, had arrived on business connected with the interests of the French residents of the city. He was the recipient of a complimentary supper tendered him by his countrymen at Schwoon's restaurant, on Monday evening last.

Mr. S. Lewis states that on Saturday evening his store, on Union street, between Lauderdale and the railroad track, was entered by seven or eight soldiers, who put a pistol to his head, and forcibly took away his money drawer, containing his receipts, fifty or sixty dollars in money and his pistol.

On Monday twenty six cases were brought before the recorder. The list included six fights, four drunks, four arrests for fast driving, three for keeping open on Sunday, and two for obstructing gutters. There were two arrests for keeping open after hours, one for keeping a disorderly house, and one for carrying concealed weapons. The amount of fines and costs collected was eighty-three dollars, and several cases involving some heavy fines, were appealed.

The grand jury, on Monday, returned quite a number of bills into court, and also on Tuesday, when they reported that no further business was before them, and asked to be discharged, discharged; whereupon, the attorney-general stated that there were no other matters for their attention in which he had been able to get the witnesses before the jury; they were accordingly discharged, the court thanking them, on the part of the State, for the true and faithful performance of their duties. The new cases before the court at the present term reach the number of eighty-three, involving much labor on the jury and the officers of the court. The criminal court expected to close its session on Wednesday.

The Bulletin of Wednesday notices an extraordinary cotton sale as having occurred the previous day. A sharp one from the country brought in ten bales of cotton which were readily disposed of to a mature buyer, at the ruling figures. The sharper got the money and left for parts unknown. In handling the cotton subsequently it was discovered that each bale had a bag of Mississippi dirt inside! one of these bags was taken out and weighed *two hundred and twenty-five pounds!* Fifty cents per pound for dirt is rather dear in war times.

The burglaries were committed on Monday night. The Bulletin says:

The house of Mr. A. Cordes, on Exchange street, near the bayou, was entered during the night, and a large bureau taken out, carried to a vacant lot adjoining, and there rifled of its contents, consisting of clothing, jewelry, and a small amount of money. The robbers entered through a window into the parlor on the level of the street, passed into an adjoining room, selected their spoil, carried it out through the front door, and, examined it at their leisure. The most singular part of the performance was, that a lady was sleeping in the room which was first entered, and an old gentleman in that from which the bureau was taken, and neither of them was disturbed, or knew anything of the affair until morning.

During the same night a party of men, dressed in soldiers' uniform, went to the house of Mr. H. Caro, close by Mr. Cordes, and kicked at the door. They presented a pistol at his head and demanded his money. He gave them about seventy-five dollars, which he had in his pocket, with which they made off.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I WILL attend at the Market House in Chattanooga on the 28th and 29th days of this month for the purpose of collecting the State and County Tax for the year 1862. This is the last appointment, and those who neglect to pay may expect a levy. I will be at each county Court to receive the taxes of all who have not previously paid.

F. R. GARDENHIRE,
nov12-tf Tax Collector, &c.

Administrator's Sale of Land

BY virtue of the Court of Ordinary of the county of Dade, State of Georgia, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court House, in the town of Trenton, during the legal hours of sale, on the 1st Tuesday in January next the tract of land on which Benj. Easley died, lying on Lookout Creek, seven miles above Trenton, containing some [illegible] acres—about 100 acres rich bottom land, the about 400 acres second quality, and the balance mountain land. Some 200 or 300 acres are now in cultivation, about 200 of which is in grass. On said place is a fine peach and apple orchard, dwelling house, negro cabins, barn, stables, &c.

At the same time and place I will also sell a lot of LAND in the same county, lying in Sage Valley, containing 160 acres, on which are some improvements. The under-signed will show said lands to persons desiring to examine.

A. T. OBENCHAIN,
Administrator de bonis non.
Nov 11, 1862. nov13 1m4w

STATE OF TENNESSEE, } In Chancery at Chattanooga.
Hamilton County.

It appearing to the Chancellor 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 ordered that publication be made weekly for four weeks in the Chattanooga Daily 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 default and decree will be taken against him as to the ex parte

Wm. STANSFIELD,
nov 14 w4 Clk & M.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
HAMILTON COUNTY. }

THE inhabitants of the estate of William S. Bell, late of Hamilton county, are hereby notified that 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 barred.

ELIZABETH D. BELL,
Adm'x W. S. Bell, dec'd.

FOR SALE

GREAT BARGAIN!

I NOW offer for sale the desirable HOTEL and Furniture in the beautiful village of Forest Hill, Georgia. The hotel is large and delightfully situated, being on the W. & A. railroad, 31 miles South of Chattanooga. The house rents is abundant, and the place is now thrift cannot fail to secure any living man that wishes to keep hotel in these troublesome times of scarcity and danger. Young negroes or Confederate money will be taken in payment. For further particulars, write to me as soon as you see this advertisement, and if I think a good bargain will please you, you can get it if you apply immediately.

C. AUSTIN
Tunnel Hill, Ga.

CLARENDON FOR SALE!

THIS BEAUTIFUL HOMESTEAD, situated one mile Southwest of the city of Knoxville, is for sale.

I will sell at private sale, but if not sold by the 15th of December, I will then offer it at public outcry to the highest bidder.

The tract of land embraces 30 acres, under good fence, about 10 acres in cultivation, six in blue grass, and the remaining 20 acres well adapted to grass. The residence is of brick, conveniently arranged with all necessary outbuildings, and a well of water within a few yards of the house, the surpassing in East Tennessee. In a word, it is a beautiful home. Any further information desired will be given at any time by Hugh Campbell, Walker, or by the subscriber.

R. M. McPHERSON.

N. B.—I will sell to the same purchaser 44 acres of woodland, heavily timbered, which will yield 50 cords of good wood per acre, adjoining the above tract. This tract is but a mile from the railroad depot, and one mile from the Court House.

nov26-3w

CIGARS!

FINE BEAUREGARD CIGARS for sale (manufactured at Hemmit Springs, near Dalton, Ga.) by

nov18 FITZGERALD & NEO.

CIGARS!

A large quantity of first-rate domestic Cigars, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

PETER MARSH,
nov20-1m* (under the Rebel Office.)

SALT! SALT! SALT!

I WILL sell on the 6th day of December, at Chattanooga, I will have a lot of Virginia Salt, sold in lots of four to 50 sacks—to suit purchasers. Sale positive.

(nov21 1m) Wm. K. VANCE.

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 419 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 H. BURNETT.
nov4-1m 3-cent.

Valuable Tract of Land For Sale.

I WISH to sell my tract of land lying near the town of Stevenson in Jackson County, Alabama. Said tract contains about 540 acres, one-third of which are cleared and in cultivation—land rich, lying between Crow and Beaga's Creeks. Good brick dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, two kitchens, negro houses, barns, stables, &c. I will take negroes or Confederate money in payment. For further particulars apply to myself or T. Boyd Foster, Esq., living near the premises.

WALKER BOSSER.
nov11-1m*