THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

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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	$7 00	10 00	13 00	16 00	20 00	30 00
2 "	10 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	40 00
3 "	12 00	17 00	21 00	24 00	30 00	50 00
4 "	16 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	35 00	55 00
5 "	18 00	22 00	28 00	32 00	40 00	60 00
6 "	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	45 00	65 00
7 "	22 00	28 00	34 00	40 00	45 00	70 00
8 "	23 00	30 00	37 00	42 00	50 00	75 00
9 "	24 00	32 00	39 00	46 00	55 00	80 00
10 "	25 00	33 00	41 00	48 00	60 00	85 00

☞ Advertisements not marked on copy for a specified time will be published one month, and charged according to the above rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged one price and a half.

LOST—FOUND, &c

$50 REWARD.

STOLEN From the stable of Samuel Jones, of Catoosa county, Ga., on the 1st inst., one gray horse five years old, near sixteen hands high, with a scarsen each weather running parallel with the neck near six inches long, caused by the ill-tale. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the horse, also the same amount for the thief.

SAMUEL JONES.

Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 4-1m*

TAKEN UP

AND put in Jail in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, East Tennessee, on the 3d day of October, 1862, a NEGRO MAN by the name of JOHN, who says he belongs to Wm. Jones, of Memphis, Tenn. Said boy is black 5 feet 3½ inches high, 20 years old.

oct5 J. H. SWAIM, Jailor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Farmers of East Tennessee.

OUR armies need all the Hogs and Cattle you can fatten, 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 suitable for pork, will be fattened.

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,
Major and C. S., C. S. A.

Sep30tf

CIGARS!

A large quantity of Grobrate domestic Cigars, for sale wholesale and retail, by

nov29-1w* PETER MARSH.
(Opposite Rebel Office.)

SALT! SALT! SALT!

I WILL sell on the 4th day of December, at Chattanooga, 1700 bushels of Virginia Salt, sold in lots of from 10 to 50 sacks—to suit purchasers. Sale positive. [nov22-1w] WM. K. YANCE.

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 & MENIFEE,

PRODUCE DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MURFREESBORO—TENN.

Oct. 28th, 1862—1y

MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE,

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

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 1st day of September next, under the direction and professorship 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 ample, 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—money is 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 authonor to our town—We have the building and we have the Teachers—the balance devolves upon the people. We hope they may nobly 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 enviable reputation it sustained in "the better days of the Republic."

TERMS OF TUITION.

Primary Department, $12 00 per annum.
Preparatory " 16 00 " "
Freshman Class " 20 00 " "
Sophomore " 24 00 " "
Junior " 30 00 " "
Senior " 35 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 at 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; but not by or young ladies. The price of board, including lights and fuel is not to exceed $2 50 per week.

G. W. PARKS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Pipes, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco,

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

oct30-1m GEN. DeVITT,
(West side Market st., Chattanooga.)

AUCTION STORE.

I WILL SELL for anybody

ANYTHING THAT THEY WANT SOLD.

Terms correspending with the times.

nov11 1m* LL. YAN[illegible]

THE DAILY REBEL.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

BY FRANCIS M. PAUL.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1862.

REMOVAL.

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

Later From the North.

THE GRAND ARMY IN MOTION—"ON TO RICHMOND" AGAIN—NAVAL PREPARATIONS, &c., &c.

Northern papers of the 19th instant, contain some interesting statements in regard to the new movement of Burnside's army, in the direction of Fredericksburg. The New York Tribune says that "Burnside originates the movement, and his heart is in it;" that "it means business, rapid marching and a change of base to a more direct defensible line; it means Richmond." "Among Division and Corps commanders the belief obtains that under Burnside there will be no more fruitless drawn battles. When the clash of arms comes again it will bring a crowning victory or an overwhelming defeat. It will be a day big with the fate of the Republic."

The Philadelphia Inquirer says the Fredericksburg base is considered the best one for operations upon the heart of Virginia. From the Wednesday evening edition of the Baltimore American we copy the following:

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Army of the Potomac is, for the second time, *en route* for Richmond. The base of operations has been changed to Acquia Creek, and the advance is to be made parallel with the line of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad. The whole of the army has been in motion for the last three days, and Fredericksburg is, before this, held by the advance, with the army in close proximity thereto. This line of advance upon Richmond has been advocated by General Halleck as the proper one, and is understood to have been preferred by the War Department at the time the Peninsula campaign was undertaken. A glance at the map will show the characteristics of the rebels. Taking Fredericksburg as the starting point, from whence the army can be supplied by water transportation, the distance of Richmond is sixty miles. Fifteen miles of railroad connects Fredericksburg with the Potomac at Acquia. This gives an additional base of supply. Gordonsville, at which the Rebel army is supposed to be massed, is seventy-five miles from Richmond. The Virginia Central Railroad, from Gordonsville, and the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad form a junction at Saxton's, which is thirty-five miles from Fredericksburg and forty-six miles from Gordonsville. The army holding this junction effectually controls the railroad communication from the North with Richmond, though there is still a roundabout railroad connection between Richmond and Gordonsville.

Supposing the Rebels to be determined to resist the approach of our army anywhere this side of Richmond, this junction would be the point aimed at by both, and most probably the scene of the first battle of the new campaign. Our army has some advantage in priority of start (we are speaking on the supposition that the Rebel army has not retreated beyond Gordonsville,) and also in superior shortness of route. Against this, however, the Rebels have the advantage of having their line of retreat fully prepared, with no bridges to build or railroad to reconstruct. We will probably have to construct pontoon bridges across the Rappahannock, but with the engineering facilities at Gen. Burnside's command, this work ought to be completed by this time. Between Fredericksburg and the Junction there are no considerable streams. Beyond it, towards Richmond, the route crosses North and South Anna rivers, affluents of the Pamunkey, but neither of these would long delay the progress of the army. We can hardily, however, under the most favorable circumstances, expect Gen. Burnside to reach the Junction before the Rebels, and if they contest the possession of that point the fate of Richmond may be settled there. The route from Fredericksburg to Richmond crosses the Rappahannock Valley and lies through a rich, level, agricultural country. The railroad probably has been or will be destroyed by the Rebels, but as there are no important bridges, except at the Rappahannock, the track can be reconstructed almost as rapidly as the army advances. On the whole, the army makes its second advance toward Richmond with many indications of success in its favor, and without indulging in extravagant expectations, such as the taking of Richmond in ten days, as a Washington contemporary predicts, yet we look forward to the coming campaign with the most confident anticipations.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Washington, Nov. 19, gives the following:

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, and the tendency of the sacred soil to produce a most disagreeable quality of mud, it is understood here that the army is making rapid progress southwards, and Gen. Burnside's headquarters will to-day be at Fredericksburg. Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry advance have held Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, since Saturday last, and a strong corps of engineers have been busy in repairing the railroad between there and Acquia Creek, and in reconstructing the wharf at the latter place, from which the army will be principally fed during its onward progress to Richmond. For wharf purposes canal boats are used, and all that could be procured here and at Baltimore have been taken possession of by the Government. The bridge building brigade, with their fleet of pontoon boats, are at Fredericksburg before now, and will soon cross that river with one of their serviceable bridges.

CHANGE OF BASE.

The change of the army's base has been consummated with unusual speed. Warrenton, lately the very centre of the army, has been evacuated, all the stores removed, and is probably by this time occupied by the Rebels, that is, if they choose to occupy it. Gen. Sigel still holds Gainsville, but it is doubtful whether he will remain there. The Government trains still run out to Manassas Junction, but it is probable the road will soon be again abandoned, and the bridges destroyed.

WHAT THEY THINK ABOUT JACKSON.

Stonewall Jackson's force is reported to have moved up the Valley to Manassas and Chester Gaps. The change of base and the new direction in which the army is advancing renders his presence a matter of secondary importance. He cannot hope now to sweep through some of the passes of the Blue Ridge into the rear of the army, and destroy or capture its trains, inasmuch as its base of supplies will be from Aquia Creek and not from Washington, and to reach the former point he would have to traverse the whole country in front of Washington for the distance of a hundred miles.

The opinion now is, that if Jackson is in the Valley with any such force as represented, that General Lee, as soon as he learns of Burnside's movements, will recall him, and with his whole force fall back to Richmond.

IMPORTANT NAVAL PREPARATIONS—MEDIATED ATTACK UPON CHARLESTON.

A special despatch to the New York Evening Post, dated Washington, November 19, says:

It is believed here that an attack upon Charleston will not be long postponed. The Rebels have been making preparations for the attack for several weeks, and if they are to be believed, will not surrender the city simply because it may be at the mercy of one of our iron clads. The inhabitants will be ordered to leave, and the town, if necessary, will be consigned to flames rather than be surrendered. So far as I can learn, both army and navy desire that the Rebels should take precisely this course, feeling that it would be fit and proper that this treasonable city should be destroyed.

The preparations for attack are so perfect that there can be no doubt whatever that one or more iron-clads will succeed in approaching the town, at least within shelling distance.

Fears have been expressed that the Navy Department would turn aside from its plans of attack upon the Rebel ports because of the alarming reports from England in reference to the Rebel iron clad fleet said to be constructing there; but Mr. Welles will not delay for a moment a single ship of his projected naval attacks upon Rebel towns because of any foreign news recently received. The loyal citizens of the cities will be sadly disappointed, but none of the iron-clads leaving for Charleston or Mobile, or any other Rebel city, will be missed.

The work of preparation has been slow, such are its gigantic proportions; but it is believed by our naval authorities here that the results will abundantly justify the means, and will compensate for the delays. These results are almost within reach now, and but a few weeks, and possibly days, will pass away before startling news from the Southern coast will startle the country.

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

The latest accounts from Nashville represent Gen. Rosecrans as awaiting the completion of repairs to the railroad between that city and Louisville, so that the regular receipt of supplies can be assured. He says that he will not move for popular effect. War is a business, and must be conducted properly or not at all. A very stringent general order has been issued touching soldiers who surrender themselves that they may be paroled and sent home. Gen. Rosecrans has determined to send all such to Camp Chase with night caps on their heads, after exhibiting them ignominiously on dress parade. While at Bowling Green, Gen. Rosecrans made a brief speech to Rousseau's Division, to the effect that he had accepted his new command with the purpose of making war upon the rebels.

On Tuesday last, General Boyle who is in command at Louisville, received the following despatch: "Col. Foster has routed the guerillas at Madisonville, Ky., killing twenty-five, and taking sixty prisoners, including four commissioned officers seventy-five horses and a large number of arms and other property. Foster is still after them."

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The expeditions of Gen. Milroy to Huntersville, Monterey, Franklin, and through the counties of Pocahontas, Bath, Highland, and Pendleton, Western Virginia, have been entirely successful. He captured Major Wm. Harness, Capt. Evans, Capt. Boggs, the notorious Camp, and about 45 prisoners, also about 25 horses and 70 head of beef cattle. The region is now clear of Rebels. The small pox is reported to be raging at Staunton and the surrounding country.

THE CONFEDERATE STEAMERS IN ENGLAND.

It was rumored in Liverpool on the 29th ult., that a mysterious steamer had just sailed from the Mersey "on a trial trip." It was reported and believed by many, that the vessel is a sister to the notorious "290," alias the Alabama. It, however, proved to be the Columbia, of the Galway line. She has been rebuilt by Messrs. Laird, and made a successful trial trip on the 29th ult. The statements recently circulated respecting the building of rams, &c., on the Mersey, for the Confederate Government, are said, by the London Times to be false. Since the despatch of the Alabama, or 290, no further contracts have been undertaken. The Confederates are purchasing vessels of known speed, and drawing little water, such as the Clyde vessels, Iona, Clydesdale Giraffe, &c.

A New Blockade Opener.

We have had an opportunity of seeing plans of a new iron clad, designed by Mr. C. Williams, Civil Engineer, at St. Louis, Mo., which, it is believed, combines new and important improvements over the plans hitherto constructed. The drawings show plans, sections, and details, and are creditable both in design and execution. The plan proposed is undoubtedly possesses original and striking features, and if the expectations of the inventor are realized, and which appear entirely plausible and practicable, a vessel or gunboat, combining the proposed improvement, will prove a dangerous customer to the best of the Yankee iron clads, or any other iron clad vessel not possessing similar powers of assault.

TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

MOBILE, Nov. 28.—A correspondent to the Mobile Advertiser and Register, in a letter from "Headquarters Cavalry Division, ten miles South of Holly Springs" 23d inst., says: The enemy intend advancing in this direction very soon.

Fifty to sixty thousand Abolitionists are in front of Grand Junction, Davis' Mills and Lagrange, with reinforcements daily arriving from Memphis and Jackson, Tenn. The enemy are rapidly repairing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction, also the Mississippi Central Road towards Holly Springs. All bridges and stations are heavily guarded.

Their foraging parties ravage the country for miles around in every direction. From Davis' Mills to Moscow seems to be their base.

Capt. Mitchell's cavalry company attacked a Yankee forage train comprising forty wagons, (guarded by eighty cavalry and two companies of infantry,) in which they killed and wounded 19, captured 11 prisoners and 48 mules, without any loss.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Nov. 25.—It is rumored again to-day that the Yankee gun boats ascended New River a few days ago, and destroyed the town of Jacksonville, Onslow county, its Court House is said to be destroyed, amongst the rest. Hon. W. A. Graham was to-day elected Confederate State Senator, in place of Hon Geo. D. Davis, whose term ends on the fourth of March.

FEDERAL GUNBOAT CAPTURED.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 28.—A Federal gunboat was captured in New River, Onslow county, N. C., on the 26th inst., by Capt. Newkirk's cavalry. The crew escaped after setting the steamer on fire. Considerable property has been saved. She had been up to Jacksonville, broke open the Court House and Post Office, and carried off all the papers and records they could find. No allusion is made to their burning of the town, by the courier or letters.

BRUNSWICK, Nov. 27.—On the 25th inst. Capt. Fleming, with eleven men made a dash upon a Yankee company in Matthews county, Va., and captured five, including a Lieutenant of the 11th Maine regiment, and putting the rest to flight.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 28.—The Petersburg Express of this morning, doubts whether the Yankees at Suffolk have been heavily reinforced. It says, on Tuesday last about five hundred cavalry came up from Suffolk to Zuni and opened on our pickets at long range; our pickets stood their ground, returning the fire, and made two Yankees bite the dust. No one injured on our side.

The people in the neighborhood of Norfolk are daily robbed of their provisions, poultry, horses, cattle, &c., and the Yankee soldiery tear down their out houses to build winter quarters.

Col. Spears of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, and Col. Dodge of the N. Y. mounted riflemen have made themselves odious by the license given their men to plunder, and abuse the citizens of Nansemond and Isle of Wight. Pope was never more objectionable in the valley of Virginia.

From Kentucky and Tennessee.

MOBILE, Nov. 28.—A speciel dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville, November 27, says: Col. James R. Howard of the Alabama cavalry arrived here to-day from a scout in Kentucky as far as Burksville. On the 29th he encountered an abolition force, consisting of cavalry and infantry on the Columbia turnpike, and after a brisk engagement routed them, killing 30. Our loss was 4 killed and 8 wounded. We captured 5,000 hogs and drove them out safely.

Gen. Joe Johnston leaves to-day for Tullahoma, to the great satisfaction of the troops and people.

A report that Rosecrans is advancing from Nashville is false.

Our base is Lavergne, fifteen miles from Nashville.

Morgan was captured at Tyree Springs on the 30th ult., on his way from Gallatin, but made his escape by a ruse.

Immense supplies are being brought from Middle Tennessee.

Large wagon trains are daily passing Southward from Lebanon, loaded with flour and bacon.

☞ The editor of the Selma Reporter has taken to poetizing, and gives the following specimen of his abilities:

The rooster is a useful fowl,
He crows at the break of day—
He gallantly escorts the hens,
And cackles when they lay!

He says there are several more verses which he has forgotten, but which he can remember if sufficient inducements are offered.

—Vera Cruz advices of the 1st say that no further engagement had taken place. The Mexicans were endeavoring to place Puebla in a proper state of defense. Almonte is no longer protected by the French, and will leave the country.

On Saturday last there were 9,875 men in the various camps in Massachusetts awaiting marching orders.

Butler's Policy in Western Louisiana.

We are in receipt of the Plaquemines Sentinel of the 15th inst., which contains an order from Butler, announcing his policy in that portion of Louisiana west of the Mississippi. The Sentinel says that on the Lafourche the planters are taking the oath of allegiance to the Federal government; that on all the plantations, from which the slaves had left, they have been returned to them, and that the work of taking off the crop is busily going on. The following is the order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, Nov. 9, 1862.

General Orders,
No. 91.

The commanding general being informed, and believing, that the district west of the Mississippi river, lately taken possession of by the U. S. troops, is most largely occupied by persons disloyal to the U. States, and whose property has become liable to confiscation under the acts of Congress and the proclamation of the President, and that sales and transfers of said property are being made for the purpose of depriving the government of the same, has determined, in order to secure the rights of all persons as well as those of the government, and for the purpose of enabling the crops now growing to be taken care of and secured, and the unemployed laborers to be set at work and provision made for payment for their labor—

To order, as follows:

1. That all the property within the district to be known as the "District of Lafourche," be and hereby is sequestered, and all sales or transfers thereof are forbidden, and will be held invalid.

2. The district of Lafourche will comprise all the territory in the State of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi river, except the Parishes of Plaquemines and Jefferson.

3. That Major Joseph M. Bell, provost judge, president; Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Kinsman, A. D. C.; Captain Fuller, (50th New York volunteers), provost marshal of the district, be a commission to take possession of the property in said district, to make an accurate inventory of the same, and to gather up and collect all such personal property, and to turn over to the proper officers, upon their receipts such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States army; to collect together all the other personal property, and to bring the same to New Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, and after deducting the necessary expenses of care, collection and transportation, to hold the proceeds thereof, subject to the just claims of loyal citizens and those neutral foreigners who, in good faith, shall appear to be the owners of the same.

4. Every loyal citizen or neutral foreigner who shall be found in actual possession and ownership of any property in said district, and having acquired the same by any title upon the 15th day of September last, may have his property returned or delivered to him without sale, upon establishing his condition to the judgment of the commission.

5. All sales made by any person not a loyal citizen or foreign neutral, on the 15th day of September, will be held void, and all sales whatever, made with the intent to receive the government of its rights of confiscation, will be held void, at what time soever made.

6. The commission is authorized to employ in working the plantation of any person who has remained quietly at his home, whether he be loyal or disloyal, the negroes who may be found in said district, who have or may hereafter claim the protection of the United States, upon the terms set forth in a memorandum of a contract to be entered into between the proprietor of the plantation and the commission, which may be employed at the discretion of the commission.

7. The commission will cause to be purchased such plows, hoes, and other implements of husbandry, and such seeds, as may be necessary, and on credit, for the making of the crop aforesaid, which will be charged against the crop made, and the proceeds of the sales thereof.

8. The commission are authorized to advance the amount of the labor so hired to laborers, to be employed by loyal owners, as aforesaid. These advances are for the purpose of supporting the people.

9. Any person who may have actually in service any slaves belonging to persons in the rebellious States, may retain such slaves, upon their taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and upon their return to their allegiance, and upon their so doing, in all proper methods, and the United States courts cannot be opened, may be employed by the commission to work their own plantations, to make their own crop, and to retain possession of their own property, except such as is necessary for the military uses of the United States. And to all such persons the commission are authorized to furnish transportation for their crops and supplies, at just and equitable prices.

10. The commissioners are empowered and authorized to hear, determine, and definitely report upon all questions of the loyalty, disloyalty, or neutrality of the various claimants of property within said district, and further, to report such persons as in their judgment ought to be recommended by the commanding general to the President for amnesty and pardon, so that they may have their property restored; to the end that all persons that are loyal, may suffer as little injury as possible, and that all persons who have been heretofore disloyal, may have opportunity now to prove their loyalty and to return to their allegiance, and to save their property from confiscation, if such shall be the determination of the government of the United States.

By command of Major-General Butler.

GEO. A. STRONG,
A. A. General, Chief of Staff.

Episcopal General Council.

This body continued in session, at Augusta, Ga., last week. On Monday, the fifth day, the Canons reported by the committee, on the subject were considered, and the following passed with certain amendment:

Under Title 1, Canon 3, "Of Admitted Candidates for Deacon's Orders;" Canon 4, "General Provisions and Examples of Ordination;" Canon 5, "Examinations and Testimonials for Deacon's Orders and Ordination;" Canon 6, "Of Deacons;" Canon 7, "Ordination to the Priesthood," Canon 8, "Of the Admission of Ministers Ordained by Bishops not in Communion with this Church;" Canon 9, "Of Ministers Ordained in Foreign Countries by Bishops in Communion with this Church." Under Title 2, Canon 1, "The Consent necessary for Officiating;" Canon 2, "General Regulations of Ministers." Each Canon as passed was sent to the House of Bishops for their concurrence.

The Rev. Dr. Peterkin, acting under instructions from the Diocesan Convention of Virginia, offered a resolution to alter Canon second, in article ninth of the Convention, and, on motion of Mr. Hassler, it was made the special order of the day for Wednesday morning.

On Tuesday, the sixth day, the Committee on the Bible and Prayer Book made the following report:

The Committee on the Bible and Prayer Book respectfully report, that from the time being too short, and the means in their power insufficient to determine what edition of the English Bible to recommend as a standard edition, they offer no resolution on that subject.

With respect to the Prayer Book, they offer the following:

1. *Resolved*, (the House of Bishops concurring,) That the Book of Common Prayer, as heretofore used in this Church, be and the same are hereby adopted, and ordered to be used, with such changes and alterations only as may be necessary to make it conform to the change in our political relations, and to the Constitution and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States of America.

2. *Resolved*, (the House of Bishops concurring,) That in order to supply, in part, the urgent need of copies of the Prayer Book for our soldiers and sailors, a selection of such portions thereof as are needed in public worship be printed under direction of a Joint Committee of the two Houses of this Council.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, with instructions to prepare, during the interval between the adjournment of this Council and the meeting of the next, and to report to it such alterations in the Book of Common Prayer as may be deemed proper, provided that they involve no change in the doctrine or discipline of the Church.

The six remaining Canons under Title II, and the first four under Title III, were considered and passed.

Col. E. F. Paxton of Lexington, Va., has been promoted to the rank of a Brigadier-General.

Garroting and robbing have become quite frequent in Lynchburg, Va.

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.

T. B. GARDENHIRE,
Tax Collector, &c.

nov12-tf

Administrator's Sale of Land

BY order 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. Eade, dec'd, lived, lying on Lookout Creek, seven miles above Trenton, containing some 2,000 or 2,200 acres—about 1000 first-rate tillable land, and about 600 acres second quality, and the balance mountain land. Some 300 or 400 acres are now in cultivation, about 200 of which is in grass. On said place is a first-rate peach and apple orchard, dwelling houses, 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 Sligo Valley, containing 160 acres, on which are some improvements. The undersigned will show said lands to persons desiring to examine.

A. T. OWENCHAIN,
Administrator de bonis non.

Nov 21, 1862. nov25 law6w

ALEXANDER COOPER, (ex)
JOHN COOPER,
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 2nd 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. STANSFER,

nov4-4w Clk & M.

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.

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

FOR SALE.

GREAT BARGAIN!

I NOW offer to sell the desirable HOTEL and Furniture in the beautiny village of Dental Hill, Georgia. The house large and delightfully situated, being on the W. & A. Railroad, 21 miles South of Chattanooga. The house furniture is abundant, and the price is low that I feel sure I can sell to please any living man that wishes to keep hotel in these plentiful times of money and rations. Young negroes, or Confederate money will be taken in payment. For further particulars, write to me soon as you see this advertisement, and be satisfied that this a good bargain will please you, you must get it if you apply immediately.

C. AUSTIN,
Tunnel Hill, Ga.

CLARENDON FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED, FOMESTEAD, situated one mile Southwest of the city of Knoxville, is for sale.

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

The tract of land embraces 38 acres, under good fence, about 10 acres of woodland, six in blue grass, and the remaining 20 acres well adapted to grass. The dwelling is of brick, conveniently arranged with all necessary outbuildings, and a well of water within a few paces of the house, not surpassed in East Tennessee. In a word, it is a delightful home. Any further information wanted will be given at any time by Major Campbell Walker, or by the subscriber.

R. K. McPHERSON.

N. B.—I will sell in the same manner 40 acres of woodland, heavily timbered, which will yield 30 cords of good wood per acre, adjoining the above tract. This tract is half a mile from the railroad depots, and one mile from the Court House.

nov26-3w

CIGARS!

FINE BEAUREGARD CIGARS for sale (manufactured at Hermit Spring, near Dalton, Ga.) by

nov16 FITZGERALD & BRO.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

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

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,
Agent.

nov4-4w

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, 210 of which are cleared and in cultivation—land rich, lying between Crow and Bouge's Creeks. Good brick dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, viz: kitchen, 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. WALTER BOSSER.

nov11—4w*

300 HANDS WANTED

TO work at the Saltpeare mines in East Tennessee. Wages, $15, per month and soldier's rations. Certificates of exemption given to all men who work faithfully. Apply to the superintendent of any cave worked by the Government, or at the Nitre office in Chattanooga. F. H. SMITH, Capt. C. S. A.,

nov22-1w & Supt. Nitre & Mining Dist. No. 8.

☞ Cleveland Banner copy one week and send bill to this office.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

I WILL buy all the old Linen and Cotton Rags, old pieces of rope, gunny sacks, pieces of tents, and all the old rags you can bring to me in the next three months, for which I will pay CASH.

Wash the dirt out and bring them in; take up all the scraps and come and get your money for what you have thrown away.

I want them delivered at my old stand, on the corner, next door to O. H. P. Wayne's; or at the store of Bachenhoff & Birkmiller, or at Harrison, Tenn., to A. P. Foster.

JAS. S. EDWARDS.

Chattanooga, Oct. 15, 1862.

100 Hands Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, to work in Pork House in Chattanooga. We will have all men exempt from military duty who will apply at once. Liberal wages and boarding will be paid. S. R. McCAMY & Co.

☞ High prices will be paid for negro men.

☞ All Atlanta daily papers copy one month and send bill to this office. [nov22-1m].