E R Baker

THE DAILY REBEL.

VOL. 1. CHATTANOOGA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863. No. 132.

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

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CONFEDERATE INK.

WE CLAIM AND WILL PROVE IT TO BE EQUAL TO ANY

Manufactured by C. J. PURSE,

No. 6 Whitaker street, Savannah, Georgia.

WARRANTED equal to any imported Inks; also CONFEDERATE MUCILAGE,

BLACK OR CARMINE INK,

varie s sized bottles, and at moderate prices

dec8 1m

LEIPER & MENIFEE,

PRODUCE DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MURFREESBORO—TENN.

Oct. 28th, 1862—ly

$200 REWARD.

RUNAWAY, or was decoyed off by some person, on the 21st October last my negro woman, Nancy, about 30 years old, copper colored square built, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high or more, weighs 150 or 60 pounds, round smooth face, shows a good deal of the whites of her eyes, has a dark knot mark on her right wrist about as large as a dime piece. I have good reason to believe she has forged a pass, perhaps a free pass. Any person apprehending said negro, whether with a pass or without, or harboring or under the protection of any person, male or female, or alone, and deliver her to me in Columbus, Georgia, or confine her in some Jail so that I can get her, will receive the above reward. Nancy was raised in East Tennessee, and has lived in Greeneville, Knoxville, Cleveland, Chattanooga, and Dalton. Her mother (Delila Bostead) is free woman, and her brother now lives in Cleveland, East Tennessee, and she may take her way there. In addition to the above reward, I will pay fifty dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring her, knowing her to be a slave. Any information concerning her in the last four weeks will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked.

Address W. V. HARDIN,

Dec. 12-3w Johnson, Ga.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to jail by the military authorities at Chattanooga, on the 9th of October, 1862, and more recently committed by an acting Justice of the Peace, for the county of Hamilton, Tenn., on the 19th of Dec., 1862, a negro boy who says his name is JACK, and that he belongs to Jno. Pride, of Sparta, White county, Tenn. Said boy is black, 21 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him out of jail.

J. H. SWAIM, Jailor.

dec21

To the Farmers of East Tennessee.

OUR armies need all the Hogs and Bacon you can spare, and liberal prices will be paid for prime 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, will be fattened.

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

L. F. CUMMINGS,

Sep30tf Major and C. S. A.

MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CLEVELAND, TENN.

Rev. J. S. Bradshaw Principal.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the FIRST MONDAY of January 1863, under the direction and professorship of the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, who has had charge of it for the last 15 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 it, as I have said, for the last 15 months, during which time he has rendered ample, and we might say universal satisfaction to the Trustees, patrons and pupils. There is no better time for men to educate their daughters than now—money is plenty—everything a farmer raises brings two prices, and the Tuition to the Institute is less than it was when everything was at low figures. What excuse can there be for any man who neglects to educate his daughter? None. Its campus 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 an honor 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,	$8 00	per session.
Preparatory "	10 00	"
Freshman Class "	14 00	"
Sophomore "	16 00	"
Junior "	20 00	"
Senior "	25 00	"
In Music, Piano, Guitar or Melodeon,	35 00	"
Thorough Bass Comp. &c.,	25 00	"
French and other Modern Languages,	20 00	" each

In the Ornamental Department will be provided with the middle, 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 comfortable boarding houses kept purposely for young ladies at reasonable rates, ranging from $10 to $12 per month.

C. W. PARKS,

Secretary and Treasurer.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to jail by the military authorities at Chattanooga, on the 3d of October, 1862, and more recently committed by an acting Justice of the Peace for the county of Hamilton, Tenn., on the 19th of December, 1862, a negro boy calling his name JOHN, and says he belongs to Wm. Jones, of Memphis. Said boy is black, 20 years old, 5 feet 3½ inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him out of jail.

dec20 J. H. SWAIM, Jailor.

THE DAILY REBEL.

PUBLISHED BY

Franc. M. Paul.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1863.

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial, contains an account of a flag-presentation to Col. Robert Johnson, son of the redoubtable "Andy." On its folds is inscribed—"For Chattanooga, Knoxville, Greenville."

The banner was received by a Dutchman who read the following speech:

"Chattanooga," the largest and most populous city in lower East Tennessee, is notable as being one of the most important points in the military Confederacy, being the connecting junction of several of the most important trunk roads in the South, with the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad; whose inhabitants early took a stand for the rebellion, and whom we desire to visit, to testify to them our appreciation of their foul treason. "Knoxville," the main city of East Tennessee, and formerly the Capital of the State, is a city that every one of us desires to enter with a grand military display of all the pomp of war, waving above our heads the American flag, and placing it on every house-top, on every flag pole wherever hung, the dish rag of the bogus Confederacy.

"Greenville," familiar to us all as a household word—as the home of the Johnsons, and the seat of the Greenville Convention, and particularly dear to the officers and men of this regiment, as being a home of many of them.

He then thanked the donors of the flag for the gift, and Lieut. Smith, for presenting it in behalf of the regiment, and concluded. Col. Johnson then briefly testified his gratitude to Lieut. Smith for the kind manner in which he had treated himself and officers, in rendering them assistance in preparing for this festival, and for the gentlemanly and soldierly manner in which he had executed whatever duties he had to perform connected with his regiment, and earnestly sought the boys to stand by this little flag, which he, in connection with Maj. Tracy, Assistant Surgeon Jones, and Quartermaster James had given them, and hoped the names of the places on the flag would be a true sign-board, indicative of their route. At the conclusion three cheers were proposed by Captain C. M. Hunter, the prompt and efficient drill-master of the regiment, and most heartily given, when the regiment was dismissed. The company officers were then called into line, and took another right and binding oath, in addition to the oath already taken, with their companies. Then the Field and Staff were mustered in, and so ended the business.

OFFICERS OF THE 1st TENNESSEE REGIMENT.

Robert Johnson, Colonel, Greenville, East Tennessee.

James H. Thomas, Lieutenant-Colonel, Knoxville, East Tennessee.

James G. Berry, Major, Union county, East Tennessee.

William R. Tracy, Major, Hamilton county, East Tennessee.

P. W. Logan, Surgeon, Kentucky.

R. Harvey Jones, Assistant Surgeon, Hamilton county, East Tennessee.

John H. Rothinger, Chaplain, Greenville East Tennessee.

John B. Jacobs Quartermaster, Hamilton County East Tennessee.

Co. A—C. L. Raphin, Captain; J. H. Trent, First Lieutenant; D. Inman, Second Lieutenant.

Co. B—R. H. Baldwin, Captain; Gideon Wolf, First Lieutenant; George Gideon, Second Lieutenant.

Co. C—Morgan F. Burchart, Captain; E. J. Cannon First Lieutenant; Jacob Louis, Second Lieutenant.

Co. D—W. R. Willoughby, First Lieutenant; G. W. Fox, Second Lieutenant.

Co. E—Henry G. Flagg, Captain; C. H. Burdick First Lieutenant; W. Thurman, Second Lieutenant.

Co. F—Thos. J. Carter, Captain; Jonathan Hayworth, Second Lieutenant.

Co. G—J. C. Leger, Captain; H. K. Field, First Lieutenant; J. H. Dalf, Second Lieutenant.

Co. I—Abram Hammond, Captain; J. H. Elkins First Lieutenant; W. A. Kindwell, Second Lieutenant.

Co. K—Briton Smith, Captain, Nelson Bowman, Second Lieutenant.

LIST of Killed and Wounded of the Fifth Regiment of Miss. Vols. in battle of 31st Dec., near Murfreesboro, Lieut.-Col. WALTER L. SYKES, comd'g:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Wounded—Lieut. Col. W. L. Sykes, severely in shoulder.

Adjt. W. M. Ogleby, slightly in head.

Act. Serg't Maj. W. D. Meeks, killed.

Co A. Wounded: Corpls A D Howell A V Camp; privates A Posey, J M Hobert W W George.

Co B. Wounded: 2d Lieut W M M Quinn, Corp John Rea; privates F G Bayne, Jesse Glass, F Lanier, H C Stewart.

Co C. Wounded: Corp J J Smith; private J A Smith.

Co D. Killed, Privates A G Moore, J W Baremore R H Blackwood. Wounded, Capt J R Moore, 2d Lt W A Ford, 3d Lt W W Blain, 2d Sergt J W Johnson, 4th T C Greer, 5th J M Johnson; privates S W Blair A Cottege, G W Dean, S H Gordon, S G P Jayroe S H Kennedy, W T Moore, J W Norris, W Pitcher, N Shaw, Benj Smith, G W Wood, J A Wood, R J Bell James Cottege.

Co E. Killed, private E R Pope; Wounded, 2nd Lt R C Stewart, 1st Sergt J N Richardson, 3d Jno Simmons, 1st Corp W B Robuck, 2d J L Lowry; privates J T Ryan, T A Clayton, A Kemp, C T Holden, J E Hilden.

Wounded, 1st Sergt J L Hudspeth, 2d W A Snow; privates J H Dollas, A B Baker, J W Jones.

Co G. Killed, Capt John H Morgan; wounded 3d Sergt W T Thompson; privates R W McHow, S H Nelson.

Co H. 1st Sergt W I Maxey, 5th D L McClellan; privates P Harlip, M V Henderson, B T Robertson T M Thompson.

Co I. Wounded, 1st Sergt L R Rogers, 2d J R Fulton; privates A J Calvin, W H Flanagin, J W Mosley.

Co K. Killed, private W D Cooper. Wounded J M Clarke, J F Dooley, F M Chamlee, J W Morrow, H H McMichael, J F Smith, H J Wedgeworth.

This is only a partial list. The regiment went into action with only 143 privates.

Total killed	7
Wounded	72
Total killed and wounded	79

W. M. OGLESBY,
Adjt. 5th Miss.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

A BOLD AND INTERESTING PAPER ON THE WAR—THE FRUITS OF REPUBLICAN RULE—THE WAR TRACED FROM THE FIRST DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

The New York Caucasian, with a boldness likely to consign the editor to Fort Lafayette, publishes a paper on the war, illustrating the fruits of Republican rule, and tracing the war from its earliest origin. The following extract recounts some of the causes which brought on the country this fearful crisis, and is a fit commentary on the madness and folly of the North:

The North and the South had lived together as a band of brothers for more than seventy years. A political party sprang up in the Northern States, whose motto was, "I am better than thou. Thou shalt no longer control thy domestic concerns. Come, follow thou me." They denounced their Southern brethren as thieves, liars, men-catchers, cutthroats, cowards, and pickpockets. This Republican Abolition party disregarded the Constitution of our Fathers and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was null and void; and no law; that the fugitive slave law of 1850 was null and void, and no law; that there was no Constitution but the Chicago platform, and no law but their own will.

After we had lived happy and prosperously with the South for over seventy years, Mr. Lincoln had just learned the important fact that the States could not live together "half slave and half free." Hence he was a fit representative of this Abolition Disunion party, and by them properly nominated for President of the United States. Our credulity was wrought upon by a false philosophy and false philanthrophy; and to elevate the black man to a position God never intended him to occupy, alas! the people cast their votes for Abraham Lincoln, and he was elected President. The people of the South arraigned this party before their countrymen and the civilized world as a party labouring to subvert the constitution and the laws of the country, and solemnly declared that if Mr. Lincoln was elected President they would secede from the Union. The Republican journals, politicians and statesmen denounced them as cowards and traitors—that they could not secede if they would, and dare not if they could.

Mr. Lincoln was elected, and South Carolina seceded just as she said she would do. They then told us "she was out in the cold, and could not stand it three weeks. She had no money and could not carry her mails—that she was the only State that would secede," and even the great man, Seward, told us that in less than sixty weeks she would be down on her knees, begging to come back into the Union." Six weeks passed; she did not come back or beg to come back, and Georgia had a seceded. Mr. Seward and his party were false prophets. They again deceived us by saying that these were the only States that would secede from the Union—that they would soon come back—that if they did not we would send down a few regiments and whip them back. Some men, whom we believed to have common sense, told us the New York Seventh regiment would whip them back into the Union.

Time passed on. State after State seceded from the Union, till we now have eleven States, or far the best portion of the country, out of the Union, and running a separate and independent Government. The lying journals, corrupt politicians, and dishonest statesmen of the North have deluded and cajoled us into the belief that there was nobody in the South and if there were anybody there, they were great cowards—would run and not fight—that in sixty days we could wipe them into the Gulf of Mexico. Under such delusive statements thousands have rallied around our flag, and millions of money have been expended to save the sinking fortunes of the Empire, to restore the Union, to protect the Constitution and enforce the laws. Corrupt and dishonest Government officials have stolen our money robbed and defrauded our soldiery. Our Congress has long since ceased to legislate for the white man, but waste their imbecile energies in wrangling over the "almighty nigger."

We are told before the battle that there is nobody to fight; but when compelled to fight with insignificant numbers against fearful odds, and are necessarily beaten; then we are told that we have done bravely—that the enemy's name is Legion. Beaten, routed, ruined by the corrupt machinations of an imbecile dynasty at Washington, with an effrontery unheard of, we are told in substance that a great strategic military movement has been accomplished, that a defeat is better than a victory, that it will renew our sinking energies, and better prepare us for another battle "on a new base of operations." Not a regiment in the army is full—they will not average over 500 men—yet they are not condensed, neither are they filled up. The more regiments the more officers, and the better the opportunity to steal and plunder the Government.

After the great battle before Richmond was fought, a new call was made for 300,000 more troops to put down this unholy rebellion. Mr. Lincoln has run the Government on the *Niger Platform* less than two years, and our public debt at the end of the present year cannot be less than two billion dollars! Granting that the Government may last to the end of his time of office, but we fear it cannot. Many of his acts have been a complete violation and subversion of that Constitution he has sworn to support, and a direct and unwarrantable infringement upon the rights and liberties of the people.

"The Government debt, in the year 1860, amounted to less than sixty millions of dollars. Taxation was scarcely known or felt by the people: we were happy, prosperous, and contented; wanting nothing, fearing nothing, kind, considerate, loving one another as become brethren."

The Federal tax gatherer will soon be at our doors demanding a tithe of all we have, and whoever dares disobey the demands and requests of Mr. Lincoln, will be incarcerated in some one of the bastiles.

Capt. Semmes, of the Confederate Steamer "Alabama," captured the California Steamer Ariel, from which he took $3,000 in Treasury Notes and 1,500 in silver. The Ariel brought no gold for fear of having it captured.

The Washington Chronicle of the 31st ultimo says Stuart and his cavalry crossed the Potomac on Monday night and on Tuesday morning were 12 miles the other side of the Point of Rocks. The Chronicle supposes he will burn Monocacy bridge, dash into Frederick, destroy the stores there, then move into the Western part of the State, and destroy the stores there, and then cross into Virginia. It says the Potomac is rising, and hopes the whole party will be captured.

The Governor of Missouri has sent in his message to the Legislature. He recommends gradual emancipation.

Gen's Blunt and Herron have taken Van Buren, Ark., capturing 100 prisoners, three steamboats and camp equipage, and killed six officers and wounded others. Our forces retired across the Arkansas river.

The armed steamer Connecticut leaves today, to bring from Aspinwall all the treasure there to be found.

Gold was at 134 in New York, on Monday.

Underwriters in New York, on Monday doubled the risks on American vessels, the rates going up from 2½ to 5 per cent.

Banks dispatched a fleet and a strong force to Baton Rouge on the 15th. The place was garrisoned by a few Confederates who retreated.

Northern papers of the 29th, 30th and 31st, ult, have been received.

The Herald states that the Confederate steamer Florida with a crew of one hundred men, succeeded in running out from Mobile in the darkness of the night, and was unseen by the blockaders. Four of these "piratical" crafts are now scouring the seas.

Horace Greeley has been summoned to Washington. Rumor says he will be tendered the command of a negro brigade.

Great dissatisfaction exists in the army on account of the enlistment of negroes.

The Etna has arrived at New York with four days later news from Europe.

The London Times says Lincoln's message is a bid for peace. His emancipation plan it denounces a dream.

The London News, the organ of Exeter Hall, says it has no fault to find in Lincoln's emancipation scheme.

The London Globe defends the course of the English Government in regard to the Confederate steamer Alabama.

Mr. Slidell has had another interview with Napoleon, and Mr. Drouyn de Lays and Count Persigny are now in favor of the South.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of December 12th, says it is rumored in all diplomatic circles, that France, assisted by France, will succeed in overturning Palmerston and Russell, soon after the opening of Parliament. Gladden, aided by other economists, will be in with the Union, whose policy in respect to Italy and America will be identical to that of France. The Herald's correspondent adds, that the rumors are not without foundation, and that in the Spring a thorough change in British policy may be expected.

The Herald confirms the statement of a fight between Gen. Stuart's Cavalry, and three regiments of Yankee infantry and a section of artillery at Dumfries, on Saturday. Of course it claims that Stuart was worsted. The Herald also says that Stuart had a bench with the enemy in Occoquan, where they admit considerable loss. The Herald says Stuart made his way for Annandale, by the way of Ball and Wolf Run, thence to Vienna, which he passed through at midnight.

Gen. Morgan made a successful raid to Elizabethtown, Ky., on the 27th, and drove the troops from the stocade defense, capturing 600 prisoners, and destroyed the Nashville Railroad so as to suspend communication by this line for at least thirty days.

The New York Herald of the 1st states that nine steamers, with cargoes of grain and provisions, have been burnt by the Confederates at Van Buren, Ark.

The Federals burnt the arsenal and Ferry-boat at Fort Smith to prevent their falling into our hands.

In a recent speech in New York, the Hon. James Brooks proposed as a peace measure, a convention of all the States, New Jersey to act as mediator between Lincoln and the seceded States.

The Yankees say they have a cavalry raid on hand, which is to wipe out Stuart's achievement.

Capt. McNeil, with one company of Rangers made a dash upon the Federal trains at Moorfield, in the valley, in sight of twenty regiments, and captured and secured fifty horses, fourteen wagons and a number of prisoners.

Capt. Jones, of the Ariel, states that the Alabama can steam fourteen knots with seven pounds of steam. She has an armament of one 100 pound rifle gun, a 68 pivot, besides 6 32 pounders. She can fight seven guns a side.

Banks in his General Orders has suspended all public sales of property in New Orleans on account of the United States until further orders.

The London News understands that the Confederate Government are endeavoring to issue in England bonds bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent.

☞ We heartily endorse the following well-merited compliment from the Montgomery Mail, to a chivalrous Alabamian, Brig. Gen'l. Jos. WHEELER, jr:—

We have frequently spoken in the highest terms of this young General. Our predictions are true. He has accomplished one of the grandest feats of the age. With his small brigade of cavalry, mostly Alabamians, he made a circuit of the enemy, when the advance was commenced on Murfreesboro' capturing 2800 prisoners, 400 beeves, and burned 1080 loaded wagons. There is none more gallant and coolly brave than this young officer.

Lookout Mountain Property for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the above property belonging to H. W. Von Aldebott, and used by him for several years as a Boarding School, and more recently as a Hotel. It contains two large two-story buildings and Seventy rooms. The ground, containing eight acres, embraces a magnificent Spring of never-failing, pure, free stone water within a cave, and a fine water-fall in the latter; also a large Stable, Kitchen, negro house, Smokehouse, &c.

As the Mountain is a favorite place for summer resort, and will undoubtedly become much more so, this property, being the only one possessing an abundant supply of water within convenient reach, is justly considered one of the most valuable of the kind.

jan2 J. B. WILLY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Dec. 24, 1862.

Interest to be Paid on Interest-Bearing Treasury Notes.

Holders of Interest bearing Treasury Notes are hereby notified that the interest which shall be due thereon on the first day of January next, will be paid at the Treasury or either of the depositories of the Treasury on presentation of the notes, accompanied by a descriptive schedule in duplicate.

Signed C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of Treasury.

Interest on the above described Notes will be paid by Jesse Thomas, Depository at the Bank of Tennessee at Chattanooga.

jan6-1m

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

NO 107 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.

The undersigned have associated themselves together under the style and firm of James P. Scott & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS. They have rented that large and elegant building, No. 107 Main street, Lynchburg, Va., lately occupied by Jno. T. Davis & Co., and on the 1st day of December next, will be ready to receive Merchandise of all kinds for private and auction sales. They solicit consignments of Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco, Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, and other Groceries, Bale Cotton and Cotton Fabrics of all grades, Woolen Goods, Boots, Shoes and Leather and all other goods usually offered for sale.

Their first Auction will take place at an early day in December, of which due notice, with catalogue will be published.

They respectfully refer to the merchants and business men of Richmond, Petersburg, Danville and other cities of the south, whose aid and co-operation will be duly appreciated.

JAS. P. SCOTT,
Of the late firm of John T. Davis & Co.
HENRY F. BOSTICK,
WM. M. PARRISH,
Members of the firm of Bostick & Parrish.

The concern of Bostick & Parrish, No. 9 Bridge street, will continue at the old stand as usual.

dec17-3m BOSTICK & PARRISH.

OFFICE COMMANDANT OF CONSCRIPTS,
Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1862.

Five days after the conscripts of any county have been ordered to assemble a reward of 30 dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at camp of instruction at Knoxville, of any conscript belonging to said county who may have failed to answer the call.

Expenses of transportation will be paid.

Persons having provided transportation, certificates of employment in the Navy Department, or on the rolls, signed by the superintendents, are not to be interfered with.

The names and descriptions of all conscripts who have failed to answer the call, may be procured at this office or at the Mayor of the corresponding office throughout.

E. D. BLAKE, Lt. Col. C. S. A.,
Commandant of Conscripts.

Mechanics, A. Tenn.,

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
[illegible] Dec. 30th, 1862.

BY order of Quartermaster General, I have been instructed [illegible] the Army for tanning, and the purchase of tanning materials, such as oak bark, tanning leather, or tanned and tanning hides will be well to address me with proper references. The army must be supplied, and it is the duty of all patriotic citizens to assist in furnishing. All leather held in necessary quantities will be impressed.

F. W. SULLARD,
Major A. Qm.

HYDROMETER!

WANTED—A Hydrometer and Saccharometer by which wine proofs will be paid. Address, giving the name of makers and description.

jan2-4t* ANDREW DUNN,
Forsyth, Georgia.

To the Enrolling Officers of East Tennessee.

IN REPLY to frequent inquiries, you are informed that the Pole Makers at Chattanooga, and Knoxville, are the only ones in East Tennessee, who are exempted from Conscription. JNO. L. HOPKINS,

Chattanooga, Dec. 23d. A. D. C.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Nov. 28th, 1862.

General Orders No. 95.

Commandants of conscripts will cause the following order to be published for at least seven times in a sufficient number of newspapers in each State of the Confederacy to insure its reaching every part of the country:

I. All commissioned officers and enlisted men who are now absent from their commands from any other cause than actual disability, or duty under orders from the Secretary of War, from their department commanders, will return to their commands without delay.

II. Commissioned officers failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph within a reasonable length of time, in no case to exceed twenty days, after the promulgation of this order, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army in disgrace, and their names will be furnished to the commandant of conscripts for enrollment in the ranks.

III. All enlisted men who shall fail to comply with the provisions of paragraph I., of this order, within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered as deserters and treated accordingly, their names to be furnished to the commandant of conscripts in their State, for publication, or such other action as may be deemed most efficacious.

IV. In order to ensure the efficient co-operation of all concerned to carry this order into immediate effect, Department commanders will require from the commanding officer of each separate command in their Department a prompt report of the names of all commissioned officers and enlisted men now absent from their commands. These reports must state in each case the cause of absence, and any regimental, battalion or company commander who shall neglect to furnish such a report, or who shall knowingly be guilty of concealing any case of unauthorized absence, shall, on conviction thereof, be summarily dismissed.

V. Under the provisions of the 24 clause of paragraph I., of General Orders No. 82, commissioned officers and privates who are incapable of bearing arms in consequence of wounds received in battle, but who are otherwise fit for service, are required, if not already assigned, to report to the nearest commandant of conscripts in their respective States, who will, if they are fitted for such duty, assign them to the collection of stragglers and the enforcement of the provisions of this order, with full power to call upon the nearest military authority for such assistance as may be necessary therefor.

VI. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department, charged with payment of troops, are hereby directed to pay any commissioned officer or private who may at all times satisfactorily evince that he is not liable to the penalties decreed in the foregoing order. Any disbursing officer who shall make payment in violation of this order, shall be liable on his bond for the amount of such payment.

By order. S. COOPER,
dec28tw Adj't and Insper. General.