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7 "	22 00	28 00	34 00	40 00	45 00	70 00
8 "	23 00	30 00	37 00	43 00	50 00	75 00
9 "	24 00	32 00	40 00	46 00	55 00	80 00
10 "	25 00	33 00	41 00	48 00	60 00	85 00

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing.

of the 24th Mississippi Regiment, in the battle of Murfreesboro, Dec. 31st, 1862.

Lt. Col. R. P. McKelvaine commanding.

Co. A—Capt F Yates commanding. Wounded—Capt F Yate, Sgts J J Grimes, W W Cowart, Corpls P A Allmon, J M Turner, privates A Cochran, C D McVinnis, W W Mills, E Rounsaville, T A Dewmask, R McVinnis, J M Lean, N Mason, D R Stokes, W Henderson.

Co. 3—Lt S H Anderson commanding. Killed—privates Jessee Coleman, Pat Dolan. Wounded—2d Jr Lt R A Miller, severely, Corps J J Kornega privates J W Peay, G F Stillhouse, Henry Myers, Dennis Murphy, Henry Harrison.

Co. C—Capt J D Smith commanding. Killed—Crop Greene Bringham, private J J Tittle. Wounded—privates J D Doster, B F Rayon, W F Dandy, R M Sykes, A F Foster

Co. D—Capt M M Rowan commanding. Wounded—Sergts W M Williams, John Webb, Corp James H Lance, privates John A Lyer, David Eggar, Joel Mahan, Alexander Mahan, James Donded, R W Coleman, J R Beasley, Sam'l Grifling, D Andrews.

Co. E—Capt E C Postell commanding. Wounded—Sgt Syllett, privates John Phelps, A F Parils J Harrison, B T Hughie, W R Shaw, W Marshall, W A Hooks, T Wilder, H Reynolds, W H Chritwell, Corp Wear.

Co. F—Capt R F Toomer commanding. Killed—privates Jas King, C D Partin. Wounded—privates G W Smith, H K Cargile, C M Haskness, G W Moon, J A McDougal, J D Holmes, Danl Whitner, N J Pearce, Wm H Pearce, John Senter, Gilbert Ewing, F M Maxey.

Co. G—Capt J W Ward commanding. Killed—private P L McKee. Wounded—1st Lt W D Morgan privates W T Thornly, A Turner, Jacob Pickett, G Chism, Wm Morgan, W R Pickett, G W R Stafford, J H Blaylock, Jno Pickett.

Co. H—Capt J W Buchanan commanding. Killed—private J D Butcher. Wounded—Corp J C Henly, privates H N Carlisle, Geo E Pall, C C Porter, J S Shaw, A D Goodwin, A J Buchanan, D J Ashby, J A Brand, W D Couch, T H Gilliam, J F Huffman, W W Huffman, A McNimm.

Co. I—Capt W H Cunningham commanding. Wounded—2d Sr Lt A Kelley, 2d Jr Lt J T Gwin, Sgt J P McKelvaine, privates G Butchie, C L Dorman, S T Hardin W D McVeay, B Padget J H Burch, H J Richardson, J W Smith.

Co. K—Capt R Hill commanding. Wounded—Sgt W K Scrindle, Corp W H Killpatrick, privates W R Greene, W M Harris, J R Saaw, T J Wills, T H Garnett, N D Jacks, J T Ayers.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	8
Wounded	113

The Regiment went into action numbering four hundred and sixty aggregate.

W. W. ROBINSON,
Adjutant 24th Miss. Vol.

TULLAHOMA, Jan. 13, '63.

EDITOR REBEL: The following is a list of killed and wounded in Co. G, Eighth Regiment Tenn. Vols. I regret that I cannot send you a full list for the whole regiment for I have been unable to obtain it. The gallant Colonel Wm. L. Moore was killed

Please insert this and oblige OSCEOLA.

Co. G, Eighth Tenn., Capt. Saddler commanding.

Killed—Captain Wm. Saddler, First Lieut. A. G Denton, Orderly Sergeant W. M. Poston; Privates, Selemon L. Hall, Wm. H. Jarmon, Rufus H. Gaines —— Shepherd

Wounded—Second Lieut. Daniel M. Haile, (thigh broken,) Third Lieut. John S. Quarles, (shot in the head.) Second Sergeant Wm. Scassety, (shot in both legs.) Sergeant Wm. C. Miner, (slight ly;) Privates G. S. Wheeler, slightly, L. M. Gipson, do., J. J. Leake, do., Henry H. Roberts, (in leg,) Kendrick Fox, Wm. B. Fox Wm. A. Ingle, Wm. J. Mansell, Wm. Buchanan, John C. Hamlett, (thigh broken.) Killed 7, wounded 14.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A CARD.

MR. EDITOR: I notice a card in your paper of the 18th inst. stating that Wm H Harrison is not a deserter, and that he does not belong to Capt. Willis' company. Now sir, it is very strange that Harrison was a member of that company before Willis was elected captain, and not after. I happen to know, sir, that Harrison did join, and was a member of that company, when Capt McFarland commanded it, and I know that he came home about the time that company was ordered to Bowling Green, and did not return, and no enquiry was made about it, and Harrison stated he had a furlough in hospital, and said he was allowed to rest on the time. After the company was taken prisoners, and the conscript act was passed, and enforced, further inquiry was made, and found that he had no substitute. He then was enrolled as a conscript. He did not report himself, but sent his father with certificates, a very unusual proceeding, that he had a substitute in his place, and one other certificate that is unnecessary to mention now, all of which were believed to be genuine; for Capt. McFarland and all his officers, and part of his men were prisoners before the conscript act was passed or enforced, so he had no means of obtaining a certificate. And after the officers and men were released from prison, and returned home, it was clearly proven by them that he had no substitute. He then was ordered to join his company, and he asked a furlough for a few days, to attend to some business, with a promise to report at a certain place, on such a day. I have this from Lieut Reed, who gave the furlough. Harrison failed to report, and has been dodging from Georgia to Tennessee ever since. This matter ought to be investigated, for they have attempted to screen him from the conscript act by certificates, believed to be forged, and now from the service, as not being a member of that company. CATOOSA.

Jany. 24, 1863.

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 detailed transcripts, certificates of employment in the Nitre department, or on the railroads, 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 office of the enrolling officers in the county. E. D. BLAKE, Lt. Col. C. S. A.,
jan1-tf Commandant of Conscripts.

☞ The Mobile Register is indebted to a fair correspondent, who copied and sent to that journal, the following "*Yankee War Song*," from the London Punch:

[From Punch, November 11, 1862.]

"Among those who remained on the field of battle at Perryville, were some valiant heroes who, when quite sure that the searchers were friends, rose up very affably and quite unharmed."—[American Correspondent.

War's my pastime;
And the last time
I was sleeping with the dead,
With a holster
For my bolster,
And a saddle for my bed;

You'd have thought me,
Had you caught me,
Quite a hero of dragoons;
But no, thank'ee,
I'm a Yankee,
And a sample of poltroons,

Not my front, sir,
Bears the brunt, sir,
When the Southrons make their charge;
But my back, sir,
In a crack, sir,
Is presented as a targe.

Though I kill none,
Yet with quill, none
Ever slaughtered such a host;
In despatches
Which mine hatches,
And I sent you by the post.

Please receive them,
But believe them
Not, unless you're a "marine";
Or related,
As was stated,
To the family of "Green;"

Since for lying,
And for flying,
When assaulted by the foe;
Never nation,
Since creation,
Could compete with us, you know.

Peace! Peace!

Under this heading we find in the New York Caucasian a six column article, which we regret that the press upon our columns will only permit us to give a few paragraphs:

Yes! we write for peace—that, for this distracted, and well nigh ruined land.

"No more the thirsty Erynnis of the soil,
Shall daub her lips with her own children's blood;
No more shall trenched war channel her fields,
Nor bruise her flowers with the armed hoof
Of hostile peace."

With peace, we desire the restoration of the Union if that great blessing can yet be obtained but we are at all events, for peace—an early, honourable peace. Whatever war may accomplish for dissolution and despotism, in peace alone is there any hope for the United States of America.

In this unnatural strife enough blood has been shed, enough loss and suffering inflicted, to glut the fiercest disposition. The power that has been exercised; the money that has been squandered; the preferments that have been bestowed, ought to appease the most voracious appetite. But, "there are three things," saith Solomon, "which are never satisfied." Had he lived till our day he might have added to the number. What will abate the rapacity of an army of contractors; the importunity of an army of place hunters?—What will satisfy the intolerance of a cruel faction; the cravings of unscrupulous ambition? Nothing!—We do not propose to address any such people. The association would be disagreeable, and the labour certainly wasted. We do with confidence, address those who refuse to bow down to Baal, or to worship the image that Nebuchadnezzar has set up; those who love the things that make for "peace;" who are at heart sick of this war; of the wickedness and incompetency it has disclosed; of the profligacy and crime it has engendered; of the horrors that everywhere follow in its train; those who are unwilling longer to see the country abandoned to the curious experiments of the wild and reckless party; those who value the rights of an American citizen, who view the rapid strides of military despotism with jealousy and apprehension; who are unwilling that personal liberty should any longer be held subject to the impertinent tyranny of every Jack in office, so that the Bastile should supersede the jury box, and the novel pretentions of martial law annul the law of the land.

Against the voice of Peace a great outcry will of course be raised by those who have a direct pecuniary, political or *pious* interests in prolonging the war; by those who, for years, have labored to bring about the present condition of things; by those who are at all times ready to sell their birth right, fellow-citizens, for their miserable mess of African pottage.—We will not be disturbed by their clamor, nor denunciations, nor threats, nor even by their violence.—Calmly and freely, we will consider the matter, for ourselves, and for those who are to come after us.—They will bellow out "treason," "traitor," with all the variations. These terms have been quite hackneyed lately, and an honest man may now accept them without reproach, if not without apprehension. A good while ago, one Doctor Samuel Johnson sarcastically defined patriotism as "the last refuge of a scoundrel." The world changes, but men and morals remain substantially the same. Our accusers having monopolized all the patriotism of the land, share it with none, except their confederates and tools.

"But," they say, "treat with rebels, fight with rebels! No terms for rebels, but unconditional submission!" Yes, treat! and Peace and terms; ye life long rebels against God's righteous government, daily dependent on His goodness and mercy, by all your hopes of salvation, yes! And ye say the Lord's Prayer, doubtless. "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us," and sing with lifted eyes,

"That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me;"

and have no fear of judgment, but thank God that ye are not as other men. Upon what meat hath this our war fed, that he hath grown so fat? Have ye forgotten that your sister was an African, and your mother a Hittite; and that ye are the children of rebels, against "the best Government that ever existed?"

In conclusion, the *Caucasian* thus speaks of the future:

The old Union, with its superior benefits, half destroyed and blotted out, where is the cohesive force to bind in one, the jarring fragments? Shall we find it in an immense public debt? and which of the States will pay it? Those who allege a failure of the conditions on which it was incurred? Those who have realized the benefits, or those who have suffered the loss? Shall we find it in national pride? that is humbled to the dust in strength and greatness? They have passed away; little remains of them, but the violence of the whirlwind more dangerous to ourselves than to others. In our liberties? Already they have fled the Capitol. In superior national benefits? what are they? name them. In a wronged, deluded, overtaxed and distressed people? The allusion may well excite our apprehensions, rather than our hopes. In foreign dangers? They are remote and speculative. Who will need them in the turmoil of conflicting passions? Shall we find it in the desolated south? Unless human nature has greatly changed, history and experience greatly mistaken, those coveted possessions will prove the source of discord, jealousy, and contention. In any or all of these things do we find full assurance of hope for our country? Alas! no! rather the deepest despair.

In contemplating such a future, how dismal is the view—confusion and chaos—society at war with itself—the sword of the sinner turned against its own breast. At such a spectacle, the Genius of Liberty hides her face, and, in grief, departs. The great Republic of America falls for ever, destroyed by the insane fury of her own children, who know not how to appreciate or deserve the blessings she lavished upon them.

☞ The thunder of that fall will shake the nations; the windows of the prison-house will be darkened; oppression will rejoice; liberty and human progress will mourn for generations.

Not for all the honours or the wealth this land can bestow, would we have on our hearts the guilt of such great ruin.

We have presented a sad, humiliating picture. When all the colours are dark and gloomy, we know not how to paint otherwise. It may be called the painting of a wild imagination; is it a whit more extravagant than what has already occurred? then the events now passing before us?

Our hope for the country, for the Union, for Republican Government, for Liberty, is in peace, an early peace. Each day the war is prolonged makes wider and deeper the gap between the sections, adds to our demoralization, increases the burthen which threatens to bear us down.

Those there are, who in pompous and well rounded periods, blandly protest to you that "composition of such a controversy is impossible." Cold blooded suggestions and atrocious; it sounds as an utterance from the dark regions

—"Where peace
And rest can never dwell, hope never comes,
That comes to all,"

and has no fellowship with anything that is good. It is not true that the "Composition" of such a controversy is impossible. It is possible, with honour and advantage—without any sacrifice of right and justice. The civilized world implores it, humanity and religion demand it, and say, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the Children of Heaven."

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

The Richmond Enquirer received Saturday evening from their special reporter, Northern papers of the 14th, but they contain little of interest beyond the summary of news given in the telegraphic column Saturday morning.

Financial matters are attracting considerable attention in the North at the present time. Secretary Chase, in answering a resolution of the House, says the soldiers have not been paid, because he is not authorized to raise the means by practicable methods under the existing laws, and that the five-twenty bonds have not been sold, because they could not be under the restrictions imposed by Congress. He says the arrears of the army pay amount to treble the sum he can raise by the existing acts, exclusive of that providing for the five-twenties. The original act providing for their issue, provided also for conversions into them of any multiples of fifty dollars of United States notes at the pleasure of the holders, and permitted sales only at market rates ascertained from daily quotations of New York sales. Had the supplemental act passed, omitting the conversion and market rate clauses, he thinks that the difficulty would have been avoided, as it is, acting in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law, that he has made no sales excepting to the amount of twenty-four and a half millions in that mode. Had our expenditures been less or military successes greater, more might have been sold. There has been obtained since July 1st, from all sources, $288,304,618, exclusive of the receipts from customs, &c., making the total $325,000,000 in round numbers. There has been paid to troops $70,825,583.77; to the Quartermaster's department, $110,482,486.27; to the Commissary's department, $30,617,492.82; to miscellaneous accounts $31,896,209.22. Total, $243,761,671.99.

THE WAY THE YANKEES ELECT SENATORS.

The following paragraph from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of the 14th, will give our readers some idea of the manner in which Northern Senators are elected:

One fact is certain. Any Democrat voting for Simon Cameron would have been annihilated. If this had not taken place on the spot, it would have occurred within twenty-four hours. Of the four or five hundred men in the galleries, every one was provided with a printed handbill, having inscribed upon it, in large letters, the name of all the Democratic members. This was referred to when each vote was given. There is reason to believe that many of the visitors were armed. Rumor has it that as the vote of one member, who was considered doubtful," was about to be given, a stalwart stranger stepped to his side, and held the position until the choice was announced. He would have been a bold man who would have dared to excite the ire of that stalwart individual."

WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA.

A correspondent of the "Inquirer" writes as follows from Winchester, on the 10th instant

Winchester is about used up; it is very difficult to get anything to eat in this God-forsaken town. Here is a grave yard which deserves a passing notice. It is about sixty or seventy yards square. The graves are in rows about two and a half feet apart, extending the whole length. There are some twelve hundred or fifteen hundred graves, each with a little board at the head, bearing the name of him who sleeps beneath. A long trench, two feet wide and about four feet deep, is dug, a man wrapped in his blanket is laid in, and the trench is filled up over him just his own length, and raised up a little above the level of the ground, as graves generally are. The next is laid with his head at the feet of the first, and so on, till the trench is filled; then another is dug and filled in like manner. There are fifty of these trenches. Each one contains twenty-eight or thirty men, having a nice little board at the head of each grave. These trenches are all filled with rebel soldiers, who have fought their last battle, and now sleep their last sleep.

BEAST BUTLER IN BOSTON.

Beast Butler recently made a speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in which he said;

His plan for paying the war debt was the introduction of free labor at the South, whereby labor would become honorable, and by which more abundant crops of cotton could be raised with profit at less cost than by slave labor. Cotton could be raised with profit at less than ten cents per pound for it. Put a tax of ten cents a pound, upon cotton, thus bringing the market price at twenty cents, and we have an internal revenue, from that source alone, enough to pay the interest on the war debt, twice as large as that we now have. Besides, England and France who have done so much to prolong this war, would thus be obliged to pay a large proportion of the debt.

General Butler, in concluding presented the city of Boston with an elegant Confederate flag, taken from the city of New Orleans, not as a trophy, but as a memento of the evils of Secession.

A correspondent of the "Herald" writes as follows from the army of the Potomac, January 8th:

Notwithstanding that our commanders have persistently asserted that the army of the Potomac would not go into winter quarters, we have, to all intents and purposes, done so, and every one is as comfortable as his ingenuity and the supply of logs and mud will allow. Every encampment has been transformed from a dreary, fever-breeding collection of shelterless tents, into a mud-walled village, and the curling smoke leaps and twists and wriggles from countless chimneys into a pillar of cloud, beckoning to the cheery fires that glow beneath. Though none expected to remain long inactive, all have lost no time in the erection of substantial domiciles, and those destitute of comfortable tents have mastered a share of mechanics highly creditable to Yankee genius. How long we shall remain in our present quarters is, of course, unknown. Each has his opinion, however, and, while the houses of mud and poles grow larger and more numerous, their builders excitedly discuss the probabilities of a protracted sojourn hereabouts, and half moodily anticipate all the disagreeable sensations incident to a departure from from such scenes of ease and comfort. The army is *in good condition*, the weather pleasant, and the roads unexceptionable. To the army there seems to be no reason for delay, and active operations are looked forward to with no small degree of hope. The time, place and manner of our next advance upon Rebeldom none know; yet all seem to feel that we cannot much longer be idle, and truants are hastening back from holiday pleasures, eager for more exciting sport in field.

NEGRO BRIGADE A FAILURE.

The Hilton Head correspondent of the New York "Herald" furnishes that paper with the following in regard to the famous negro brigade of Saxton:

Like its predecessor in the hands of General Hunter, this project of General Saxton may by this time, be fairly considered a failure. Several weeks ago there was an awkward halt in recruiting, to remedy which the steamer Ben Deford was despatched to Georgetown, S. C., and Fernandina, Fla., for the purpose of bringing in all the able-bodied blacks to be secured, and extra measures were adapted whereby to drum up from the plantations all whom the glory of brilliant breeches and bright brass buttons could allure. Yet weeks have lengthened into months, and the regiment is still so far from complete that its field officers cannot be mustered into service. Already the negroes are chafing at the restraints of military discipline, and frequent desertions are reported; while the severe measures necessary to retain in the service, the blacks now armed are tending to create alarm and consternation among the others.

The regiment, what there is of it, hangs like a dead weight upon the department, while its organization, at least for the present, is at a stand still. The duty for which the government authorized the arming of the negroes is that of guarding the plantations; but this service has been, and still is, performed by the Eighth Maine Volunteers. The proper duty of the contrabands—the only labor, in fact, at which the government can profitably employ them—is the discharging and coaling of transports and the rough and tumble work of the quartermaster's department; but these tasks are now accomplished by a daily detail from the regiments at Hilton Head.

The armed negroes, however, have achieved one thing which I had nearly forgotten to mention, and for which their friends may possibly glorify them. Admiral Dupont, as I learn from a prominent naval officer, had occasion recently to secure a quantity of firewood, and made application therefor to Gen. Saxton. By order of the latter, a detail from the negro regiment cut and delivered to the squadron nearly two hundred cords of fuel; but, along with the wood came a bill to the amount of five hundred dollars, which the Admiral paid, and which has been placed to the credit of the "contraband fund." Who takes the money, who expends it, and for what purpose, I cannot answer. Inasmuch as the necessary expenses of the navy have ultimately to be borne by the government, it has not hitherto been customary for the army to charge for favors like the above; but among the First South Carolina Volunteers muscle commands an extra price.

THE HERALD ON PRESIDENT DAVIS' SPEECH.

The New York "Herald" of the 11th inst., has the following comments on the speech of President Davis recently delivered in this city.

But Jeff, in spite of this pleasing illusion (victories at Fredericksburg and Murfreesboro',) and forgetting that he is a professor of piety as well as philosophy, loses his temper, and raves like a veritable fishwoman against "the yankees." He says that their conduct in this war has been that of demons; that "every crime conceivable, from the burning of defenseless towns to the stealing of silver forks and spoons, has marked their career;" that Gen. Butler, in New Orleans, "exerted himself to earn the execration of the civilized world," and that the Northern invaders of the South in every way have shown themselves so utterly disgraced "that if the question was proposed to you whether you would combine with hyenas or Yankees, I trust every Virginian would say give me the hyenas." (Cries of "good," "good," and applause.) This declaration was coupled with an allusion to President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, and from those responses of "good, good," we are admonished that henceforth the war on the par of the rebels will be fought with a unity of purpose and an intensity of hatred against the Union which they have never yet exhibited.

To sum up the essential points of these late speeches of Jeff Davis in a few words, they warn the administration at Washington that the armies of the rebellion, instead of being nearly subdued, are stronger to-day than they were a year ago; that the rebel leaders are more confident of success than they were last January; that they intend to "strain every effort" to save Vicksburg, Port Hudson and Richmond; that these are the strongest and yet the vulnerable points of the rebellion, and that if we fail in securing them before the return of spring, we may prepare for European intervention and disunion, or for a new army of a million of men.

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Jany. 20

James A. Knowles, Administrator of William W. Knowles, dec'd, vs Mary Knowles & others.

(PETITION TO SELL LAND TO PAY DEBT.)

IN obedience to an interlocutory decree of the county court of White County, pronounced in the above cause, I shall, on Monday, the 9th day of February next, at the late residence of said deceased, in the 5th civil district of White county proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash or currency available, a farm belonging to said deceased, to be sold subject to the widow's dowry in said land. Said farm is well watered and well timbered, and about half cleared and under good fence. Something over one hundred acres in the tract. JOHN F. VASS,
jan17w3t Commissioner.

BONDURANT & MATTHIAS,

LYNCHBURG, VA.

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J. P. BONDURANT,
dec17-6m JAMES MATTHIAS.

DESERTERS.

HEADQUARTERS C. S FORCES, Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan 6th, 1863.

The following named men of the following companies and regiments have deserted from the different posts in the district of Chattanooga:

FROM CAMP PAROLED PRISONERS.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Regiment.*
W H Laper	private,	D,	7th Miss.
Lem Keeler	"	K,	"
James Leonard	"	D,	10th Miss
M S Kirkland	"	I,	" "
A S Johnson,	serg't	C,	34th Ga
J C Holt	private	E,	Blythe's Miss.
S F Craig,	"	E,	" "
George Fugill	"	D,	10th "
G M Murry	"	D,	" "
J T Blackburn	"	E,	20th "
Robert McCarty	"	B,	" "
William Pat	"	B,	" "
Henry Mounger	"	F,	" "
N W Jarney	"	E,	30th Ala
M N Champin	"	B,	" "
W J Tousley	"	A,	22d "
Denis Turner	corpl	G,	56th Ga
L A Walden	Private	E,	47th "
J S Moore	"	E,	" "
S S Price	"	F,	45th Ala
William Baker	"	F,	13th La
John Miller	"	C,	25th "
C W Davis	"	B,	39th Ga
S D Strather	serg't	A,	39th Ala
Patrick Henry	private	F,	" "
J W Warr	"	D,	" "
J L Chadwick,	"	E,	" "
D D Spence	"	A	20th "
J R Dickman	"	B,	28th "
J M Glover	"	B,	31st "
J C Ferguson	"	E,	Blythe's Miss.
J C Gardner	"	A,	29th "
Henry Love	"	C,	" "
D M Clark,	"	I,	" "
T L Foster	"	F,	" "
R C Blakely	"	G,	" "
John Wicks	"	I,	3d Tenn
J H Hysaw	"	K,	24th Ark
J W Watkins	"	I,	9th Miss
W J Patterson	"	C,	30th "
G W Burt	corporal	G,	" "
J C Bankston	private	C,	34th Geo
Hugh Miller,	corporal	D,	27th Miss
W Crawford	private	C,	9th "
G Mums	"	A,	" "
A Wallace	"	A,	" "
J W Chamberlain	"	K,	" "
E R Sawyer	"	A,	" "
A R Tarvin	"	H,	35th Geo
J J Jaks	"	H,	45th Ala
A R Smith	"	K,	41st Geo
A L Palmer	sergeant	D,	33d Ala
J H Miller	private		McCulloch's me
R J Hinds	"	G,	3d Fla
W D Smith	"	G,	" "
M L Lesley	"	G,	" "
John Wright	"	G,	2d Ark
Andrew Bailey	"	E,	43d Ala
Richard Nance	"	B,	40th Ga
H V Coffey	"	E,	33d Ala
E H Sweat	corpl	F,	24th Ala
J H Candell	private	G,	34th Ga
Wm M Evans	"	F,	26th Tenn
F Twyer	"	K,	Morgan's cav'ly
W Andrews	"	C,	39th Ala
Z Andrews	"	C,	" "
J E Walker	"	—	3d La battery
J C Davis	"	A,	5th Conied
J W James,	"	C,	40th Ga
J R Baikeon	"	B,	1st Batt Ala
J Baggett,	"	F,	24th Ala
M W Casteel	sergt	G,	13th Ark

FROM POST CHATTANOOGA.

G R Merrit	private,	Co D,	39th Ala
Edwd Bertrand	sergeant	D,	13th La
Griffin Cass a	private	C,	43d Ga
E M Yeates	"	D,	Goode's battery
Henry Hinson,	"	C,	" "
John W Crutchfield			Howard's bat'ry
John M Elkins			" "
Peter F Watts			" "
Henry Shannon			Rogers' "
Henry Shadwick			" "

FROM GUARD-HOUSE, CHATTANOOGA.

Saml Mange		
Robt Sherrod		
W P Wilburn		
David Drennan	private	Gibson's battery
W H Wooten	"	" "
G N Nugen		—
Isaac Edwards		
J A Conley		

FROM RINGGOLD, GEORGIA.

Wesley Carter	private	A.	48th Tenn

FROM TUNNEL HILL, GEORGIA.

Andrew Jackson	—	C,	52d Ga
Elias J Kelly	private	G,	" "
Thos J Pinson	"	H,	43d La
Robt Orr	"	B,	29th Tenn

A reward of thirty dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the above named deserters at the jail in Chattanooga.

By order of Brig. Gen. Helm.

Jan9-3w G. W. McCAWLEY, A. A. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TENN., Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 23, 1863.

General Orders No. 4.

I. All officers arriving at Chattanooga except those who pass through immediately without missing the connection on the railroad trains—are required to report without delay to Lieut. Col. O'Hannon, commandant of the Post.

II. All enlisted men found in Chattanooga without proper authority will be arrested and sent under guard to the Headquarters of the army.

By order of Brig. Gen. Jackson.

Jan23-1m JOS. B. CUMMING, A. A. Gen.

☞ Atlanta Confederacy copy 1m and send bill to this office.

ATTENTION KENTUCKIANS.

I HAVE now in camp 50 Kentuckians—I want 20 more of the same sort, to fill out my Company. We are now in camp with the 1st Ky., Battalion (formerly 1st Ky. Cavalry) at this point.

None but Kentuckians need apply, as in this war, we are without a journal, and consequently stand upon our own merits. Come all that are in search of "their rights." JACK JONES,

Jany. 23-2w* late Capt. Co (E) 1st Ky. Cav.

ENGLISH PEAS.

A FEW quarts early May Peas for sale by

Jany. 23-3t* R. W. CORBIN.

Notice to all Subject to Conscription.

OFFICE COMMANDANT OF CONSCRIPTS, Knoxville, Jan. 10th, 1863.

I AM authorized by the commanding General to say that as soon as all the conscripts in the different counties have been called to the rendezvous, railroad, provost and other guards, commanded by officers of posts and detachments, will receive orders to arrest all male white citizens of conscript age, who cannot show a certificate of exemption from conscription, a discharge from service by reason of having furnished a substitute in the army, or a detailed transcript of employment in the government service.

Hereafter all certificates of exemption granted by enrolling officers will be sent to me for approval. All claims to exemption under the law must be made to the enrolling officer of the district, who will refer the application with his endorsement, to me.

All persons who may be arrested after the call to rendezvous in the county to which they may belong, will be tried for desertion.

Certificates of exemption on account of disability will be signed by the examining board.

E. D. BLAKE, Lt. Col. C. S. A.,
jan17-1m Commandant of Conscripts.

☞ East Tennessee papers copy one month.

Examinations of Applicants

For the appointments of Artillery officers for the ordnance duty, will take place in accordance with paragraph 3, General Order, No. 80, to be held near the headquarters of Gen. Bragg, beginning on Jan. 20th.

Applicants for the appointment of Lieutenants will be examined in English, Arithmetic and Geometry, as contained in the "Field Ordnance Manual."

Applicants for the appointment of Captain will be examined, in addition to the above subjects, in the elements of Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Mechanics and Chemistry applied to ordnance.

The candidates for examination will address their application to the General commanding. When approved, they will be filed with the Chief of Ordnance of the army corps. W. LEROY BROUN,
jan16-1t Lt Col. on Ordnance duty.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber at Dalton, Ga., on the 13th inst. BIRAZ, a yellow boy, twenty-two years old, near six feet high, weighs two hundred pounds, is bony and active—had on a brown cloth coat, brown jeans pants, and leather cap, but kind and tractable—he will try to get to the Yankees. I will pay the above reward for said boy, delivered to me in Dalton. JAMES LYNAN.

jan15-1m

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

NO. 102 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. 102 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 generally offered.

Their first Auction will take place at an early day in December, of which due notice, with catalogues 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 recommendation will be duly appreciated.

JAS. P. SCOTT,
Of the late firm of J. T. Davis & Co.
HENRY L. DOUGLAS,
WM. H. PAULSON,
Members of the firm of Brock & Paulson.

The concern of Brock & Paulson, No. 102 Main street, will continue at the old stand as usual.

dec17-3m LOUGE & PAULSON.

WOOD

I WISH to contract with responsible parties for one hundred cords wood, to be delivered on the Chattanooga and railroad.

Jan7-2w B. F. JONES, Maj. A. C.

JNO. ROBIE & DANIEL.

McDANIEL & TREVY,

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

And Agents for the sale of New Orleans sugar and Molasses, Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco.

☞ We invite attention to our market as being the cheapest for tobacco in the state, with great advantages in shipping to interior merchants.

dec17-4m.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have a farm of some 250 acres of open land, in good repair, to rent the present year. Good dwelling, and Negro Houses, with other necessary conveniences—4 miles of Calhoun, Gordon County Ga., on the Coosauaula River, 640 acres in tract, and for sale cheap. Apply to

Jan. 11-2w GALE & BOWDY.

To the Public.

R. W. CORBIN, still keeps a boarding house a few doors below the Central House, where transient visitors can always be accommodated. Call on him and judge for yourself. [jan14-1m]

TAKEN UP

AND committed to jail by the military authorities at Chattanooga, on the 24 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 John Pride, of Sparta, White county, Tenn. Said boy is black, 24 years old, 5 feet 7 inch high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him out of jail. J. H. SWAIM,
dec21 Jailor.

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM Gen'l Hardee's camp at Tullahoma, a dark bay HORSE 16 hands two inches high, hind feet white; when taken had on a McClellan saddle, and a halter bridle with large bright buckles in the halter, supposed to be taken by a deserter. LIEUT. A. S. HERRICK,
Jany. 20 1w* Comd. Hardee Couriers.

Exchange Notice, No. 4.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 16, 1863.

The following officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, up to Dec. 10th, 1862.

2. All officers and men captured in Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas, and Louisiana, up to January 1st, 1863.

3. The two foregoing sections apply not only to officers and men of the Confederate service, but also to all persons captured in arms or hostile array against the United States, whatever may have been the character of the military organization to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the paroles given by them. If any are in Federal prisons,