

# CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1863.

NUMBER 160.

## THE DAILY REBEL.

PUBLISHED BY

Franc. M. Paul.

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TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1863.

### LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

#### BATTLE AT FORT DONELSON!

##### Honored Evacuation of Murfreesboro.

The rumor was current on the streets yesterday morning, that Fort Donelson had been taken by our cavalry and that Rosecrans was falling back from Murfreesboro. An officer of General Polk's staff who reached here Sunday night from the front, reports that Morgan, Wheeler and Forrest conjointly attacked Fort Donelson on the Cumberland river and took the place, destroying a million dollars worth of stores and capturing sixteen transports. While we are scarcely prepared to give credence to this rumor we have no doubt that an engagement has been had at that point. Capt. Wm. B. Walton, of Sumner, who came through the Federal lines a few days since and who reached this place Sunday night brings the intelligence that Morgan was at Stewart's Ferry, about 8 miles from Nashville, when he left.

The Federal account of the fight at Fort Donelson, among our telegraphic despatches this morning, claims that Forrest was repulsed with a loss of 180 men killed and wounded and the loss of one of our batteries. The same account states that General Forrest himself was wounded.

It was also currently rumored and generally believed on the streets yesterday, forenoon, that the Yankees were evacuating Murfreesboro, and destroying large quantities of stores. Our fellow citizen, Mr. Leiper, late of the firm of Leiper & Menifee, of Murfreesboro, has received information that the large warehouse belonging to that firm, has been destroyed by the Yankees in Murfreesboro. This was the principal store house in the place.

### LATE NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

A newspaper friend furnishes us the following items from a late copy of the Journal of Louisville.

Thornton F. Marshall's resolutions in the Kentucky Legislature, declare that Kentucky favors an Armistice.

The Louisville Journal of the 2d, inst., favors the proposition of a conference between the Kentucky Legislature and the Northern Legislatures, to see "what shall be done."

Gold was quoted at 167 premium in Louisville on the 2d inst.

### FROM THE FRONT.

The Winchester Bulletin furnishes the following items:

We notice some five regiments pass through Tullahoma daily, whom we are informed, are engaged in throwing up important works some miles in advance.

We learn that Brig General Hardin's men, of Kentucky, is to take command of the late Gen. Hanson's brigade.

Eighty of Wolford's men deserted and joined us a few days since. They gave sufficient proof that we were expected in Kentucky, and would be warmly welcomed there.

Col. W. P. C. Breckinridge, commanding a brigade of cavalry in Gen. Morgan's command, who occupied Liberty, was attacked by a large force of the enemy on Thursday, composed of five regiments of infantry, and compelled to fall back to the hills in that vicinity. The enemy then started towards Alexandria, when Col. Breckinridge made a circuit around to their rear, and captured between thirty and forty of Stokes' cavalry, and afterwards re-occupied Liberty, and held it at last accounts.

The most carefully prepared statistics of the present war go to show that the carnage on both sides has been rarely equalled in the history of the world. It is estimated that of the killed and those who have died from wounds received in battle and sickness engendered in camp, there are not less than 325,000 of the Federal army—while the Confederate army has suffered to a number not less than 175,000—making a grand aggregate of half a million men since the war began. And for what? To gratify malice and envy and hatred on the one side—to achieve an independence of honor and a national existence on the other.—Southern Critics.

Mr. Robert Rollins, Orderly Sergeant of Co. E, Second Kentucky Regiment, who was wounded at Murfreesboro and taken prisoner, escaped from the Federals at Evansville, and returned a few days since to his command.

He reports that the privates taken prisoners at Murfreesboro have been sent to the Illinois penitentiary at Alton. And the officers to Camp Chase.—Shelbyville Rebel Banner, 7th.

### FROM MINT JULEP.

Special Correspondence of the Rebel.  
CAMP NEAR TULLAHOOMA, TENN., Feb. 6th, 1863.

Dear Rebel: It is most emphatically dull here—dull as a wet Sunday evening at a country cross-roads. There is no news, no gossip, no scandal, nothing. The smooth current of camp life has not been rippled for several days. We are compelled to resort to cards and the pipe to whittle time away. Occasionally a thrifty specimen of the dirty-face, snub-nose, breeches and boots genus, too infantile for the polite attentions of the conscript officer, cries out, "Here's your pie!" upon the "perilous edge" of the guard line and collects around him forthwith an admiring audience, to whom he discourses with astonishing volubility upon the innumerable merits of the article in question. Many an "aching void" is allayed by the simple process of investing fifty cents and the snub-nose cherub without a tear or a farewell rings his "Here's your pie!" in other beats. The tread mill routine grinds slowly on.

General Joseph E. Johnston and Preston, paid us a visit yesterday. I suppose they were on a tour of inspection. General Joseph E. looks fresh and vigorous. He promises to sojourn with us until our affairs wear a more pleasing prospect. The war in Middle and East Tennessee will assume a stirring interest before spring bursts her buds. Did you ever see Gen. Preston the distinguished Kentucky orator? I love to look at the motherly old creature. It stirs up a whole nest of babyhood recollections. He reminds one so pleasantly of a benevolent old grandmother we used to see when we were or rather didn't wear breeches, with her head reclined, a pair of eagle spectacles perched majestically over her eagle-beak, affectionately courting the cooling breeze with an old turkey-wing, a relic of a venerable old family gobbler.

A friend just in from Williamson county informs me the Yankees were out there in force when he left. We suppose they are extending their lines for the purpose of foraging. The citizens of that county were plundered by the Yankees all last summer, despoiled by the "irregular horse" under Wheeler and Forrest and are again to be robbed by the Federal hordes. We occasionally get a peep into affairs at Richmond, through the papers. Tennessee gets her *foote* into everything. The sparring over the new Conscription is an amusing though rather serious play of ignorance. They play like desperate gamblers for popularity.

What ancient author made use of the expression, "*Montes parturiant, et ridiculus nascitur*"? Any how it occurs to me just at this moment (the Army Regulations forbid a soldier speaking contemptuously of a member of Congress).

And the Editors and Ministers are to be dragged into the service to increase our strength? Perhaps it would give us two, maybe three companies more to enrol the editorial corps. We would be perfectly irresistible with the addition of a small battalion of the Knights of the Quill. (This should not be spoken above a low-whisper for Rosecrans may overhear us.)

Does the strength of the South consist alone in bones, flesh, the w, a, s, and muscle? If so, our cause then is surely hopeless, for beyond question the North outmeasures us in point of weight and bulk. Our superiority consists in the *morele*, the animus. Is this not the creation of intelligence? The Northern people submit tamely to usurpation, but at its first stealthy, stealthy approach the Southern spirit starts like a panther. The difference in intelligence and training accounts for this. Why cripple then the medium of supply for this peculiar strength of the South? Could the redoubted warriors, breathing fire along the corridors of the capitol, see the throng of ragged soldiers pressing eagerly around the news office at this place, daily, for a paper, perhaps a change would come over the spirit of their dreams. These poorly clad soldiers, "foot sore and weary," are perhaps as sincerely devoted to the cause as these sweet-smelling "Conscript Fathers." Are the people to be blind-folded in the midst of a revolution when all is at stake? Baron Munchausen tells us of a blind saw he saw upon one occasion that grasped her pig's tail with her teeth and was in this manner led from place to place. Do our friends at Richmond require this of us? I leave the fable.

Good day, Mint Julep.

### FROM THE UNITED STATES.

"WHERE WILL THE WEST GO?"  
The following article we find in a Cincinnati paper of the 5th ult., copied from the Providence (Rhode Island) Post. That paper calls it a "most extraordinary article from a New England paper." It does certainly express opinions which are finding their way through the Western Democratic press, and which no doubt are growing both in strength and frequency.

WHERE WILL THE WEST GO?—Wendell Phillips, in his recent political address here, admitted that the West was even now preparing to go with the South. One could hear talk of it all through the Western country. The West did not love the East. It did not love negroes. It did not love high tariffs. It did not love a Union with the East. The West would follow the South. New England and New York would be left out in the cold.

Our belief is, that New England also will be left out in the cold. We said, years ago, that if separation came, a new Confederacy would follow, and that it would not embrace New England. We have not changed our belief upon this point. Indeed, it is every day strengthened; and we entertain no doubt that the West will object to our company if it should be offered.

New York will belong to the new Republic, if one is established. Certainly it will seek to, and we see

no reason why both South and West should not unite in desiring her presence. But New England, with her Abolitionism, and her political priests—the hot bed of all the ills, and the author of our great calamity—the everlasting boggy of protective tariff—will be objected to, and will be excluded. The old Union once gone, it can never belong to another, unless, perchance, it finds for itself and is forced to accept the same condition of dependency which she is now pressing for the South. No other section will want her on terms of equality.

And this is the finale to which this Administration is now driving us. It is every day rendering a restoration of the Union more and more difficult. Instead of acting upon the recent expression of sentiment by the people at the ballot box, it is depriving the great source of power, and exhibiting the utmost contempt for popular condemnation. Lincoln, the President, is represented as saying that he would sooner die a thousand deaths than withdraw his Abolition proclamation, and as attaching more value to the result of the election in Missouri—a result secured by his hirelings at the point of the bayonet, and by a terrorism which kept more than two-fifths of all the voters from the polls—than to all the other elections which had taken place during the year.

He rejoiced over a verdict thus shamefully obtained in a State where he desires to introduce in a practical shape the fire-brand of emancipation, and spurs with contempt the honest condemnation of his conduct which comes to him with the re-echo of fifteen millions of Northern people! He recruits the Abolition General in his army, with no other than a political motive, and declares his determination to brow beat every officer who dares criticize his conduct. He sends Fort Warren and Lafayette of political prisoners, without a word of answer to their appeals, and without the moral courage to rescind the unconstitutional order under which they were, and other probably will be, arrested.

He throws himself, body and soul, into the time-worn and long-worn party which defend him, and defies the honest men who have supported the government to change his policy or avert the ruin calamity to which radicalism is tending.

This is our position. The hope of the Union is every hour growing fainter, until a majority of the people of the North at last look upon separation or revolution as a certainty. We have allowed personal rights and State Rights to be trampled upon, we have allowed the country to be flooded with currency which has taken place during the year. We have allowed the country to be flooded with currency which has taken place during the year. We have allowed the country to be flooded with currency which has taken place during the year.

It is useless to state that this feeling is fast taking possession of all classes here, and that the spirit of the national government, in reference to the old and tried generals of the army, did more than most people imagine to increase that feeling. The idea that slavery is no longer the real issue of the hour, but that we have reached the point when the sole question is about the republican institutions, is "filling" and the progress that has for a long time been made in liberalizing the policy of kings and monarchs, and the weakening of the powers of tyrants throughout the world, the radicals are keeping up an incessant clamor about the "purpose of blinding the eyes of the people to the real issue, that there has been exhibited during three or four days a strong feeling that broader, higher and more extensive issues are now at stake no man can deny; that with the division of the country into two camps, the Union, in all its parts, will be seized upon by the crowned heads of the Old World to tighten their reins and diminish the liberties of their subjects, with a return to the tyranny that existed before the formation of the government here, and upon the rights of the subjects, instead upon those of the royal crown. That this is now the real issue, and not that of slavery, even several of the radicals freely admit. The signs of the times strongly indicate that the clamor of the Abolitionists and elsewhere, for the "independence" and kindred notions, will not only be unable to divert the public mind from the great real issues affecting every nation on the face of the earth by their continual and incessant appeals for the negro, shall the freedom of a few slaves of the South destroy the liberties of our nation, and the world, is likely soon to become a question of no minor importance.

### ORGANIZATION OF NEGRO REGIMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

An order was issued to-day by the Secretary of War, authorizing the organization of negro regiments in Massachusetts. This order is the result of the visit of Governor Andrew, Wendell Phillips and others, and is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20, 1863.

Ordered, That Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, is authorized until further orders to raise such numbers of volunteer companies of artillery for duty in the forts of Massachusetts and elsewhere, as may be required for the volunteer military service as may be found convenient; such volunteers to be enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged, and may include persons of African descent, organized into separate corps. He will be assigned, by the regular regulations on the appropriate staff, bureau and field, for the proper transportation, organization, supplies, subsistence, arms and equipments of such volunteers.

Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton.

The New York Herald says that Senator Sumner, after two days' cooling off and with the return of "the sober second thought," has made a proper apology to the Senate, and hopes "he may be pardoned this time with the warning to beware of speaking for a sovereign State" again, while fast in the clutches of John Baylecor.

In the House of Representatives of Indiana, on the 27th inst., the joint resolution for a convention of all the States at Louisville, Kentucky, on the Fourth of July next, for the suspension of hostilities and for the adjustment of our national differences, was made the order of the day for the 13th of February. As that date falls on Sunday, the movement is supposed to have been a trick for the radicals to kill the resolution.

Burdette is in New York, and has decided to "make no public visits." McClellan is in Boston. He is to be examined before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, upon the Senate resolution inquiring whether any General, soldier under his command, attempted to interfere with his plans at any time, while he was commander of the Army of the Potomac. His chief of staff has been already examined.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY REBEL.]

### LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

#### DOINGS OF THE QUEEN OF THE WEST.

The Late Naval Affair at Charleston Not so Formidable After All.

Reported Wreck of the Florida.

Great Federal Fleet at Port Royal.

THE SPOILS AT SABINE PASS.

Mobile, Feb. 9.—The Advertiser and Register has the following:

Jackson, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Crisis from Granada, announces the authority of Northern papers that the Confederate steamer Florida has been wrecked off Cardenas.

The number of deserters from the Federal army is great, some of them have taken the oath.

McMinnville, Feb. 8.—Col. Martin, of Morgan's Brigade, with 100 men, attacked Gen. Reynold's division yesterday, killing and wounding 25 of the enemy and burning a number of wagons with provisions.

Richmond, Feb. 8.—An official dispatch says that 13 guns and property worth a million dollars and one hundred and nine prisoners were captured at Sabine Pass. Our Rams were off the Pass waiting for new commerce.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 9.—Information has been received that a Yankee fleet of over seventy vessels was in Port Royal Harbor on Saturday. The fleet comprised fifty-two transports, fifteen large war steamers, and four or five iron clads. There is evidently some grand movement afoot.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.—Robert Bunch British Consul, sailed yesterday in the war steamer Cadmus. From officers of that steamer we learn the results of the late naval engagement were much less substantial than was supposed. No Yankee vessel was sunk. The Mercidita is at Port Royal, whither she was towed in a disabled condition. The impression among her crew that she was sinking was caused by water rushing into the hold from her boilers, which were perforated by a shot. The Yankee gunboats Quaker City and Keystone State were also struck and badly damaged. There were several killed and wounded aboard each of these three vessels.

The New Ironsides is still of the bar. She goes out to sea every morning, but returns close in to the evening to participate in any night engagement. The impression prevails among officers of the blockading squadron that Savannah will be attacked before Charleston.

The Yankees confess that the iron-clad Pontitake was much injured during the engagement at Genesis Point. During the latter part of the fight her turret refused to work.

Richmond, Feb. 8.—Northern dates of the 5th have been received.

The news from Charleston produced much excitement in New York. The Herald regards the raising of the blockade as a serious matter, if recognized, and cites various authorities in regard to this mode of raising the blockade.

Four new iron clads would be sent to the Southern coast this week. The grand armada is awaiting favorable winds at Beaufort. It is to wipe out the disgraced of Charleston and Galveston.

Dispatches from the West state that Forrest had been repulsed at Fort Donelson. He captured a battery of four guns, but afterwards lost them, with about 180 men killed, wounded and missing. Forrest is said to have been wounded.

A resolution has been offered in the New Jersey Legislature that New Jersey will not be responsible for any portion of the debt incurred for the emancipation of negroes in Missouri, or elsewhere.

Mobile, Feb. 8.—A special to the Advertiser and Register, dated Jackson, Feb. 7th, says: "A Government ordinance agent who escaped reports that the Federal gunboat Queen of the West, which passed the Vicksburg batteries, went below and up Red River, capturing the steamer W. Taylor, loaded with sugar and molasses, leaving thirty Confederate officers on board, nine of whom escaped.

The steamer Moro, with one hundred and eighty thousand pounds of pork for Fort Hudson, and the steamer Berwick's Bay, with two hundred barrels of flour and one hundred bales of cotton were also captured by the Queen of the West. The Queen of the West mounts 12 guns, rifled twelve pounders, and carries a crew of 150 picked men, under Col. Elliott. She was struck twenty times, but being cotton clad was little injured. She has returned to Vicksburg without her prizes, which are probably recaptured or destroyed.

### DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Quinby & Robinson, of Memphis, Tenn. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present the same to W. T. Quinby, who is alone authorized to pay, and all persons who are indebted to said firm, will make immediate payment to said Quinby, who has been authorized to settle said firm's business.

W. T. QUINBY,  
W. A. ROBINSON, Special Partner.  
J. S. CLAGGORN, Special Partner.  
Knox, Ga. Jan. 21, 1863.

### MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE, CLEVELAND, TENN.

Rev. J. N. 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 the school for the last 15 months during which time he has rendered ample and universal satisfaction to the parents, patrons and pupils. There never was a better time for a mother to send her daughter to school—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 an honor to our town.

We have the building and we have 12 Teachers—the balance devolves upon the people. We hope they may all perform their duty.

Our patrons are requested to the notice for the patronage bestowed upon Mr. Bradshaw heretofore, and are glad to know that under his administration of the Institute has not lost any of its valuable reputation it sustains in "the better days of the Republic."

### TERMS OF TUITION.

Primary Department, \$5 00 per session.  
Preparatory " 10 00 " "  
Freshman Class " 14 00 " "  
Sophomore " 16 00 " "  
Junior " 20 00 " "  
Senior " 25 00 " "  
In Music, Piano, Guitar or Violin, " 25 00 " "  
Melodion, " 25 00 " "  
Through Bass Comp. Sec. " 25 00 " "  
French and other Modern " 20 00 " "  
Incidental Fee " 1 00 " "  
In the Ornamental Department full provision will be made of the ordinary prices.

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

Board can be had in good families, and at convenient boarding houses kept purposely for young ladies at reasonable rates, ranging from \$15 to \$20 per month.

G. W. PARKS,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

### \$100 REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the premises of the subscriber, at Walnut Valley Post Office, Sequatchie Co., Tennessee, on the night of the 20th July, 1863, a negro boy named Bate, about 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 125 pounds. He is a black negro, rather sharp faced, long mouth, thick lips. He says he was raised in Kentucky, by a man named Fisher. But was bought by me about 7 months since in Hamburg, South Carolina. He says he was brought from Petersburg, Va., to Hamburg. Had on the night he left brown pants, broken jeans coat and black cloth cap—his coat had on it white horse coat buttons, and the cloth out of which his coat was made had two iron studs, a part of it being a darker brown than the other. I will pay \$100 reward for his delivery to me, at my residence, or to my agent in any Tennessee, or \$50 reward for his confinement in jail, so that I can get him. JAMES M. STEWART.  
Feb. 10

### "STAGG."

IF MR. STAGG, who was on board the Steamer Madison (Dea. of the steamer of war) when Eras D. Southgate died, will send his address to Sam. G. Payne, Etowah Georgia, he will confer a great favor. Feb. 10

### \$25 REWARD—DARING ROBBERY.

STOLEN from the subscriber in the streets and Mr. Myers' store in Chattanooga, one roll leather, marked diamond T. Dalton, Georgia. About 40 pounds of the leather was laid in the street until the subscriber went into the house, to get a bill of it. While in the house a negro on horse back, dismounted, took the leather before him and went off at double quick, with a negro riding a large bay horse, and turned out of Chattanooga towards Harrison. I will give the above reward for the apprehension of the boy and leather, or the boy without the leather. JOHN THOMAS.  
Dalton, Ga. Feb. 10

### LAND FOR SALE.

40 ACRES, in the woods well timbered with oak and hickory, near Good Springs, two miles from Grayville, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Solomon Gwaltney or William E. Ward, in the neighborhood will show the place to any one wishing to purchase. A bargain can be had in this land, on application to J. J. WILLY, Jan. 10th 1863. Opposite the Post Office.

### Lookout Mountain Property for Sale.

OFFER for sale the above property belonging to J. H. W. Youdell, 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. Jan. 2

J. H. WILLY,  
J. J. TRAY

### LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

And Agents for the sale of  
New Orleans Sugar and Molasses,  
Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco,  
&c. We invite attention to our market as being the cheapest in tobacco in the State, with great advantages in shipping to interior merchants. Goods are justly considered one of the most valuable of the kind. Jan. 2

### DR. A. WADGYMAR, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER.

REMOVED his office to Main st., one door above Kennedy's Drug Store. (Jan. 7-lawyer)

### J. H. WILLY, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

CHATTANOOGA—TENN.

OFFERS his services to his friends and the public for the sale of

REAL ESTATE,  
NEGROES,  
STOCK,  
PRODUCE,  
MERCHANDISE,  
&c., &c.  
25. Store opposite the Post Office, Market st. Feb. 10-11

### MORNING REPORTS.

COMPANY MORNING REPORTS MADE UP FOR thirty days, and beautifully printed and filed, for sale at THE REBEL OFFICE.

James A. Knowles, Administrator of William W. Knowles, Dec'd.

Mary Knowles & others.

PEITORS OF SELL LEASE TO PAY DEBT.

In obedience to an interlocutory decree of the court of White County, pronounced in the above cause, I am on Monday, the 9th day of February next, at the late residence of said deceased, in the 2d 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 dower in said land. Said farm is well watered and well timbered, and about half cleared and under good fence, something over one hundred acres by the track. J. H. YASS, Commissioner. Jan. 7-10

### TRUSTEE SALE.

PERSISTANT to a Deed of Trust executed by H. S. BHI to me I will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, at the Market House in Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 15th day of Feb. 1863, the Printing Press, Type and other material, that belonged to the Reflector Office, a news paper lately published at Chattanooga. R. G. McREX, Trustee. Feb. 10

### SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of an order of sale, issued from Circuit Court of Hamilton county, I will sell at the Court House in Harrison, on the 1st Monday of March next, to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land to-wit: one lot of land in Hamilton county, district No. 1, adjoining the lands of James Evans, and others, containing five acres, more or less, and known as Tankley Mill tract, and cost to be paid to satisfy said judgment, and cost to be paid and cost in favor of Washington Hixon. W. C. GARDENHIRE, Deputy Sheriff of H. C. Feb. 10

### SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Hamilton county, I will sell at the Court House in Harrison, on the 1st Monday of March next, to the highest bidder for cash to-wit: the judgment and cost, the Bank of Chattanooga recovered against P. W. Humphreys, W. H. Alexander and John M. Alexander, in said court, the following town lots, to-wit: 1st lot in said town, containing 1/2 acre, and one town lot in Chattanooga, Tennessee, the property of P. W. Humphreys, trading on Vine St. and adjoining the lands of Jarlin Turb, Thos. McCallie and N. H. Alexander, and the property of John M. Alexander, and the property of W. H. Alexander, and the property of W. H. Alexander, and will be sold unless judgment and cost are paid. J. B. COULTER, Sheriff of H. C. Feb. 10

### FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE Morning Messenger, alias, "Kit Cat," a Messenger mare, brown color, 13 hands high, 17 years old, a pure foot runner, and has trotted frequently in public, in less than three minutes. Price if sold \$1000, if not \$250. Apply to Patsy Beck, Jackson Co. Ala. Feb. 10

### M. J. CUGHES, Attorney at Law, Civil Agent and Notary Public.

RICHMOND—VA.

Claims of every description against the Confederate States Government, and holding certificates held in the City of Richmond. Address Box 1169. Jan. 2-10

### TAKEN UP.