# CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1863. NUMBER 163.


## THE DAILY REBEL.


PUBLISHED BY

Franc. M. Paul.

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FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1863.

[From the Harrisburg (Penn.) Patriot, January 22.]

**Moccasin Tracks—Attempt to Bribe a Member of the Legislature—Astounding Developments—General Cameron's Operations to Effect His Election to the United States Senate—Statement of T. Jefferson Boyer, Member of Assembly from Dauphin County.**

To the Editors of the Patriot and Union:

As many rumors are afloat in regard to certain transactions which took place between General Cameron and myself on several occasions previous to the late election of United States Senator, I think it my duty to make a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts, so that there may be hereafter no misunderstanding or misrepresentation. Believing that there would be attempts to bribe members, in order defeat the election of a Democrat, I conceived the project of putting myself in the way of the operators and trying how far they were disposed to go in the matter. Once conceived, I determined to act upon it, and communicated my intention to several friends. The first opportunity that offered I embraced, and here is the result:

I had been to Philadelphia, and on my return, perhaps a week or more before the election, I met Mr. Wm. Brobst, of Lewisburg, with whom I was acquainted at the Pennsylvania House, in Harrisburg, for the first time this winter, and noticed some unusual nervousness on his part, and from his conduct was soon led to suspect that his business at Harrisburg was not of a very public character. In the afternoon he came to me and asked to see me privately, and we proceeded at once to my room, where he very soon commenced disparaging the several prominent Democratic candidates for United States Senator, and concluded by expressing his decided preference for General Simon Cameron. This, of course, left us no room to doubt the object of his visit to the State Capital and to me, and I at once asked him whether that was the object of his visit. He said it was. In reply to my question, whether General Cameron authorized him to come to me in this way, he said he was authorized by Cameron to see any Democrat of the House or Senate, and enter into the preliminary arrangements to secure a vote for Cameron. I then asked him in what manner they expected to secure the election of Cameron. He answered, "by getting three Democrats to absent themselves on the day of the election." I then asked him what they would pay. He said he was authorized by Cameron to offer $3,000. I told him the figures were too low, and desired him to tell me who the other members were. This he refused to do at the time; but would try and get permission of his principal to do so.

He then left, and returned in a short time, and said that General Cameron wanted to see me, personally, at his residence out of the city, that evening. I told him I could not make the engagement, but would answer him in one hour, and if I could get clear of another engagement I had made, I would go with him. In the mean time I consulted with Dr. Early, of the House of Representatives, my colleague, to whom I related the foregoing facts. I then saw Brobst again, and told him I would go. He told me he would have a carriage ready in front of Herr's Hotel at seven o'clock; that he was authorized by Cameron to get a carriage at any time. When the time arrived Dr. Early and myself walked down to Herr's, and saw the carriage and Brobst there. I then made some excuse to Brobst, and told him it would be best not to go. (I deemed it prudent at this state of the proceedings not to manifest too much eagerness, lest I might defeat the object in view.) The next day he (Brobst) called and said that Cameron wanted to see me at the State Capitol Bank. I called, and was ushered into a room of the bank, and found Cameron in there. He addressed me as follows:

"Boyer, do you think you could have courage enough to vote for me?" I answered that it was very business like question, and that it would depend very much on circumstances. He then said, "suppose the circumstances are all right?" I asked him how he meant "all right." He answered, "the financial consideration; in short, the dollars and cents." I answered him, "certainly." He then asked me what I thought of $10,000, "right down, after the work was done." I then asked him whether he wanted a vote or an absentee. He answered, "a vote," and that it would be very troublesome to get the men away, and besides he only regarded the money paid as the first instalment, and that he felt in duty bound to take care of the person that made him Senator afterward, and, if he had so many to take care of, it would embarrass him, but if he had but one he could do it well and profitably as long as we lived; and said besides, there would be no more danger in voting directly for him than in being absent, for they would make every provision for the protection of the man that would vote for him. This ended the interview and we agreed to meet again to fix the compensation.

The next day he sent Brobst for me. I declined going to see him, but agreed to see him at my room No. 15 Pennsylvania House. Mr. Brobst, who was still, up to this time, figuring for Simon, went after him, and in less than twenty minutes returned with him. Cameron then said, "well, let's come to an understanding." I said, "what for?" He answered, "in reference to the Senatorial question." I then said, "I must have $15,000." He said, "I will give it," and wanted to know who I would prefer to arrange further interviews, and do the financiering of the business. I told him my limited knowledge of his friends did not enable me to name that person. He then proposed Jim Burns. I said he would do. He then left, stating that he was going to Philadelphia to arrange another matter which he had in view, and return on Saturday evening. This was on Wednesday.

On Thursday I met John J. Patterson. He desired to see me, and asked me to call at his room at Herr's Hotel. When I met him I asked him where Burns was? He told me he was sick. He then said, "Boyer, the money will be all right." I asked him "what money?" He then said, "Oh! I know all about it; I saw Cameron," (I must not forget to state here that, prior to my meeting Patterson, Brobst told me Patterson wanted to see me on that business,) and, by Cameron's arrangement, he would be down in the cars on the Lebanon Valley Road on Friday, at two o'clock, and that we would go together and settle the entire affair.

We met according to arrangement, and, in the baggage apartment of the New York car, concluded the bargain for $20,000 for a vote for General Simon Cameron for the office of United States Senator, with the agreement that no other member should be bought, and that this should end the matter—provided Cameron would agree to the terms, and deposite the money in the hands of Patterson, to be paid to me immediately after the election was over, and that the two members (with whom Patterson said Cameron was also in treaty) who were in the cars on their way to Philadelphia should return on Saturday. We considered the fact that, if they were sent off, the House would not go into an election, and our agreement could not be consummated. This statement seemed to determine his mind in favor of the *agreement*. Patterson went immediately to Cameron, who was in the car, and returned in a few minutes, stating that although Cameron regarded the price big, he would pay it in order to save further trouble, and would, therefore, not say anything to the members then on their way to Philadelphia, and that they might return, and thus prevent any disarrangement of the plan that might arise from their absence. Saturday evening was then agreed upon as the time for the next interview. I stopped at Reading; so did Patterson, who returned that same evening to Harrisburg. Cameron went to Philadelphia. I came up on Saturday evening, and found Cameron on the train, as well as at least one of the men who went to Philadelphia the day before, and I think both.

At the depot at Harrisburg I met Patterson, who said the interview would be at Don Cameron's. Accordingly Patterson and myself went direct to the house, and found the General there ahead of us. He invited us up-stairs and by a dismal light, we agreed upon the price, viz: Cameron assented to the bargain between Patterson and myself by agreeing to pay the $20,000—$5,000 of which was to be paid in hand—and would deposit it in Patterson's hands in my presence at some future interview, subject to my inspection. A little incident that occurred here, it would be a pity to lose to the world. After the bargain was concluded, Simon straightened up on his chair rubbing his legs with his hands, saying, "Well this ends it. I will be Senator, and you shall never regret it," (addressing himself to me;) "I will be the most powerful man in the Senate; the entire state of affairs of this Government will be changed; nothing is more certain than that the South will gain her independence, (in a sounded like treason,) and then we will hold the control of the Government, and I will be able to serve my friends;" and so we parted again, to dream of Southern Confederacies and Winnebagoes for Senator. Patterson and I then agreed to meet on Monday.

We met at five o'clock, in Patterson's room at Herr's, on Monday afternoon. Here Patterson told me he had the $5,000 hand money locked up in the safe down stairs, but wanted to see Simon again before paying it over to me. I insisted on the hand money. This I deemed necessary to keep up the delusion. We then parted to meet at the same place early in the next morning. Immediately after breakfast, on Tuesday, (the day of the election) I met Patterson, according to agreement, at his room, Simon being present, lying on the bed, complaining of a disease of the bowels. It was then desired that I should see some Republican member of the Senate or House, who would be sent to me, and inform him of my willingness to vote for Cameron in case he was nominated. To this I made some pretended objection, and demanded to know the necessity for it. Simon said it was this, that unless I did this they might think he just wanted their d—d nomination for effect, which was not true. He declared he would not have the nomination and a defeat for the whole Legislature. So, of course, I consented, and the voting price was voluntarily raised $5,000. Patterson said the gentleman who would wait on me there was Dr. Fuller, of the Senate, who would be present as soon as I was ready to receive him. I said that was all right, but must now be convinced that the money was all right too.

Patterson then hurriedly showed me a large bundle of notes, which he represented as being the amount of the final payment. He assured me the day before I should have the hand money, and again on Tuesday morning said I could have it. I told him I deemed it better, on reflection, not to have it about me, inasmuch as there be a row after the election, and said I would trust it to them, (Patterson and Cameron) knowing them to be *honest*. Patterson again assured me the hand money was down in the safe, and together with the residue, should be forthcoming as soon as the election was over. (I may here state it did not come.) Cameron then said his carriage would be at the State Capitol Bank after the election, and I should come right down and go over to his house and remain there awhile. This, of course, I agreed to do, (but did not.)

Now, then, all things being arranged, Dr Fuller was ushered in by Patterson. The introduction completed, I said: "Doctor, I presume I understand the object of this interview." He then said: "I am chairman of a committee appointed by the Republican caucus to wait on you to see whether you would vote for Cameron." I said "Yes; I assure you that if you nominate General Cameron, (pointing to the old Winnebago lying on the bed) it will be all right." He said: "You give that assurance?" I said "Yes." Dr. F. said: "You need have no fears of personal danger, or anything of that sort. We have made every provision to meet all danger." Thus the last scene in this strange farce ended. Simon assured me that he would be ever grateful, and I hope he will.

It is proper here to say that during this entire adventure with Simon and his agents, my colleague, Dr. Early, W. A. Wallace, the Senator from Clearfield, and Robert Vaughn, the proprietor of the Pennsylvania House, in this city, were in the secret, and Dr. Early, especially, knew constantly what was going on.

In one of my interviews with Patterson, on the cars going to Reading, he said in case there should any investigation grow out of the transaction, he would be the only witness that knew anything about it, and he would swear falsely as I put it through.

In regard to the dates given in the above statement, as I made no memoranda at the time, I can not be certain that they are correct, but I believe they are.

T. JEFFERSON BOYER.

### FROM THE WEST.

We are indebted to Dr. Marshall, of Gen. Jno. H. Morgan's command, for Cincinnati and Louisville papers of recent date. From these we get no newer telegrams than those received via Richmond, but through their columns we are given several glimpses of the revolution in progress "out West." The newspapers there are certainly speaking out as decidedly as any one could wish, and more so than most men could expect. The Cincinnati Enquirer, for example, thus replies to an abolition contemporary and neighbor:

The Cincinnati Times, a concern of the mulatto breed, which would be extremely noxious if it were not utterly contemptible, is trying as almost to promote disorder in this community—clamoring about traitors and urging on the Government to deeds of violence upon peaceable citizens. The Times had better consult prudence a little, and look out for its own safety; for if the process which it is laboring to introduce should ever begin, we would guarantee that within a time not unreasonably long, it will be scraped up, and thrown out like the nuisance that it is. It will be a good place to begin; and there is nothing about the concern which will render it sacred above those whom it wishes and is laboring to have destroyed.

We hope the advice which we give the Times will be accepted as sincere, and in good faith. We do not want our streets sprinkled with blood, as they will be when the measures it urges are adopted. The class of men hereabout, whom it calls by all the blackguard names it can invent, are in the majority. That majority is daily growing larger. It will not accept in quiet the practical adoption of the policy it is laboring to inaugurate; and will not be apt to forget, in the hour of retribution, the dogs, big or little, that have been laboring for base purposes to gain a factitious and unwholesome notoriety, by putting their lives or their liberties in jeopardy.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

The Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, presents a lugubrious statement concerning the "cost of the war," for the contemplation of the "far West:" it says:

A million of dollars in gold will weigh about two tons; 1,550,000,000 would therefore weigh more than 3,000 tons. A single ton is a full load for a wagon with one pair of horses; placed in one line, and following thirty-three feet to each team, the number of teams necessary to haul this amount of gold would occupy a road of about nineteen miles in length. This is the amount of solid gold that will be necessary to pay the indebtedness now proposed to be authorized in addition to that which we already owe. This is the debt we shall sooner or later have to pay in gold or its equivalent, with interest, or else resort to repudiation.

GOV. SEYMOUR CALLS THEM UP TO THE SCRATCH!

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier contains the following, which shows which way the wind begins to blow in the Empire State:

When the order for the draft was issued from the War Department, it will be recollected that Mr. Stanton assumed to authorize every petty officer in the country to make arrests on suspicion and imprison victims. The abuses to follow were apparent, and in many localities have been realized. We are pleased to notice that a beginning has been made in the work of calling to account such officers as improperly used the power with which they supposed themselves clothed. The Albany correspondent of the Herald says the Governor has received some thirteen distinct and specific charges against Charles Kennedy, the Sherriff of Chautauque County, for arbitrary arrests. Some of them charge that men have been arrested as soon as they landed in the county from boats plying upon the lakes, and forced to enlist in the army; others that he had arrested his personal enemies without cause and compelled them to enter the army. These charges are all indorsed by some of the most responsible men in the county. The Governor has cited him to appear for trial, and has given him twenty days to prepare himself.

THE CLERGY AND THE CHURCH.

We clip from the body of a long article in the Cincinnati Enquirer upon the clergy and the church, the following paragraph, strikingly illustrative and true:

"The "business" of the Christian Church, of every clergyman, and of every religious journal and its conductors, is "to save souls." A large proportion of the clergy of the North, and nearly all of the religious journals and their conductors, have, for the last two years, greatly slighted or totally abandoned the work of saving souls, and turned their attention to war and politics. Of all the citizens of the country, the clergy, and of all the journals, the religious, have been the most bitter, extreme, and inexorable for carrying on the war; and have shown the least consideration for its dreadful hazards and deplorable consequences. They have seemed to be most delighted when blood was most copiously shed; and with an infatuation at which the future will wonder, have even gloried over the slaughter which our own armies have suffered, as if there was something pleasing to them in the mental contemplation of a vast human sacrifice.

The characters of men are to be judged, not by their professions, but by their acts. Where a man assumes to have experienced the religion of Jesus Christ, and fails to live according to its precepts, it is perfectly fair to conclude that he lies. All his pretenses of sanctity, love of the Savior, and tender care for the souls of men, when unaccompanied by a corresponding life and conversation, are simply badges of that meanest and most cowardly of offenses against God and man—hypocrisy. It is not to be disputed that the clergy and the conductors of the religious journals are in favor of war. It is true that few of them exhibit an appetite for the labors of the march, the privations of the camp, or the dangers of the field of battle; but, perhaps they make a fair compensation for this, by a fiery zeal, a ferocious appetite for blood, and an utter recklessness as to how much or how fatally others are exposed. They are the war dogs, whose howlings have been most ominous. They have made their pulpits the high places from which the loudest and bitterest battle-blasts have been blown. They have blasphemously used the holy name of God while urging on his creatures to the work of mutual extermination, and have prostituted their sacred offices in the utterance of oracles having no higher origin than their own heated imaginations."

## TELEGRAPHIC.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY REBEL.]

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

DEFEAT OF THE FEDERALS NEAR PORT HUDSON.

Federal Deserters Resisting Arrest.

REPORTED ACTION OF KENTUCKY.

MOBILE, Feb. 11.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register dated Jackson, Feb. 11th, says: A dispatch to the Crisis from Greenada says that Chicago dates of the 4th have been received, and New York dates of the 3rd.

Dry goods had advanced beyond reach.

green backs for gold 162½.

Twelve Confederate prisoners had been frozen to death at Camp Douglas.

San Francisco dispatches of the 3rd say Judge Craymer had decided that Green backs were not a legal tender

The Hatteras was sunk by the British ship Spitfire.

An Indianapolis dispatch of the 3rd says Federal deserters are making forcible resistance to arrest and great excitement has been created in consequence.

The Kentucky Legislature has ordered out twenty thousand troops under the military board to resist the enforcement of Lincoln's proclamation.

PORT HUDSON, Feb. 10.—Information has just reached our pickets that a portion of Sibley's command encountered the enemy at Indian village lately and routed them after a severe fight. The enemy admit a loss of one thousand killed, wounded and missing.

Positive information from Baton Rouge says the Massachusetts brigade and negro regiment have been sent below. The total force of the enemy is nineteen thousand. Deserters are continually arriving here. A flag of truce came in to-day. Nothing important was gleaned. The flag of truce boat with prisoners, will go to Vicksburg. Ten thousand Confederates reported at N. O. Doubtful.

RICHMOND, Feb. 11.—Mason & Harmon's (formerly Stearne's) extensive distillery at the Rocketts, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss heavy.

RICHMOND, Feb. 11.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says the yellow book in possession of Count Mercier, contains evidence that the removal of Butler was known to Drouyn del Puyzell in Paris, long before it was known to prominent members of Congress in Washington.

RICHMOND, Feb. 11.—The Senate passed the finance bill yesterday in secret session. The provisions of the bill are not yet made public.

To-day Mr. Phillips from the Select Committee reported back the bill to impress cotton for public use, with a recommendation that it pass. The bill was placed on the calender. The Senate then went into secret session.

The House is in secret session.

☞ We regret to learn that Major General Rousseau is suffering severely from throat disease.—*Louis. Journal, 22d ult.*

Hemp would prove an effective, and certainly a sure Confederate cure for the above.

THE PRESENT YANKEE CONGRESS.—The Louisville Journal catches a little of the fire of the times, and thus hurries the Yankee Congress off the boards:—

We count with great anxiety the days and hours which, as they pass, hasten the advent of the fourth of March, when the present radical Congress will terminate by its constitutional limitation. Until that time arrives, the country will be in a constant state of apprehension, and the truly loyal should prepare a day of jubilee to celebrate the close of the miserable legislation which has brought the nation to the verge of ruin, and would have accomplished its destruction had its talent been equal to its malignity. But it is always darkest just before day, and, amid the present gloom and despondency, we look forward to the fifth of March as the glorious dawning of a better day for the Union.

☞ The Empress Eugenie dressed in the most gorgeous style while at Compeigne. She appeared at one time with quite a collection of tropical humming birds about her person. But, says a letter-writer, they were, however, arranged with good effect. She had a dress of some very flimsy pink material, which looked so light that one would be in no way surprised to see it floating in the air like a pipe-blown bubble. The skirt would have been perhaps as long as the train of a court dress, were it not, what is technically called, "looped up" with bunches of roses, so fresh, so fair, and so like those which grow in a well cultivated garden, that the tropical humming birds which fluttered on them seemed as if attracted there by their beauty. Fireflies also gleamed out from beneath the green leaves, and on the side of a wreath of roses and rosebuds a very long-tailed bird of Paradise had the privilege of being perched the whole evening.


### 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.

WM. T. QUINBY, } Gen'l Partners.
W. A. ROBINSON, }
JAS. S. CLAGHORN, Special partner.

Etowah, Ga., Jan. 21, 1863. [feb10-3m.]

### TOBACCO.

I HAVE, and will always keep on hand a large amount well assorted stock of Va. and N. C. Tobaccoes, of all sorts and grades, which I offer for sale to retailers or outsiders, at a low price, at Swick's old stand, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

Jany. 27-2m* M. STADT.

### CITY TAXES.

THE Tax payers will please call at the Recorder's Office and sign in their property and polls, for city taxes, for the present year.

Feb10-3m JOHN P. LONG, Recorder.

### MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CLEVELAND, TENN.
Rev. J. P. Bradshaw, Principal.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the FIRST MONDAY of January 1863, under the direction and proprietorship 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 we might say, universal satisfaction to the Trustees, patrons and people. There never was a better time for men to educate their daughters than now—money is plenty—everything a farmer raises bears no price, 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 the Teachers—the balance devolves upon the people. We hope they may nobly perform their duty.

The Trustees are thankful to the friends for the patronage bestowed upon Mr. Bradshaw heretofore, and are glad to know that under his administration of the Institution has not lost any of the enviable reputation it sustained in the better days of the Republic."

TERMS OF TUITION.

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| 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 |
| Incidental Fee | 1 00 | |

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

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

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

G. W. PARKS, Secretary and Treasurer.

dec30

### $100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the premises of the subscriber, at Walnut Valley Post Office, Sequatchie Co., Tennessee, on the night of the 25th Jany., 1863, a negro boy named Dave, about 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 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 when he left, brown jeans pants, brown jeans coat and black cloth cap—his coat had on it, white bone coat buttons, and the cloth out of which his coat was made had two colors in it, a part of it being a darker brown than the other. I will pay $100 reward for his delivery to me, at my residence, in Sequatchie Co., Tennessee; or $50 reward for his confinement in any jail, so that I can get him. JAMES M. STEWART.

Feb5-1m*

### "STAGG."

IF MR. STAGG, who was on board the Steamer Maria Denning (a prisoner of war) when Evan D. Southgate died, will send his address to Sam. G. Paine, Etowah Georgia, he will confer a great favor.

Feb4-1m* SAM. G. PAINE.

### LAND FOR SALE.

40 ACRES, in the woods well timbered with oak and hickory, near Good Springs, two miles from Graysville, on the Western and Atlantic Rail Road. 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.

I OFFER for sale the above property belonging to H. W. Von Aldehoff, 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. H. WILLY.

JNO. ROBIN M'DANIEL. J. J. IRBY

McDANIEL & IRBY,
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.

### Dr. A. WADGYMAR,
SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.

REMOVED his office to Main st., one door above Kennedy's Drug Store. [jan7-1m3m*]

### 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

☞ Store opposite the Post Office, Market st.

dec14-1m

### MORNING REPORTS.

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

Jany. 20.

### Information Wanted

Of Asst. Surgeon H. J. Key, supposed to be with the army at or near Chattanooga. Address,

jan25-2w* WM. T. KEY.
Naval Cons'l's Office, Mobile, Ala.

### STOLEN.

A HORSE, saddle and bridle from me on the 24th ult. The horse was a deep chestnut sorrel, citizen's deep saddle newly seated. I will pay $50, reward for horse, bridle and saddle, delivered to me 5 miles North of Lafayette, Ga.

Jany. 27-1w* A. B. JACKSON.

### $25 REWARD

WILL BE paid by the undersigned, for the delivery of my negro man Bill. Black complexion, twenty four or five years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a plain scar in his fore head, an impediment in his speech, wears whiskers, weighs about 165 pounds, and had on when he left dark clothing and hare headed. Said boy I purchased of A. J. Windom, of Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 27th December, 1862, and left my premises on the night of the 12th Jany. 1863. The above reward will be given to any one that will bring to me, at my house 15 miles South of Chattanooga, the above described negro, or confined in some safe Jail, so that I get him.

Jany. 23-1m* JOHN S. HENDERSON.

### TRUSTEE SALE.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust executed by H. S. Hill to me, I will sell for cash, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, at the Market house in Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 16th 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. C. McREE,

Feb4-td Trustee

### 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 first 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 Tankeley Mill tract, levied on as the property of Reuben Tankeley, to satisfy a judgment and cost in favor of Washington Hogan.

Feb4-tf W. C. GARDENHIRE,
Deputy Sheriff of H. C.

### 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, the first Monday of March next, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following tract of land, levied on as the property of P. W. Humphreys, lying on Vine St., and adjoining the lands of Larkin Hair, Thos. McCallie and W. H. Alexander, and opposite the property of Jno. L. Hopkins, also one other lot on Vine Street, in Chattanooga, adjoining the Hair and Humphreys, and opposite Hopkins' property, levied on as the property of W. H. Alexander, and will be sold unless judgment and cost are paid previously paid.

Feb4-tf A. B. COULTER,
Sher'f H. C.

### FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE Morgan Messenger stallion, "Kit Carson." Sire, Vermont Black Hawk, dam, a Messenger mare, brown color, 15½ hands high, 12 years old, a sure foal getter and has trotted frequently in public, in less than three minutes. Price if sold $1000, if let $250. Apply to A. S. BIRB,

Feb4-1m Paint Rock, Jackson Co. Ala.

### M. J. HUGHES,
Attorney at Law, Claim Agent and Notary Public,
RICHMOND—VA.

CLAIMS of every description against the Confederate Government settled with accuracy and dispatch. Attends all the Confederate States courts held in the city of Richmond. Address Box 1143.

Jan22-1y

### 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 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 9½ inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him out of jail.

dec20 J. H. SWAIM, Jailor.

### Lot and Railroad Stock for Sale

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery court at Chattanooga, made at the January term, 1863, in the case of John G. Glass against John W. White and others, I will, on the 7th day of March, 1863, sell on the premises at public outcry, on six and twelve months credit, without redemption, the following described lot of land, lying within the corporate limits of the city of Chattanooga, to-wit: Beginning at a stake standing on a line 20 feet south 20 deg. west from the beginning of a foo acre tract of land sold by Ker Boyce to Rosanna Lindsley; thence S 70 d. E. 210 feet, thence N. 20 d. W. 356 feet, thence N. 70 deg. W. 170 feet to the beginning.

I will also sell at the court House door in the city of Chattanooga, at public outcry, on the same day, on a credit of six months, several shares of stock in the Wills Valley Railroad.

Bonds with approved security will be required for the purchase money. Wm. J. STANDIFER,

feb4-4w Ctk & M.

### To the Public.

R. N. 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]

### 30 HANDS WANTED.

WE wish to hire 30 wood choppers and teamsters, and one good black smith, to work at and near Saltville, Va. Good wages and constant employment will be given to faithful laborers, either black, or white; the place is a desirable one, as no negroes have escaped from the place. Apply immediately to

J. K. SEAGO, Atlanta, Ga.,
Feb.5 1w* or SEAGO, KENNEDY, PATMER & Co.,
Saltville, Va.

### LEIPER & MENIFEE,
PRODUCE DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MURFREESBORO—TENN.

Oct. 28th, 1862—1y

### $100 REWARD.

I WILL pay twenty five dollars for the recovery of my negro man, named Jesse, who was lost from me during the evacuation of Murfreesboro.

He is of light black complexion, five feet eleven inches high, wears a black mustache and whiskers, about thirty years old, stout built, and had on when he left me, a black hairy overcoat, and mouse colored soft hat.

I will also pay one hundred dollars for the conviction of any white man who may be harboring said negro.

Apply to Capt. W. M. O'BRIEN,
Pioneer Bde. Ten. Vol.

Col. Manigault's Brigade, Wither's Division, encamped on the Lafayetteville pike.

Jany. 26 1m.

### TAKEN UP

AND committed to jail by the military authorities at Chattanooga, on the 2d 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 1 inch high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him outof jail.

dec21 J. H. SWAIM, Jailor.

### Attention Rhea County Conscripts.

ALL persons in Rhea County, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, liable to conscription, will be assembled at Washington on the 16th day of February, 1863. Enrolling Officers will be furnished with blank certificate of exemption to be filled up and issued to those who may be entitled to them. Persons claiming exemption under the law are advised to make application to their Enrolling Officers at once, that their claims may be decided on the 16th day of February.

Enrolling Officers will use their best endeavors to bring up all the conscripts of their respective districts to the place of rendezvous at the time designated. All will come provided with blankets, or other bed clothing. E. D. BLAKE, Lt. Col. C. S. A.,
Commandant of Conscripts.

We will be present at the above specified time and place to examine and discharge all men who are unfit for military duty by reason of disability.

R. T. DULANEY,
Feb. 2-14t P. P. HALE,
W. F. EDMONDS,
Examining Board.

SYRUP! SYRUP! Just received, 10 barrels New Orleans Syrup for sale, by

jan21-2w R. M. MYERS.