THE DAILY REBEL.

☞ Persons ordering THE REBEL by mail will please bear in mind that we will not receive any of the shinplasters issued by the Alabama Insurance Companies, nor those issued by private bankers in Montgomery or elsewhere. Neither will we undertake to return shinplasters sent us, after the publication of this notice.

☞ Persons receiving late Northern newspapers will greatly oblige us by the use of them. The general anxiety on all hands to hear the latest intelligence from the enemy's country, and the absolute service, which the dissemination of such information is calculated to accomplish, should call to the attention of those along the front of our line in Middle Tennessee, the value of late Yankee journals. We are willing to pay cash, or thanks liberally for such favors.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

It is rumored that a force has been organized in Central Kentucky of more than a thousand men, who are marching to join Humphrey Marshall. We doubt the rumor and give it merely as grape-vine gossip. The recent breaking up of the democratic convention ought to raise several regiments. Other points are quiet. No news from the coast cities. The operations before Vicksburgh, in a state of suspension. The line of our front in Middle Tennessee presents the familiar story of cavalry and picket skirmishing, without loss on either side. The loss of the Confederate Steamer Nashville is the most warlike item, certainly the most disagreeable we have to record.

The Richmond Enquirer increases daily the fervor with which it wages war upon the ideas of peace advanced in certain of the Northwestern State. That journal seems comically unable, obstinately or unwilling to discern the difference between a quiet acquiescence in the revolutionary sentiment now in progress, until the proper time arrives for us to speak in definite response; and the absolute reconstruction of the Union. The latter is simply preposterous—the former simply practical good sense. There are thousands of men in the West—the fruit of Southern emigration years and years ago—who have taken no part in this war. There are thousands of men there also, who were deluded into a belief that there were a great many Union men in the seceded States. One class of these men assert its long-cherished, long silenced opinions, whilst the other awakens to a consciousness of error. Shall no distinction be made between the original authors of the war and its opponents outright, or hasty and thoughtless advocates? It is true that the burthen of their song is reunion. It is also true that the South and honor of the South are pledged, and the lives of her best men have been sacrificed, to disunion. It is true that we can never agree upon any terms of peace, which do not begin with our downright and unconditional Independence. But it is not true that the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are less friendly to us than the East; and the sentiment which proclaims that livelier hopes of peace are to be entertained, from the latter, and hence a more personal feeling of kindness is to be brought about between us and them, than are derived or can exist between ourselves and the North West, is a very signal error. Our true policy is silence. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Abstractly we may not differ materially from the Enquirer; but every reason of prudence and expediency points to a course of non-committalism on the part of the press and government, and of renewed energy on the part of the army. Judged by a literary standard, and the articles of the Enquirer are brilliant in the extreme; but in respect to the effect they are likely to produce in the North as the recognized exponents of the administration, the denial of the Enquirer notwithstanding—they are truly unfortunate, to say the least of them. Many a thing may be true, which is not necessary to be proclaimed; and no lesson of worldly wisdom is more commendable than is contained in an adage the Scotchmen have, that it "is a gude thing to keep a stiff finger ower the upper lip."

Let us turn for a moment from the affairs of the nation to those of the State. The position of Tennessee at the present moment, it must be owned, is not very enviable. With three-fifths of our territory, including the capitol, in possession of an enemy, and the approach of the regular biennial elections, limited by most rigid constitutional restrictions, our local, political interests begin at once to attract attention and to grow serious. What shall we do? Whither shall we turn? To what and to whom, are we to look for rescue and deliverance?

Gov. Harris, being the Chief Magistrate of the State, is most naturally sought, for a solution of the problem. Our Congressional delegation has already approached him, consulted with him; to what purport, however, the public is not yet (doubtless for good and sufficient reason,) advised.—In the meanwhile, speculation is rife, and criticism is by no means silent. Indeed, only a day or two ago, we noticed in a very respectable journal of East Tennessee, (the Athens Post,) what we thought, under the circumstances, rather a harsh, and certainly a premature expression of opinion. It was to the effect that a "masterly inactivity" was being exhibited by the Governor," who, according to our contemporary, "had been heard of but twice since the evacuation of Nashville." The cut, contained in this latter clause of comment, was not as charitable as it might have been when we consider the exact condition of our affairs at this time, and in any event, was singularly unfortunate. Were we the personal champion of Governor Harris, the disposal of allusions of the kind would be as easy as perfect—for, according to recorded fact, the statement is altogether correct. Gov. Harris has indeed been heard of, that is by the country at large, but twice since the surrender of our State Capitol to the enemy. But it so happens that those two occasions were, and are, and ever will be, most honorable to his fame; for the first was from Shiloh by the side of Sidney Johnston, when he fell, and the second was on the battle-field of Murfreesboro.

We do not propose a personal discussion. A clear acquittal of Gov. Harris, however, both from the cavils of the weak, and the murmurs of the restless, is a public duty, as well as an act of private justice. The opinions of these, would, in ordinary times, need small correction; but during a period like the present, when a general lack of documentary light exposes the popular mind to error, they may mislead those who do not think, or are misinformed. Out of just such a species of misconception much harm might arise, and a discreet view of the subject has only to look to a few brief facts of law to find at once an answer to every enquiry and a defense of Governor Harris. We are quite sure that the latter is as thoroughly conscious of the exact condition of the interests involved, that he has given them as much thought and that he has been and is as alert in their prosecution, as the best patriot can desire.

But what is to be done? What are the dangers which beset us?

One thing is clear. Whether real or imaginary, all our fears are of the future.—There is no call for present action at all, and certainly no constitutional outlet to apprehensions, which the course of the war itself may avert. Gen. Johnston, the army of Middle Tennessee, and the blessing of God on them, are the powers, and not the Executive of Tennessee, to whom we must mainly look. The issue of a campaign may change the face of things altogether. In any event what can we, the people, or he, the Governor, do? Call the Legislature together? What then? Convoke a Convention? And then? Suppose you cannot gather a quorum of the first, which is a notorious fact? And as for the second, how dare any man offer to assemble a convention and revise, alter or amend the Constitution of the State, without the knowledge, assent or presence of Middle and West Tennessee, even if he had the right to do so, the utter lack of which is another notorious fact? On this point the Constitution reads too clearly for gainsay:

ARTICLE XI, SECTION 3.

Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives; and, if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays thereon, and referred to the General Assembly then next to be chosen; and shall be published six months previous to the time of making such choice. And if the General Assembly next chosen as afore said, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by two thirds of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner, and at such time, as the General Assembly shall prescribe. And if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of all the citizens of the State voting for Representatives voting in their favor, such amendment or amendments shall become part of this Constitution. When any amendment or amendments to the Constitution shall be proposed in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, the same shall at each of the said sessions be read three times on three several days in each House. The Legislature shall not propose amendments to the Constitution oftener than once in six years.

Thus it will be seen that a ceremony, requiring a period of three years at least before its possible consummation, is positively enjoined. An amendment therefore to the Constitution for the purpose of enabling the soldier to vote, to hold elections for districts of country within the enemy's lines, or for any other political purpose, seemingly essential to the moment is out of the question. If we had a full and perfect Legislature it could not be done. We next come to the qualification, exacted of each and every voter. It is equally unequivocal:

ARTICLE IV, SECTION 1.

Every free white man, of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, and a citizen of the county wherein he may offer his vote, six months next preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, and other civil officers, for the county or district in which he resides.

Thus, again it will be seen, that the soldier and the exile—however we may desire them to join in the coming elections—can be given the right to do so, by one single means, the advance of our army within reach of the county of the person casting his vote.

Such is the law. Now what are the facts? Why any apprehension at all?—Are we in danger of being left without a constitutional government? By no means. Are we about to lose our Congressional delegation? Not at all. We said in the beginning that our position is not a very enviable one. Nor is it; but not because of the fears of those, who prate about the organization of a provisional government, and would call the Legislature together without a possibility of deriving one iota of benefit therefrom. The Legislature could do nothing. The Governor can do nothing. If the soldiers do not restore us our territory and capitol, the state of the case and the law of the case settle the matter in their own way. Of that we shall speak to-morrow. Suffice, in the meantime, that although the circumstances of the future may not be what we could wish, still they are far from justifying a clamor about a "constitutional government for Tennessee," which sounds well without meaning anything.

☞ Mr. N. B. Moss, one of the Confederate prisoners captured by the Yankees at Fort Donelson, during the attack on that point by Gen. Wheeler, recently exchanged, has returned to the Confederate lines. After his capture he was taken to Cincinnati and thence to Baltimore, from which place he was exchanged and sent to Richmond. He reports great dissatisfaction among the Northern troops, and particularly amongst the "ninety-day men" whose term of service expires the present month. All of them, with whom Mr. M. conversed express a determination to lay down their arms the very day of the expiration of their term of enlistment. Mr. M. confirms the reports from the North-West of the unpopularity of the war, in that section, both with citizens and soldiers. He says he was kindly treated by the enemy, and in many instances received more attention than was bestowed by our own people on his return. The Southern feeling in Baltimore he represents, as much stronger than any where else within the enemy's lines. The people cheered the Confederate prisoners at the Depot on their departure, and demonstrations of sympathy for the Southern cause, were bold and outspoken.

☞ We learn by the telegraph that a number of ambulances have been sent to Nashville from Cincinnati—indicating an advance of Rosencrans. Late encounters with "the rebels" have satisfied the "Feds," that ambulances are as essential as rifles in subjugating the South, and that the march of the subjugator, is the identical "path of glory," that—

"leads but to the grave."

☞ A meeting of newspaper publishers from all parts of the North, was called to meet in Washington, on the 9th ultimo, to urge upon the Federal Congress the necessity of reducing or repealing the duty on imported paper. The fact is, the Yankees have consumed so much of the home material, printing counterfeit Confederate notes, that they now have to look abroad for supplies upon which to print their newspapers.

☞ Hon. Wm. P. Giles, son of Judge Giles, of Maryland, late Consul General of Switzerland, and Mr. Hill, late of California, a brother of Gen. D. H. Hill, succeeded recently in escaping from Lincoln's dominions and crossing the Potomac. They arrived in the capital of the Southern Confederacy.

☞ The Selma Reporter, in a "cheering up" article tells the people to "laugh and grow fat." With the prevailing scarcity of provisions—"laugh" is about the cheapest thing they can fatten on this Spring, and we wouldn't be surprised, if they don't raise the price of that.

☞ We frequently hear announcements from the Northwest, of Yankees swearing to "lay down their arms," and take up their plow handles. In the late Murfreesboro fight, a great many of them "threw down their arms" and "took up their legs" quite handily.

☞ Congress has just paid a deserved compliment to John H. Morgan. The most substantial compliment they could offer the celebrated chieftain, would be his full *complement* of men, and a Kentucky campaign of his own managing.

☞ While all admit the demoralizing effect of this war, North and South; no one is prepared to deny, that the good speculators at least, with a religious zeal, continue to prey—upon the currency of both sections.

☞ The Mobile Register and Advertiser states that the ladies of Montgomery have obtained a splendid chapeau which they intend presenting to the Hero of the West, Gen. Sterling Price.

☞ The French mediation question—the North-Western Democratic revolution—the end of the war—and East Tennessee Apple-Brandy, are matters of much speculation in this latitude, now-a-days.

☞ That Conservative body which met at Frankfort, like the bodies of our dead soldiers—was dis-*persed* by the Yankees.

☞ "Old Abe's" emancipation, and nigger-regiment policy, indicate that the brain of that functionary is certainly "wool-gathering."

BY GRAPE-VINE AND OTHERWISE.

ON DITS OF THE DAY.

CHATTANOOGA.....Monday Evening, 8 P. M

Retour du Printemps! Spring, with a rosy face and sunny wings, is once more with us. "The winds of March are humming." The fields are blooming with green grass. The skies sparkle with chrystal, blue and gold. River, creek, and rivulet, full to overflowing with the joy of the season, pour their bountiful offerings into the plowed and planted earth, and but for the pouncing war-eagle, screaming over the land afar and near, we should behold the loving dove on every hill side and mossy bank. Two months and we shall have another May-day. I can not say, however, with the more melancholy of the poets—

"Ah! my heart is weary waiting
Waiting for the May!
Waiting for the pleasant rambles,
Where the fragrant hawthorne brambles,
(With the wood-bine alternating)
Scent the dewy way;
Ah, my heart is weary waiting,
Waiting for the May!"

No! faith, too dismal a dirge for me, albeit plaintive, for I shall be content to allow "the May" to come in her own good time, certain that we shall meet again in due course of event; and as for the "pleasant rambles," I take them at all seasons, being a pedestrian of an excursive fancy and discursive turn of mind. We shall have "the May," trust me soon enough; not only of nature, but of the nation; for one of these bright days—

"Then at length the soldier
Returns into life from the desolate camp"—

the whole of us will go a-maying in honor of peace and independence. *That* is the holiday we are looking for; and tidings of its approach are borne as on the noisy winds of March!

Speaking of pleasant things—peace spring and independence—leads me to speak of Gen. Jo. Johnston. Do you know that very gallant but equally agreeable man? If not, call upon him. You will find him most accessible, and if disengaged from the press of official business that must demand the larger share of his time, disposed to talk with you in a way, which will send you off, feeling better of yourself and him, than when you came. He is one of those men for whom you can not resist a personal impulse of kindness. Easy himself, he has the happy faculty of all men of good hearts and graceful address of putting those with whom he is thrown, also at ease. Very unpretending, he is by no means unimposing, for an able mind, a liberal experience, and the education of a scholar as well as a soldier, give him a presence, which mere manner could never impart. Napoleon is said to have been in his moments of relaxation even child-like to those about him, and yet never so much so as to lose that dignity, which was at times awe-inspiring. I should say that with all the dignity of the purest *chevalier de France*, (for is he not a gentleman of the Old Dominion?) Gen. Johnston is only awe inspiring on the battle-field. At all events, in the private relations of life, he is eminently graceful and gracious, setting an example of true worth to affectation, which might be studied to advantage by some of the many apostles of cant and assumption in the military service of the Confederate States. Gen. Johnston is rather under than over the medium height, has a face remarkable for fulness of expression, combining evidences of great decision of character with culture, intellect and at times the most playful *bon homme*. I should say that ideality, wealth of resource trenchant perception, quick and agile activity of conclusion were the presiding idiosyncrasies of a mind, martial by nature. As far as I have seen—and, indeed, chance has given my observation considerable scope—his is the ranking intellect of our army.

What a difference a bit of gold lace and a few brass buttons make in the looks of a man! Rochefoucalt it was, I believe, whose good things are too often forgotten in their variety and number, who said that a uniform transmigrates the soul as perfectly as it transforms the appearance of the wearer. Be this as it may, I know from experience that I feel more warlike myself in a cocked hat than under a beaver. Don't you my reader? The which leads me to speak of an old friend of yours and mine, Andrew Ewing. "You would scarce recognize him indeed" says a correspondent "in the full suit of a Colonel of cavalry, which fits him so well, that the only pity is he wasn't born to it." I do not doubt it. Nevertheless the day for sacrificing the plain apparel of the civil list was to my personal knowledge put off as long as army regulations would allow. Throughout his connection with Forrest's Brigade, Col. Ewing stuck to his old clothes with the devotion of a christian and the courage of a hero; and it was only when called to sit in the court of Gen. Polk's corps, that those faithful habiliments awoke one morning to find themselves, like Wolsey, "weary and worn with service" cast off for a newer, glossier, but hardly a more trusty, costume. Clad in the latter I doubt not what men will say, but with respect to the past and the "sad forsaken" what must be the dreams of our amiable and always conscientious fellow countryman!!

The two "personal" notices above should certainly commend me as a fit conductor to that particular department of the Rebel; but at the risk of being called to it *per force* I must note one other matter of a "personal" nature. Rosecrans is sick. I get it in two ways; first a "reliable gentleman" brings it to me from Winchester, having talked with several distinguished individuals in that place; and secondly, a "respectable lady" (am I right in my terms?) writes me a note to the same effect; so it must be so. Poor Rosy! He will be denied the luxury of seeing the poor people's crops destroyed. His heart will not be there to dance at burning corn-fields, or to make merry with the cries of women and children. His more fortunate and healthier comrades in arms will be obliged to do his biddling and be joyful for him by proxy. Insults to the weak, the timid and the old; outrages to decency, charity, human pity and all law; not in drawn sword, but the brandished torch; the glittering, cruel, blood shot eyes of a ruthless soldiery rioting under the defenceless roof trees of Middle Tennessee will be denied him for a little while, poor soul! He will return to see only the remains of these noble and honorable deeds of christian warfare—

"The sackt home; the trampled year,
And the household flow'r
Torn from the lintel."

EXTENSIVE CATALOGUE SALE

—OF—

IMPORTED GOODS

—BY—

D. MAYER, JACOBS & CO.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

—ON—

Tuesday, the 10th of March. 1863.

J. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

5000 yards elegant Lawns,
2000 yards mourning Muslin,
5000 yards English Calicoes,
10000 yards Bleached Sheeting,
5000 yards Bleached Shirting,
4 cases Bleached Shirting,
1 case Bleached Shirting,
4000 yards plain and dotted Swiss Muslin,
2 cases plaid Ginghams,
1000 yards elegant Cassemeres,
1 cases regatta Cassemeres,
2000 yards fancy Flannel,
1000 yards white and red Flannel,
1 case plain and black Wool de Laine,
500 dozen cotton Handkerchiefs,
300 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
500 dozen Merino Half Hose,
100 dozen Ladies English White Hose,
100 dozen Ladies Expansion Shirts,
2000 dozen Westhead 200 yards Spool Cotton,
1000 dozen Brooks' 200 yards Spool Cotton, black,
1500 lbs Patent Thread in Spools and Skeins,
100 lbs Black Sewing Silk,
600 dozen Horn Fine Combs,
300 dozen Ivory and Gutta Percha Combs,
50 Tooth Brushes, 50 doz. Tooth Brushes,
100 Crimson fancy over Shirts, 100 doz. Shirts,
100 Cassimere and Flannel Shirts, 100 " Shirts,
100 dozen Merino and Shetland Undershirts,
100 dozen Merino and Shetland Drawers,
1000 lbs English Shoe Thread, 1000 lbs,
100 Old Cloth Over Coats,
500 yards Irish Linen,
20 dozen Suspenders,
A fine lot of Millinery Goods,
500 pairs Ladies and Misses Gaiters,
Boots and Shoes,
500 Reams Commercial Note Paper,
10 Sack Liverpool Salt,
15 Sacks All Spice,
3 bbls Glauber Salts,
500 pairs White Linen Pants,
300 pairs Cassimere Pants,
100 heavy Over Coats,
200 fine Cassimere Coats,
100 black Frock Coats,
A fine assortment of Vests,
2000 lbs Smoking Tobacco,
200 boxes Tobacco,
200 boxes London Dock Brandy,
100 boxes fine Champaigne,
10000 Imported Havana Segars,
500 lbs Rifle Powder,
100 Carpet Bags,
And quite a number of other goods too numerous to mention.

Catalogues at Sales Rooms.
Sales Positive.
Terms Cash. [mar1 tds]

MISSISSIPPI COTTON MONEY WANTED.

I WANT MISSISSIPPI

COTTON MONEY,

call on

feb18-1m W. R. CORBIN.

The Empire State Iron and Coal Mining Company,

(OFFICE OVER STROHECKER'S DRUG STORE.)

MACON, GEORGIA.

ELAM ALEXANDER, President.

WM. B. JOHNSTON,
T. B. BLOOM,
E. L. STROHECKER,
J. COWLES,
A. M. LOCKETT,
A. E. THOMPSON,
Directors.

JAMES A. NISBET, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. E. THOMPSON, General Superintendent.
Jan. 14th, 1863. 6m

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 2m.]

To Shoemakers and Leather Finishers.

100 GOOD SHOEMAKERS, and a few Leather Dressers, can find employment in the Government Shoe Factory at Atlanta, Ga., under the direction of the undersigned. None but good hands need apply. Those furnishing their own tools will have preference.

Soldiers desiring to work in this establishment must procure their own details from their commanding officers.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM,
feb18-1m Major & Q'm.

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 1169.
jan22-1y

LEIPER & MENIFEE,

PRODUCE DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MURFREESBORO—TENN.

Oct. 28th, 1862—1y

Sugar, Coffee and Salt.

FOR sale by
feb19-tf J. H. WILLY.

VIRGINIA SALT.

I HAVE a small lot of Virginia Salt, which I keep on hand constantly at 25 cts. per lb., at Swick's old stand.
Jany. 27-2m* M. BRADY.

NOTICE.

DELINQUENT Tax Payers for the State and County Taxes of 1862, in the Chattanooga District, will call and pay the same without delay to John P. Long, at the Recording office, who is authorized to receipt for the same.
feb11 T. L. GARDENHIRE,
Tax Collector, Hamilton Co.

BOARDERS.

A FEW day boarders can be accommodated, by applying to
L. L. PARHAM, or
Rebel Office.
march1-3t

SALE OF NEGROES.

WILL be sold at public outcry, in the Town of Winnsboro, Fairfield District South Carolina, on Monday, 9th of March next, THIRTY SEVEN NEGROES. A credit of one year will be given to purchasers, who do not wish to pay the cash.
march1-2t

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY Negro Boy, 21 years of age. Enquire of [feb26dtf] D. KAYLOR

JNO. ROBIN M'DANIEL. J. J. IRLY
McDANIEL & IRLY,
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.
dec17-3m.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
Hamilton County. } The insolvency of the Estate of Wm. Stone, dec'd, having been suggested, all persons having claims against said Estate, will file them with the Clerk of the county Court of said county, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
feb21-4w PETER MONGER,
Administrator of
Wm. Stone, Dec'd

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

WILLIAM JOHNSON and others
vs.
GEORGE A. GOWIN, et al.
In Chancery at Harrison.

IT appearing that the defendant Charles C. McCallie is a non resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served on him.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made weekly for four weeks, in the "Rebel," a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, requiring said defendant to appear at a Chancery Court, to be held at the court house in Harrison, on the second Monday of June next, and answer complainants' bill or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him, and the cause set for hearing *ex parte*. R. G. JONES,
feb15-4w C. & M.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

WILLIAM CRUTCHFIELD,
vs.
WILLIAM STONE'S Adm'r Widow, heirs and others.
In Chancery at Harrison.

IT appearing that the defendant Mitchell M. Stone has absconded from the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served on him.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made weekly for four weeks, in the "Rebel," a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, requiring said defendant to appear at a Chancery Court to be held at the court house in Harrison, on the second Monday of June next, and answer complainant's bill or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him, and the cause set for hearing *ex parte*. R. G. JONES,
feb15-4w C. & M.

CENTRAL HOUSE.

FARMERS bringing to market Butter, Eggs and vegetables, can find a ready market at the house.
Chattanooga, Feb. 12. HUGH CARROLL,
Proprietor

Lookout Mountain Property for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the above property belonging to H. W. Von Aldehof, 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 lift in the latter; also a large Stable, Kitchen, ice 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

HARBORING DESERTERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tullahoma, Tenn. Feb. 11th 1863.

THE General Commanding this Department, learns with regret, that there are in Tennessee, a number of evil disposed persons who, instead of contributing to the freeing our country from Abolition invasion, are inciting those who are, to the disgraceful crime of desertion, and harboring them. All persons within the limits of this department, are notified that the penalty of such offence is DEATH, and the strictest efforts will be made to detect those who incite soldiers to desert, or who may harbor those, who have deserted, and summary punishment applied in every instance.
J. P. JONES, A. I. Gen'l.
feb15-1m Department No. 2.

☞ Rebel Banner copy one month, and send bill to this office.

Confederate Chairs.

10 DOZEN split bottom Chairs for sale by
feb19-tf J. H. WILLY.

LYNCHBURG, VA.

STAPLES & DILLARD.

THE senior partner has associated Mr. P. H. Dillard with him in his GENERAL COMMISSION HOUSE, at the old stand of Staples & Anderson, and solicits consignments of Sugar, Molasses, Cotton, Merchandise and Produce generally. To sell produce at highest market rates—attend in person to weights and delivery, and send account sales and checks at once is the old established rule of this House. It has answered an extended patronage which 30 years' experience with this market, and our present increased facilities, prepares us to meet with our usual promptness.

Liberal advances on any amount of Produce in hand.

Always on hand a heavy stock of Manufactured and Smoking TOBACCO, warranted as represented, and as low as can be had in Virginia.
jan17 6m* STAPLES & DILLARD.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to jail by the military authorities at Chattanooga, on the 3d of October, 1862, and more recently committed by an acting Justice of the Peace for the county of Hamilton, Tenn., on the 19th of December, 1862, a negro boy, calling his name JOHN, and says he belongs to Wm. Jones, of Memphis. Said boy is black, 20 years old, 5 feet 3½ inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him out of jail.
dec20 J. H. SWAIM, Jailor.

FARM AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my farm and residence, located 1½ miles from LaFayette, the county seat of Walker Co. Ga., and 18½ miles from the W. & A. Railroad. There are three hundred acres, one hundred and forty cleared, fenced and ready for planting, the balance well timbered. There is a neat framed dwelling with six rooms, and out houses complete. The farm has a large framed building, with a good running gear attached, for driving Thresher and Cotton Gin. The stables are new framed buildings, with cow and sheep sheds complete, and in good repair. There is a good vegetable garden, and a fine orchard of choice apples, peaches and pears, with a choice variety of grapes &c. The place is well watered with spring and well, conveniently located. The location is as healthy as can be found anywhere. Any one wishing further particulars, will apply immediately to
feb10-3m* L. W. RUSSELL,
LaFayette, Ga.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber near Trenton Dade county Ga., on the 12th day of Feby (inst.) my negro boy named Jerry. Said boy is about 5 feet, 6 inches high, weighs 150 lbs., high cheek bones, thick lips, color, very black. I will pay $25 for the apprehension and delivery of said boy to me or lodged in Trenton jail, so that I get him, and if said boy is caught without the limits of said county and delivered to me or lodged in jail so that I get him.—will pay fifty dollars. H. BROOK.
feb13-tf.

City Property for Sale.

THREE houses and lots in the city of Chattanooga, for sale by
feb19-tf J. H. WILLY.

New Bacon and Salt!

A FEW hundred pounds family cured Bacon. To make Virginia Salt, for sale by
feb13-tf J. H. WILLY.

CITY TAXES.

THE Tax payers will please call at the Recorder's Office and give in their property and polls, for city taxes, for the present year.
Feb10-1m JOHN P. LONG, Recorder.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES,

GEORGIA TREASURY NOTES,

For sale by

feb14-tf J. H. WILLY.