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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1863

CONFIDERATE CONGRESS.

GEN. BRAGG AND HIS ARMY.

Mr. Miles of South Carolina, moved to lay upon the table the two series of resolutions of thanks to Gen. Bragg and his army, that he might submit the following substitute from the Committee on Military Affairs:

"Resolved, That the thanks and gratitude of Congress and the country are justly due and are hereby tendered General Braxton Bragg, the officers and privates composing the army of Tennessee, for their high services and admirable conduct in the recent operations near Murfreesboro, Tennessee. In those operations that patriotic army, contending with greatly superior numbers, by its own courage and the skill of its General, inflicted upon the enemy a loss almost equal to its own number, besides capturing thirty-three cannon and a thousand wagons—an exploit unparalleled in modern battles. The heroic fortitude in enduring fatigue, privation and exposure, and the bravery in battle displayed by officers and men, give Congress and the country renewed confidence in the army of Tennessee, and create the highest hopes as to future results.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the President to General Braxton Bragg, and by him to the army of Tennessee."

Mr. Foote said that when the resolutions were first brought before the House, he declared his determination to oppose them, for reasons which he did not now care to state. He doubted their propriety because he could not see that there was cause for any such resolutions; but he never doubted the extreme skill of General Bragg, or his patriotism or devotion to our cause; he never doubted or at any time censured his official services since the war commenced, with the exception of his Kentucky campaign. Considerable doubt had existed in his mind as to whether the battle of Murfreesboro' should have been fought on the ground selected, or whether, in any other respect, General Bragg, for fighting that battle, was entitled to special commendation; but he confessed that whatever opinion he might have formed, was in a great degree dispelled by the letter from General Johnston, which he would read to the House. He did not consider that by voting for the resolutions, he was by any means endorsing the Kentucky campaign.

HEADQUARTERS, CHATTANOOGA, } January 28, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.

General Johnston has great satisfaction in expressing to this command his sense of the high services and admirable conduct of the Army of Tennessee, specially in the recent operations near Murfreesboro. In these operations that patriotic army, contending with greatly superior numbers, by its own courage and the skill of its General, inflicted upon the enemy a loss almost equal to its own number, besides capturing thirty-three cannon and a thousand wagons—an exploit unparalleled in modern battles. For its heroic fortitude in enduring fatigue, privation and exposure, and bravery in battle, he can with confidence promise to it the thanks of the Government, and the gratitude of the country.

By command of General JOHNSTON.

B. S. EWELL, A. A. G.

Mr. Foote said that this order of General Johnston had relieved his mind of a painful impression, and he should vote for the resolutions which had been drawn up in accordance with it. After paying a high tribute to General Johnston, Mr. Foote expressed his belief that if the army commanded by that officer ever came in contact with the foe, it would gain the most signal victory of the war. He hoped that in a few weeks Tennessee would stand redeemed, and then there would be new occasion for thanks to Johnston and his noble army.

The resolutions were ordered to their engrossment, yeas 78, nays 7: (Messrs. Lyons and Reed.)

Mr. Hodge, of Kentucky, said he had intended to move a reconsideration, but in the present aspect of the vote it would put him in a painful position. He acceded to the General commanding the army of Tennessee the high commendation and bravery, but when called upon to endorse by his vote the generalship displayed in the bloody battle of Murfreesboro, he might well pause and consider and before God he could not approve it. Justice to himself, justice to the gallant dead, sleeping around Murfreesboro, justice to the friends of his youth, required that he should pause and decline to give his vote, until it should be shown why the charge made in the second day's battle, when that devoted band of five thousand was buried against forty thousand who were yet unbroken, and who could yet draw supplies from the left wing, poured upon their rights longing and commanded by twenty times; until it was shown why that devoted band was ordered to charge, and why they were left to the harvest of death, he could not give this vote.

Mr. Lyons, of Virginia, explained the reason which influenced his vote. He did not object to the resolution of thanks to General Bragg for his operations at Murfreesboro, but an impression had been made upon his mind connected with the campaign in Kentucky, which had led him to oppose it.

Mr. Crockett, of Kentucky, said a few words in commendation of General Bragg and his army, after which the resolutions passed.

DRIVING OUT THE WEST.

From the N. Y. World.

That the Tribune and its followers—for years pursued the policy of insulting the Southern States as a means to the disruption of the Union, we presume no candid student of our recent history will deny. The prominence which they acceded to the most obscure abolitionist meetings in the free States, the lofty language of laudation with which they chronicled the efforts of the Garrisons and the Phillipses, the Stephen Fosters and the Fred. Douglasses, to enlist the passions of the Northern people against the institution of the South, are mere matters of record.

It hardly needed the course of the Tribune since the war began to make thoughtful and honest men perceive that a real and permanent political divorce between the free States and the slave, at no matter what cost to the welfare and the glory of the American race, was the dearest and deepest object of that journal. The envenomed pertinacity of the Tribune's efforts to drive the first army of the Union on its destruction at Bull Run; the incessant labors of the same journal to discredit Gen. McClellan and foil all his plans of campaign against Richmond; the howl of delight with which it hailed the cruel and useless massacre of our troops at Fredericksburg, and its latest performances in behalf of Wm. Cornell Jewett and foreign arbitration—these are all so plainly parts of one deliberate and concerted plan to make hopeless the rupture which they had previously toiled to make inevitable that it is hardly worth while to dwell upon any of them in detail, or to enlarge upon the spirit and tendency of the whole. With all their weight of mischief done and all their enormous certainties of further mischief yet to come, these things are, however, of the past.

But the success which has crowned the Tribune's schemes of a secession by latitude seems to have emboldened these enemies of the nation to attempt a new secission by longitude of the country which has suffered them to fatten upon their meat of malignity. They are striving now to browbeat and provoke the great West into revolution and rebellion. They lose no opportunity of parading pretended demonstrations at the West of hostility to New England. They invest all manner of terms of sectional opprobrium for Western men who dare to love the Union and to plead for the principles which can alone insure its perpetuity. The latest development of this new form of sectional animosity appears in the Tribune of yesterday morning. Under the gentle and attractive name of "Kentucky Insolence," the Tribune publishes a column of the most virulent abuse of the heroic State of Henry Clay and Robert Anderson; the great and powerful State which holds in its right hand the keys of the Ohio, and in its left hand the keys of the Mississippi.

The ostensible motive of this outburst, which might well seem insane did not the past reveal in it a method of evil far removed from madness, is the passage by the Legislature of Kentucky, with but one dissenting voice, of a report and resolution recommending that the President be requested to rescind his order dismissing from the Federal service Colonel McHenry, of Kentucky, for refusing to allow his regiment to harbor fugitive slaves in the loyal State of Kentucky.

These fugitives the Tribune, with the cant of its party, describes as "Kentucky Loyalists," and it thereby, of course, implies that every slaveholder in Kentucky who risks his life and his property in defense of the Union against the slaveholding Confederacy is a "traitor" and a "rebel." Of the Legislature of the State itself this organ of disunion dares thus to speak:

"What we do think it necessary to say is, that the report of the committee is filled with the rankest secession heresies, and that the Kentucky Legislature by adopting it puts itself on record as in full sympathy of opinion with the fundamental doctrines of rebellion. The evidence of this is brief enough to be quoted. The committee says:

"'By our state laws any free person guilty of harboring a runaway slave, with the intention of preventing the owner from obtaining possession of such runaway, shall, on conviction, be confined in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than twenty years.'

"The committee are of opinion that Col. McHenry would have rendered himself amenable to the penalties of this law had he prevented the owner of a fugitive slave from reclaiming him in his camp. *It was his duty to respect and obey the constitution and laws of his own state*, by delivering up fugitive slaves to their owners, instead of risking the infliction of the penalties of a violated law."

We give this extract in full that our readers may see to what extravagances of indecency a journal may be driven by the passion of a preconceived purpose. "Respect for the constitution and laws of a state" has become synonymous in the catechism of the Tribune and its party with the "fundamental doctrines of rebellion!"

Can the force of folly further go?

The evidence of the Tribune's plot for driving out the Western States is, however, more important than any illustration of its illogical and maddening manner of treating all constitutional questions. That evidence is abundantly furnished by the following delectable passage:

"Kentucky, therefore, may as well understand that we are not about to resume the old method; that the government will in future inquire, not what will, but what shall the Border States do; and that if she desires to regain some portion of her lost position and influence it must be by other means than insolent dictation to the President or treasonable utterances by her Legislature."

The Tribune is not silly enough to suppose that such "brave words" as these can terrify a commonwealth like Kentucky. Loud and sonorous as are these imperative threats they are not to be compared for emphasis and fury with the average proclamations of a Chinese Emperor; and the citizens of a State which today practically holds in her own hands the balance of power at the West are no more likely to be disturbed by them than an English admiral to be frighted away from Shanghai by a "vermilion edict."

All this the Tribune very well knows. It knows, too, that the loyalty of Kentucky, not to the Tribune and Wendel Phillips and the policy of emancipation, but to the Constitution and the Union has saved the cause of the country on the fields of its most serious peril. It knows that between the material interests which seduce the Northwest toward the South and the enticements of the Southern leaders, Kentucky opposes the barrier of her allegiance. To outrage the feelings, to trample upon the rights and to thwart the interests of Kentucky, is therefore the aim of the Tribune, for in striking at these, the Tribune strikes not only at that gallant State herself, but at all the vast system of which she is a controlling part, and which she keeps so steadily in line against the enemies of that Union which the Tribune abhors.

Particulars of the Capture of the Queen of the West.

EDITORS APPEAL: On Sunday morning, the 15th inst., news was received at Alexandria of the capture of the Queen of the West,—and in the afternoon it was announced from an extra of the *Louisiana Democrat*, in glowing language, thus: "Glorious! Glorious! Capture of the Boat that Passed 'Heroic Vicksburg!!' Old Red Forever!!!" and the editorial winding up in this wise: "We will add that we are ready to capture all such crafts as Vicksburg allows to pass." Feeling it due to the sturdy and chivalric sons of Tennessee and Louisiana, the noble and gallant defenders of Vicksburg—the men who stood unflinching and mocked the thundering guns of the combined fleets of the daring Farragut and the cautious Davis—and when they poured forth their deafening storms of fire and shell, answered them flash for flash, shot for shot, and where the storm fire raged thickest at that memorable siege, there the iron hand and lion heart of the sons of Tennessee, that gallant Volunteer State, stood, repulsed, whipped and drove back the daring invader and made him feel the power of Dixie steel. Yes; we would say, it is due these veteran warriors to give a correct statement of the capture of the boat that passed "heroic Vicksburg," and we anticipate, by further saying, we will add that we are ready to capture all such crafts as run aground, stick in the mud, and can't get away.

Yes, Messrs. Editors, a brilliant feat has been performed on the waters of Red river, in the capture of the ram "Queen of the West," which has, since she ran the gauntlet at Vicksburg, annoyed our navigation by hovering around the mouth of Red river. On the morning of the 12th instant, the Era No. 5, with Mr. George Wood as her pilot, steamed out from her mooring at Alexandria, loaded for Black river, which empties into Red river, some forty miles above her mouth. On reaching Gordon's landing, some seventy-five miles below Alexandria, where we have a military post, consisting of —— casemated guns and —— Parrot pieces, the Era was stopped and told that the night before (Wednesday) a suspicious looking craft had made her appearance in the mouth of Red river, consequently she tied up for further developments. Other craft, as many as four, came down and were likewise stopped; they remained awhile and then returned up the river.

Saturday morning, the 14th, at daylight, the Era steamed up and plowed her way down to her destination, supposing she could reach the mouth of Black River with safety, as nothing had then been heard of the Queen of the West coming up. Gliding down her watery path, she was bounding onward with full steam, when some ten miles above the mouth of Black River, her unerring foe, she was met at a bend in the river, fired into, one shot unshipping her pilot house, and was captured by the Queen of the West, which was steaming upward on forbidden waters. The crew and passengers of the Era were taken prisoners, and all were guarded on board the Era by a band of Abolition soldiers, save Mr George Wood, the pilot, who was ordered aboard the Queen of the West, and, with heavy threats, directed to her pilot wheel to assist her pilot in directing her onward to the capture of our fort. On they glided, but not distrustful, and much elated at their success, till they came in reach of our battery at 5 P. M., when she commenced firing, still advancing. Our batteries challenged her, by opening most furiously from their hidden recesses. Still she advanced, till as I was told by one of our lieutenants, who was there, she came within a quarter of a mile of our battery, and on the opposite shore in full range for our guns, when the gallant Wood, who directed her wheel, had her rounded, ran her aground, breaking her rudder, and thus crippling her and turning her broadside to give our guns a fair chance. This gallant man, in the confusion, made good his escape, as it was a life and death case with him. Thus crippled and disabled by the hand that drove her on to her destiny, she lay like a wounded falcon, at the mercy of her adversaries.

The night was dark and stormy, the heavens overhung with clouds, which now and then pealed forth their muttering thunder and drenched the earth with rain, thus in the rain storm this crippled Queen lay beaten by the tempest. Our batteries made some four or five shots in her guard around the upper deck, and two holes through her chimney stacks, and one happy shot through her main body, which was providentially guided to the cutting of her steam pipe, but no other damage done her. Thus grounded and crippled, it was then contemplated to blow up her magazine and thus destroy her by fire, but the surgeon protested against it, as fortunately her captain lay on board mortally wounded by a rifle shot received near Smithsport, and it was impossible to move him, so Col. Ellett consented to let her lay, for the sake of humanity to her dying commander. She was well barricaded with cotton bales. On seeing all hope of success gone, the commanding officer Col. Ellett made his escape with nearly all his crew, by getting on cotton bales and floating down the river. She raised the white signal, as the storm abated, as it was seen by the light of a burning warehouse, but it was not answered till next morning. Thirteen of the crew remained in silence till daylight, then her white banner was still affoat, and then, and not till then, our Southern sons of thunder crossed the river and formally took possession of this proud and haughty triumph, as she lay a victim of a single hand, the gallant Wood. Of such men, if the Yankees did but know it, the land of Dixie boasts her thousands, and if they dare with other crafts to float forbidden waters, they too will share the fate of their haughty Queen, which went before to open the way, we will say for a like destiny.

The results of the capture are one 32 pound rifle Parrot gun, one 24 pound rifle Parrot gun, three 12 pound Porter rifled brass guns and one 12 pound brass piece damaged—a fine supply of ordnance stores, a good deal of quinine, three fine cases surgical instruments, and precision in abundance. Yours, etc., V. B.

☞ The steamboat Glendale arrived at Evansville, Indiana, on the 26th ult., with one thousand and twenty bales of cotton from Memphis.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

"FREE AMERICANS OF AFRICAN DESCENT" IN ARKANSAS.

HELENA, January 18th, 1863.

* * * * * * *

Since the 1st of January the children of Ham are having a hard time of it. They are free, with no one to care for them, nothing to live on, half clothed and worse fed. God only knows what will become of the poor creatures.

Colonel Bussey, commandant, is a true gentleman and well liked. Prompt, courteous and business like, he is a good man for the position. Every day negroes are coming into his camp with their little bundles, claiming protection and food. Thursday afternoon the following actual event took place.

J. B. Pillow, brother of the rebel General who has a beautiful plantation a few miles from Helena, and who was worth half a million of dollars previous to the war, came into camp, through the lines, with one hundred and eighty-three negroes, of both sexes and all ages. At the head of his servants who followed in single file, he walked to the Colonel's headquarters where the following conversation took place:

"Good morning sir."

"Good morning sir."

"Where is the commandant of the post?"

"Before you, sir."

"Well, Colonel, here is my small charge, in the shape of two American citizens of African descent, which I deliver over to you. Here is a correct list of their names, ages, sexes, and occupations. Please send them on to the President, with my compliments, and say to him that, if he wishes anything else under my roof, on my grounds, or in my pocketa, all he has to do is to ask and receive."

"Mr. Pillow, I cannot receive these people. I have no food for them—have nothing for them to do—have not food enough for our soldiers, hardly.

"And I cannot use them; I had hoped to keep them on, but it has been stolen. I had corn, but it has been gobbled. Now, I have nothing for them to eat, and, as Lincoln has turned this army into a nigger boarding-house, you will please to seat these people at your table."

"But I have no such power."

"Then give them work. If you fail to manage them, I will teach you. The art can be learned in about thirty years."

"I have nothing for them to do."

"Nor have I. You will not see them starve, I hope. I am a loyal man—have been a prosperous one, but can no longer care for these people. You have surely some use for them. Nearly all trades are here represented among the men. The women you can find use for somewhere."

"Well, I can't take them."

"My God! what will they live on? Can you sell me corn and bacon? They will starve unless you do."

"No, I cannot."

"And you cannot keep them?"

"No."

"Well, God only knows what will become of them."

At the head of his old servants he left, and the free people followed him back, crying and wondering what next will come in their behalf. The poor creatures come into camp, afoot, provisions, etc., are kicked and cuffed about by all hands, and at times most unmercifully pounded by some soldier who will not stand their "race." The only idea ninety-five of every hundred of the slaves have of freedom is case, freedom from labor, theft and lust.

Federal Movements in Louisiana.

We have no longer any doubt but that the movements of the Federal commander in Louisiana against Port Hudson have commenced. Gentlemen who left New Orleans on Friday last inform us that the last steamer from New York brought out orders to General Banks to make the movement without delay, and active operations were at once commenced. General Weitzel had been reinforced until his command numbers from eight to ten thousand men, and from the position he occupied it is supposed he will attempt to make a diversion in the rear of his position. The main force, under Gen. Banks, is moving by river on transports, and numbers from seventeen to twenty thousand. The gentlemen who give us this information regard the movement as having commenced in earnest, and make up their opinions from personal observation.

The attack will probably be made by the combined land and naval forces of the enemy. Farragut refused to attack the batteries with his fleet, unless supported by a land force, declaring it would be a useless sacrifice to do so. The transport fleet, therefore, accompanies his fleet of war and mortar vessels. On Friday morning last the only vessels left behind were the Hartford, (flag ship,) Mississippi and Pensacola. The Mississippi cannot participate in the movement, but the others will probably move up the river. Our informant says the mass of the Federal troops are dispirited, and will gladly embrace the first opportunity of laying down their arms. The demoralization in their ranks is represented to be very great.—*Memphis Appeal, Feb. 24.*

CONNECTICUT.—The Democrats of this State had a convention, and adopted very savage resolutions against Lincoln's Administration. The resolutions denounce nearly every act of the Ruling powers as unconstitutional—and while denying the right of secession, admit that a Union of force is a mischievous absurdity. They impart vitality to their resolutions by nominating for Governor, Thos. H. Seymour—the only New England man that we have heard of, who, from the beginning, has been steadfast and outspoken against the Lincoln tyranny. Even in the midst of the reign of Terror, he quailed not—and proved himself worthy of a better nativity and better habitation than he possesses.

The important point is, can he be elected? The New York World impresses the conviction that he will be; and adds, that New Hampshire, also, will elect a Governor of the same politics. The elections in both States come off early in April.—*Rich. Whig.*

WEALTHY REBELS HELD AS HOSTAGES FOR UNION CITIZENS.—NASHVILLE, Feb. 18.—G. W. Donegan and W. H. Calhoun, two wealthy rebels of this city, have been arrested and confined in the penitentiary as hostages for the safe return of John A. Goitt and T. F. Labb, Union men, now held by the rebels at Chattanooga.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by rebel prisoners to escape from the penitentiary last night. One man was mortally wounded, and the others captured.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY REBEL.]

LATE FOREIGN ADVICES.

RICHMOND, Mar. 2.—Earl Derby, criticised the Queen's speech. He regretted that the Government had not felt justified in joining the attempt, initiated upon by France, to intervene for the purpose of putting an end to the war, and obtain by their good offices, if possible, such an armistice, and cessation of hostilities, as would lead the two parties themselves, to reflect on the miseries, and hopelessness of the war, in which they were engaged. He differed from the opinion expressed by many of his political friends, that the time had arrived for the recognition of the Southern States. His conviction was, that come what may, a reconstruction of the Union, was impossible; and on the whole he approved the course the government took. (Cheers.)

Earl Russell, in reply, justified the policy which the government had pursued and expressed his strong opinion that it would be impossible for a union of the Northern and Southern States to be again established.

Earl Malmesbury expressed regret that England had not joined France in the proposed mediation.

Earl Gray took the contrary view.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli reviewed the ministerial programme imputing vacillation and inconsistency to the Government.

The Foreign Secretary said the North was fighting for empire, the South for independence.

The President of the Board of Trade alleged that the cause of slavery was at the bottom of the war.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was warmly in favor of the South, but was followed by the Secretary of War who avowed an opinion diametrically opposed them.

Lastly, the Secretary of Ireland declared his conviction that the Lord of Hall's was fighting for the Confederacy.

Lord Benedick said he believed if a proposal to recognize the South was brought forward, it would be supported by Parliament.

$30 REWARD.

THE above reward or thirty dollars will be paid for the apprehension of F. W. Tripp, a deserter from Lockman's Artillery, now stationed at Pollard, Ala. Said boy is about five feet eight or nine inches in height, spare built, dark complexion, dark hair, dark or yellow eyes, about twenty-five years of age, very communicative, and rather thin; slender voice, features sharp. He formerly resided at, or near, Trenton, Dade county, Georgia, about which place he may be lurking.

R. L. BAILEY, Capt.
Lockman's Lockman's Artillery,
Pollard, Ala.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

TWO thousand dollars each, will be paid for five steady, able bodied men, of forty-six to fifty eight years of age. Apply in person or by letter to

J. H. WILLY,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

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 to satisfy a fi. fa. judgment and cost, the Bank of Chattanooga recovered against P. W. Humphreys, W. H. Alexander and John H. Alexander, in said court, the following town lots, levied on to satisfy said judgment and cost to wit: one town lot in Chattanooga, Tennessee, the property of P. W. Humphreys, situating on Vine St., and adjoining the lands of Larkin Hart, Thos. McCalla and W. H. Alexander, and opposite the property of Geo. L. Hopkins, also one other lot on Vine Street in Chattanooga, adjoining the lots of Humphreys, and opposite Hopkins' nursery, levied on as the property of W. H. Alexander, and will be sold unless judgment and costs are previously paid.

Feb 4-tf. A. H. CARTER,
Sheriff H. C.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to jail by the military authorities at Chattanooga, on the 20th of October, 1862, and more recently committed by an acting Justice of the Peace, for the county of Hamilton, Tenn., on the 16th of Dec., 1862, a negro boy who says his name is JAPE, and that he belongs to John Pride, of Sparta, White county, Tenn. Said boy is black, 21 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him out of jail.

J. H. SWAIM,
Jailor.

jan 21

$100 REWARD

STOLEN from me on Sunday evening March 1st, between sundown and dark, a brown mare, branded, sixteen hands high, belonging to Col. Hopkins Geo. Blake's sale. The above reward will be paid by me for the apprehension of the thief and return of the stolen property—a citizen's saddle, black quilting, with girth included in sale of same, was stolen at the same time.

R. R. BRANSON.

mar3

TO MERCHANTS & SUTLERS.

JUST received and for sale low,

30 Kegs Nails,
250 lbs. Indigo,
1000 " Green Pepper,
500 " Yellow Patsy,
2000 " Vanderbu Red,
Together with a fine assortment of Drugs & Dye Stuffs.

K. R. KRAMER,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist.

Wholesale & Retail Druggists, No. 4 Broad St., sign of the Golden Mortar. Augusta, Ga.

feb18

UNCURRENT MONEY WANTED.

HENLEY & CO.,
MORRIS & CO.,
MONT. INSURANCE CO
DEPOSIT BANK OF MOBILE,
AND FLORIDA MONEY.

Apply to E. CORRIN.

Feb 16-1m*

Taken up and Committed to Jail.

TAKEN up and committed to jail on the 28th of Feb., a negro man by the name of Henry, and says he belongs to John Forrest of Rutherford county, Tennessee, two miles from Murfreesboro' and negro is about 21, or 22 years old of a copper color. Very black, is 5 feet 8 inches high and weighs about 170 lbs.

J. H. SWAIM, Jailor,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jany 30-tf

For Sale or Rent,

THE large three story house lately known as the City Hotel; and for sale or rent, adjoining near the Academy. [Dec21-1m*] W. J. BRYAN.

$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 135 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. He was bought by me about 2 months since in Hamburg, South Carolina. He says he was brought from Petersburg, Va., to Hamburg. Had on when he left, brown jean pants, brown jeans coat and black cloth cap—his coat had on it, white bone vest 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*

OFFICE COMMISSARIAT OF CONSCRIPTS, } Knoxville, Tenn. Feb. 21, 1863. }

HAVING received authority from the Secretary of War to enlist a few companies from the class of persons exempt from conscription, for the purpose of enforcing the conscript law in Tennessee—the books will be opened at this office for the names of all loyal persons of this class, who desire to assist in enforcing the laws of their country. These companies are not to be considered a part of the army, but will receive the same pay and allowances as soldiers of the army, and will be entitled to the reward for the apprehension of deserters.

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

feb27-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE

ON the first Monday in April, 1863, I will sell for cash, at public outcry to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Dayton, Tennessee, the following tract of land to wit: about two hundred acres lying in the first district, of Hamilton county, Tennessee, adjoining the lands James H. Johnston, Daniel Varner and others—said land belonging to Nimrod Pendergrass, and will be sold to satisfy a judgment and costs, in favor of James M. Scott, against said Pendergrass. JAMES JOLLY, Dep. Sheriff,

feb22-tw Hamilton Co.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at private sale, one 30 horse power Engine and Boiler, with Haley saw and all the appurtenances thereto belonging. Also one 36 inch Circular saw, with mandrel, together with mandrel, shafting, and Pulleys. One Rip saw, Cutoff saw, with gearing, &c.

JOSIAH FISHER,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jan 30-tw

☞ Please Reporter copy 2 weeks, and send bill to the office.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

NO. 102 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.

The undersigned have associated themselves together under the style and firm of James P. Scott & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS. They have rented that large and elegant building, No. 102 Main street, Lynchburg, Va., lately occupied by Jno. T. Davis & Co., and on the 1st day of December next, will be ready to receive Merchandise of all kinds for private and auction sales. They solicit consignments of Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco, Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, and other Groceries, Bale Cotton and Cotton Yarns of all grades, Wooden Goods, Boots, Shoes and Leather and all other goods usually offered for sale.

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

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

JAS. P. SCOTT,
Of the Late firm of John T. Davis & Co.
HENRY T. DOBACK,
WM. H. PARRISH,
Members of the firm of Doback & Parrish.

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

6w 17-28 DOBACK & PARRISH.

Irish Potatoes, Sugar, Coffee.

ANY party that will send me by Express a sack of sound, and good Irish Potatoes weighing 70 pounds, I will send him by Express ten pounds light brown Sugar and one pound fine Rio Coffee, in a new Osnaburg sack.

F. M. EDWARDS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AT DANIEL'S OLD STAND, No. 13 Whitehall St.,
feb18-1m Atlanta, Georgia.

Important to Enrolling Officers.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 1, 1863.

THE order of Col. Blake commandant of conscripts offering $30 reward for the arrest of conscripts, entitles enrolling officers to the reward, when they make the arrest contemplated by the order.

Each Enrolling officer is required to make a descriptive roll of himself, and forward it immediately to Col. Blake. Officers of exemption can retain the officer by promptly enrolling and sending forward every conscript within their respective districts.

JOHN L. HOPKINS, A. D. C.,
feb21-tw and Sub. Enrol'g Officer.

☞ East Tennessee papers copy two weeks.

Seed Oats! Seed Oats!!

200 bush. No. 1 Seed Oats, the crop of 1861.
A small lot of Scotch Kauff
" " " Marcellus Snuff,
Tobacco, Cigars &c., for sale by

feb21-tw W. F. HOOPER.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Railroad Company of Alabama, will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder (not less than par) on Wednesday the 4th day of March, 1863 at the Bank of Selma, in the city of Selma, $100,000 bonds of the Company, dated January 1st 1862, and due January 1st, 1872, at $12,000 bonds of the city of Selma, dated January 1st, 1862, and due January 1st, 1872. The last named bonds will be endorsed and guaranteed by the Selma and Cahaba Railroad Company. All these bonds bear 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, at the Commercial Bank of Alabama, at Selma, with coupons attached for the interest. The bonds of the Company (interest and principal) are secured by a mortgage, duly executed and recorded, on the entire railroad of the company, with all its machinery, and fixtures and fixtures and other appurtenances. The road commences at the city of Selma where it connects with the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad (completed 135 miles, and now being extended under a contract with the Confederate Government, to Rome, Georgia) and with a daily line of steamers plying between Selma and Montgomery; and extends through a well cultivated and very fertile region, via Uniontown and Demopolis, about 77 miles and is connected by means of the Northeast and Southwest Alabama Railroad, with the Mobile and Southern (Mississippi) Railroads, at Meridian, Mississippi. Besides its very marked local advantages, owning it a large local business, this road holds a most favorable position to the great eastern and western lines of travel between Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and the Northern and Eastern portions of the Confederacy; affording the most direct and shortest route from Vicksburg, and all intermediate places, to the Capital of the Confederacy, and the South Atlantic cities.

Although the route through from Selma to Meridian has been opened only within the last few weeks, and is not yet working as smoothly as it will soon, as the arrangements in progress are completed, the income already received is more than sufficient to make good the bonds proposed to be issued. In short, it is believed, that no better investments than these bonds can be found in the Confederacy. Two price lists called for with a mortgage to secure $150,000 bonds of the Company, due January next, to be paid out of the proceeds of the bonds now offered; and which will be received in payment for the latter bonds. Second a mortgage to secure $150,000 delivered by the Confederate Government for the completion of the road, and payable in 1872, unless sooner discharged, as explained by transportation to the Government.

Sealed proposals bids, directed to the undersigned at Demopolis, to W. B. Kent, Esq., Treasurer, at Selma, (where application will give any information desired) will receive due attention.

Feb 7-tf G. G. GRIFFIN,
President.