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# CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1863. NUMBER 203

THE DAILY REBEL

PUBLISHED BY

Franc. M. Paul.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1863

### Louisianians in the Service.

A Louisiana soldier in the army of Tennessee, writing from Shelbyville to the Mobile News, regrets their isolated condition, but not despairingly. Wherever they may do battle they will be remembered. Almost every battle field, from the Potomac to the far West has been made more glorious by their deeds. The correspondent referred to, says:

"Speaking of the Louisianians, what a lot is theirs. I mean those whose homes are in New Orleans, and the other invaded and cut off portions of the State. That they have done their duty, let their present decimated ranks and the countless graves that dot the valleys and the hill sides from the Potomac to the Mississippi, tell. The troops of no other State have fought more bravely or endured more heroically than they. And when, after the weary march, or after the smoke and blood of battle, they assemble around their camp fires small is the cheer that awaits them. There are no sweet letters from home for them to read and re read, and carry till they get greasy, as there are for the men of other States. No welcome home newspaper opens its pleasant pages to them, with its items of home news or chit chat to refresh them; no letter written accounts of their behaviour in battle; no gossippy stories of the camp or the march; no editorial laudations of their prowess and success in the fight for freedom; no poem to panegyrise or obituaries to embalm the memory of their fallen leaders and comrades. No—no such luxuries as these for the brave Louisiana boys. Letters and papers from home are to the distant soldier as was the God-given manna to the Israelites in the wilderness. They are the greatest, and to many the only comfort of camp life. Others may be in such constant enjoyment of this comfort as not to think of the Louisianian, who is never seen with letters or papers from home, and who passes by the post office as a dead institution; who never hears anything from home, save the few meager items published in the neighboring States, and who for these unsatisfactory gleanings is ever in search of the Mobile and Jackson papers. But to their honor be it said, the Louisianians are too brave to repine at these deprivations. Hope still cheers them on, and nerves their arms to strike only the harder, that they may not only hear from, but some of these days actually revisit and settle down in their loved and long lost homes.

From the Memphis Appeal.]

### Tennessee as Marines.

A few weeks ago a portion of the 31st Tennessee regiment, (Col. W. M. Bradford's,) were detached and ordered down the Mississippi to watch the operations of the Federal boats which had passed our batteries at Vicksburg, and were intercepting our commerce with Texas and Louisiana. After the capture of the Federal gunboat Queen of the West, company B, under command of Lieuts. Carson and Miller, of Blount County, were placed on the Queen; and company I, under command of Lieutenants Rice and Carson of Jefferson county, were placed on the Webb, and sent up the river in pursuit of the formidable iron clad gunboat Indianola, with what result is known. In acknowledgement of the bravery of these gallant East Tennesseans, Colonel Bradford issued the following order:

HDQ'RS 31st TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 28, 1863.
Special Order.]

The Colonel commanding has received with emotions of no ordinary gratification, the intelligence of the recent gallantry and bravery of companies I and B in the attack upon the Federal gunboat Indianola. It would be an act of injustice to the officers and privates, as well as violence to my own feelings, to withhold from you the just tribute of praise which your successful chivalry in that engagement so richly merits. The capture and surrender of the boat, after the desperate defense of a well-drilled and disciplined foe, entitles you to the highest honors of veterans. I therefore trust that the country will justly appreciate the honors which you have so nobly won, and can give you the highest assurances of the warmest gratitude and pride of your officers, in thus giving tone and character to the 31st Tennessee Regiment.

May the God of Battles thus favor your stout arms, and nerve your generous hearts, for all future emergencies of a similar character.

Very truly and devotedly,
W. M. BRADFORD,
Colonel 31st Tennessee Regiment.
W. HAWKINS, Adjutant.

LINCOLN AS DICTATOR.—The Chicago Times of a late date, in reviewing the posture of affairs in the North, and the investiture of Lincoln with absolute and unlimited power, says:

The people will at once see that if they submit to these unconstitutional acts, there will only be one step more. The President will issue one more proclamation, and it will be the last. It will recite that Congress has now conferred upon him unlimited powers, and therefore, that he may use those powers effectually, he proclaims himself dictator or king for life, with the power to nominate his successor. Now, does any man doubt that he will take this step? Who would have believed a year ago that the Administration would dare to do what it has done? See how, step by step, the liberties of our people have been taken away. This is the only step that remains to be taken, and it will be taken. He may not use the word "King" at first. He may not even use the word "Dictator." It may be perhaps, a proclamation that under the present excited state of the public mind a fair presidential election cannot be held, and therefore that he will continue to exercise the office of President for some years to come, &c.

☞ A gentleman who has administered the following remedy for dyptheria, says that it has always proved effectual in affording speedy relief. Take a common tobacco pipe, place a live coal within the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal, and let the patient draw smoke into the mouth and discharge it through the nostrils. The remedy is safe and simple, and should be tried whenever occasion may require. Many valuable lives may be saved. The informant believes by prompt treatment as above.

### The Impressment Bill.

Sec. 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impressment may be made by the officer or officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressing officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon an affidavit in writing of the owner of such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained or determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which such impressment may be made, one to be selected by the owner, one by the impressing officer, and in the event of their disagreement, these two shall choose an umpire of like qualification, whose decision shall be final. The persons thus selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed, fairly and impartially, (which oath as well as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressing officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof only is required.

Sec. 2. That the officer or person impressing property, as aforesaid, shall, at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney, the compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner or person controlling said property, a certificate over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs; that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through absolute necessity, setting forth the time and place when and where taken, the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum if any, paid for the same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner, as well as of the taking of said property for the public use, as the right of the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person, taking said property, shall have failed to pay the owner, or his agent, said compensation as hereinbefore required, then said owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer, which, when so paid shall be in full satisfaction of all claim against the government of the Confederate States.

Sec. 3. Whenever the appraisement, provided for in the 1st section of this act, shall, for any reason, be impracticable at the time of said impressment, then, and in that case, the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible by two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish, where in the property was taken, as follows: One by the owner, and one by commissary, or quartermaster general, or his agent, who, in case of disagreement, shall choose the third citizen of like qualification, as an umpire to decide the matters in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesaid, who shall hear the proofs, adduced by the parties, as to value said property, and assess a just compensation therefore, according to the testimony.

Sec. 4. That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that it is necessary to take private property for public use, by reason of the impracticability of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accumulate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service in any locality, he may, by general order thro' the proper subordinate officers, authorize such property to be taken for the public use, the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value found as provided for in the first and second sections of this act.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint a commissioner in each State where porperty shall be taken for the public use, and request of the Governor of such of the States in which the President shall appoint said commissioners, to appoint another commissioner to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confederate Government. Said commissioners shall constitute a board, whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the Government, for all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, so as to afford just compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon, and publish a schedule of prices every two months or oftener if they shall deem it proper; and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any matter confided to them in this act, they shall have power to appoint an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, whose decision shall be the decision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve, allowed to said commissioners respectively: Provided, that said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioners within ten days after a request to do so by the President, the President shall appoint both commissioners by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, in the hands of any person other than the persons who have raised grown or produced the same or persons holding the same for their own use or consumption, and who shall make the affidavit hereinbefore required, shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid. But if the officer impressing or taking for the public use, said property, and owner shall differ as to the quality of the article or property impressed or taken as aforesaid, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named in the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer impressing or taking as aforesaid, may select each a loyal and disinterested citizen of the qualifications as aforesaid, to determine the quality of said article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision, if approved by the officer impressing, shall be final. But if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioners of the State where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proofs as the parties may respectively adduce, and their decision shall be final: Provided, That the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

Sec. 7. That the property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, and to carry on his ordinary agricultural and mechanical business, to be ascertained by the appraisers, to be appointed as provided in the first section of this act, under oath, shall not be taken or impressed for the public use; and when the impressing officer and the owner cant of agree as to the quantity of property necessary as aforesaid, then the decisions of the said appraisers shall be binding on the officer and all other persons.

Sec. 8. Where property has been impressed for temporary use, and is lost or destroyed, without the default of the owner, the Government of the Confederate States shall pay a just compensation therefor, to be ascertained by appraisers, appointed and qualified as provided in the third section of this act. If such property when returned has, in the opinion of the owner, been injured, either to the public use, the amount of damage thereby sustained shall be determined in the manner described in the third section of this act, the officer returning the property being authorized to act on behalf of the government; and upon such inquiry, the certificate of the value of the property when originally impressed shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the value thereof.

Sec. 9. Where slaves are impressed by the Confederate Government to labor on fortifications or other public works, the impressment shall be made by said government according to the rules and regulations prescribed in the laws of the State wherein they are impressed; and, in the absence of such law, in accordance with such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as the Secretary of War shall from time to time prescribe: Provided, That no impressment of slaves shall be made when they can be hired or procured by the consent of the owner or agent.

Sec. 10. That previous to the first day of December next, no slave laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain and provisions shall be taken for the public use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity.

Sec. 11. That any commissioned or non commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner or other person, and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into the ranks as a private, and if a non commissioned officer or private he shall suffer such punishment not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct.

### Raise Provisions.

The following address to the people of Alabama, by the able and patriotic delegation in Congress from that State, commends itself with equal force to the people of all the States. Every farmer and planter in the land should consider it an individual appeal to his patriotism and humanity:

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA.

The undersigned, your Senators and Representatives in Congress, desire to call your attention to a subject they deem of vital importance. The raising the present year of the largest possible quantity of provisions, and the raising of pork, beef and mutton for the supply of the army and support of the people, have become manifestly the duty of every citizen. The enemy have possession of some portions of our country well adapted to raising provisions. In other portions when in the possession of the enemy, they have damaged farms, houses and fences, plundered and appropriated stock, and destroyed farming implements, under a hope that if they could not conquer us by arms they could subjugate us with the aid of starvation. It behooves us, therefore, so to provide as to satisfy our enemies they are not to have the aid of short crops, and consequent want and suffering in their wicked attempts to subjugate, rob and plunder us. We have the soil and the labor if properly used to raise provisions and supplies in abundance. We urge you and each of you in the present state of affairs, to devote the soil and the labor at your command to the planting and cultivation of provision crops, such as corn, peas, potatoes, and vegetables of all kinds; and that you raise pork and beef, so that our gallant army may be liberally fed, the people have abundance, and our servants be saved from want and suffering, such as has been the fate of those who have fallen into the hands of the enemy, left to decay, starvation and neglect.

Every cultivator of the soil is deeply interested in expelling from our lines the invaders of our homes, and this can only be done by raising supplies sufficient for the liberal support of all. Our true policy is to cultivate no cotton except to a small extent for home consumption, and devote the labor of the country to the raising of provisions.

We can venture to pledge you to such course of cultivation as the necessities of the country demand, and earnestly hope the people of all the Confederate States will follow your example.

C. C. CLAY, Jr.,
W. L. YANCEY,
F. S. LYON,
J. L. M. CURRY,
JOHN P. RALLS,
E. S. DARGAN,
J. L. PUGH,
DAVID CLOPTON,
THOS. J. FOSTER,
W. R. SMITH,
W. P. CHILTON.

☞ We learn that fourteen bacon hams were sold in this city on yesterday, and brought the small sum of nine hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents. These hams we learn were raised by one of our oldest and best farmers and were none of your little money pieces of meat like that which you find scattered around some places in town, and better worth one dollar and twenty-five cents a pound, than common meat is worth fifty cents. But that is a big pile of money these hard times for fourteen hams of bacon, why! it is almost the price of a number one negro.—Selma (Ala.) Sentinel.

A RELIC.—The Houston Telegraph announces that Capt. Wm. Christian, of the 20 Texas, has sent to one of his friends in Houston, a basket made from willow, which grew on the battle-field of "Willow bayou," near Vicksburg where the regiment performed one of the most daring deeds of the war. This graceful memento will serve to recall, in after times, the many acts of heroic gallantry which will cause the memory of this favorite corps to live forever in the hearts of their fellow citizens.

### Camp Itch, who can suggest a Remedy?

CHATTANOOGA, March 31, 1863.

EDITOR DAILY REBEL: All antidotes and remedies heretofore announced, having failed to eradicate this annoying, disagreeable and loathsome disease, now prevailing throughout our army, and to a considerable extent among the people of the country, I beg leave the editor of our column, to call the attention of the public, the medical fraternity especially, to the importance of improving some speedy and effectual cure. Nature can no doubt furnish, from her boundless store house, the proper ingredients for the manufacture of a certain cure for this diabolical affliction. Science let us hear from you. Some of you surely ought to be able to "scratch" up a remedy. The picky savan who discovers, and publishes the virtues of a total antidote, will not only be hailed as a public benefactor—but will place under lasting obligations,

ONE WHO IS SADLY BITTEN.

DEATH OF HORACE VERNET.—M. Horace Vernet the celebrated French painter died on Sunday morning. As is well known he had been sinking for a long time, and for some weeks past there had been little hope of his recovery. Emile Jean Horace Vernet was born at Paris, March 30, 1789. His family having for many years been distinguished in the art, the grandfather, father, and uncle being painters, and his father excelling as a painter of horses and battles. Horace principally studied under his father, and at the age of twenty produced his first works of noble place. His talent was at once recognized, he soon obtained rank at the imperial court, and was decorated with the cross at twenty-five years of age. During the restoration, he rallied in popularity, and due to Vernet, which a new has greatly increased with time, found it necessary to give him several commissions and encourage to recognize his talent. Upon being named some time after director of the school of art made up to its prestige, there the masters of the sixteenth century, and honored by France in 1826. He became the favorite painter of Louis Philippe who gave him a commission to decorate the Constantine Gallery at Versailles with pictures representing the triumph of French arms in Algeria. The artist completed the commission in six years, during which he visited Algeria several times. Louis Philippe was so gratified, that he offered to make Horace Vernet a peer, but which honor the painter declined, subsequently he had a disagreement with the King, and went to Russia. There he was enthusiastically received by the Emperor Nicholas, and upon his return to France Louis Philippe received him again to favor. Under the present Emperor he has lost his ground, not only with the court, but with the public. Horace Vernet had wonderful facility of execution and remarkable fertility. His pictures have been always popular in France, where the achievements of the French arms—and it was to celebrating these that he excelled—seem to have a special fascination for all classes. He has been called the Sarth among painters, and his works, both by their number and their character may fairly be placed in much the same intellectual level as those of the Prince but by no means profound French dramatist.—[English Paper.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READING IN PARIS.—Mr. Charles Dickens' source at the Embassy, for the benefit of the British Charitable Fund, has been a great success, writes a Paris correspondent. "He read an abridgment of David Copperfield," so skillfully arranged as to make a complete drama with a figure and serious plot interwoven. Lord Cowley's drawing room was quite filled by a fashionable and succulent lies, all in evening dress, forming the audience. The reading lasted scarcely more than an hour and a half, and it is wonderful to think what variety of emotions passed through the mind in that short space of time. Mr. Dickens delivers his lines with his audience. They are as in the hand of the actor, and take any shape that he desires. The transition from the tone of laughter at Micawber and Mrs. Gripp, to the solemn silence with which the pathetic story of Peggotty and Emily was listened to, was a marvellous homage to a master mind. I am told there were about 300 people in the room, and as the price of admission was 20 f. M. Dickens must have had the gratifying reflection that besides affording immense pleasure to countrymen abroad, many of whom knew him in former days, and were rejoiced after long absence to see him looking young and well, he has been the means of putting a handsome sum into the treasury, or an excellent charity.

MOVEMENT FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF LINCOLN.—The special Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times learns from a distinguished gentleman from New York, that a movement is on foot in that City, looking to the impeachment of Lincoln at the opening of the next Congress as provided by the Constitution. The movement originated with the most eminent Constitutional lawyers of the country, including two from the West. He says "every intelligent man must be aware that the crimes of the Executive and his inability to conduct the affairs of the nation, even in time of peace, have furnished ample ground for his impeachment, and every true patriot will rejoice to learn that he is to be brought to punishment. The first draft of the articles of impeachment are already drawn up. It embraces charges which, if proved against Queen Victoria, would bring her to the untimely end of Charles I. English people would not have endured the outrages on their rights to which American people have patiently submitted. No English King would have dared violate the English Constitution as the President has violated the Constitution of the United States."

MEXICO.—It is evident that the French army in Mexico is in a bad fix, as its commander, from his movement on Puebla, calls for more men. Their prospects look exceedingly cloudy. They get no supplies from the country, and are surrounded by an enemy apparently determined, who are watching every opportunity to take advantage of them. The Mexican guerillas are ever on the alert to kill every soldier they catch straggling from camp.

The French communications have been repeatedly cut off by Mexican cavalry, and can only be re-established by strong French guards, posted all along the route. In this way the guerillas, who are in strong force on the line of communication, harass the French incessantly. The Mexicans are exultant over the success already achieved. With from eighty to one hundred thousand men in the field, against the fifteen thousand of the invader, the contest apparently between the Mexican soldier and the French, is made dangerously light for the latter.—Memphis Appeal.

BUTLER'S PERQUISITES.—"Three ships, two steamers and one bark." These vessels will arrive at Long Wharf to-day, about nine o'clock. Fly you sin the immense wealth accumulated by Gen. Butler and staff, while stationed at New Orleans, which is estimated at about six millions dollars. There are two boxes full of diamonds, one tea chest of children's silver mugs, one cradle full of James' gold hairpins, two handboxes of pincushions, one coal hod of mean brooches, two clothes baskets of other ornaments, seventeen valises of gold and silver watches, twenty-one strawberry boxes of gold rings, (stolen from ladies while walking in the streets) two sugar boxes of silver door plates and knobs and stocking full of decanter labels, sixteen segar boxes of gold pens and silver ever-pointed pencil cases, twenty one pianos (one for each of staff) two church organs, (stolen out of tune) one hack, five poodles, six stallions and various other articles too numerous to mention. Gen. French, on his return, will bring the remainder of the plot.—Boston Evening Gazette.

☞ The Memphis Bulletin says the people along the line of railroad between Jackson, Tennessee, and Columbus, Kentucky, are making arrangements to run a railroad between these two points. They propose to give bond and security for their proportion of stock committed to them, and as every town along the line and every citizen would be interested in keeping it open, it is believed that it can be successfully run.

☞ A special to the Appeal states that the iron clad Chillicothe fought the batteries at Greenville all day. She was struck sixty four times. One shot entered a porthole, killing four and wounding sixteen. The transports, it is stated, were badly damaged by the trees and snags in going through the Pass.

☞ We learn by the New York papers that the Yankee Government has awarded to Odenheimer Wolfe a contract for seven thousand cases of his "Pure Bourbon Whiskey," and five thousand cases of his "Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps," for the use of the hospitals.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.]

FRELYSVILLE, March 30.—The Court House caught fire accidentally last night, and burned to the ground. Not much lost.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 29.—New York dates to the 27th have been received. Burnside assumes command of the department of the Ohio.

Skirmishing took place on the 24th, and the day before between the federal cavalry and the rebel advance, south of the Kentucky river. The rebel advance is variously estimated from 3,500 to 10,000. Confidence is felt in the ability of the federals to repel the invasion. The non-arrival of the Frankfort train at Louisville on the 26th, caused much anxiety.

A dispatch from Memphis of the 20th, says Farragut's vessel had recaptured the Indianola at Hard times head without resistance.

The fight at Brentwood Station, Tenn., resulted in a yankee loss of fifteen killed, wounded and missing. Rebel loss about the same, with about forty-two prisoners. Van Dorn conducted the fight with 15,000. Another dispatch received at Philadelphia, represents the Rebel loss at much greater than the above, and the federal loss less.

A Rebel deserter at Murfreesboro, says the wife of Gen. Bragg died at Tallahoma on the 31. The Rebel steamer Lightening was captured by the Bienville two miles out from Port Royal.

Willey's amendment to the constitution of the new State of Virginia were ratified on the 25th by an almost unanimous vote.

Lincoln and friends at Washington were never more encouraged since the beginning of the rebellion than now.

Gaulbre made an earnest protestation to Lincoln, concerning the removal of all the Kentucky troops from that State, and exposing the people to more rebel raids. Burnsides' corps will fill their places in Kentucky.

Gold in New York on Thursday was 159. Exchange 153, coupon 55 and 65 sales, 75 bids.

CHARLESTON, March 30.—The French war steamer Milan will leave to morrow, carrying off the French Consul with families and effects. The reason of this is not known, but was called by dispatches brought to the bar on Sunday by another French steamer.

The military authorities fully expect that the enemy's plans will be developed this week. All quiet. Weather very rough.

AUGUSTA, March 30.—A special dispatch to the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, dated McMinnville, March 28th, says: Capt. Lawrence Jones of Morgan's command, last week crossed the Cumberland and captured a train of cars near Bowling Green, with a large number of Federal officers. He also succeeded in getting 1,250,000 in bonds.

RICHMOND, March 28.—The Senate was not in session to day.

The House passed the assessment bill; yeas 41, nays 32; it also authorized the discharge of certain civil officers from the army, with amendments.

The President has signed the impressment bill.

To Florida and Gardners.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S DEPOT, No. 5,
Atlanta, Ga., March 26, 1863.

I WILL purchased at this Depot the seeds of the Garden Poppy, in small quantities.

GEORGE S. BLACKIE,
mar29-3w Surgeon & Medical Purveyor, C. S. A.

To the Public.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S DEPOT, No. 5,
Atlanta, Ga., March 24, 1863.

BOTTLES and vials, of all kinds purchased at this Depot. All donations, however small, will be gratefully received. There are daily bottles lying about idly in private houses, which if collected would materially aid the working of this department and benefit the sick soldiers.

GEORGE S. BLACKIE,
mar29-3w Surgeon & Medical Purveyor, C. S. A.

To the Ladies.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S DEPOT, No. 5,
Atlanta, Ga., March 26, 1863.

LADIES! you may render essential service to the Confederacy at this time by interesting yourselves in the cultivation of the Garden Poppy. I respectfully request that you at the Medical Department by putting a small corner of your gardens with the seeds or the plant, or send to me any quantity of the latter you can procure. Information on the culture of the Poppy and collection of the juice from its capsules will be cheerfully afforded by

Your Obed't Serv't,
GEORGE S. BLACKIE,
mar29-3w Surgeon & Medical Purveyor, C. S. A.

$30,000.00 TO EXCHANGE.
THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN GEORGIA TREASURY NOTES FOR CONFEDERATE money, at current rates. Apply at Tunnel Hill Ga., to
J. S. SHELL.
mar31-1m

WANTED.

A BOY to cook for a mess of four. For information apply to Sergeant Griffin, Co. "C" Capt. Tyler's Batt. S. S. [mar29-1w*]

FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorized and requested to announce Hon. SAM. A. SMITH, of Bradley county as a candidate for the Confederate Congress, from the third District.

Dr. A. WADGYMAR
SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR
REMOVED his office to Main st., one door Kennedy's Drug Store. [jan7-1aw3m*]

LEIPER & MENEFEE,
PRODUCE DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MURFREESBORO—TENN
Oct. 28th, 1862.-1y

"SOMETHING NEW."
100 Bush Herd grass seed, saw from Feb. to J
50 " Orchard " " " " " "
5000 Spanish Segars.
15 gross best quality, Lucifer Matches,
25 Boxes choice candy, (in 20 lb Boxes)
200 SacksRound Peas—for sale, for cash, by
mar31-1m* JOHN L. M. FRENCH.

SOLDIER

AND Surgeons of Hospitals, please notice. My son Wm. Henry Hughes, aged 17, left Louisville, Kentucky, and went to Frankfort in September last, to recruit in the Confederate army, since which time I have heard nothing of him. He is doubtless in the army somewhere, unless he has been killed in battle, or has gone into the hospital. I could never learn what regiment he joined. Any friend of mine, or other person, who can give me information of his history, will do me a great kindness, and receive the sincerity of an afflicted mother and sisters, by writing to me concerning him, and directing to Bloomfield, Ga.

JAS. N. HUGHES, Asst. Surgeon,
mar28-1m* Brazy's Hospital.

TO MERCHANTS & SUTLERS.

JUST received and for sale low

40 Kegs Soda,
200 lbs. Indigo,
1000 " Green Paints,
800 " Yellow Paints,
2000 " Venetian Red,

Together with a fine assortment of Drugs & Dye Stuffs.

S. H. KRAMER,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
White hall St., one door from Mitchell st., sign of the Golden Mortar. Atlanta, Ga.
feb24

NOTICE.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
Knoxville, March 22 1863.

THE authority for the payment of the regular claims in East Tennessee, against the Quartermaster's Department, has been transferred to the undersigned, and the attention of persons holding such claims is called to the following paragraphs issued from the Treasury department:

CONFEDERATE STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 24, 1862.

II. Whenever property has been taken and used by troops as supplies by order of a commanding officer (including any commissioned officer in command as shown by his signature, in the case of a General, by that of his Adjutant, or that of a Quartermaster, Commissary or other authorized officer, or when a requisition made of such property is approved by such officer, a fair and just compensation should be made for the same according to the appraisement, (if not previously received) or according to the approval, (when not appraised) under the head of supplies for the army.

V. In case the approval of a commanding officer, or other authorized officer, cannot be obtained for such supplies, such claims should be presented to the chief of the same examining officer who may be appointed by the secretary of War.

No more outstanding claims can be paid at this office, unless the forms of the accounts are in accordance with the provisions in the above paragraphs.

I. H. ATKINSON,
mar28 1m Captain and Post Quartermaster

200,000 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THE Florida, Atlantic & Gulf Central Rail Road Company has 200,000 Acres of Land, which was granted in 1853, and conveyed to two Trustees to secure the payment of Free Land Bonds issued by the Company; which I will offer for sale at Lake City, on Wednesday the 13th of May, 1863.

These Lands are valuable for purposes of cultivation (many of them) others for timber, turpentine and tar—situated in the most healthful portion of the State, and offer great inducements to persons disposed to invest money in lands. Private sales will be made until the day of sale.

WM. O. SEFFERYS,
mar24-6ds Agent of Trustees.

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 them 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.
Stanwh, Ga. Jan. 21, 1863. [Rebel 6m.]

HEADQUARTERS, VOL. AND CONSCRIPT BUREAU, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Subdepartment Chattanooga, March 17, 63.

HAVING been assigned to duty at this post by Gen. Pillow, all officers acting under orders from the Vol. and Conscript Bureau Army of Tennessee, in this sub-department, are hereby ordered to report to these Headquarters immediately in person, or by letter, for instructions. All detailed men from the Army of Tennessee in this sub-department, will report, and show by whose authority they have been detailed.

By command Col. M. MAGEVNEY Jr.,
Capt. S. R. DREWES, Comd'g Rendezvous.
mar18 1m. Adj't.

GO. ROBB McDANIEL. [illegible]
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.

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., to 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 I. H. SWAIM, Jailor.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF COMMANDANT OF CONSCRIPTS,
Knoxville March 16, 1863.

Officers commanding recruiting detachments in this state, are hereby ordered to send in their weekly returns to this office promptly. Any officers failing to make such returns, will be immediately arrested, and charges will be preferred against them for disobedience of orders.

By order of Lt. Col. E. D. BLAKE,
Commandant of Conscripts.
T. S. WEBB A. A. A. G. [mar19 1m]
Tennessee papers copy one week, and send bill to Col. Blake.

$800 REWARD.

ABOUT four days ago, twelve negro men employed in the iron works at Etowah Georgia absented in a body, and it is supposed in company with, and at the instigation of a white man, who had been employed at the works. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of said negroes, or $50 for each one apprehended and returned or imprisoned.
mar20-2w W. T. QUINBY,
Pres't E. M. A. M. Co., Etowah, Ga.

In Chancery at Harrison, Tennessee

ROBT. CASSON, vs. J. G. BUCKS AND OTHERS.

I WILL on the 18th day of April 1863 at my office in Harrison, take and state an account of the matters referred to me by said court at December term, 1862, when and where the parties are requested to have their proof.
mar26-4t R. G. JONES,
Ch'k & M.

$100 REWARD.

LEFT my premises in October last, my negro man Dave, a painter by trade, copper colored about 5 feet, 4 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs., and free spoken. I believe he is lurking about the suburbs of Atlanta. I will pay the above reward to his delivery to me in Atlanta or confinement in some safe jail.
mar 27-1m N. E. GALDNEY

Valuable Chattanooga Property for Sale

I OFFER for sale the place where I reside, in Chattanooga, and fifteen acres of land within the corporate limits of the town and other valuable city property. The home place consists of six acres well improved, fine, never failing water, etc. etc. Inf Ac
mar26 tf JOHN L. HOPKINS.

Property of the Dead.

ANY person having in possession, or knowing the whereabouts of Lieut. Col. Shackelford's Trunk, will please report it to D. P. Shackelford, Fayetteville, Tennessee, or to P. D. Sims, Chattanooga. [mar20-2w*]