CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I. SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1863. NUMBER 213.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRANK M. PAUL.

SUBSCRIBE OR ADVERTISE.

Owing to the great advance in the price of paper, labor, and all other material necessary in the publication of a newspaper, together with the increased expense of living, we are reluctantly compelled to advance the rates of the Daily Rebel. From and after the 1st day of April, the rates of subscription will be as follows:

Terms of Subscription.

Daily Rebel, per year	$12 00
Six Months	7 00
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One Month	1 50

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[illegible] square.

On advertisements standing one month a deduction of 10 per cent will be made.

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All obituaries and articles that are personal, or not of general public interest, must be paid for as advertisements.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1863.

SERMON.

Delivered at the Presbyterian Church, Chattanooga, by the Rev. W. E. Mussey, on Friday March 27th, 1863.

(CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY.)

In confirmation of this we behold the bigoted and phrensied hordes of the North pouring in upon us. The fact is developed, FANATICISM is warring against our Christianity, our religion, and Heaven-appointed institutions. The heresy of abolitionism is run mad, it is on fire. Fanaticism has shed more blood, subverted more empires, destroyed more lives, and damned more souls, than all other evils that ever inflicted mankind. I appeal to the Crusades;—the inquisitorial and prescriptive horrors of the fifteenth century;—I appeal to the burning hecatombs of decrepit and aged women whom Heaven and nature had deprived of their beauty, but not of their virtue, who were offered up as the shrine of the Puritanical bigotry of the pilgrims of Plymouth;—whose descendents, worthy of their sires, with torches lit at the funeral pile of their country, would lay the lovely South in ashes, and exterminate the race of freemen, whose magnanimous chivalry more noble than the Cretan, an pride or Roman heroism, puts them to the blush.

To what may it be likened? You all remember the fabulous Hydra, that dwelt in the lake or marsh of Lerna, in Peloponesus, that had a multitude of heads, that spread terror and destruction through the land. It was assaulted many times, yet never could be conquered, for as quick as one head was severed another would immediately succeed, unless the wound was cauterized. Hercules finally killed the monstrous serpent by applying firebrands to the wounds as he cut off the heads. FANATICISM is a serpent, of more fearful form and power. It drags its awful length through every land, and lifting high its terrible heads crested with death, with eyes flashing wo, and tongues forked and sharp darting destruction, breathes its livid and deadly breath, on the abodes of men, and with poisonous fang and venomous sting sends misery and ruin, trembling with their horrid issues through every fibre, and caste of society. Often has he been attacked by the minted philanthropists of earth, and as often have they failed, for while their glittering sabres descended and a head bit the dust—marvellous power of reproduction!—another, with two fold fury reared its dreadful crest and bid defiance to all human effort. Such a monster has encircled our beloved country, and it is at our very doors, and is not only ready to spit its foul slime upon the purity of our national escutcheon, but to crush in its deathly coils the institutions of that religion we love so well. *Is there no remedy? Is there no salvation?* Yes, "THE SWORD OF THE LORD AND OF GIDEON" is drawn in our defense, and soon, very soon we will rear the standard of our Christianity upon the sepulchre of his mutilated body, and raise a shout whose overwhelming thunders will shake all the throne of earth, proclaiming victory that will wake responsive music in heaven.

"The sword of the Lord" is drawn for us, because we are fighting in defence of the rights of conscience.

God has endowed man with all the requisites of moral agency. He has invested him with powers to determine his own destiny, to be the architect of his own fortune. No stern and inexorable fatality embarrasses him in the exercise of these abilities. As a moral and accountable being, God could not create him otherwise than free. The doctrine of man's individual responsibility, therefore, is an awful fact, and no man dare deny, which would prevent, the full enjoyment of the God-given right of conscience, to understand and practice the teachings of the Bible as he pleases. The argument is plain: if God made us subject to moral law, and at the same time free, therefore *individually* accountable to Him for our faith and conduct, we ought, in all justice, to exercise our freedom upon moral questions, unbiased among our fellows particularly so, when it affects our eternal destiny.

Again, we have always been free to our faith and religion. No sitted priests have ever dared to prescribe. No inexorable bulls have ever made us tremble. Conscience has never been muzzled by human enactments, *terrified*, for our immortal souls. Creeds, though hoary with the age of centuries, have never received our faith implicitly, simply because they were conceived to be the teachings of God's word.

Let, in defiance of all these facts, the North denies us the right of interpreting and practising the doctrines of the Bible, upon the subject of slavery, as we conscientiously understand them—denies us the Heaven-given right of conscience, and now by arms would force their fanatical, and, I fear, criminal perversion of the sacred text, upon our consciences. They cry: "We are better than thou! We are the authorized expounders of the word! Our moral perceptions of right are infallible! We are the oracles of your faith! [illegible] and hence must implicitly believe as we dictate, or be branded as infidels, and be treated as such." Such impious assumption! A man in the South be no Babel, he is a putrid sore in the body politic, and sought to be, and *will be*, universally and irredeemably execrated. Let infamy blacken the sods of his sepulchre, and write its own atrocious libel on his tomb-stone, and let a righteous and patriotic people say "*So mote it be.*" I care not what plea they assign for their unholy crusade, these are the facts. History furnishes but one parallel, and that is Mahomet, who with fire and sword endeavored to establish the divinity of the Koran, and last, but not least, the immortality and canonization of his own name.

The altars of our religious liberty are in danger. The old vine and fig tree under which we have so long sat, shielded—rendered sacred to us by a thousand associations—are in imminent danger of being torn up root and branch, and ruthlessly cast into the fires of fanaticism. These blessings are the patrimony of our God to us, and it is upon His power, in the use of the means, we must humbly rely for their preservation.

3d. "The sword of the Lord" will aid us, because we are defending our national existence, against the avowed purpose of subjugation, by a despotism. The right of our existence as an independent nation is found in the sovereignty of the people of free and independent States; and that too is given to us in the Bible. St. Paul, in his instructions to Timothy, admits the legality and morality of slavery, the agitation of which has been the grand visible instrument in the causes of this revolution, and adds with reference to it:—"If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness; (this wholesome and *godly* doctrine, taught by our Lord Jesus Christ, was SLAVERY. See verses 1st and 2nd) he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness: from such withdraw thyself."—1st Tim. 6. 3-5. What a withering rebuke to Abolitionism! for though this advice it given to one, it is intended for all; for like prophecy, no Scripture "is of any private interpretation." Here the Apostle states the only remedy for such a heresy, and the very one we have been driven to employ. His eye must have rested on the present age; for he describes it accurately, and to the very minutiæ, the evils growing out of such a controversy; and then, by inspiration cries out, "From such WITHDRAW THYSELF." Separation is the scriptural remedy for such evils—"Be ye separate"—come out from the iniquitous." The interrogatory maxim: "How can two walk together except they be agreed?" is found in the very philosophy of the case—let them separate like Abraham and Lot, one take to the right hand and the other to the left. Surely, acting in obedience to God's holy commands, we have not erred, and God never errs.

The footprints of Divine Providence in the causes and progress of this revolution show that a supernatural agency was employed in the inception of the American Union, and the creating and maintaining of the "independent nationality of the South. Geographical, climatical, agricultural, and commercial differences according to the nature of things, as God ordained them, gave the North and the South a contrariety of interests, whose inevitable tendency would be, sooner or later, to make them two people. These differences have given birth and perpetuity to institutions and institutions in the respective sections, which never could have arrived at their present influential status, without the fostering hand of Providence, that have made the North and the South a peculiar and distinct people in their habits of thought, and habits of life—in fact, in all of those distinguishing habits of intellectual and social character, which must be one and the same in one people. For fifty years has God by a thousand magic hands rendering every cord of interest and sympathy between them—and I think God there is not now one common tie between the two sections as the basis of a reconstruction.

[illegible] The barn of J. [illegible] McCleary, Polk county, near the Ocoee river, was fired on last Saturday morning just before day, and burned, with all its contents, including thirteen head of horses and mules. The incendiary, a negro belonging to T. L. Toomey, of Polk county, had fled and [illegible] in jail at Dunlap. [illegible] to trial for the offense.

The barn of W. B. Ballard, Bradley county, was burned one night last week and [illegible] with all its contents. [illegible]

FROM THE NORTH.

[illegible] Chicago, March 26, 28.—The reports regarding the coming invasion of slaves in Kentucky are so far from being so positive [illegible]

It is reported that Breckinridge and guns, with forces estimated at from eight [illegible] Louisville. Woolford's 1st Kentucky cavalry is rapidly falling back before the rebel advance in check, while their small forces are falling back on the fortifications at Lexington.

A later report states that the rebels have taken Danville. General Carter, when an commenced falling back before the rebels, was at Richmond. He is retiring on Lexington, and not Frankfort, as stated in previous dispatches.

It is certain that all that portion of the State lying south of the Kentucky river is in the possession of the rebels. The Kentucky [illegible] has been much swollen by recent rains [illegible] rebels [illegible] advancing from Salem, Kentucky, [illegible] Jackson from Round Pound Gap, and Buckner [illegible] Pegram via Mill Spring, Somerset and Danville. Fifteen thousand troops will be here to morrow, more will follow, and go immediately into Kentucky. Fifteen thousand contrabands have already been provided for the army.

BEWILDERED SOUTHERN CONCENTRATION.

New York, March 26.—Latest Washington specials state that rebel sympathizers say the Confederate leaders are preparing to concentrate their whole available force near Chattanooga, where they will die in the last ditch.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

It is stated that the rebels are feeling our lines in the army of the Potomac, indicating an attack.

Parties from the South report the rebels moving in from the direction of Culpeper.

THE FORTHCOMING DRAFT.

The President has directed that the enrolling officers shall take the first draft from the States now deficient in their quota.

More Startling Rumors from the North.

Special to the Memphis Appeal.

PANOLA, April 3.—A gentleman who left Glasgow, Missouri, on the 23d ult., reports the people of that State thoroughly ripe for revolution, and that the arrival of Price will be the signal for a general uprising. Many of the militia have been secretly sworn to the service of the Confederacy.

He also reports that the Union Memphians have been ordered to ship their goods North, and that nothing whatever is allowed to come south of Cairo.

He saw the Memphis Bulletin of Tuesday, March 31st, which says Rosecrans has evacuated Nashville for the purpose of preventing Stonewall Jackson's movement into Kentucky at Stone river.

The impression seems to be growing that the State of Mississippi and the river would be abandoned to avoid Northern exigencies nearer home.

A number of empty boats had left Memphis reported to be destined for Vicksburg. B.

THE MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

Additional Rumors from the North.

Special to the Memphis Appeal.]

PANOLA, April 3.—The Chicago Times, of the 28th ult., has been received.

Its Kentucky advices are conflicting. The advices from Cincinnati represent that the Confederates have fallen back to Somerset, and it is the opinion of many that the movement was a mere raid. The military opinion was that the force which occupied Danville was the advance guard, which got too far ahead of the main body, and fell back to prevent being cut off, also that the Federal army must be largely augmented, as nothing short of a hundred thousand could remain safely in the State. It also states that Somerset, Jackson, Longstreet and Marshall were moving. Kentucky wards was undecided, but a week must elapse before anything definite could be known.

The Louisville Journal has a dispatch stating that the Confederate pickets at Danville, were drawn in. The force was stated at two thousand five hundred, including the 1st Georgia regiment. This disproves the evacuation of Danville, reported from Cincinnati.

A dispatch from Washington apprehends that the rumors of the invasion of Kentucky is exaggerated.

The editor of the Alexandria (Va.) has been sentenced to a year's hard labor for making improper publications.

From Kentucky—Pegram's Regular.

The Knoxville Register of the 9th has additional information from General Pegram's excursion into Kentucky, derived from persons who were present during the engagement, and participated in the fight. The Register says:

The most important collision he had with the enemy was at Danville. The enemy only made a show of fight, and on a gallant charge being made upon them by Col. Ashby's regiment, they skedaddled at a rapid rate and could not be overtaken. During the fight at Danville, or immediately afterwards, General Pegram learned there was a force of twelve hundred of the enemy at Lancaster, who, expecting he would be defeated at Danville, intended to cut off his retreat. On learning, however, their friends were defeated, they retreated themselves and went so rapidly, Gen. Pegram could not overtake them. Gen. Pegram then fell back with his whole command to within a mile or two of Somerset, intending to recross the Cumberland river and make his headquarters in the neighborhood of Monticello. On Sunday 29th ult., the advance of the enemy caught up with Ashby's regiment, and some skirmishing the Monday the 23rd, they came upon us with an overwhelming force. They were said to have had four regiments of cavalry, five of infantry, and six pieces of artillery. We had four regiments, and two battalions of cavalry, and three pieces of artillery. The fight commenced about twelve o'clock, and continued until nearly dark. The most of the brigade acted with great gallantry, though there were some exceptions.

Gen. Pegram acted with great coolness and courage, greatly encouraging his men by his example and conduct. He was in the thickest of the fight, and is reported to have had a narrow escape. Ashby and his regiment acted with great gallantry, and were complimented by Gen. Pegram on the battle field. Although we fought against greatly superior numbers, it is believed the enemy's loss was much greater than ours. It is believed we had about forty killed, and the enemy eighty-three. Our killed, wounded and missing are less than two hundred, and as the missing are hourly coming in, this number will be greatly reduced.

The enemy were so badly worsted they did not venture our forces that evening, but came to the attack next morning, after we had retreated. After a short artillery duel they fell back. Our gun said, twenty-two [illegible] killed, [illegible] Brig. [illegible]

[illegible]

FIRING FORT HUDSON.

Special Correspondence of the Rebel.

On Wednesday last the New Orleans fleet, composed of twelve men-of-war and about the same number of mortar sloops, came in sight. They continued to manœuvre around, about five miles below us, from that time until Saturday night, when six of them came up to give us battle, composed of the following named vessels: Richmond, Mississippi, Hartford, Monongahela, Kineo and Genessee, mounting from twenty six to five guns each. There was one hundred and twenty of the largest size guns against fifteen of ours.

I was in my tent, asleep, when I was awakened by the reports of several mortars. On rushing from it I beheld the skies in one immense blaze of bursting shells, throwing their deadly missiles as thick as hail within the fort. I was prepared, having on all of my clothes except my boots, which I put on in double quick time and hurried to the battery. I was then, and am now, in command of my company, the Captain being absent. On arriving at my battery I saw the entire line of vessels coming up, as if to pass. I held my fire until they came within two hundred yards of my guns. I then opened fire as rapidly as possible, and, as the Colonel says, with telling effect. The entire river was in one incessant blaze on shore and over head. They poured grape, canister, spherical case, shot and shell upon us so thick, as it seems to me, that if I should have held my hat up I could have caught it full. It was most grand, magnificent and horrible in the extreme, such another sight I would never see, if I lived a thousand years. Both the Mississippi and Richmond were disabled by the first round from our batteries and lay under our guns for about half an hour, when they drifted across to the opposite side of the river, and lay aground there for two hours, our guns riddling them at every discharge. The steam-pipe of the Mississippi was cut early in the engagement, her rudder was also knocked off. She laid on the opposite side until she caught fire and burnt considerable, when she drifted away. The shells and guns, which were left loaded, were bursting every few yards, throwing up different colors. It continued that way for about fourteen miles, when the magazine caught and exploded. This was the last of the Mississippi.

When she was within fifty yards the men could hear the groans of the wounded and dying on her. Three-fourths of her crew were destroyed. All the wounded and dead were burnt on her.

The Richmond, like the Mississippi ran aground after being disabled, on the opposite shore just in front of our batteries; our guns also riddling her at every discharge. She then drifted across immediately under my battery. By this time the Mississippi was so far burnt that our batteries ceased firing on her, and concentrated their fire on the Richmond, which lay under our batteries. The concentrated fire sent death upon her decks, at every discharge of our guns. She commenced to sink, when the captain cried out to us to "cease firing," his boat was sinking; out reply was, round to, and cast anchor,' which we not obeyed, when every gun opened on her; she sunk five miles below. Two passed, the Hartford and Magnolia, which were badly disabled; both lay within sight the next day, repairing. After getting ready, they started up the river and the last I heard of them they were above Natchez. The Hartford was the flag ship. The other two returned to the lower fleet to tell the mournful story of the rest. We caught most of the prisoners off the Mississippi. It is said to be the greatest victory achieved over the gunboats since the war commenced. We have taught them a lesson that this is not Fort St. Phillip, or Jackson. You could hear the officers cursing their men all the way down, for not standing at their guns.

We are sitting up every night, looking for another attack which will come very shortly. Our casualties were two killed, and about four wounded. Only two artillerists were in the number.

The Tennessee Battalion has received a very complimentary order from Col. De Gons, for their bravery and coolness. I will send you a copy in my next letter.

A Delightful Legend.

There is a charming tradition connected with the site on which the Temple of Solomon was erected. It is said to have been occupied in common by two brothers, one of whom had a family; the other had none. On this spot was sown a field of wheat. On the evening succeeding the harvest, the wheat having been gathered in separate shocks, the elder brother said to his wife:

"My younger brother is unable to bear the heat and burden of the day; I will arise, take of my shocks and place with his, without his knowledge."

The younger brother being actuated by the same benevolent motives, said within himself:

"My elder brother has a family, and I have none; I will contribute to their support; I will arise, take his shocks, and place with his, without his knowledge."

Judge of their mutual astonishment when, on the following morning they found their respective shocks undiminished. This course of events transpired for several nights, when each received in his own mind, to stand guard and solve the mystery. They did so, when, in the following night, they met each other half way between their respective shocks with their arms full. Upon ground hallowed with such associations as these was the Temple of Solomon erected—no spacious and magnificent, the wonder and admiration of the world. Alas! in these days, how many would sooner steal their brother's wheat shock than do to it a single about.

The Register of Friday, has obtained the following additional particulars of the late expedition into Kentucky, and engagement near Somerset:

"Gen. Pegram's command, amounting to —— Cavalry and Dowald's Battery, crossed the Cumberland river at Stigell's Ferry, on the 23d of March, and after a forced march, attacked Danville at 2 o'clock P. M., 24th inst. The enemy's force was 5 regiments of infantry, 1 cavalry, and 7 pieces artillery. They retired towards Camp Dick Robinson, after a slight resistance. Pegram charged them treading through the streets, our whole force behaving gallantly. Lieut. Col. Nixon, of the 1st Louisiana, followed the flying enemy, while with the remainder of his force, Gen. P. moved for the purpose of cutting off reinforcements from Lexington. Some stores and about 60 prisoners were captured at Danville, among whom was Lt. Col Adams, of Wolford's cavalry. (Lt. Adams, subsequently made his escape.)

His command was thrown within two miles of Kentucky river bridge, and skirmished with the enemy until the 28th inst., when he began to fall back towards Somerset. On the 31st he was attacked by a very heavy force, about two miles from Somerset. Our troops fought bravely, and although outnumbered five to one, checked the advance of the enemy for four hours, until their ammunition failing, they fell back slowly and in good order four miles, the enemy not pursuing in any force, and after shelling our position for a short time retired. After night our forces fell back slowly and crossed the river. The whole command behaved most gallantly. Most conspicuous for coolness and daring were Cols. Morrison and Ashby, Lt. Col. Harper and Capt. Footman.

Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing amounts to 150.

The killed, wounded and missing of the enemy amounts to 200, in addition to 178 paroled at Danville and other points prior to the Somerset fight."

Indiana.

The following extract, from the Cincinnati Gazette, is from a letter written by a citizen of Indiana to his Representative in Congress, trying to devise measures for the suppression of the mutinous spirit prevailing in that State. The writer says:

"The people are alarmed at the measures now on foot and developed by rebel sympathizers. We greatly need, in form for distribution, a defence of the President's proclamation, and the refutation of the charge that this is an Abolition war. Such charges are educating the public mind for resistance to a draft. Be assured that there is great danger of their doing their work effectually. No threat is even now more common than that of resistance to any draft; and it is no idle one, either. It is inevitable, without a great change in public sentiment, and it is useless to disguise it. Deserters already find armed protection in this county. [illegible] almost every township [illegible] tion seems taking place, but [illegible] it will only be temporary.

"Under the dreadful apprehension that civil war is at our doors, the people are ready to accept almost anything that would promise even temporary relief from such calamities as that would inflict. Taking advantage of this, the Democrats are proposing to circulate petitions for an extra session of Congress, to propose some measures of compromise—to bring the people that if offered and refused by rebels it will unite us at home, and avert the crimes and horrors of civil war. Think of it as we will, all men will rush into such a policy. If the President, on such application, shall refuse to call Congress together, they intend to explode the magazine and precipitate us into revolution."

The Department of East Tennessee.

Owing to the continued illness of General Donelson, he was compelled to relinquish the command. The *rosters* of the office showing that Brig. Gen. Jackson was the senior Brigadier General present in the Department, he was assigned to duty. It since seems, and the President decides that he is to take rank from the 9th of Feb., 1862, instead of the 29th of Oct., 1862, as his letter of appointment stated. Brig. Gen. Davis, who ranks from the 4th of Nov., 1862, is decided by A. and I. General Cooper, to be the senior Brigadier General, and in consequence of his seniority, now assumes command of the Department of East Tennessee.—*Knox. Register.*

From Washington.

The Washington correspondence of the New York Herald writes as follows from the Capital, on the 29th ult.

A reign of terror exists in Washington. Murders, assaults, garroting and robberies are of daily occurrence. Yesterday General Buford had his pockets picked of nineteen hundred dollars, while in an oyster saloon, the thief escaping with his booty. Early this morning, Lieutenant Gibbons, of the Second Vermont cavalry, was found in his bed in a hotel with his throat cut. Before a physician could be procured he expired. It is thought he was murdered.

In consequence of the insufficiency of the police force, and the consequent insecurity of the streets, those who are obliged to be out after dark go armed. A lady was badly wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol, dropped in a public saloon, last night. Unless some immediate steps are taken by the authorities to put a stop to this state of affairs, the citizens will, in self-defense, take the matter up. A vigilance committee is already talked of.

$30 REWARD.

WATSON F. Powell, a private of Co. (B) 3d Ga., Battalion, who was ordered to report to me for hospitalcency by order of Gen'l Bragg, stopped at Spring Place, Murray county Ga., on or about the 8th of March ult., and has not been heard of since. I will pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me, of this deserter.

Said Powell is about 30 years of age, six feet high, dark complexion, dark hair, hazle eyes, and by occupation a farmer, born in Barnwell District, So. Carolina, and resided in Spring Place, Murray county Georgia.

S. H. STOUT,
Maj. Gen. Post. & Supt. Hospitals, Dep. of the Tenn.

(APPROVED)
MOSES WHITE,
Col. Cond'g Post.

apr 9 tf

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Etowah Iron Works, a bright mulatto boy named Hunter. Said boy is 6 feet 2 inches high, and weighs over two hundred. He was bought of E. H. Clark, of Atlanta, Ga. His former master was Charles Wright. It is supposed that he will try to get back to his former home. The above reward will be paid for his delivery at the Works or any safe place in Georgia.

apr 10-3t

P. H. QUINLEY, Pres't.
E. E. & R. Co.

$30 REWARD.

HEADQ'RS 3D CONFEDERATE REGIMENT, CAMPS NEAR UNIONVILLE, TENN., March 28, 1863.

THERE will be paid a reward of $30 each for the apprehension of the following named deserters, from the 3d Confederate Regiment Cavalry, Wharton's Brigade.

Company B—Thos Loveladg, 5 feet 6 inches high, complexion fair, eyes blue, gray hair, age 58 years. Thos J Pope, 5 feet 9 inches high, complexion fair, dark hair, dark eyes, age 22 years.

Company C—Jno Boone, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes and hair. J R Franklin, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, light hair. R M Batchster, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair. G Hall, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair. Wm Morgan, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, grey eyes, dark hair. Thos Gaylor, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair. Hugh Deal, 6 feet high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair. H P Scott, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair. Jas Smith, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair.

Company G—T B Reece, 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark hair, eyes hazle. G W Kelley, 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, black eyes. Jno Sand, 42 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair, black eyes. Jas Yates, 28 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, light hair, blue eyes. Wm Pearson, 27 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, light hair, hazel eyes. Jas Pearce, 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair, hazel eyes.

Company F—Lt A J Lienard, 5 feet 8 inches high, complexion fair, blue eyes, dark hair, 24 years old. Wm Campbell, age 24 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, complexion dark, blue eyes, dark hair. J H Cox, 18 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes light hair. H H Hill, 22 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, grey eyes, dark hair. Jno Massey, 17 years old, dark complexion, grey eyes, dark hair, 5 feet 8 inches high. B F Peeples, 29 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, grey eyes, dark hair. F M Sams, 23 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair. W B Guthrie, 24 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair. W H Smith, 23 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, and dark hair.

Company H—Jno Morrison, 18 years old, 5 feet high, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair. John Blevins, 18 years old, 5 feet high, dark complexion, black eyes, dark hair. Love Moore, 49 years old, complexion fair, eyes blue, hair light, 5 feet 8 inches high. Harrison Comer, 20 years old, 6 feet high, dark complexion, hair dark, dark eyes.

Company D—Wm Grey, aged 35 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair.

Company E—Wm M Jones, aged 26 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair. James W Guthrie, aged 17, 5 feet 3 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark auburn hair. John Shadrick, aged 22 years, 6 feet — inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair. David Williams, aged 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion dark, dark eyes, black hair. M M Dover, age 17 years, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair.

Company A—Wyatt Boss, age 30 years, 5 feet 4 inches high, blue eyes, red hair, light complexion. John Gage, aged 40 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair. John Allison, aged 30 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair. W F Allison, aged 31 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes dark hair. B F Ashburn, aged 29 years, 6 feet high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair. A T Ashburn, aged 27 years 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair. W W Bomar, aged 22 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair. B B Barker, aged 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair. H Barker, aged 35 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair. G W Cannon, aged 19 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair. J H Crow, aged 22 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes dark hair. [illegible] fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair. W P Turner, aged 28 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes dark hair. J R Turner, aged 25 years, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes dark hair. G W Grumsey, aged 17 years, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair. G W Heron, aged 28 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair. J A Lamb, aged 25 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair. W T Martin, age d 30 years, 6 feet high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair. A J McDonald, aged 28 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair. A McDonald, aged 45 years, 6 feet 1 inch high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair. J M Price aged 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair. Jas Turner, aged 25 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair. W Turner, aged 30 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair. J H Thomas, aged 30 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair. W P Hill, aged 21 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair. E H Young, aged 29 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair. M H McLain, aged 25 years, 6 feet high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair. W C Condray, aged 25 years, 6 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair. B F Condray, aged 26 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair. G W Condray, aged 22 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair. J M Brooks, aged 28 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, grey eyes, dark hair.

Company I—Wm Swader, 22 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair. C H Burks, 25 years old 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, black eyes, dark hair. Anderson Woodall, 24 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, black hair. Harrison Tinnes, 26 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair. Elijah Wilson, 23 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, black eyes. Abraham Woodall, 25 years old, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, 5 feet 6 inches high. Robt McCampbell, 30 years of age, dark complexion, dark hair, black eyes, 5 feet 5 inches high. Jno Gorin 20 years old 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion blue eyes, dark hair. H F Bullard, 23 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high dark complexion, black eyes, dark hair.

Approved by order of

WM. N. ESTES, Lt. Col.,
D. L. REGNOLDS, Adj't. Cond'g Regt.
[apr2 30t]

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Wednesday night 8th inst. a negro man named Edmund said negro is 5 feet 10½ inches high, dark copper complexion, with a scar on his forehead caused by the kick of a horse. He is thick set, and weighs 170 pounds, had on yellow jeans pants, with grey frock coat, and black wool hat.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at this place, Central House.

apr10-2w* GEO. S. BOLLING.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers, on Saturday night last Anderson and Rufus Alderson, is about 28 to 30 years old, 5 feet 8½ inches high, weighs about 155 pounds, is black, rather pop-eyed, is nasty spoken, and sensible. He is a wheelwright by trade, and uses his tools left handed. He had on when he left a grey frock coat, and a slate colored hat.

Rufus is about 30 years old, black complexioned, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, and wore his beard when he left; one of his legs is somewhat shorter than the other. He talks slowly, and is not intelligent.

We will pay one hundred dollars for both boys, or fifty dollars for either, delivered in this place, or confined in any jail so that we can get them.

JOHN A. LEE,
apr7 4t R. HOOPER.

HEAD Q'RS SUBSISTENCE DEP'T, 2D MIL. DIST. DEP'T MISS. AND EAST LA., Vicksburg, Miss., March 7, 1863.

HAVING received authority to exchange Sugar for Bacon and Pork, parties desiring to enter into contracts for such exchange are invited to forward proposals to the undersigned, stating the quantities they propose to deliver, its location, and at what points delivery can be made.

Sugar will be delivered either here or at Meridian, Mississippi, and transportation will be furnished to parties entering into contracts from every point on the line of Railroad, to the above point, at the expense of the contractor.

GEO. L. GILLESPIE,
Major and Chief Commissary,
2d Mil. Dis. Dept. Miss. and East Louisiana.
apr4-3m