THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

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THE DAILY REBEL.

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No advertisements will be taken for a longer period than 3 months. Advertisements or notices in the Local column will be charged 25 cents per line for each insertion. All obituaries and articles that are personal or not of general public interest, must be paid for as advertisements.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1863.

FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

"Will you hear the letter?"

As You Like It.

Special Correspondence of the Daily Rebel.

COLUMBIA, TENN., Sunday May 3, 1863.

The lamented Statesman Webster, once remarked in the course of one of his celebrated speeches, "we know no Sabbaths in times of revolution," an observation which sad to say, is fraught with much truth, as we of the present time and revolution realize with feelings of melancholy in every recurring Sabbath. To-day as in times agone, the Church bells musically peal, inviting worshipers, to the house of God, but few, ah few respond to the summons. We look round and see the wheels of business rolling on in aid to horrid war; armed men pace the streets with measured tread, and the shrill command of halt! from the sentinel, is heard, ever and anon, as some passer-by approaches his post: couriers dash on as if frighting of everything save dispatch, while gray haired men with anxious looks, congregate around the bulletin boards of the telegraph office, to learn tidings from the different seats of war. All is bustle and confusion, turmoil and strife, where was wont to be peace, harmony, and holy quiet.

Presuming upon the license revolution takes of this holy day, I adopt it as an opportune time, to gather into form a few of the *on-dits* and items of this busy little city.

My last was addressed from Tennessee River, where we were at that time under orders from headquarters since then by the mutations of war, we have been brought to this "goodly town," here to tabernacle for a few days, though still in active duty.

With your gracious patience, I here beg a slight digression, and plead toleration for a little burst of egotism--not vanity prompted—that may manifest itself as I proceed in my remarks. We, plurally speaking Mr. Editor—refer to the cohort of cavalry commanded by the indefatigable Col. Jno. T. Cox, arrived here a few days since, and though our *entree* was not attended with so much "pomp and circumstance" as was that of Gen. Washington, when he entered the city of Trenton, once upon a gala season; yet I say it *sotto voce*, our appearance was such as to attract the attention of, and elicit encomiums from several officers of rank and intelligence, who witnessed our march into the city. These compliments, modesty forbids my recording here, though the curious may find them elaborated in the 3d Book of Chronicles, or the *Phonetic* Aux of the *Quci Done* Club, an institution of the 1st Confederate Regiment of Cavalry.

If it be asked what are we doing here? I answer with all courtesy, we are serving our country, to the best of our ability, and in obedience to general and special orders from our superior commanders.

A-propos and speaking of general orders, I may with propriety mention that one of our commanders, who having an ear for music, and seeing the practicable uses of it, has conceived the idea of having the orders set to music, and requiring them to be sung daily at roll-call, so that the troops may thereby become familiar with them. The idea is regarded as a capital one, and the plan will doubtless be adopted generally by the several armies of the South, as also by the Southern Military Institutes.

That august body the Martial Court, has been in session here for several days past; and if one may judge from the punishment roll, that waved its significant length over many doomed Cromwells, terror was sent to the hearts of the miscreants, causing them to quail, whilst the Judge Advocate "with eyes severe, and beard of formal cut," proceeded to pass sentence upon their individual cases.

Among the offenders arraigned before the this awful tribunal was a private soldier, whose case was of the most flagrant character, being no less than that of riding up one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, on horse-back, in company with a *faire ladye*, one of the sweet ladies of Columbia; and that too in the presence of very many officers of every rank and grade (?) who were assiduously occupying their posts, in the lounging chairs on the sidewalks, fronting hotels and offices, and whose special prerogative this man of the ranks was willfully transcending. The case after a lengthy discussion, between Harry Homespun, of the ranks of the —th regiment, who appeared in behalf of defendant, and Maj. Tom Tinsel, of General ——'s staff, acting as prosecutor, was reported to "the committee on ways and means," which doubtless will find a way of suppressing further transgressions of this character, by means of a wheelbarrow and shovel on the rifle pits in course of construction. It is strange, passing strange, that these stupid privates will never learn their place.

That hydra-headed monster, speculation, has insinuated itself into this, as in other once prosperous and happy communities, and is already demanding a pound of flesh from nearest the heart, for the most trifling article of merchandise. Will the law never take this matter in hand, and stipulate reasonable profits by which the vender may be governed, or shall the shylocks be permitted to continue their extortionate demands; sacrificing liberty for a paltry penny? If the law silently and longer withholds itself, then let the bayonet interfere, and pin the inventories to the counter. Justice cries out against the practice, and independence trembles for the result. Let it be suppressed.

In a stroll around the suburbs of the town last evening, I observed a sea howitzer, fixed in a very ominous position, which for aught I know, at the present writing, may have its counter-shape in numerous others adjacent; at all events, I am satisfied that the northern reptiles will discover them to their discomfiture, should they attempt to drag their venemous bodies thereabouts. Beware "Rosa beer-tub" a wink to a Dutchman of your capacity should be sufficient.

The crops in this, as in other counties we have marched through, recently in this part of the State are very promising; corn is beginning to wave its green blades in promise of a bountiful harvest, and the wheat fields give assurance of a plentious yield; already the wheat is beginning to nod its regal crown of green as the breezes ripple over its surface, bidding the reaper whet his scythe in preparation for a golden harvest. It is *apropos* to mention here, that the crop of "grunters" is of a goodly number, and sufficient to grease all the hominy and crackling bread that will be made in the fourteen Confederate States during the war. The vandals of unsuccessful Sam may as well attempt to turn the current of the Mississippi through a canal (!) as to try longer to crush the rebellion with the assistance of general starvation, the only general by the way, they have not yet decapitated, although its defeat has been more signal than was that of little Mack. Neither riot armies nor riot starvation are successful means of crushing the rebellion. Try another plan father Abraham, bring your nutmeg geniuses to bear or allow me to suggest a Yankee lemon squeezer, the lever of which you are to press upon, whilst unsparing Sam catches the rebels stagy, and thrusts their heads into the machine; a capital idea for crushing the rebellion, or a rebellious idea for crushing the capital. I would offer a precautionary word, that you secure a substantial patent crusher, for when you meet with such heads as that of Davis, Johnson, Lee and Jackson, you will find the necessity a machine of greater strength than has yet been invented, patented, and set forth by Yankee genius. Vicksburg and Charleston have given proof of this.

The peach crop which a few weeks since, we were apprehensive had been destroyed by frost, is giving evidence that our fears were groundless. Just a sufficiency of the blooms were destroyed to make the remainder produce better fruit. Delights of peaches and cream, answer me where, oh where is the white sugar to come from?

Brigadier General Armstrong of Van Dorn's corps cavalry, and Miss Walker, daughter of J. K. Walker of Memphis, were married in this city last week. The wedding was not an ostentatious or comprehensive one hence, your correspondent did not attend; he however, remained in his tent of wickedness, and drank to the happy couple, from his camp cup a draught of limpid water, in it wishing them long life and ineffible happiness.

A series of prayer-meetings are being held daily in the several churches of this city; they are well attended and I earnestly wish that all the good and truly christian heart can desire, may attend them.

With the exception of an occasional picket skirmish all is quiet on the front.

The mails are semi-weekly here, this letter may in consequence reach you several days after date.

At the mansion of Col. G., who is serving in the army of Port Hudson, your correspondent is tarrying and enjoying the hospitality of the Colonels interesting family, and as the dining hour is drawing apace, the foresaid correspondent will draw to a close, and in so doing will substitute in lieu of the nom-de-guerre *Rusty Sabre*, subscribed to his last, for the euphonious one of

PRO. TANTO, QUI TAM.

Northern Estimate of Bragg's Army.

The New York Herald gives in a late edition what purports to be a complete exhibit of General Bragg's army, showing its strength, its divisions, commanders &c., and the names of the regiments in each brigade and division, are, in some instances, given with marvelous accuracy, proving how artful and active is the system of espionage practiced by Rosecrans. This estate of the Herald gives Bragg a force of some eighty thousand men. The correspondent who furnishes the list of our army in Middle Tennessee, to the Herald adds:—

The result of a year's study of the army of the enemy has been the following nearly complete roster, showing the composition and commander of every brigade, division and corps in it, besides the names of many of the regimental commanders. As a historical record it will be looked upon by your general readers with interest, and will prove a curious study to regular officers and politicians, who can trace in this roster the whereabouts of many of their old friends and classmates. As a valuable document to the commander opposed to Bragg it has been highly appreciated, and General Rosecrans has pronounced it invaluable to him and the most complete information he has on the subject. It has been made up from several good authorities, each of which corroborates the other.

The "Army of Tennessee" or "Bragg's Army" as it has been familiarly called for a year past, was originally three corps, each of three divisions, strong, and is, even now, reduced to five divisions doubtless the largest of the four rebel armies forming the command of General Joe E. Johnston and operating in the rebel Department of the Southwest. Its corps are organized similarly to those of Rosecrans' army; but each one of Bragg's divisions is one brigade stronger than are those of Rosecrans'. Bragg has four brigades to a division, while Rosecrans has but three. I imagine, however, that Bragg is but little stronger in infantry than Rosecrans, but in cavalry is very much superior in numbers, mustering fully twenty thousand strong, and present a front and assuming a position much more to be feared by us than Bragg's entire infantry force. The position of the rebel cavalry on our flanks is the greatest difficulty in the way of an advance, and before Rosecrans can move he will have to do something to destroy or disperse Van Dorn and Wheeler. I have hopes that an expedition for the destruction of Morgan, now out will have a successful result. Until these cavalry forces are dispersed it is useless, not to say impossible, to advance.

There are several elements in the organization of Bragg's army which tend materially to demoralization. Among these not the least important is the composition of brigades of troops from a single State. As, for example, we have in Breckinridge's division the Louisiana brigade of General Adams. In Cleburne's we have Bushrod Johnson commanding five Tennessee regiments and a Tennessee battery. Chalmers and Andrew have Mississippi brigades, while Donelson has a Tennessee and McNair an Arkansas brigade. Cheatham's division is commanded entirely by Tennesseeans. Instead of creating a spirit of emulation and honorable State pride, this faulty organization produces only feelings of bitterness, envy, malice and hatred. There exists a more cordial hatred between the Tennesseeans and Mississippians, while the same spirit exists between the Arkansas and Alabama troops. The Tennessee and Kentucky troops hold Bragg as their particular enemy, and so serious were the difficulties between Bragg and Breckinridge, growing out of the execution as a deserter of one Asa Lewis, a private in Captain Page's company of the Sixth Kentucky, that President Davis had to visit Murfreesboro' to quiet matters. This took place shortly before the late battle at this point.

Bragg's army now awaits our advance at Shelbyville and Tullahoma. His cavalry are in strong force upon either flank.

The Raid in Western Virginia--Destruction of Railroad Bridges, etc.

From the Baltimore American.

The intelligence from the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, received up to last evening, was that Gen Mulligan had so disposed of his troops that it was thought the whole road might now be considered as amply protected, though much damage had been done at various points.

The rebel cavalry, which made three attacks on Sunday and Monday last, on Rowlesburg, retired after their repulse to Morgantown, in the direction of the Pennsylvania line. They reached there on Tuesday morning, and spent that day and part of Wednesday in plundering the people of both horses and goods. Those who sympathised with them were exempt from plunder, and in some cases horses taken were returned to disloyal persons.

The object of the visit to Morgantown was to cross over the Cheat river and make a raid on Uniontown, Pa. There was, however, a flood in the Cheat river, rendering its fording an impossibility, and consequently they were compelled to abandon that part of the expedition.

On Wednesday they retired from Morgantown, striking across the country to Fairmont, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, where they are reported to have committed extensive depredations. The Union troops here did not exceed three hundred infantry, and the rebels being about one thousand strong, mounted, with artillery, no defence was made. They entered and took possession of Fairmont, which is quite a large town, on Wednesday night, and immediately commenced their depredations on the property of loyal citizens, most of whom had fled on hearing of their approach. A large number of horses, shoes and clothing were appropriated.

At Fairmont and in the vicinity extensive damage was done to the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The great Monongahela bridge, one of the finest structures on the road, is reported to have been destroyed, together with five other small bridges in the vicinity. The piers are all standing, however, and trestle works will be immediately thrown over them, so that the business of the road may be renewed.

The enemy, hearing of the approach of troops from the direction of Wheeling, are supposed to have left Fairmont on Thursday. Yesterday morning a rebel cavalry force from the direction of Fairmont were advancing on Clarksburg, on the Parkersburg road, doubtless with the intention of destroying the bridges of that Company and plundering the inhabitants. A rebel infantry force was also reported as moving on Clarksburg from the opposite direction. The whole rebel force, cavalry and infantry, is said to be about 3000, and they have with them most experienced guides.

Gen. Mulligan has been joined by Gen. Kenley, and is moving on the enemy in considerable force.

The latest intelligence from beyond Grafton, received last evening, was that one of the railroad agents had gone up to Fairmont and found that the guerrillas had left in the morning with their plunder. He found the structure of the Monongahela bridge entirely broken down, and in the water, though the piers were all standing.

From Grafton, where General Mulligan has his headquarters, intelligence was received that the Rebel force which had spent the day on Thursday at Fairmont, were approaching Bridgeport, on the Parkersburg road, which is sixteen miles from Grafton. On hearing this, Gen. Kenley, with his Maryland brigade, was immediately despatched to Bridgeport, and doubtless reached there last evening, going the greater part of the distance by railroad.

Bridgeport is six miles this side of Clarksburg, where we have a considerable force under Gen. Roberts, and hopes were entertained that the enemy would be surrounded. The Maryland troops left in high spirits, and Gen. Kenley was proud of the opportunity given him to again meet the enemy.

The entire main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was believed last night to be clear of the enemy. The bridge over the Youghioghany had been reconstructed, and trains were running from Baltimore to Grafton, a distance of three hundred miles from Baltimore and eighty miles from Wheeling. Beyond Grafton it will probably require four or five days to reconstruct the smaller bridges, forces of workmen, with bridge timbers, having already moved in that direction. A pontoon will be laid over the Monongahela until that bridge can be constructed, so that passengers can be exchanged from the trains on either side in the course of a few days.

EXCITEMENT AT WHEELING.

Dispatches from Wheeling, received last evening, represented great excitement there. It was reported that a rebel force of ten thousand men were at Mansington, about sixty miles this side of Wheeling, and moving on that city. They were calling on Pittsburg and Ohio for aid, and making themselves very miserable, it was thought, without any cause. At Grafton there was confidence felt that no rebels were beyond Fairmont, and those that had been there were moving as rapidly as possible from the line of the road. Their presence at Bridgeport was certainly known, and Gen. Kenley was in pursuit of them.

The rebels first entered Morgantown, Virginia, at 2 o'clock on Monday, and were met by the mayor with a flag of truce, who surrendered the place. The rebels remained four hours, and then returned to Ryan's farm, six miles south, where they encamped.

Persons who saw the enemy's encampments say there were one hundred fires and twenty men around each, making two thousand men, all cavalry, no artillery or infantry.

On Monday evening they returned to Morgantown and shot Lieut. Gemmie, of the 1st Virginia loyal regiment, who was visiting his home on a furlough. They also stole fifty horses and all the available property. No women or children were molested. The rebels were under the command of the guerrilla Jenkins.

At 10 o'clock, Tuesday evening, they moved to Bloomfield, nine miles South of Morgantown, and encamped. Various foraging and stealing parties were sent out; among others, one to Kingwood, Preston county, Va. Hundreds of horses were stolen. On Tuesday night the rebels attempted to cross Cheat river, but were unable to do so, owing to the high water, and to the fact that all the boats were on the Union side of the river.

☞ A Paris confectioner recently died of nervous paralysis of the heart, induced by excessive smoking.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.]

JACKSON, May 11th.—The enemy are lurking at Rocky Springs and Willow Springs. Osterhaus is at Cayuga with 1500 cavalry, and 8 to 9 regiments of infantry. The enemy is reinforcing Willow Springs, and Rocky Springs, from the river. Grant will probably advance East, not direct to Vicksburg. A special dispatch to the Appeal, from Senatobia of the 10th, reports from Price that he met and chastised the Federals, at St. Francis river. It is reported at Memphis that the Confederates occupied Pittsburg, Pa.—The Bulletin of the 8th, has a dispatch from Cincinnati the 8th, saying that Dayton is comparatively quiet. After 10 o'clock yesterday, troops from Cincinnati and Columbus began to pour in, and thirty of the ringleaders were arrested by the enemy as a precaution to prevent a renewal of the attack. A St. Louis dispatch states that 100 of the most prominent of the Secessionists were arrested. No favor will be shown, but they will be sent South with their families. A Nashville dispatch says that Ex Gov. Brown is among the banished of that city.

RICHMOND, May 11.—Business was suspended here to-day after 10 o'clock, a. m. Special trains bearing Jackson's body arrived at half past two. A great concourse of people were assembled on Broad street, and on Capitol Square, awaiting the arrival of the train. A large military escort with the body removed to the Governor's Mansion, where the remains were laid in state until morning, when they will be conveyed to Lexington.

It has been determined to retain Jackson's body here until Wednesday. A funeral procession to-morrow forenoon, will escort the remains from the Governor's mansion, to the Capitol, where they will lie in state during the day.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NOR'N VA., May 11, 1863.

[General Orders No. 61.]

With deep grief the commanding general announces to the army the death of General T. J. Jackson. He expired on the 10th, at 3¼ p. m. The daring, skill and energy of this great and good soldier, by the decree of Almighty Providence, is now lost to us. But while we mourn his death, we feel that his spirit still lives, and will inspire the whole army with his indomitable courage, and unshaken confidence in God, our hope and our strength. Let his name be the watch word to his corps, who have followed him to victory through so many fields—and let the officers and soldiers emulate his invincible determination to do every thing in defence of his beloved country.

[Signed] R. E. LEE.

VICKSBURG, May 11th.—Nothing important to-day. Coal barge ran by the batteries last night. Enemy's fleet above is increasing.

JACKSON, May 11.—One thousand of Grant's cavalry entered and burned Crystal Springs, on the New Orleans Railroad at 12 o'clock to day.

Our Nashville Letter.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

NASHVILLE, April 13, 1863.

Two days and a night from your beautiful city landed me in Cincinnati, where I met nearly the whole staff of Gen. Burnside, the chief of whom was Gen. Parke. Gen. Burnside was on a trip to Lexington, and it is understood here will make Louisville his head quarters. He has evidently a wide field of labor and a responsible trust, but the Ninth Army Corps is devoted to its leader. The campaign of Roanoke and Newbern has tested the courage of both officers and men, and taught the General that, in his own words, he can depend upon his command. To be within a short distance of Rosecrans, and to sustain the movements of this great General will doubtless be the duty of the Ninth Corps. Communication between Cincinnati and Louisville, by steamboat and rail, is both expeditious and cheap. The Eastern traveler, as he steps upon the deck of these steam palaces of our Western rivers, feels that he is moving among men of large minds and magnificent conceptions.

The population now found on board the boats is rough, strong and decided; and gambling, formerly the vice of these rivers, is now reduced to a harmless game of cards. The two sides of the river exhibit plainly to an Eastern eye the difference between the effects of free and slave labor on the face of the soil. The truth is, the latter form of labor everywhere leaves the mark of dissipation, while the former produces a polish and a finish communicating the impression of freedom.

We landed at the Galt House at Louisville in the morning, and found Gen. Crittenden, Jr., with other loyal Generals, talking freely with the people.

Our transit from Louisville to Nashville was not unaccompanied with danger—but three days before the guerrillas attacked the train on this road, threw the train off the track, and burnt the wood cars. Two of our cars were thrown off the track, one of which turned an entire somersault, emptying sixty passengers, variously confused, stunned and frightened, on the inverted and separated roof of the car down an embankment twenty feet steep. Last Friday a regular attack of guerrillas was made upon the train returning from Murfreesboro to this place; the cars were stopped and the train fired into, killing and wounding many of the guards and passengers, followed by a scene of mean personal plunder. Some of the passengers were trotted off some eighteen miles on double quick, and all sorts of insults were inflicted upon them. Gen. Rosecrans should sweep that neighborhood for twenty miles around, as he did Lavergne in the late battle, with the besom of destruction. A few such sweepings around points where guerrillas attack trains would, I am convinced, prevent their recurrence.

The General is the idol of his army; and in a short interview which I had with him the other day, I could easily see that there is that in him, both in manner and matter, to infuse confidence and courage into the heart of the Union soldier. A patient and considerate listener, a frank and generous talker, with a physiognomy and an address which are at once manly and captivating, while his language and history show him to be "native, and to the manor born," his face bears the impress of his German ancestry.

The secessionists of Tennessee, if they have not already learned, will soon know that Gen. Rosecrans is not a man to be trifled with; that he is in earnest; that no side issues or double dealings can swerve him from the path of duty and honesty.

Murfreesboro and Nashville are magnificently fortified, and the Union soldiers, with their white tents, seem to guard every hill and command every valley.

The General is closing in upon his recreant neighbors with a constancy and vigor admirable to behold. His eye is everywhere; he knows the exact number and value of his forces; he knows where to strike, how to strike, and when to strike, and although his lines are surrounded by enemies, and the area of his department filled with false friends, they do not and cannot deceive him. His army is well provisioned, well clothed, well drilled, in high spirits, while for the care of his sick, Murfreesboro and Nashville contain numerous well appointed, well supplied hospitals. The ground in this vicinity, different from that along the Potomac, is hard and dry. The heaviest artillery can be moved with facility, and cavalry and infantry have few obstructions to locomotion.

We find the following announcement of the arrest of two young ladies in the Nashville *Dispatch* of the 2d inst:

Misses Susie and Mary Elliott, daughters of Dr. Elliott, formerly of Nashville, were brought to this office on Thursday afternoon. These ladies had in their possession a very large rebel mail, directed to parties at Nashville and cities North and West. From Miss Susie was taken a Federal officer's belt, which she stated belonged to a cousin of hers killed at Murfreesboro last winter. They went out from this city about the 24th of March. They were placed under guard.

MINING OFFICE N. & M. BUREAU, Knoxville, Tenn., May 4, 1863.

TO ENROLLING OFFICERS IN TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.—Your attention is particularly called to the following abstracts of General Order No. 66, of Adjutant General Cooper.

V. Enrolling or recruiting officers in the discharge of their duties under the conscript or other acts, are enjoined not to remove or interfere with workmen, or employees at the Nitre, Lead, or Copper, works, or mines worked by Government officers, or by contractors for the Ordnance department, without first apprising and obtaining the consent of the superintendent or officer in charge, who will be held strictly responsible for any abuse or evasion of the law.

By order "Signed" S. COOPER. Adj't & Insp. Gen'l.

S. B. Lowe is a contractor to furnish a quantity of Iron to the Ordnance Department. His Furnace is in Dade Co. Georgia, and his Rolling Mill in Hamilton Co. Tennessee. These works have been placed under my superintendence by the proper authority, and having been informed that enrolling officers &c., are disposed to interfere with the hands there employed, I hereby give general notice, to all whom it may concern, that I will proceed to the extent of the law against any person violating the above order of Gen'l Cooper.

T. H. LOGWOOD, Insp. of Iron & Copper, in Tenn. & Dade Co. Ga. may12

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber on the 27th April, the following named boys: Bill, a bright mulatto, about 28 years old; long ringlet hair; about 5 feet 9 inches high; weighs about 160 lbs; harness maker; came from Davidson county, I think. Daniel, about 45 years old, black; 5 feet 7 inches high; weight about 140 lbs; Blacksmith by trade; from Tennessee. The above two boys were brought to my yard by K. Ray, and belong to him. Richmond, about 18 years old; very light color; 5 feet 8 inches; mulatto; short hair; weighs about 150 lbs.; belongs to R. Ormc. Henry, black; about 18 years old; weighs 160 lbs.; 5 feet 9 inches; belongs to E. Cotes, of Tennessee. The above named boys all came from Tennessee, and are making their way back. They broke out of my yard on last Monday morning, the 27th April. Any person taking up said boys, I will give $100 for all 4, and $25 for any one of said boys, delivered to me in Atlanta, Georgia.

may5-1w R. M. CLARKE.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

A Sure Cure--A Certain Cure!

A Recipe, composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, will be sent by mail to any person upon the receipt of five dollars, which is warranted to be a sure cure for Gonorrhœa, Gleat, Leucorrhœa, Acute and Chronic Vaginitis, &c. It will cure Syphilis in any form that is curable by any other plan of treatment. It has never been known to fail in a single case, where it was given a fair trial. Composed, as it is, of vegetable simples, in the reach of all, any one of common judgment can prepare it; it can be used privately.

Any person wishing a Recipe will enclose Five Dollars and a postage stamp to Dr. F. J. ROBINSON, Lexington, Oglethrope county, Georgia, and a recipe will be promptly and faithfully returned.

may12

A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—I am desirous of selling that charming little place in the suburbs of Chattanooga, that I now live on. The place consists of 4 acres of land lying just within the corporate limits of the town, on the W & A. R. R. It is well improved, has a very neat and comfortable cottage of 4 rooms, a fine well of never failing water, besides a No. 1 cistern, all the necessary out buildings, a splendid assortment of the most choice varieties of vines and fruit trees, also two small lots of grass and clover. Possession to be given the first of January, 1864. Apply to

may12-tf W. F. HOOPER.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

GEORGE CHAMBERS & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. NASSAU, N. P.

PARTICULAR attention and prompt despatch given to the selling of all Produce from the South, and all orders for Goods punctually filled, by experienced Agents. [apr24 2aw3m]

TO MERCHANTS AND SUTLERS.—Just received and for sale low,

40 Kegs Beds.
250 lbs. Indigo.
1000 " Green Paints.
800 " Yellow Paints.
3000 " Venetian Red.

Together with a fine assortments of Drugs & Dye Stuffs. S. B. KRAMER, Wholesale & Retail Druggist, Whitehall St., one door from Mitchell St., sign of the Golden Mortar. Atlanta, Ga. feb26

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—

300 Sacks Meal,
50 Sacks Peas,
30 Boxes fine Tobacco,
40 Boxes Candy.

apr26 JOHN L. M. FRENCH.

RICHARD FITZGIBBON LOST.—About three weeks ago I lost my son Richard, aged 12 years, freckled in the face. He is afflicted occasionally with fits and spasms. Soldiers in the camps will confer a favor on his distressed parents, by looking out for him and sending any information concerning him to me at Atlanta, Ga.

may7-1w THOMAS FITZGIBBON.

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

Oct. 28th, 1862—1y

FOR SALE.

50 boxes Tobacco 50 doz. Cast Steel Hoes,
2 casks of Hooks and Hinges,
Lot of Kentucky cow Bells,
Hand Saws and other articles of Hardware.

Also a few extra large Mirrors, Window Shades, and a second hand top Buggy and harness.

For particulars enquire of

may 2-1m WATKINS & BRO.

I HAVE three hundred and forty acres of land for sale, five miles Southeast of Chattanooga

pr29-1w* WM. ROGERS.