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SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1863.

Return of the Atlanta's Crew.

On Wednesday morning a number of the crew of the Atlanta returned to this city, among them are several of the wounded. From Mr. Thomas Veitch, one of the wounded sailors, we learn that all the crew, except the officers, were exchanged immediately, and sent to Richmond. The officers were sent to Fort Lafayette, where they now are. Some thirty of the crew took the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government, giving as a reason that their families and friends reside at the North. The remainder of the crew came South, and many of them have already joined the Confederate army, some at Richmond, and others at different places.

The account of the battle and surrender, as given by Mr. Veitch, differs but little from what we have already published. The first shot entered the Atlanta's seaboard side, wounding ten marines and Lt. Thurston. The second shot struck the pilot house, wounding Mr. Hernandez and Mr. Auston. Mr. H. is but slightly hurt in the back; Mr. A. had his left arm broken, and a slight wound on the head, not very serious.

We learn that Capt. Webb was on the outside of his ship during the battle, and exposed himself very much. They were all in excellent spirits, and entertained the hope of a successful cruise. Upon nearing the Weehawken, Capt. Webb asked the pilots if there was water enough for the Atlanta to make a dash at her. He was informed that there was, and he then ordered all steam up, in order to run into her, and blow her up with his torpedo. In a few moments after she had got under full steam, she brought to upon a sand bank, and careened over, which rendered her guns useless, and placed the Atlanta at the mercy of her two antagonists, at short range.

In this position, Capt. Webb found it useless to contend with the enemy, and informed his crew that his only course was to surrender the ship, in order to save life. The officers and crew were then placed on board the Weehawken, and sent to Port Royal, where they remained four days. At this place they were well treated, and the wounded properly cared for. From Port Royal they proceeded to Norfolk, where they remained some days, and did not fare very well. They were then sent to City Point, and exchanged.

Two negroes, Charles and William, belonging to Mr. P. Ryan, of this city, returned with the crew. They represented themselves to the Yankees as being free. Three other negroes—Moses, Solomon and Wesley took the Lincoln oath and remained North.

The crew state that they received every attention from Capt. Rodgers, of the Weehawken, who informed them that their private baggage should not be disturbed.—*Savannah News.*

Peace Cards.

It is very clear that the Yankee Government is making convulsive efforts—its last dying throes—to roll back the tide of war from its borders. Lincoln is this day the most impopular man in Pennsylvania, and could we hear at such a distance, we should now be listening to loud and angry curses against him and others who have precipitated the war upon the "poor farmers" of that whilom happy land.—We can fancy their horror, and their women, as they, with wild consternation, gather up such of their household goods as can be transported, and rush from their homes to escape the din of approaching war. "Stay to fight the enemy! the ragged rebels who are such mad dare devils!" Not they. Haven't they paid for substitutes. It is the duty of the Government to protect them, for, say they, we did not go for the war with any expectation that the ragged rebels would ever be permitted to come into the great North. We have been deceived by Lincoln, and he must get us out of the scrape; let's have peace, it's getting too hot for us so near our homes.

The fact is that the move of our army will make large accessions to the number of unconditional peace men at the North. The further it penetrates into the enemy's country, the nearer New York city it gets, the more strongly will be developed the peace movement, and we confidently expect to hear of monster meetings, addressed by some "Chatham," crying for peace on any terms, damning Lincoln, aye, and the Union too. Letters patent should be issued to Lee for discovering the true panacea to cure the war fever of the North.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

TWO OF GEN. HOOKER'S STAFF VICTIMIZED BY REBEL WOMEN.—We learn that on Wednesday night last two officers of Gen. Hooker's staff went beyond the picket lines to visit some charming Southern ladies and have not yet returned. Some anxiety being felt for them, on Thursday afternoon messengers were sent to the residence of the fair ones, and returned with the information that while the officers were making themselves agreeable to the ladies, a party of guerrillas surrounded the house and tore them from their charmers. They are now in Richmond, no doubt, where they will have ample time to lament the miserable folly that led them into the trap that has already caught a number of soft-pated officers.

The names of those gentlemen, as reported to us, are Major Sterling, formerly of General Butterfield's staff, and Captain Fisher, signal officer.

Two many officers in our army have allowed themselves to be beguiled by the sharp women of the South, who, while wearing a smiling face, feel the most bitter and unconquerable hate for the whole yankee race, and who entertain the invaders with polite or friendly phrases for the sake of obtaining information for the enemy. Our generals should punish severely those officers who visit beyond our lines; and when officers are entrapped by secesh crinoline and led into activity, they should be the last prisoners exchanged.—*Washington Republican.*

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., July 10, 1863.

Fellow-Citizens and Soldiers of Tennessee:

Being a candidate to represent the 5th Congressional District composed of the counties of Smith, Macon, Wilson, Davidson and DeKalb, I solicit the support of those who concur with me upon public questions. Each citizen and soldier of the State is entitled to vote for members of Congress for all the Districts.

No caucus has been held in the Confederate States until the meeting at Winchester, which nominated my competitor, Gov. Foote. This system enables wire men to appoint your rulers. Under the pretexts of union, harmony or party necessity, you have often been forced to vote contrary to your better judgment. It is for you to say whether your votes are to be thus controlled. In any event, important legislation will be demanded of the next Congress. If the war continues a reorganization of the Army will be necessary.

The Regulations and Articles of War afford but little protection to subalterns and privates against the grossest wrongs committed by superiors, and need amendment to maintain discipline and the spirit of the soldier. General officers should be held responsible for injuries to citizens resulting from their negligence, and want of discipline. Enough has occurred to injure our cause, and cast a shadow upon the glory of our arms. In some sections, the people have been robbed of their property with impunity, which could have been prevented by commanders.

Your Governor is sworn to execute your laws—yet no efforts have been made to enforce them, and the good citizens have been left without any protection. The seizure of the arms of loyal citizens, was in violation of the Constitution, and an insult to freemen; they ought to be returned, and the right of the citizen to keep them secured. It were better if every Southerner owned a gun.

When peace shall be made, the army should be reduced at the earliest moment practicable. A military government or large standing army is not necessary. A people may be so educated and armed as to repel invasion or defend their rights against usurpation. My views upon this subject are published in my report upon the "Old Soldiers Bill" which passed the U. S. House of Representatives.

To assist the voter in judging whether Gov. Foote or myself is the better friend of the soldier and the country, it is hoped that a few facts may be stated without subjecting me to the charge of vanity. I have been elected four times to represent my birth-place in the Congress of the United States, and claim to have been at all times a consistent friend of the South. Extracts from my speeches are submitted.

May 13th 1850.

"But it is not worth while to reason upon this subject while the Southern heart is as it is. For the negroes as slaves, we care for them. If they were so sent, we perhaps might not lament; but sooner than have them turned loose upon us to be our equals—to disgust us by their vices, insult us by their insolence—to degrade our name and posterity by a vile commingling of races—we would pray to God that the ocean's wave might blot us from the world—yes, gladly accept the glories of the past, and hope for us no future might be written. I am ready for war, subjugation or extinction—for all the evils that have ever befallen man—rather than this; and if I believed the people of my state, either now or in time to come, would basely submit to be thus degraded, I would this hour leave her, and seek elsewhere a race more noble with which to cast my destiny."

August 9, 1850:

"Sir, I trust I am not more fearful than other men. If danger comes, I expect to be as ready to meet it as I am now anxious to avoid it. I pray to God that I may never again witness the wild work of human destruction called "glorious war." I hope that eternal peace may bless the world. With me—

'The drying up a single tear hath more
Of honest fame than shedding seas of gore.'

* * * * * * *

Sir, this attempt to put chains upon slavery; 'to lead captivity captive;' to hedge around and put in prison fifteen States of this Union, with slaves for companions, whenever it may be tried, will cause a voice to come up from that region which will shout the eternal anthem of freedom. But I want no such issue."

July 31st, 1856:

"Away, then, with your vile fabrications about "the blighting curse of slavery!" God has not condemned it, and the nations have practiced it in all ages. Civil government is lawful only because it conduces in the greatest degree to the general welfare. The same great principle of public policy demands that the African negro should forever be a slave. The white man who rules or refuses to control the negro who lives on the same hill with him, violates the will of Heaven as much as he would by a war upon all government. God has given to one the talent to govern—the other is only fit to be a slave. It is charity, brotherly love, moral duty, political wisdom, national wealth and power, to hold him in servitude, which is the only position that he has yet shown himself capable of filling. To turn him loose among us would ruin the white race, and be a selfish cruelty to the negro, as base as that of Dives to Lazarus."

My competitor has served in both Congresses and has tried his skill upon the army, conscription, taxation, impressment and other subjects.

I have been twice discharged as a private soldier from the armies of the United States in 1836-7, and served as an officer under Gen. Scott in the battles at the city of Mexico. At the beginning of this war I considered it a duty to take charge of the sons of my friends and constituents, and teach them to be soldiers. My regiment (16th Tennessee) met the enemy in Virginia, South Carolina, at Corinth, Perryville and Murfreesboro'—maintaining the honor of your arms by toilsome marches, and the loss of many brave men. It is not my fault that I am not now in the service. It was my wish to remain, if it could have been done without a violation of those customs that have governed modern armies. My resignation was forwarded because a gentleman in all respects my junior, and not in the line of the army, was promoted and placed in command over me. My course is approved by the army and my conscience. If not worthy of promotion I was unfit to command a regiment. If wronged, it would have been unjust to the living and the dead to submit to a system of favoritism, which has done more to create dissatisfaction and destroy the spirit of the soldier than any other cause. The friend of the laws, equality and order—the enemy of combinations, partiality and artifice, I shall be contented whatever be the result of this election.

JOHN H. SAVAGE.

FOSTER SENDING HIS TROOPS FROM NEWBERN. A letter from Newbern (N. C.), June 23, says:

As soon as the intelligence reached Gen. Foste of Lee's advance, he, on his own responsibility, commenced making arrangements for embarking all his available forces for Fort Monroe, to be used by Gen. Dix in taking Richmond, or to assist in repelling the rebel invasion, as Dix might think proper. Our waters, since the reception of the news, have been black with moving masses of troops, who have never been defeated.

The Latest Pronunciamento at Nashville.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, Nashville, Tenn., June 26, 1863.

General Order No. 10.]

1 Ordinary caution having failed to secure the Railroad between this place and Murfreesboro' against the attempt of the enemies who regard neither the usages of war nor the rights of humanity, a greater stringency becomes necessary to protect the lives of the passengers.

Any person, therefore, found in the vicinity of the Railroad track after eight o'clock in the evening, will be held as a public enemy, and if an attempt to move off on the approach of any of our troops, will be shot down without hailing.

If he gives himself up, he will be sent directly to these headquarters to be disposed of by the authorities of this post.

By order of

Brig.-Gen. R. S. GRANGER.

A. NETIN, A. A. G.

Farewell Address of Gen. Hooker.

The following is Gen. Hooker's farewell address to the Army of the Potomac:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Frederick, Md., June 28, 1863.

In conformity with the orders of the War Department, dated June 27th, 1863, I relinquish the command of the Army of the Potomac. It is transferred to Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, a brave and accomplished officer, who has nobly earned the confidence and esteem of the army on many a well fought field. Impressed with the belief that my usefulness as the commander of the Army of the Potomac is impaired, I part from it, yet not without the deepest emotion. The sorrow of parting with the comrades of so many battles is relieved by the conviction that the courage and devotion of this army will never cease nor fail; that it will yield to my successor, as it has to me, a willing and hearty support. With the earnest prayer that the triumph of its arms may bring success worthy of it and the nation, I bid it farewell. JOSEPH HOOKER, Major General.

Lee's Invasion of the North Anticipated in England.

The Army and Navy Gazette, a London publication, says in its issue of the 13th of June:

There is an uneasy sensation at the North. They fear that Lee is really going to act on the aggressive. It would disconcert Gen. Halleck very materially if Washington were taken, but that is, in our opinion, not to be accomplished by a direct attack. The occupation of the Northern capital would, indeed, irritate the citizens of the free States to an immense number of speeches, prodigious meetings, renewed exertions to capture the Irish and German population and enlist them in the service; it would also, no doubt, swell the ranks of the Union armies, and stir up the blood of ... many honest and brave Americans who think it essential to their freedom and happiness that their Union should exist unimpaired; but such a demonstration of the force and purpose of the South would open the eyes of the Pennsylvania, New York and Boston capitalists—nay more, it would open the roads to the cities which supply the means for carrying on the war by which they thrive and fatten. Such a proof of strength would be appreciated by Europe also. General Lee was not successful in his invasion of Maryland, and will not repeat his venture with the object which led him across the Potomac on that occasion; but he may be obliged, on political and military grounds, to carry the war into the enemy's country, notwithstanding his known dislike to an aggressive attitude, and the war will then assume a most interesting aspect.

MERITED REWARD OF A NOTORIOUS ABOLITIONIST.—P. W. A., of the Savannah Republican, writing to that paper from Hagerstown, Md., says:

All honest men throughout the world will be rejoiced to hear that that malignant demagogue and Abolitionist, Thadeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, has received some of the punishment due for his enormous crimes against the happiness of the human race. He owns large iron works and mills in Adams county on the border, which I am informed have been utterly destroyed. His machinery, aqueducts, buildings, and supplies for his operatives, including, it is said, twenty thousand pounds of bacon, have been swept away. Amen! will be the involuntary exclamation of every lover of justice and every foe of hypocrisy. An effort is made, in the work of impressment, to distinguish, as far as possible, between the friends of peace and the aiders and abetters of Mr. Lincoln. Thus the red hand of war is made to fall heaviest upon those who were first to lift it. Some of the troops complain, however, that they are not allowed to appropriate and destroy as they go. If permitted, they would avenge Mississippi, Tennessee, the Carolinas and Virginia, and leave behind a track of desolation as barren and enduring as the desert of Sahara. They give Gen. Lee high praise as a fighter and strategist, but they say 'he has not a good pilfering mind.' Gen. Lee is right, however, as all will acknowledge after awhile.

The Story that General Buell Proposed to Evacuate Nashville.

General Buell, in his defence, dated from the Burnet House, Cincinnati, thus explodes the story of Andrew Johnson about the evacuation of Nashville:

Some months ago a statement appeared in the newspapers on the reported authority of Governor Andrew Johnson, that I had only been prevented by his resolute expostulations from abandoning Nashville when I moved North with my army in September last. He has since made the same assertion in a deposition. Whenever I have spoken on this subject I have denounced the statement as false, and I now repeat that denunciation. I am very willing to bear the responsibility of my own acts and intentions; and it gives me sincere pleasure at all times to acknowledge any assistance I may receive from others, either in counsel or action. If I had determined to abandon Nashville it would have been upon my best judgment, and I should cheerfully have submitted to a verdict on the wisdom of my course. I assert that I never intimated to Governor Johnson an intention or wish to leave Nashville without a garrison; that there was no discussion between us pro and con on the subject, and that the determination to hold the place was my own, uninfluenced by him in any manner. I had not that confidence in his judgment, or that distrust of my own, which would have induced me to seek his counsel. On account of his official position, I called on him first to inform him what I meant to do, and last to tell him what garrison I had concluded to leave. On both occasions, as far as my plans were concerned, I was the speaker and he the listener. My officers were far more likely to know my views than he; and they have stated that I said always that the political importance of the occupation far outweighed any purely military bearing of the question, and that I should hold the city.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

YANKEE ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

MEDIATION RUMORS.

NAPOLEON FAVORS INTERPOSITION.

He will Renew his Proposals to England

FROM MARYLAND.

FIGHTING AT JACKSON.

Vice President Stephens Goes to Fortress Monroe.

THE OBJECT OF HIS MISSION

THE FIGHTING AT CHARLESTON

YANKEE DISPATCHES.

RICHMOND, July 10.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 7th has the following: What we really know in regard to the battles before Gettysburg, amounts simply to this: "The Confederates were attacked on Wednesday by two army corps, which they drove back with great slaughter, capturing many prisoners. On Thursday afternoon, the whole federal force was attacked by the Confederates, and after a sanguinary conflict repulsed them. Friday the battle lasted through the day, and resulted in a more signal repulse than on the previous day. The losses are extraordinarily severe on both sides. The federal loss in general officers is beyond precedent. Saturday night Lee fell back towards the mountains. What followed since, is almost wholly conjectured, but now admitted that Lee holds the passes south of the mountains, and will fight or retreat, as circumstances may dictate.

The Pontoon bridges at Williamsport were not destroyed.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.—Liverpool dates of the 24th state that the French mediation rumors are again prevalent. Roebuck and Lindsay of the British Parliament have had interviews with Napoleon, to whom he gave assurances that his views regarding the American war were unchanged. He would decide again to interpose good offices in conjunction with England. At the cabinet meeting Napoleon presiding, it was resolved to renew the French proposal to the English Government for joint diplomacy and action in America.

Gold, New York 138@9.

Nothing of the surrender of Vicksburg.

RICHMOND, July 10.—Martinsburg 9th, via Stanton 10th.—A heavy cavalry fight occurred yesterday. We drove the enemy seven miles, capturing a number of prisoners. The army is quiet at Hagerstown.

RICHMOND, July 10.—Nothing additional from Maryland. The Central train was detained by accident and has not yet arrived.

JACKSON, July 10, P. M.—The artillery fire has ceased. The enemy's sharpshooters and our skirmishers are blazing away. Our loss will not exceed fifty.

RICHMOND, July 11.—A correspondence explanatory of Vice President Stevens' mission, shows that he went to Fortress Monroe, as Military Commissioner, to obtain from the Federal authorities an agreement to conduct the war hereafter, according to the usages of civilized nations. After waiting two days, Mr. Stevens was informed that the proposition for a conference was inadmissable, and he therefore returned to this city. No news this morning.

CHARLESTON, July 10th.—Firing on both sides ceased at half past six o'clock. The principal fighting has been with the battery Wagner on Morris' Island. Four Monitors were engaged. From five to two withdrew in one hour. A tug boat supplied them with ammunition, and they renewed the attack at three. The infantry fight was also severe. The yankees made two assaults on the battery Wagner, and were repulsed. Our casualties are about one hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing, including three officers killed, Capts. Haskell, Cheves, and Lieut. Bee. It is supposed the attack will be renewed to-morrow.

PETERSBURG, July 10.—The Philadelphia Enquirer of the 8th says: Welles received notice of the fall of Vicksburg from Admiral Porter. Pemberton sent a flag of truce on the morning of the 4th, offering to surrender if the men were allowed to march out. Grant replied that no man should leave except as a prisoner of war. After consultation with his commanders Pemberton unconditionally surrendered. Tremendous rejoicing all over the North. Lincoln was serenaded, and responded in a foolish speech.

The Enquirer has no news of special importance.

Meade is closely watching his discomfited but wary antagonist. An engagement is expected in a day or two.

The Enquirer claims six thousand prisoners, besides the wounded left behind.

Kemper is a prisoner in a dying condition. Armstead was captured Thursday, and is dead and buried.

The Federal loss cannot be less than fifteen, and may reach twenty thousand.

The Enquirer says the worst feature of the disaster was that so many Federal officers, the most efficient, were killed or incapacitated. Butterfield is much worse than expected, having been injured internally.

Cahawba, from New Orleans, says Donaldsonville was attacked by the rebels in force on the 28th, commanded by Gen. Greene. The rebels were repulsed, after three hours hard fighting, with a loss of six hundred men—gunboats participating.

COUNTY COURT OF GILES COUNTY, TENN.—June Term, 1863.

Neill McCallum, Admin'r and others, vs. C. D. Benson and others.

IT appearing to the court that the defendants, Benjamin Benson, George Wright and his wife Nancy, Peru H. Benson, and J. J. Beatty and his wife ... non residents of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process cannot be served on them, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four weeks in the Chattanooga Rebel, a newspaper published in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, requiring said non resident defendants to be and appear at the August term, 1863, of the county court of Giles county, Tennessee, to be held in the town of Pulaski on the 1st Monday in August next, and plead to or answer or demur to the bill, otherwise the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte as to them. The said bill being filed for the purpose of dividing and settling the estate of Early Benson, deceased.

AMOS R. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

jel1-w4w

STATE OF TENNESSEE—HAMILTON COUNTY.

James S. Edwards vs. P. W. Humphreys and W. H. Alexander.

Attachment in the Law Court of Chattanooga.

It appearing to the clerk of said court that the defendants, P. W. Humphreys and W. H. Alexander are non residents of this State, so that the ordinary process of the court cannot be served upon them, it is therefore ordered by the clerk that publication be made for four weeks in the Chattanooga Rebel, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of the law court of Chattanooga, commencing for the 4th, 14th, 17th, 3d and 5th civil districts of Hamilton county, at the court house in the city of Chattanooga, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said plaintiff's action, or judgment by default will be taken and the cause set for hearing ex parte. Witness W. L. Rogers, clerk of said court, at office in Chattanooga, this 24th day of June, 1863.

ju26-1w4w W. L. ROGERS, Clerk.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, HAMILTON COUNTY.

Elijah Fitzgerald vs. Nasa A. Fitzgerald.

Attachment in the Circuit Court at Harrison.

It appearing to the court that the defendant, Nasa A. Fitzgerald, is a non-resident of this State, so that the ordinary process of the court cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication for four weeks be made in the Chattanooga Rebel, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of the circuit court, to be held at the court house in Harrison, on the third Monday of November, 1863, and plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's action, or judgment by default will be entered and the cause set for hearing ex parte.

Witness W. L. Rogers, clerk of said court, at office in Harrison, the third Monday of May, 1863.

ju26-w4w W. L. ROGERS, Clerk.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, HAMILTON COUNTY.

D. P. Walker, vs. Alfred M. Cate. } Attachment, In the Circuit Court at Harrison.

It appearing to the court that the defendant Alfred M. Cate is a non resident of this State, so that the ordinary process of the court cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication for four weeks be made in the Chattanooga Rebel a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the court house in Harrison, on the third Monday of November 1863, and plead answer or demur to the plaintiff's action, or judgment by default will be entered and the cause set for hearing exparte.

Witness W. L. Rogers Clerk of said court at office in Harrison, the 3d Monday of May 1863.

ju16-w4w W. L. ROGERS, Clerk.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

HARRIET L. WHITESIDE, vs. ROBERT CHAVENS AND OTHERS, In Chancery at Chattanooga.

It appearing that the defendants James P. Boyce, Ker Boyce, C. L. Burckmeyer and his wife —— Burckmeyer, are non residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the process of the court cannot be served on them, it is therefore ordered that publication be made weekly for four weeks, in the Chattanooga Rebel, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, requiring said defendants to appear at a Chancery Court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga, on the fourth Monday of July, 1863, and answer a bill filed against them and others, in said court, by said complainant, or judgment by confession will be entered, and the cause set for hearing ex parte.

WM. I. STANDEFER, Cl'k. & M.

jy5-w4w

STATE OF TENNESSEE, HAMILTON COUNTY.

J. A. Brownlow, vs. Robert W. Rogan. Attachment, In the Circuit Court at Harrison.

It appearing to the court that the defendant Robert W. Rogan is a non resident of this State, so that the ordinary process of the court cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication for four weeks be made in the Chattanooga Rebel a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of the circuit court, to be held at the court house in Harrison, on the third Monday of November 1863, and plead answer or demur to the plaintiff's action or judgment by default will be entered and the cause set for hearing exparte.

Witness W. L. Rogers Clerk of said court at office in Harrison, the 3d Monday of May, 1863.

ju16-w4w W. L. ROGERS, Cl'k.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Sarah B. Duls vs. Henry Duls. In Chancery at Chattanooga.

It appearing that the defendant Henry Duls is a non resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the process of the court cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made weekly for four weeks in the Chattanooga Rebel, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, requiring said defendant to appear at a chancery court to be held at the court house in Chattanooga, on the fourth Monday of July next, and answer complainant's bill filed against him for a divorce, or judgment by confession will be entered, and the cause set for hearing exparte.

ju25-w4w WM. I. STANDEFER, Cl'k.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, HAMILTON COUNTY.

Elijah Fitzgerald vs Nasa A. Fitzger. Attachment, In the Circuit Court at Harrison.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant Nasa A. Fitzgerald, is a non-resident of this State so that the ordinary process of the court cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication for four weeks be made in the Chattanooga Rebel, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court, to be held at the court house in Harrison, on the third Monday of November 1863, and plead answer or demur to the plaintiff's action, or judgment by default will be entered, and the cause set for hearing exparte.

Witness W. L. Rogers Clerk of said Court at office in Harrison, the 3d Monday of May 1863.

ju23-w4w W. L. ROGERS, Cl'k.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway on Monday night the 29th inst., Nason, a girl colored woman, 35 years old, and weighs about 155 pounds. Joe, same color as above, 17 years old, and weighs about 145 pounds, he is a quick spoken and intelligent boy. $50 reward will be paid for the delivery of each of the above slaves to me in Chattanooga, or if lodged in some safe jail where I can get possession.

jy1-tf H. F. BRADSON.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—One thousand dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me, or either of my Deputies at Marietta, Georgia, of Henry C. Payne, charged with counterfeiting Confederate States Treasury Notes, who escaped from Jail in Decatur, DeKalb county, Georgia. Said Payne is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, eyes black, hair jet black and curley, complexion dark, has a down cast look and slow spoken.

PHILIP A. CLAYTON, U. S. Marshal, District of Georgia.

ju23-30d