ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HON ROBERT L. CARUTHERS.

FOR CONGRESS:

Nominees of the State Convention:

1st District—J. R. Heiskell, of Hawkins.
2nd District—Wm. G. Swan, of Knox.
3rd District—A. S. Colyar, of Franklin.
4th District—John P. Murray, of Jackson.
5th District—J. S. Foster, of Davidson.
6th District—E. A. Keeble, of Rutherford.
7th District—James McCullom, of Giles.
8th District—Thos. Menees, of Robertson.
9th District—J. D. C. Atkins, of Henry.
10th District—John V. Wright, of McNairy.
11th District—D. M. Currin, of Shelby.

For Congress.

☞ We are authorized to announce P. G. Stiven Perkins, of Williamson county, as a candidate for Congress in the 6th Congressional District, at the ensuing August election. [jy16-te']

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. John H. Savage of DeKalb county, as a candidate for Congress from the 5th Congressional District, at the ensuing election. (june11)

☞ We are authorized to announce Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson as a candidate for Congress from the 7th Congressional District, at the ensuing election. m27.

☞ We are authorized to announce Colonel G. H. Nixon, of Lawrence county, as an independent candidate for Congress in the seventh congressional district at the ensuing election.
jun24-te*

For the Legislature.

In response to numerous solicitations, I announce myself a candidate for election to the House of Representatives from the Pictorial District composed of the counties of Van Buren, Bledsoe and Rhea, at the ensuing August election. S. E. CARNES
june12-te*

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce Lieut. Jas. A. Wallace, of Rhea county, as a candidate to represent the counties of Rhea, Bledsoe and Van Buren in the lower house of the next General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.
june23-te*

In Camp 24th Tennessee Regiment, on Outpost, Murfreesboro Pike, Bedford co., June 22, '63.

Editor Chattanooga Rebel:

In obedience to a call made upon me by the Coffee county members of this regiment, (24th Tennessee,) at a meeting recently held, and also to many solicitations by citizens of said county at various times, you are hereby authorized to announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Coffee county in the lower branch of the next Legislature of Tennessee.
june26-te FRANCIS H. RAGSDALE.

For the Senate.

We are authorized to announce the Hon. Sam. A. Smith a candidate for the Senate from the District composed of the counties of Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie, Bledsoe and Bradley.

CIRCULAR.

To Farmers and Quartermasters!

Department East Tennessee,
Office Chief Quartermaster,
Knoxville, June 27th, 1863.

THE following circular issued by Lieut. Col. Larkin Smith, Assistant Quartermaster General in charge, is republished in this Department for the benefit and observance of all concered.

JAS. GLOVER,
Major and Chief Quartermaster.

Assistant Quartermaster General's Office,
Richmond, Va., 9th June, 1863.

The following is the system adopted for the collection of the tax in kind:

An officer of the Quartermaster General's Department is assigned to the special charge of the subject, as a bureau Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, is assigned to each state, and a Post Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, to each Congressional District, which is it is practicable to collect the tenth.

Each Congressional District will be subdivided by the Post Quartermaster in charge of it into sections. For the convenience of every of the tax payers of his district, of producers and agents will be appointed by that officer to take charge of the depots to be established in each section.

Before those depots can be established, or the assessments required under the law be made, the crops of small grain, hay and the clip of wool for the present year will have been secured.

To relieve farmers from the risk and inconvenience of storing the Government portion, as well as to obtain immediate supplies for the use of the army, the Department authorizes and requests farmers residing near points where Quartermasters are now stationed to deliver the Government's tenth, or any part of it, to that Quartermaster.

Under the law, farmers are required to deliver their tenth at depots not more than eight miles from the place of production. If they will deliver under this request, the Government will pay for the transportation in excess of eight miles. The Quartermaster receiving produce under this rule will give receipts to the producer as evidence that so much of his tax is paid. And as the Post Quartermaster of the Congressional District is responsible for the tenth, after the assessor has established and made it known to him, the Quartermaster to whom the produce is delivered will also receipt for it to the Post Quartermaster of the District, who will endorse a copy of the receipt upon the assessor's estimate before transferring it to the agents at the receiving depot.

(Signed) LARKIN SMITH,
Ass't Quartermaster Gen'l in charge.

Note—Further information upon this subject can be had by reference to the provisions of the Act, entitled "An Act to lay taxes for the common defense, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1863; and particularly to sections 11, 12 and 14 thereof.

Capt. W. D. Tappe A. Quartermaster Chattanooga is authorized to receive from citizens of Hamilton county, the tax "in kind" alluded to in the circular.

JAS. GLOVER,
jy7-6t Maj. & Chief Q. M.

$100 REWARD.—Strayed from the subscriber on the evening of the 28 June, at Tullahoma, a dark bay Mare, five or six years old, with back legs, main and tail, about 15 hands high, with two saw spots, one on each side of the back bone, caused by the saddle. The above reward and no questions asked will be paid on her delivery to me at Headquarters 15th Tennessee Regiment, or to Capt. Peden, Provost Marshall at Chattanooga.

J. M. WALL,
jy7-1w* Major 15th Tenn Regt.

NOTICE.—From and after the 20th June instant Confederate Treasury Notes issued prior to the first of December 1862, will not be received on deposites or in payment of debts to these banks.

The law of Congress regulating the funding of Treasury Notes, renders this course necessary, as it provides that after the first of August next these notes cannot be funded.

JNO. A. FISHER, Cash. Bank of Tennessee.
W. D. FULLTON, Cash. Bank of Chattanooga
jn13-1m

NOTICE.—To the voters of Hamilton county Tennessee. I will open and hold an Election in the several districts of said county, on Thursday the 6th day of August 1863, for the purpose of electing a Governor, members to the Confederate Congress, and members to the Legislature of Tennessee.

M. B. COULTER
jy4 26d Sheriff of H. Co.

A. J. HARALSON

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
and COUNTRY PRODUCE

Market St. 3d door North Market House.
Refer to business men of Chattanooga.
[mar11-tau1]

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED to the jail of Hamilton county, Tennessee, two negro men, John and Ben, who say they belong to John Levitt, of Augusta, Ga. John is very dark, and Ben, is of a light copper color. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

WM. M. McCALLISTER,
ap29-4t Jailor Hamilton Co.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway, my negro boy John; said boy is 17 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very dark complexion, thick lips, with rather a sullen manner, is lame, having the great toe of the right foot amputated. He left the company, July 9th, near Washatchie Station, on the Wills Valley Railroad. The above reward will be paid for him if delivered to me in camp of Liddell's Brigade, or $35 if delivered at the jail in Chattanooga.

JEO. H. THOMPSON,
jy11-4t* Capt. Co. E, 13th Ark. Vol.

THE DAILY REBEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1863.

Gen. Johnston and the Fall of Vicksburg.

The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal, speaking of the fall of Vicksburg says:

"The Sentinel, which is now regarded, properly or improperly, as the Government organ, holds Gen. Johnston mainly responsible for the result, and the immediate representatives of the Administration are said to blame him in unmeasured terms. The Examiner defends Gen. Johnston so far as to deprecate hasty and unintelligent censure, and considers that Vicksburg was already doomed to fall before Gen. Johnston had been sent to relieve it."

The Examiner has expressed our opinion; and to us it is a matter of surprise that any gentleman, familiar with the plain facts surrounding the case, should entertain any other. When Gen. Johnston reached Jackson, from Middle Tennessee, so far as we know or believe, he was without an army. It is true that about one Brigade of Confederate troops was gallantly resisting Grant's approach to that city, but it was compelled to fall back before overpowering numbers. Gen. Johnston gathered up the fragments and withdrew them to Canton. There he did all that mortal man or skillful General could do to collect an army. Armed soldiers would not spring from ground at his call, and he was forced to and work for six long weeks in order cure a little army of less than thirty men. In the meantime Gen. Grant completely invested Vicksburg, fortified his rear. When this complished; we do not believe tary man will risk his reputation that it was in the power of Ge raise the siege and relieve the roes. Instead of censuring G think he deserves the thanks the whole South. If he had the enemy ten days sooner probabilities are that his been cut to pieces and capt it as a fortunate circumstance surrendered on the 4th of Gen. Johnston time to fa and prepare for Grant's a we might have had, this da sissippi. We have full co ity of Gen. Johnston to co him as one of our greatest doubt whether even he con army from defeat, if he had his great anxiety to sav miles further on the 4th boast that one Southern Northern has long since p

It may be that "the inner Administration" are censu in "unmeasured terms," but lieve that they represent the ments of President Davis. E they are doing General John injustice,—if he knows wh they are saying. For our charges against nobody for aster. We cannot blame and his heroes performed before a want of food forc We have already given Johnston should not be bl come to President Davis know that no man in the S cy felt a keener solicitude ate flag should continue burg. Then why did h to defend it? This questi is very easily answered; swered, the whole questi dent Davis did send all be spared with safety to o importance, and the fall o ply one of those calamities avoided—and we how to do it.

There is an old woman at Rich by the name of Norstrop, who has charge of the Subsistence Department of the Government, and whose duty it was to supply Vicksburg with provisions. Whether his failure to do that proceded from inadequacy or imbecility we know not. But we advise those who conduct this Sentinel newspaper to make inquiries and to state the result of them to the country.

☞ Situations of peril are those which best renew the courage of nations as of individuals; and whilst they test our purpose they teach us endurance; and at the same time, they always show us that the path to independence that leads up the steep ascent of liberty to the temple of freedom is not over a stair-way of roses, or a ladder of green trees; but rough and well-ribbed, and narrow though straight, is the way to eternal light.—

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,
That, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head!"

☞ A man whose name we could not learn, was shot on Wednesday, at Tyner's Station by his brother-in-law. It is reported that deceased ran away from his command while the army was in Middle Tennessee, and went home. His wife informed on him, and he afterwards shot and killed her. The other day the brother of the murdered wife was passing through the camps at Tyner's Station, and seeing the murderer, drew a revolver and shot him. It is believed that he cannot recover.

☞ At a meeting of the Medical Board of a western Confederate army, the Secretary thereof writes us that a musquitto's bladder was dissected and analyzed and found to contain the souls of twenty-seven sutlers and fifteen thousand speculators who are making fortunes by selling the necessaries of life to the families of soldiers.

Brig.-Gen. Manigault.—It affords us sincere pleasure to announce the fact of Col. Manigault's promotion. A gentleman of accomplished mind and manners, and a soldier of undoubted courage, who has won his spurs right nobly on many a bloody battle-field. He possesses every qualification to command. No man holds with a firmer grasp the hearts of his soldiers, and we rejoice with them in the promotion of their chief.

From Charleston.—A private dispatch was received in this city yesterday, which stated that the yankees had been driven from their position on Morris Island. In the fight there the first day it will be remembered that they effected a lodgment on the southern end of that Island, from which point this dispatch says they were driven.

☞ A gentleman being asked by lady a to send her his photograph, accompained the *carte de visite* with the following epigram:

"I send the picture, (lay it on the shelf;)
Another time I wish your gentle heart
Would kindly bid me bring my solid self,
And not (God bless me) send an empty carte."

☞ We learn that the children give a tab leau and con ght, at the Baptist Church, for ilals. As matters of will be, we take it. ce of admission admirable.

m McCorkle, deal Books, &c., a copy Bibles" just receiv- his store, three house.

g filling his "tick "Ah!" he said, her "bust." der—"confirmed

—"it takes a wide e's sins." He cer of our female tly "bare their

es commenced in last evening, wit Soldiers and citi to attend services

e first number of Richmond, and late editor of the a creditable pro-

of the Commissa is a brother of the ommander of the

ociation in Mobile Club." Our boys up one.

lately opened nea rich yield of good ot.

o the advertisement issue.

gallant and obed hat his plans are . But the public and to learn before abandoned the place that it will be held efforts of an army like be only fighting for and stores will to his them in his retreat ought to expect, from the position in which the Government has placed and left him. The fortunes of war are notoriously fickle, and a genius may make more out of the situation than appears on the surface. If a scheme had been carefully devised to ruin the great reputation of Gen. Johnston, it could not have been more cleverly done than by having him put where he was when he was ordered to Mississippi to repair and save the campaign, already lost by Pemberton when he arrived. If Gen Johnston succeeds in redeeming the situation, it will be because his great abilities will have triumphed over blunders that are inconceivable and obstacles all but insurmountable. He may do it, and we trust in God he will. If he fails, an honest public opinion will do him justice, and place the responsibility where it belongs.—

But neither the loss of the two posts on the river, nor the retreat from Jackson, will end the troubles of the enemy. His labors are but just begun, as he will find from every foot that he penetrates into a hostile country from his river and railroad bases of supply and support. There are better times ahead

[*Mobile Register.*

The Situation in Maryland.

The President received a letter from Gen'l Lee, on Saturday, which puts to rest all anxieties in relation to the situation of our army in Maryland, and confirms the statements which have been made, that our army has been uniformly victorious in its encounters with the enemy in Pennsylvania. The letter states, in effect, that the engagements at Gettysburg resulted in defeating the enemy completely, in killing and wounding a number far exceeding our own, and in the capture of a large number of prisoners; that the falling back of our army to Hagerstown was a prudential move, not occasioned by any success on the part of the enemy, and not through any apprehension of contingences arising which might ensure his success at that point. The gist of the letter, in a few words, is that the enemy was even more thoroughly cut up and whipped than he has ever been upon Southern soil, and that the occupation of Hagerstown was a movement dictated by strategy and prudence, as essential to the success of the campaign. The secret involved in this movement may as well be left to Gen. Lee to develope in his own good time. The prisoners in our hands and on their way here, are, we understand, estimated at between 15,000 and 18,000. The army is in fine spirits and excellent condition.

Richmond Enquirer, July 13.

Tories and Deserters in Western N. C.

From a private letter from a friend dated Murphy, N. C., July 11, 1863, we make the following extract:

On Wednesday last, quite an exciting event occurred in this place. Several men—deserters and Union men—came into town, well armed with guns, pistols and knives, and after getting drunk, commenced firing upon the citizens. The citizens were apprised of their coming on the night before, and had endeavored to prepare themselves, but the population being small, not more than a dozen effective men could be mustered who were armed with old rifles, shot guns, and one or two muskets. We repaired to the Court House, and after one or two volleys, the tories were compelled to take shelter behind stables and fences, from which we soon drove them, they falling back in the direction of the Tennessee line, where it is said a large number of them have collected.

One little boy was wounded in the foot—not seriously—among the citizens, and we have since learned that only one of them was wounded.

It has caused great excitement, as the leading Southern men have been repeatedly threatened by these same men, and they openly avowed their purpose on the same day to shoot them.

The mountains in the lower part of this county adjoining Tennessee, are well suited to the purpose of concealing these men, and at least one half of the population are disloyal, so that every circumstance is to their advantage. There are at least one hundred men—tories and deserters—now in those mountains, from which they make raids into the settlements, and commit all kinds of depredations. Not long since, Lieut. Robert Rice, of the 19th Tennessee, at home on furlough, was shot and instantly killed, it is supposed by some of that crowd.

But as editors have little time to devote to such affairs, I will trouble you no longer.

Yours very truly,
Theo. F. Davidson.

Didn't Think.

Walking in the country one morning, in early spring-time near an orchard gate, very soon we observed a large man hanging to the topmost limbs of a small apple tree with one hand, while with the other he was cutting off twigs and branches. We bade him good morning. He answered cheerfully; and we ventured to hint that the tree he had climbed bore a heavy burden.

"Yes," he said, "the trees all need pruning, but I can only attend to a few of them. The others wouldn't bear my weight."

"Why don't you fasten your saw to a pole, stand on the ground, and prune such limbs as most require it?" we asked.

"Well, I declare," he answered, "that would do—I didn't think of it."

There was a valuable lesson in that confession—"didn't think of it." It explains why, in many respects, the farmer was not prosperous. He was a hard worker. He endeavored to be economical; but he was always behind. His orchard didn't yield abundantly—his cattle had disease—his grain was often poor—and he could only sell at a low price, because he didn't think. He had never learned to think, though he did not understand how judicious head work assists hand-work.

Didn't think—that is the sorry explanation of much error—of many a crime—of many a failure—of many a hardship, and many an house.—[Religious paper.

"Gen. P., why didn't you gather the provisions of the Yazoo Valley into Vicksburg, instead of leaving them to be plundered by the Yankees?"

"Well, I declare, I didn't think of that."

"Mr. D., when you concerted the commission of Lieutenant General to Generals H. and B., did you inquire whether either of them had yet shown capacity to protect a department, or provide for a siege; in short, any further capacity than to manœuvre a regiment like you did in Mexico, and never did anything else?"

"Well, I declare, I didn't think of that."

"Perhaps the Confederate States, when you elected ——, but we won't pursue the idea; if we do, we shall be too sure to catch it.—[Mobile Register.

Will Napoleon Interfere in American Affairs.

The London Times concludes an article giving a resume of the military situation in America with the following:

Such is the state of affairs at the moment when the taking of Puebla by the French and the surrender of Vicksburg are announced. Former experience justifies the inference that the fall of Puebla is the fall of Mexico. The Emperor of the French thus finds himself at liberty to make peace honorable to his arms, and gratifying to the military ambition of his subjects. How impatiently the French Government have borne the injury inflicted on French trade by the American civil war, and how anxiously they have seen for decisive action in the American quarrel, is a secret to none. The Emperor appears to have been held back mainly by two considerations—the disinclination of England to join him, and the engagement of his military forces in the wasting and embarrassing war in Mexico. There is no chance that the former of these obstacles will be removed; the second seems likely speedily to disappear altogether. Once delivered from the Mexican imbroglio, we do not doubt that the Emperor of the French will make his warlike voice to be heard in America in very different tones from those which he has hitherto used.

Nor can we entertain much doubt that his voice, if earnestly and decidedly raised, will be obeyed. To a great part of the American people it summons to give up a wasteful and profitless war, which has already engulfed in its vortex their youth, their wealth and their liberties, will be eagerly hailed, let it come from whatever quarter it may. It may be that the prospect of such an event will operate as the most effectual of peace makers and induce the North to an honorable and a sacrifice of national pride by timely concessions, were it in their power to make them spontaneously; or it may be that the same presumptuous hope which so lately wore the part of magnanimity, the same reckless fanaticism which has so entirely emancipated itself from feelings of sympathy and humanity toward its fellow men, in which it took its rise, the same spirit of gambling cupidity which has risked the destinies of a continent in order to gut the avarice of a few obscure persons, and the same willingness to undergo all extremities so long as the physical suffering is borne by the Irish and Germans and the pecuniary loss by the public creditor, are destined to goad the nation on into other, though scarcely more grievous calamities.

Fall of Vicksburg.

The Mobile Register says: The proposition of the fall of Vicksburg being absolute, it is now plain that it has fallen with the least possible harm to us. If it had held out only twenty-four hours longer, Johnston's army would, without doubt, have been cut to pieces. Johnston was on the Big Black, and on Saturday night his army had received orders to move on Grant's entrenchments at two o'clock in the morning. Before the hour arrived, the news of Pemberton's capitulation was received. From what has since been learned of Grant's position, it is now known that if Johnston's force had been doubled and trebled, it could never have got through the works of Grant. The country for miles was crowded by felled timber; every gorge and ravine was to much work, bristling with cannon, and converted into a slaughter pen. We are credibly informed that it took a corps of our picked officers and Vicksburg officers hours to ride fifteen miles through the felled timber and around the excavations and embankments made by the enemy. How long would it have taken an army to march through the same works defended by a superior force? We claim that we have been fortunate in saving the gallant little army of Johnston, as well as the Vicksburg garrison from further loss. The latter will, before long, be exchanged and enabled to take the field again.

From Morris Island—Continued Bombardment of Battery Wagner.—During the early part of yesterday affairs were comparatively quiet upon Morris Island. About 11 o'clock, however, the firing recommenced and continued throughout the day, though it was far less spirited than on the three preceding days. The shelling of Battery Wagner was resumed by two wooden gunboats, one of which was said to be the steam revenue cutter Bibb. One of the Monitors had disappeared yesterday morning and none of the others participated in the fight. Battery Wagner replied leisurely to the gunboats, and Fort Sumter maintained its occasional fire of shell upon the yankees at the south end of Morris Island. Yesterday evening it was reported in the city that the steamer Gabriel Manigault, while in the creek between Morris and James Islands, had been struck and burned by some of the enemy's shells.—*Charleston Mercury, July 14.*

New Advertisements.

FURNITURE &c., AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK.

I will sell,
1 Bed Stead (splendid Mahogany,)
1 Lounge,
1 Bureau and Glass,
1 Cooking Stove and fixtures,
1 Marble top Centre Table,
1 Mahogany top Centre Table,
1 Gentlemans Desk,
6 Cane bottom Chairs,
6 Common Chairs,
1 Cane Rocking Chair,
1 Small Table,
3 Pr Carpets,
2 Large Looking Glasses,
1 Feather Bed and Mattrass,
1 Tin Safe,
2 Plush Ottomans,
Centre Lamp,
1 Fine Milk Cow, with many other articles.

jy17-3t J. H. WILLY.

REMOVAL.—M. Stern & Bro., have removed their stock of goods from their old stand, to the first door north of the Market House, where their customers and the public are invited to call and examine their goods and prices. jy17-1w

LOST VALISE.—A Valise of black morocco, and very fine material generally, had my name indistinctly on one side, and was filled with clothing. It was stolen from my tent near the Knoxville depot on Wednesday night. Any one returning it to Capt. Humphries' office, will receive seventy-five dollars, and be asked no questions.

jy17 4t* F. T. JOHNSTON.

WANTED.—A negro man to cook for five persons, liberal wages will be given. Enquire at the Post Office immediately. jy17-1w

NOTICE.—Some one recently from Mobile, brought a bundle for Lieut. G. H. Cleveland, 38th Ala. regiment. He will please leave it at the office of the Rebel, or notify me where I can find it.

G. H. CLEVELAND,
jy17 4t* Lt. 38th Ala. Reg't, Clayton's Brigade.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!

AT THE ARMY NEWS DEPOT

OF

T. M. ACTON.

A lot of the most interesting books now in the Confederacy, just published.

"Raids and Romance of Morgan and his men."
"Fantine Les Miserables."
"the Step Sister" (A Novelette.)
"New Name," (A Novel.)
"Souveniers of Travel."
"Great Expectations."
"Smith and Pocahontas," (A Poem.)

Also an assortment of standard school books, for sale three doors above the Provost Marshals office, at C. H. Colburg's old stand. [jy16 tf]

WATCH LOST—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—On the retreat from Tullahoma a gold Watch, detached lever, flowered case, United States flag on the case grasped by an ensign white face, written across the face in red letters, "railroad time keeper," and a compass key suspended to it by a red silk ribbon. The above reward will be paid if the watch is left either at this office, or returned to Gen. Cheatham.

jy16 6t*

$50 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen on the retreat from Tullahoma, a light bay Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, paces, trots and racks, one white hind foot, tail cut square, about six years old. I will give the above reward for her on delivery to me at Lt. Gen'l Polk's headquarters.

jy16-2t* Capt. E. W. RAWLS.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Escaped from a yard 5 miles from Tullahoma, on the Chattanooga Rail Road, on the night of the 30th ult., a light bay Horse, 5 years old, a mewhat under 16 hands high, no white about him except spots caused from saddle, one of which, is behind his right wearer, and nearly as large as the palm of a man's hand, and slightly sore, right foot a little pigeon toed, cuts occasionally with each fore foot, lopes and trots well, racks, but not fast, has a remarkably small and beautiful head, good tail and mane, though not heavy. He is a blooded horse of considerable style and beauty. He was probably taken up by a soldier as the army was marching by that night. I will pay the above reward if he is delivered to me at the residence of Mark Kennedy, Esq., two miles from Chattanooga, on the Georgia Railroad, or I will pay a suitable reward to any one giving me such information as would lead to his recovery. I can be addressed through the Chattanooga post office.

J. W. BOWLES,
jy16-5t* Lt. Col. Morgan's Cav.

A COOK WANTED.—To go with Gen'l Forrest's Cavalry. The highest wages will be paid for a good negro, or white male cook, to cook for a small mess. Apply to Capt. J. W. Crocker, near Presbyterian church, Chattanooga. [jy16 5t*]

Headqtr's Vol. & Recruiting Bureau A. T.,
Chattanooga, Tenn., July 15, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No. —.

Officers of this Bureau, who have been compelled by recent events to abandon their field of operations, will report for further instructions, at the expiration of ten days from this time, at these headquarters at Marietta, Ga. The headquarters of the Bureau will be established at that point as soon as they can be transfered from the interior of North Alabama.

By order of Brig. Gen Pillow,
Chief of Bureau,
jy16 1w Jno. G. Beach, A. A. G.

LOST.—On the evening of the 13th inst., near Chickamauga, Depot, a Carpet Bag, containing lady's clothing. The finder will be liberally rewarded, besides conferring a very great favor upon the owner, by leaving the same at this office, or at Gen'l Liddell's headquarters Chickamauga Depot.

jy16 4t*

WANTED.—To hire a No. 1 Cook. Apply to Lieut Wm. M. Davidson, A. D. C., at headquarters Brig. Gen. Paton, Anderson's brigade, Bridgeport, Ala. [jy15 10t*]

GRAND ALPINE ACADEMY.—At Summertown, on Lookout Mountain, being now open and under the charge of Dr. C. C. Jackson, by early application being made, twelve or fifteen more pupils can obtain the benefits of a three months session, commencing the 15th of July. [jy15-4t*]

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE NEAR MARIETTA.—Three places, containing respectively 90, 150 and 220 acres, the two former with good outbuildings and out-houses, orchards, gardens and a young vineyard. They are offered for sale separately or together, with or without the crops of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, (six acres of yams and four of [illegible]) and an extensive lot of choice garden vegetables. For particulars inquire of C. M. Caldwell, Atlanta, or M. Lanier, of the Marietta Hotel.

july15-4t*

TAKEN UP and committed to jail at Livingston Overton county, Tenn., on the 1st of July, 1863 a negro boy calling his name Buck, and says he belongs to Montgomery Davis of Christian county, Ky. said boy says he was hired to Elias Carr, near Ringgold, Georgia, and made his escape some ten days ago. He is six feet one inch high, copper color, about 35 years old, and weighs about 185 pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him out of jail. July 1st, 1863.

J. C. FLANIGAN,
july15-1w Jailor.

$100 REWARD.—Runaway, on or about the 28th of May, from Shelbyville, my boy Oliver, the property of Mrs Winston. He is black, stout built, 18 years old, short in stature, and weighs about 135 pounds. For months past he has been in the employ of Captain Walter Morris. Said boy is a very likely and efficient servant, and when he left was well clothed and had plenty of money. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me at Shelbyville, Tenn., or lodged in any safe jail so I can get him.

CAPT. T. E. POWELL,
Assistant Inspector General
jy26-9t* Gen. Wheeler's Staff