ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR GOVERNOR:

HON ROBERT L. CARUTHERS

FOR CONGRESS:

Nominees of the State Convention

1st District—T. B. Bugbee, 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—H. S. Foote, of Davidson.
6th District—E. A. Keeble, of Rutherford.
7th District—James McCullom, of Giles.
8th District—Thos. Maness, 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 and requested to announce Col. Wm. M. Cocke, as a candidate for Congress, from the second District. jy18-te*

☞ We are authorized to announce P. G. Stephens Jenkins, 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.
june24-te*

For the Legislature.

In response to numerous solicitations, I announce myself a candidate for election to the House of Representatives from the Flotorial 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, Redford 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.

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 10 inches high, eyes black, hair jet black and curley, complexion dark, has a down cast look and slow spoken. PHILIP A. CLAYTON,
jy23 30d C. S. Marshal, District of Georgia.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Private John Aiken, Scogin's Battery, Light Artillery, Ga. Volunteers, stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., age 19 years, five feet six inches high, light hair, blue eyes, resident of Cherokee county Ga., near Ringgold, was enlisted as a substitute March 1st, 1863.

Also, private Harvy Olmstead, of same command, stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., 60 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, gray hair blue eyes, fair complexion, resident of Spalding county, Ga., enlisted as a substitute in the month of December, 1862.

Also, private Joel M. Williams, of same command, (Scogin's Battery) Ga. Vols., (late Gibson's Battery,) stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, black hair, black eyes, and dark complexion, by occupation a tailor, was enlisted at Griffin, Ga., May 7th 1862, last heard from was in Charleston, S. C. The above reward will be paid for the arrest of each of the above named deserters, if delivered at any military post. I. SOOGIN,
Capt. Comd'g Battery Lt. Ar.
Approved, By Command of Lt. Col. Rutland,
Comd'g Post Chattanooga.
S. G. Sneed,
Lt. and Post Adjt. [ju28-3w]

Post Headquarters, Rome, Ga., June 10th, 1863.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Sergt C T Beach of Co. K, 47th regiment Tennessee Vols., age 35 years, 6 feet 2½ inches high, black whiskers and moustach, dark complexion, black hair, grey eyes, deserted from Lieut. Hay's company of men on detached service from Army of Tennessee, stationed at Rome, Ga., June 1st, 1863. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to any military post. D. C. HAY,
jul7-30d 1st Lt. Comdg. Detail at Rome, Ga.

WANTED—To hire a No. 1 Cook. Apply to Lieut. Wm. M. Davidson, A. D. C., at headquarters Brig. Gen. Patton, Anderson's brigade, Bridgeport Ala. [jy13 10t*]

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway on Tuesday night, 16th June, our Boy, George Black, heavy set, weighs 160 pounds, about twenty-two years old, with a cut on his right hand, by which the fore-finger is stiff. We will pay the above reward for his delivery to us at Dalton, Ga., or lodged in any safe jail so we can get him.
jy19-1m OLIVER NICHOLS & Co.

$100 REWARD.—Runaway, on or about the 20th 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. H. POWELL,
Assistant Inspector General
jn26-9t* Gen. Wheeler's Staff

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.—Five thousand dollars will be paid for a man to go as substitute in a first class Tennessee regiment. Address
jy18-6t* WM. RANDALL, Chattanooga.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the blacksmith shop at this place, a light bay Mare, fifteen and a half hands high, dish face, black legs mane and tail, a few white hairs in forehead, and the same on one hind foot, 7 years old last spring. The above reward will be paid by delivering her to me, Co. K, 11th Tenn. Regt Forrest's Command.
jy18-3t* FRANK McNAIRY.

LOST.—One Colt's Navy Repeater, No. 65,505. I will pay $50 reward for the same, if left at this office
jy19-4t* J. GALVIN.

WHO WANTS TO BE A SCOUT?—Having received the authority from Major General Wheeler, to raise a company of Scouts for his command, to be attached to the Division of Gen. Wheeler. I desire to hear from all the spirited young men of this section, who would join such a company. Apply to me personally at Gen. Wheeler's Headquarters, Wheeler's Division.
jy20-1w FRANK BATTLE.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away on the night of the 10th inst., my negro man, named Boy Bill, black, about [illegible] years old, stout build, thick lips, and very bashful, about [illegible] years old, had on when he went away blue pants and grey coat, and was riding my dark bay [illegible] mare in a [illegible] saddle. I will give the above reward for the delivery of said boy to me at Rome, Ga., or will pay the above reward for his delivery to me, or for such information as will lead to their recovery. [illegible]
Lt. Company H, (Sharpe) 4th Regt Tenn. Cav.
jy11-30* Gen. Forrest's Command.

FOR SALE.—A [illegible] Horse, of good [illegible] and [illegible] gait, [illegible] to ride or drive. Inquire at the Rebel office, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
jy30-1t

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 24 1863.

On the evening of Monday the 23rd of March last, a motion and speech were made in the upper House of the British Parliament by Lord Campbell in favor of the recognition of the Confederate States. The speech has recently found its way into the South, and is but just now being read with admiration by all who appreciate eloquence, applaud candor, and discern ability. It is truly remarkable for learning, progress, courage—omitting no point of relevancy, and stating every issue with clearness—and for a wide liberality of sentiment, also, as humane as it is statesmanly. We wish we had room for the whole of it; in default of which we shall present a brief, but as we shall hope a comprehensive abstract. The entire debate lies before us in a cotemporary issue of the Index.

Lord Campbell did not mean to review the policy of the ministry upon American affairs. He wished rather to note the recent departure from that policy by the Emperor of the French. The time was coming when the action of France would force England to a definition: and there was a growing danger, in this event of the Government being taken at a disadvantage. He made a distinction between mere friendly offers of mediation, and the only sure way of restoring peace--recognition of the Confederate Government. Many persons had asserted that such an acknowledgement could do no good. He believed otherwise, and so did both the beligerents, for the Cabinets at Washington and Richmond had used every effort, the one to avert the other to obtain it. Indeed the United States had risked everything except war to prevent even the arrival of Southern agents in Europe. The practical advantages of recognition he asserted were too obvious to be so lightly put aside. It would at once disabuse the Northern mind of illusive hopes. It would put the combatants upon negociable terms. And, in brief, it would equalize one side of the Atlantic, at the same time that it would truly exhibit the neutrality of the other. That is to say, without recognition, England and France stood particeps with the North, and not neutral.

He next took up the law in the case, as derived from the rule and practice commonly observed, and cited the following examples:—Great Britain, France, Sweden and Holland all recognized Portugal, seceded from Spain, a year after the Duke of Braganza proclaimed its independence, and a quarter of a century before Spain acquiesced in it.

France recognized the United States long before the close of the American revolution.

The United States itself recognized Nicaragua under Walker before he was firmly seated in power; and all the South American provinces during their revolted state.

And every writer upon international law—from Grotious to Wheaton—concur in the opinion that the close of hostilities is by no means the limit to be observed by recognizing powers; but, on the contrary, that the reverse is the fact; in accordance therefore with experience, authority and reason, the South should be acknowledged so soon as no doubt exists upon the final result.

"And is the issue doubtful?" asks Lord Campbell. The capitalists of Europe answered the question months ago. The Confederate loan was based on cotton. Though but three millions were asked, nine were subscribed. The only security for payment is the success of the South. Does this look like incredulity? But the financiers—proverbial philosophers, and as nearly prophets as are to be found under the sun—are not alone in a confident belief of the ultimate triumph of the South. Military and scientific men are of the same mind. Lord Campbell adroitly brought several eminent witnesses on the stand, including Louis Napoleon and the Princes of the House of Orleans, who served with McClellan. McClellan himself also, and General Scott, and in fact the whole corps of Northern Generals. None had ever given an opinion that the South can be conquered. Nobody, but the yankee papers and Mr. Seward, had ventured to express a decided conviction on the subject: and as for this latter, ironically proceeded the speaker, whatever might be his other abilities, he could not be claimed as a very high *military* authority! As for England, opinions were nearly one way. The South could not be subjugated. The vacillation of principle, the absence of purpose, the want of genius, the imbecility in field and council on the part of the North; with the courage, skill, patience and patriotism of the Confederates had long carried the day in the British mind. "A new chapter," said Lord Campbell, "in the history of the world will be opened, if on the theatre of war in America those qualities, to which men have ever pointed with scorn, should triumph over those which have hitherto been regarded with admiration."

Honor is the next motive for recognition. And why so? Lord Campbell explains. England has Consuls in the South. They protect the lives and property of British subjects, guard British interests and watch the blockade. They are a standing derogation to the Confederacy, because their *exequaturs* are drawn, not from Richmond, but from Washington. If these necessary agents are to remain at Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, honor demands that the source of these *exequaturs* be changed, and hence the acknowledgement of Southern independence.

Duty is joined to honor: and here comes a point of acute interest, for the shoe cannot fail to pinch the toes of British sensibility. Cotton! That embarrassing, clumsy, but beloved responsibility, the noble Earl argues with great force, will never be safe, to the lessen of the cause, unless secured by a treaty with one of the two parties, who are henceforward to control the American continent. Such a treaty cannot be made with the North, whose interests are the antipodes to those of Britain, and can be with the South, whose interests are common. England should make a friend of the South, an early friend. The pressure of the manufacturing community to commence, and we think that no question of policy was plainer than immediate recognition.

Lord Campbell concluded his speech by a reference to the philanthropical considerations at stake. In a few pointed sentences he showed the confusion of issues that had been made on the slavery question, that the only issue which British philanthropy had to consider, was not whether slavery was or was not the cause of this war, but in which of its possible terminations the interest of the slave was most likely to be promoted. He showed that whole Southern independence held out cheering hopes for the amelioration of the slave's condition, Southern subjugation threatened him with a far worse lot than had hitherto fallen to him. He even went so far as to present that while with Southern independence slavery must necessarily be confined within its present limits, the overrunning of the South by Northern conquerors, finding the confiscated lands worthless without negro labour, and the present negro population demoralized and diminished by servile insurrection, would almost certainly lead to the re-opening of the African Slave-Trade, as the only source of the indispensable supply. He showed that while reconquest could not benefit the slave, and assuredly not the Southern white man, whom it would deprive of home and of personal and political rights, it would be equally fatal to the last remaining liberties of the North, which it must inevitably convert into a military dictatorship. All these considerations of right, duty, interest, and humanity, he closed with the prediction that until they were acted upon in the recognition of the South by neutral Powers, the disastrous war would never end.

"Of Earl Russell's reply" says the Index, "we have not space, and less need to say much. Its irrelevancy to the points raised by Lord Campbell was pithily expressed by one, who, after hearing it, remarked, 'If Lord Campbell's speech had had the small pox, Earl Russell's was never near enough to have caught it.' Without pretending to meet any of the issues his interpellator had raised, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs contented himself with a somewhat imposing declamation upon the high and sacred motives which had in all former instances animated Great Britain either in mere recognition or in active interference. Had he been an American orator in the Congress at Washington instead of a noble Earl in the midst of the nobility of Great Britain, we should have suspected this part of his reply to be addressed not to Lord Campbell or to the House, but to that far-famed constituency of 'Buncombe.'

☞ Bishop Elliot in his Savannah sermon regards the war as a national blessing, and holds that its precious fruits though dearly bought, are well worth the price. He is unquestionably for Peace. "But this yearning for Peace," he says, "has no smack of submission in it. That has not entered into the thoughts of any body. It is really nothing more than a natural wish that a useless strife should cease: an earnest desire that a struggle should be ended, which can end but in one way. When the peace which is longed for is embodied in words, it invariably includes the ideas of entire independence and complete nationality—independence from all the bonds, whether political, commercial or social, which have hitherto hindered our development—nationality, with our whole territory preserved to us, and with no entangling alliance binding us for the future. This is its whole scope and meaning, and I very distinctly see in any such faintings of the spirit as would provoke submission. It is rather the cold of a restless energy, which pants to enter unencumbered upon that new career of freedom which it is working out for itself, and which seems to rise before it in brightness and gratitude, and to beckon it onward to glory and happiness."

Execution of Spies and Robbers.—Two youths, members of the 10th Ohio regiment, aged about eighteen years, were arrested near Columbia, Tenn., the other day, within our lines. Though dressed in citizens clothes their conduct was so suspicious as to attract attention. They averred they were deserters from the Federal army, on their way home—that they deserted once before, had been caught, and had escaped. A citizen of Middle Tennessee identified them as the parties who had recently waylaid and robbed him of money and other personal effects. A more thorough examination resulted in their conviction as spies. Whether as highway robbers or spies, or both, they met their just doom at noon yesterday, near the cemetery, in this city, where, by sentence of law, after due trial, they were both hung.

The leniency of our government and officials has become proverbial, but patience has its limits, and the guilty cannot always escape the whipt of justice."

The Confederate.

We have inadvertently neglected heretofore to salute our friend of the Huntsville, (Ala) Confederate, upon the successful appearance, here in Chattanooga, of their excellent journal. As a "refugee," we extend to the Confederate a hearty welcome, and as a high-toned, and enterprising daily Southern newspaper, ably conducted, and handsomely gotten up, we wish it the unbounded success it deserves.

☞ The Atlanta Intelligencer, learns from an officer on Gen. Pillow's staff, that the headquarters of that General are now at Marietta.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[Continued from 1st page.]

JOHNSTON'S ARMY GOING INTO CAMP

Arrival of Hardee

THE FOREIGN QUESTION

[illegible] dispatch from Fortress Monroe says that commissioners of Mosby and Lee and Capt. Winder, charged with the execution of the law of retaliation. The Rebel Government's authorities have executed Captains Sawyer and Flynn, and Winder will be executed in retaliation.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says [illegible] Army of the Potomac.

Richmond, July 23. The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald of the 7th writes: The Moniteur has at length given the Imperial version of the interview between Napoleon and Rochelle, and says: The Emperor expressed to Rochelle and Lindsay a desire to see peace established, but observed that the proposition of mediation addressed to France in October last, not having been accepted by England, he had to think of something else. He made one before he was sure of success, and [illegible] reasons from France to London would receive instructions to sound intentions. Palmerston, upon this point, gave him to understand that if the English Cabinet believed the recognition of the South would end the war, the Emperor would be disposed to do so in this direction.

The Herald's correspondent says that secessionists here considered his document a decided expression of opinion on the part of the French Government in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and asserts that this will take place in the course of a month.

Slidell is said to have freely expressed this opinion.

Charleston, July 22.—Occasional firing continued to-day.

No important change relative to the position of parties.

The steamer Alice, from Nassau, arrived last night. Heavy rain and thunder this evening.

Atlanta, July 23.—We have authentic information that Forrest is organizing a formidable cavalry force, to attack Atlanta, and make a raid on North Western Georgia Rail Railroad, and in Alabama.

The Mayor of Atlanta has issued a stirring proclamation, and active preparations are being made to the defence of the city, and the Rail Road to Chattanooga. The time is at hand when our ability to defend ourselves will be tested.

Morton, Miss., July 22, via Montgomery, July 23.—Our army has gone into permanent camp at Strong River.

Grant is reported to be shipping troops down the Mississippi, for the purpose of attacking Mobile.

Lieut. Hardee has arrived, and takes command under Johnston. Pemberton's corps will be organized immediately, and placed in the field.

AN ACT

To lay off the State into Representative and Senatorial Districts.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the counties of Washington, Sullivan, Hawkins, Greene, Cocke, Sevier, Blount, Knox, Jefferson, Grainger, Claiborne, Monroe, McMinn, Bradley, Hamilton, White, Overton, Jackson, Smith, DeKalb, Warren, Franklin, Coffee, Cannon, Lincoln, Bedford, Marshall, Rutherford, Williamson, Wilson, Sumner, Robertson, Maury, Giles, Dickson, Montgomery, Stewart, Benton, Henry, Carroll, Henderson, Hardin, McNairy, Hardeman, Madison, Gibson, Weakley, Obion, Dyer, Haywood, Fayette and Roane shall each elect one Representative.

The county of Davidson shall elect two, and the county of Shelby shall elect three Representatives.

The counties of Johnson and Carter shall jointly elect one Representative.

The counties of Greene, Hawkins, Hancock and Jefferson, shall jointly elect one Representative.

The counties of Union and Knox, shall jointly elect one Representative.

The counties of Anderson and Campbell, shall jointly elect one Representative.

The counties of Scott, Morgan and Fentress, shall jointly elect one Representative.

The counties of Cumberland and Putnam, shall jointly elect one Representative.

The counties of Polk, McMinn and Meigs, shall jointly elect one Representative.

The counties of Rhea, Bledsoe and Van Buren, shall jointly elect one Representative.

The counties of Marion, Sequatchie and Grundy, shall jointly elect one Representative.

The counties of Macon, Smith and Wilson shall jointly elect one Representative.

The counties of Rutherford, Williamson and Maury shall jointly elect one Representative.

The counties of Sumner Robertson Cheatham and Montgomery shall jointly elect one Representative.

The counties of Bedford, Lincoln and Giles shall jointly elect one Representative.

The counties of Lawrence and Wayne shall jointly elect one Representative.

The counties of Lewis, Perry and Decatur shall jointly elect one Representative.

The counties of Hickman and Humphreys shall jointly elect one Representative.

The counties of Henry Weakley, Gibson, Madison and Carroll shall jointly elect one Representative.

The counties of Tipton and Lauderdale shall jointly elect one Representative.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the counties of Johnson, Carter, Washington and Sullivan shall compose the First Senatorial District.

The counties of Hancock, Hawkins and Jefferson the Second District.

The counties of Greene, Cocke and Sevier the Third District.

The counties of Grainger, Union, Claiborne, Campbell and Anderson the Fourth District.

The counties of Knox and Blount the Fifth District.

The counties of Roane, Cumberland, Morgan, Scott, Fentress and Overton the Sixth District.

The counties of Monroe, Polk, McMinn and Meigs the Seventh District.

The counties of Bradley, Hamilton, Rhea, Bledsoe, Sequatchie and Marion the Eighth District.

The counties of Putnam, Jackson, Macon and Smith the Ninth District.

The counties of De Kalb, White, Warren, Van Buren and Grundy, the Tenth District.

The counties of Wilson and Sumner the Eleventh District.

The counties of Rutherford, Williamson and Cannon the Twelfth District.

The counties of Marshall, Bedford and Coffee the Thirteenth District.

The counties of Lincoln and Franklin, the Fourteenth District.

The counties of Giles, Maury and Lewis the Fifteenth District.

The county of Davidson the Sixteenth District.

The counties of Cheatham, Robertson and Montgomery the Seventeenth District.

The counties of Stewart, Humphreys, Dickson and Hickman the Eighteenth District.

The counties of Perry, Decatur, Hardin, Wayne and Lawrence the Nineteenth District.

The counties of Henry, Carroll and Benton the Twentieth District.

The counties of Obion, Dyer and Weakley the twenty-first District.

The counties of Gibson and Madison the Twenty second District.

The counties of Fayette Tipton, Lauderdale and Haywood the Twenty-third District.

The counties of Hardeman, McNairy and Henderson the Twenty-fourth District.

The county of Shelby shall compose the Twenty-fifth District; and that the above designated Districts shall each elect one Senator to the State Legislature.

EDWIN A. KEEBLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
EDWARD S. CHEATHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.

Passed March 13, 1861.

RECRUITS WANTED.—I wish to enlist 20 or 30 recruits for the cavalry service, that another company in a body will have the privilege of electing from themselves a Lieutenant. I can be found at Calhoun, Ga., persons desiring information can address me there. W. J. MILLER,
jy22-3t Capt. Co. D, 6th Ga. Regt, Drew's Brig.

FINE ENGLISH PAPER.

500 Reams Foolscap Paper,
200 Reams Bath Letter Paper,
150 Reams Fashion Post Letter Paper,
[illegible] Letter Paper,
[illegible] Paper various sizes.
A lot of the above Papers up of the best quality.
[illegible]
100 Reams Commercial English Note.
[illegible] Confederate Letter.
[illegible] Reams Confederate Note.

For sale by N. J. MORSE & Co.
jy20-6 Augusta, Ga.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
[illegible] yds. sup. check Gingham
3,000 yds. Prints
2,500 lbs. Bacon
[illegible] Syrup.
Crackers
Rice.
Tobacco
Just received and for sale at reduced prices by
jy4-2w R. M. MYERS.

M. J. HUGHES,
Attorney at Law, Claim Agent and Notary Public,
RICHMOND—VA.
CLAIMS of every description against the Confederate Government settled with accuracy and dispatch. Attends all the Confederate States courts held in the city of Richmond. Address Box 1150.
jan22-1y

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the jail by the military authorities of Chattanooga, on the 3d of October, 1862, and more recently committed by an acting Justice of the Peace for the county of Hamilton, Tenn., on the 20th of December, 1862, a negro boy, calling his name JOHN, and says he belongs to Wm. Jones, of Memphis. Said boy is black, 20 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him out of jail.
dec26 J. H. SWAIM, Jailor.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
[illegible] sacks Salt,
[illegible] Meal
[illegible] Ground Peas,
[illegible] Cigars, &c.
[illegible] Bales, New Orleans Sugar.
jul6-tf JOHN L. M. FRENCH.

NOTICE.—Creditors of Christopher Cornish dec'd will present the claims duly authenticated to the undersigned. JAMES M. DOBBS,
Admr. of C. Cornish
and CAROLINE CORNISH,
jul6 Administratrix.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE!
Any person wishing to make an investment in a good farm, can do so to advantage on application to the subscriber—who will also sell a bargain in a house and lot centrally located in Chattanooga.
jul7-tf J. H. WILLS.

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.

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 a ross 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*

NOTICE.—To the voters of Hamilton county Tennessee. I will open and hold an Election at 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 2-1 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]

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!
AT THE ARMY NEWS DEPOT
OF
T. M. ACTON.

A list 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 Marshal's office, at C. H. Colburg's old stand. [jy16-tf]

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED to the jail of Hamilton county, Tennessee two negro men, John and Ben, who say they belong to John Levett, 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,
jun29-6t Jailor Hamilton Co.

NEGRO BOY LOST.—My negro boy Stuart, who was sent from Chattanooga to Tullahoma, on the 3d of July, was lost in transit. He is fifteen years old and of dark complexion. He is supposed to be in the army of Tennessee, and any one sending him to Mr. D. R. Alves, in command of Gen. Bragg's head quarters train, will be suitably rewarded.
J. L. S. W. PRUDE,
jy8-3t 3d Ala. Cav.