CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1863. NUMBER 182.

THE DAILY REBEL.

PUBLISHED BY

Franc. M. Paul.

Terms of Subscription.

DAILY REBEL per year	$10 00
" Six Months	5 00
" Three Months	3 00
" One Month	1 00

Rates of Advertising.

One Square of TEN LINES or less, one insertion, $1 00; and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion less than one month.

	1 Mo.	2 Mo.	3 Mo.	4 Mo.	6 Mo	12 Mo
1 Square	$7 00	10 00	13 00	16 00	20 00	30 00
2 "	10 00	13 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	40 00
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SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1863.

Important from Tennessee—Rosecranz Reinforced by Seigel.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Feb. 25.

Events of the highest importance to the central campaign are now transpiring. We have most positive and reliable information that forty-five transports, conveying troops to Nashville, have, within the past week, passed up the Cumberland river. The force is General Franz Seigel's entire corps, recently transported by rail from Virginia to Nashville, for the purpose of reinforcing Gen. Rosencranz at Murfreesboro'. The entire corps has now reached Nashville, and the larger portion of it have been thrown out in the line of the Central Southern Railroad to Franklin, in the direction of this place, and as before stated, midway between the two latter points. Thus it will be seen that by a rapid and secret movement 20,000 reinforcements have been skillfully placed at the disposal of Rosencranz, so that he may hurl his large army upon Bragg and crush him out; and, if successful in doing this, cross a large danking army through the country, via Corinth or Columbus, Miss., upon the rear of Vickaburg. This movement is one of the highest importance, and without it be properly met, may result most disastrously to our arms. The note of warning is barely in time, for by this day week, there is every probability that Seigel will have formed a junction with Rosecranz, and give him the balance of power to wield against the army under command of Braxton Bragg. There are but two ways to meet this Yankee movement successfully.

The first is for Bragg to strike Rosencranz at once and before Siegal can come to his aid, thereby depriving him of the great advantage he is so desirous of obtaining. Without this be done, and done speedily, there will in all probability be a repetition of Shiloh, Siegel arriving to aid Rosecranz as Buell did to aid Grant; and though an expensive victory be achieved to our arms, it will prove incomplete by the reinforcement of the defeated army by which it will be able to hold its ground. The other means of meeting this overwhelming assault is by reinforcing Bragg's army from Virginia. If Hooker can spare Seigle, Lee can dispense with Longstreet, and his army may be able to reach Tullahoma in time to participate in the great struggle for the Central Southern States and the connection of the East and West ends of the Confederacy. The aspect at this moment is not very favorable, but we trust to the foresight of Johnson and of Bragg to meet the exigencies of the Central campaign. In the meantime the greater portion of Van Dorn's cavalry have crossed Duck River, and in a few days the whole body will be over, striking at Seigel from every direction. It is possible for them to impede his roads, destroy his trains, cut off his detachments and afford such annoyance and harrass him so severely, that his junction will be no trifling matter. It is understood that two divisions of Siegel's advance are at Franklin, twenty three miles distant, and that that place is defended by some thirty odd pieces of Artillery. Were it not for the misfortune of two-thirds of Van Dorn's ammunition having been destroyed by the heavy rains through which the command were recently forced to march, we would now be upon the enemy, testing his strength and valor, but it necessarily takes several days to replace the damaged ordnance stores and place the command ready for action. When these arrangements are completed, I have little doubt that for a month to come we will be repeatedly and constantly engaged with the foe at close quarters.

On account of Seigel's being a foreigner and Dutchman, many are not willing to concede that he has any military ability. This is a serious error, for his movements, both while in Missouri and Virginia, especially in the former State, have proven beyond a doubt that he is one of the best of the enemy's Generals and only second to Rosecrans, by all means, our most successful one. Seigel is particularly good upon the retreat, yet this does not interfere with his fighting qualities. Had it not been for his obstinate resistance we would have gained and held the battle field of Pea Ridge, for he held out after Curtis, the General in command, had advised a surrender, and had it not been for his skillful management of the retreating columns of the enemy after their defeat at Sarcoxie and Oak Hills, their armies would have fallen prisoners to our own. Seigel is a wary, watchful, careful and calculating fellow, and must be closely watched. Citizens from the Cumberland report that the enemy are bringing a pontoon bridge from Cincinnati with them. For what purpose this is intended I cannot conjecture, unless it be that they contemplate throwing an additional bridge across the Cumberland at Nashville. It is possible, too, that it is intended for the passage of Duck river at this point. If the latter surmise prove correct, it is evidently the enemy's intention to throw this force upon our left flank at Shelbyville, where General Bragg is believed to command. If this prove to be the programme, he must now be waiting at Franklin for the arrival of his pontoons. A very few days will develop his plans, and the same length of time will precipitate the battle between Forrest upon him. As events transpire I will report them.

You will have learned before this of five Yankee gunboats having ascended the Tennessee, nearly as high as Florence, and having destroyed the town of Clifton, just below, and capturing about forty of Forrest's men and their horses. These boats, from their number, were evidently out upon an important reconnoissance where a small body of the enemy would have been unable to have made such a successful scout. From the fact of Van Dorn having crossed the river a day or two before their arrival, it is possible that they were sent there to prevent his passage and ascertain his whereabouts. Had they arrived a few days earlier they would have caused him much trouble and annoyance. It is possible, too, they were scouting a country through which it was intended to pass troops through from Corinth to Murfreesboro'. Either of these suppositions are alike plausible, for it is evident that such a number of boats would not, at this particular time, be detatched from the Yankee fleet, and sent as far inland, merely for the purpose of ravaging and devastating. A considerable force was left at Florence and Tuscumbia by Van Dorn for the protection of the railroad running to Huntsville and Decatur, and to guard the cotton factory at Florence, and this force has since been augmented.

N'IMPORTE.

☞ The correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser gives the following account of a recent engagement in Virginia:

The second battle of Fredericksburg, although attended with little bloodshed, was one of the most desperate of the campaign. It was fought near the old battle ground, and although nearly the whole army were engaged, I will confine myself to the part enacted by Rodes' Brigade. The fight here was opened by small skirmishing parties, who attacked every unfortunate individual that luckless chanced to cross their lines. In a short time the skirmishing increased, and many a "big gun" was thrown upon his all fours by well directed shots of the assailants. At length whole regiments became engaged, which in time resulted in the overthrow, discomfiture or capitulation of one of the parties. The two would then combine their forces and attack the next regiment in their line of march.

Thus the 5th, 6th, 12th and 26th Alabama regiments, after a desperate struggle, combined their forces and resolved on attacking the 3d Alabama regiment, which being the most distant regiment of the brigade, knew nothing of their intentions. By this time the engagement had become general; officers as well as men participated; the organization was complete, commanding officers were mounted, aids flying in every direction with orders. In fact the whole had the appearance of a real battle. Ere long the skirmishers appeared on a hill before the camp of the 3d. Here they halted sent in a flag of truce to Col. Battle, demanding an immediate and unconditional surrender of his command. This the Colonel refused to do, sending at the same time his horse to Capt. Wat. Phelan requesting him to take command of the regiment and defend the camp. Finding that the old 3d would not surrender on demand, notwithstanding their overwhelming force, the enemy pushed boldly forward to the attack. Here a terrific conflict ensued.

Thrice did the gallant Phelan charge the enemy's dense columns, and thrice was he repulsed. The enemy now advanced en echelon on Judge Myer, who held his ground manfully until a well directed snow ball from the hand of some one of the enemy's sharpshooters took him on the nose, when he retired in good order. The struggle now became desperate. The ambulance corps might be seen flying to and fro in the hottest of the fight, picking up hats, gloves and such other articles as their army dropped on the field. The enemy now massed his columns, and succeeded in piercing the centre of the 3d. Phelan seeing that the tide of fortune was turning against him, resolved to stake his all on a final charge. Nobly did he make it! but it was his last.

The enemy received it in close column, repulsed and finally drove back the 3d, inflicting on them great punishment. In this charge gallant Phelan, after being severely pelted, was taken prisoner. The battle closed in the capitulation of the 3d, and triumph of the enemy. The casualties were not fully ascertained when I left; Phelan had his nose bugged and one eye closed, and several other noble warriors bled freely at the nose. Very little straggling was done during the battle, and the missing I was informed by a "reliable gentleman," who had practiced medicine at a cross road, will not exceed a few old hats and gloves. Thus the "foot cavalry" of Jackson pass their idle moments in minature battles and practical jokes, the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailing throughout the entire army.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL PEMBERTON.—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig writes to correct an error:

Brevet Major J. C. Pemberton, Captain Fourth Artillery United States Army, being at the time in Washington City, resigned immediately upon the secession of Virginia, came to Richmond and offered his services to the Governor of Virginia, by whom he was commissioned a Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery in the Virginia forces. The President shortly afterwards appointed him Colonel in the Provisional Army in ORDER OF the States, and he was assigned to General Huger, who made him Chief of Artillery. Soon promoted to Brigadier-General, General Pemberton first commanded a brigade at Smithfield, in Virginia, and afterwards in South Carolina, where he shortly afterwards, repulsed the enemy in their first attempt upon Pocotaligo, in January, 1862. When Gen. Lee was ordered to Richmond, Brigadier General Pemberton was promoted Major General, and succeeded to the command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia. It was while Pemberton was in command that the battle of Secessionville was won, which saved Charleston. Assigned subsequently to the new department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, General Pemberton carried to this new field of operation the indomitable energy and admirable skill which had so well defended Charleston. Soon after this assignment he was made a Lieutenant-General, a promotion well deserved by past services, and the title to which General Pemberton has illustriously established by his brilliant defence of Vicksburg.

☞ We are authorized on the faith of a gentleman direct from Vicksburg to contradict the Yankee statement contained in our last issue, that all the Yankee fleet had passed through the canal out around Vicksburg. This gentleman, who left Vicksburg [illegible] says not only has no boat passed, but no one boat will ever pass through. This is certainly gratifying news, conveyed by a gentleman whose knowledge of the country entitles it to great weight.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

The Federal Government Turned Overseer for Louisiana.

We find in the New Orleans Picayune, of the 18th, Banks' last order directing the disposal of the negroes. It will be seen that they are to become part owners of the crop they may assist in raising, but it is gently hinted the "compensation" may be small. No doubt of it. Yankee cupidity will rob the negro as willingly as they will plunder upon each other:

CIRCULAR.

Headquarters Dep't of the Gulf,
New Orleans, Feb. 16, 1863.

The accompanying order and circulars, relating to the immediate employment of negroes, will suggest a system of labor that has been suggested and adopted for the present year. The provost marshals are authorized and directed to receive and record the assent of planters or other persons thereto, and when such written consent is given, officers and soldiers, and especially the chaplains of the army, and all other persons acting under the authority of the United States, are requested to assist, as far as practicable, without violence, in inducing the return of negroes and their families to the plantations where they have been accustomed to labor.

Without regular employment, many thousands of negroes must perish during the year. More than sixty thousand dollars were applied to the support of dependent and destitute persons in the month of January. The support of many thousands of unemployed negroes will increase the burden to such an extent as to make it impracticable to continue the charity. The immediate cultivation of corn, sugar, cotton and other products is imperatively demanded upon every consideration of public interest, and for this no other labor is now available. On the plantations they will have secured to them by the officers of the Government sufficient and wholesome food, clothing, kind treatment, and a share of the crop they produce.

The compensation may seem small, but in view of the pecuniary advances that must be made and the risks that attend industry in a period of war; it is not inadequate. Those who are not thus engaged will be employed on the public works or in the quartermaster's department, without pay, except their food and clothing, medical attendance, and such instruction and care as may be furnished to them and their women and children. In view of all these facts, and after most anxious consideration, the commanding general believes it to be the best system of labor that can now be adopted, and, assuming the entire responsibility of the act, he calls upon the commanding generals and all officers of the government to assist in its immediate execution.

N. P. BANKS,
Major General Commanding.

FROM THE YAZOO PASS.—Couriers who arrived at Grenada Saturday evening brought intelligence of the movements of the Federals in Yazoo Pass. They had succeeded in removing the artificial obstructions as far as the Coldwater, but none of their boats had entered that stream up to Friday evening. It was not known whether any additional boats or troops had arrived, and their force on the spot was supposed to be about as heretofore stated. What has been done to obstruct their future progress we may not state, but the delay to their advance occasioned by the hastily constructed hindrances to the pass proper, has been improved elsewhere in a more leisurely and effective manner. As the Mississippi has already fallen between six and seven feet at the mouth of the bayou leading from Lake Moon, and the [illegible] is rapidly falling, we have heard old river men express a confident belief that the enemy's boats will not be able to return to the river without another rise. If so, they and the whole accompanying force may be gobbled up. If the opportunity offers it will be embraced, as their boats can be made useful [illegible]

The Memphis Bulletin speculates as to the effect of this movement very hopefully. It says: "It is supposed he (Gen. Grant) will be able to capture the Halleck fleet now safely protected in Yazoo river by the batteries at Haines's Bluff, and at the same time transport a large land force, with which to cut off the Vicksburg army from communication with the interior. The undertaking, says the bulletin, is great and hazardous, but we are assured will be pushed through to a successful issue. The movement is [illegible] the Yankees, instead of accomplishing the projected above, have only succeeded in getting themselves into a trap from which they cannot escape.—*Memphis Jackson Appeal.*

The Yankees in North Carolina.

STARGETON, Feb. 24, 1863.

Editors State Journal:

I and my family view this morning with [illegible] gentlemen who came out from Newbern a few days ago.

He informed me that quite an excitement came off in that town one day last week, caused by the abolitionists attempting to press three women (citizens of the place) into the Federal naval service, as pilots for the coast of South Carolina [illegible] for Charleston bar. The pilots peremptorily refused to serve under any considerations whatever, telling the Yankees that they much preferred death to aiding in leading the country's fleet against their land and kindred. After a considerable running on the part of the loyal portion of the inhabitants of the town, both male and female, the pilots were released by the enemy.

The entire fleet have left the port of Beaufort and gone South, with the exception of twelve gunboats and four ports, that remain as watchers in the harbor, lest the Confederates should pounce down upon them.

Not more than five hundred Federal soldiers are in and around Beaufort at this time, the finding about one hundred buffalos and a few negroes that are under arms.

Governor Stanley, as he is called, was burned in effigy by the women and children one day last week, for opposing the enlistment of negro soldiers into the service.

Lincoln has refused to accept Stanley's resignation and has ordered him back to Newbern, but I think that he refuses to comply with his master's orders for the present.

A lady who came out from Newburn a few days ago, reports about fifteen regiments at that post.

This seems to be the most reliable information we have received from inside the enemy's lines for several days past.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

Late and Important from Mexico.

We translate the following from our files of Havana papers received per steamer Bio Bio, which brings dates from that city to the 12th instant, whence we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 30th ult.

The Prensa, of the 6th inst., says:

By the official report from the officers in command of the Mexican forces near Tampico, we learn of an engagement which took place on the bar of that port between the Mexican and French forces, during the evacuation of the place by the latter.

The Mexicans, numbering 400 infantry and cavalry, supported by two pieces of light artillery, (rifled,) made a reconnoissance on the Bar of Tampico, and after exchanging shots with the enemy, retired in good order. On the next day, the 21st, the same force returned, and placing their pieces in position, opened a spirited fire on a war steamer, which, with several gunboats, was covering the embarkation of their infantry. The steamer tried to run the battery, and in trying to do so she missed the channel and run aground.

On the 22d she was still fast on the bar, and deeming her detention practicable, a brisk fire was opened on her by the pieces from shore. The fleet that was lying outside came to her assistance, and tried by a concentrated fire to dislodge the Mexicans, but to no avail; the vessel was abandoned and set on fire. Besides the loss of a man-of-war, the French have left in the hands of the Mexicans a schooner loaded with ammunition, and two barks, one loaded with provisions and the other loaded with coal. Efforts were being made by the Mexican authorities to save from the wreck five heavy pieces which composed the armament of the steamer.

From the Prensa de la Habana, of the 6th, we take the following interesting intelligence from Mexico. The Prensa has dates from Vera Cruz up to the 30th ult:

The Castle of San Juan de Ulloa is crowded with prisoners; among them are a great number of Spaniards. The Spanish Consul, Mr. Cortes, has protested against their imprisonment, and demanded their trial in accordance with the decree published on the 5th of January.

The incarceration of citizens without just causes seems to be the order of the day with the French. Don Ciriaco Marren, an industrious and honest Spaniard, is one of the victims to this unjust mode of proceeding. Senor Sota, Spanish Vice Consul, demanded his release, but his communication on the subject has not been answered.

The French army began their advance on Puebla on the 15th ult. It is presumed that by the 10th of February the attack will commence. The advancing force is estimated at 25,000 men. The Mexicans seem very confident of being able to repel the invaders.

There are 28,000 men in Puebla, and the fortifications are defended by 14,000.

From the Memphis (Jackson) Appeal.

The Railroad Accident—Partial List of Drowned.

A gentleman who left the scene of the late accident on the Southern road at 5 o'clock Friday evening, and came to the city on a hand car, brings us additional particulars of the terrible accident on Chunky river. The circumstances heretofore published are in the main correct, as well as the great loss of life stated. Those on board the train were mostly soldiers, on their to their commands at Vicksburg. Nineteen bodies have been recovered, of which the following list, taken on the spot, is furnished us:

B. J. Slaughter, Co. G, 3d Tenn.
[illegible] M. Gammel, Co. C, 20th Miss.
[illegible] McMillen, corps unknown.
S. Holt, 3d La.
Bedford Brown, Co. D, 41st Tenn.
W. H. Tolliver, Washington Artillery.
John Hill, 1st Ark.
Major W. H. Tully, 12th Miss.
Minor Butler, Co. I, 37th Ala.
J. E. McGooch, Co. H, 23d Miss.
R. Young, Harris's Miss.
Chas. McDonald, Co. G, 59th Tenn.
M. D. Roden, regiment unknown.
Chas. W. Bradley, 12th Miss.
S. E. Cunningham, regiment unknown.
H. C. Thompson,
Maj. Jas. E. [illegible], 20th Miss.
D. E. Taylor, regiment unknown.
R. Millsay and J. B. Wilson, of Monroe county, Miss.
— Butler and — McDowell.
One man unknown, supposed to be a Tennessean.
Isaac Bescham, Engineer.

Also, W. P. Grayson, formerly cashier of the Bank of New Orleans. The latter gentleman has been for some time engaged in the government hay and cotton. When the accident occurred he had in his possession $40,000 in currency, which was recovered. He had gone to the wreck to take out his baggage, but was informed that the baggage had no opportunity of getting the names before leaving.

Capt. Walsh, of the 31st Mississippi, who was in one of the cars that went into the water, but escaped, had charge of [illegible] and the wreck when our informant left, and was busily engaged in taking out the dead and burying them. Mr. Beacham's relatives reside at his residence at Forest, and those of Mr. Grayson, with the others, were buried near the place where the disaster occurred—their graves being marked so that they can be identified by friends. Coffins were prepared, and the interments conducted with as much respect as was possible under the circumstances. The papers published each of the dead, which we wish we could transfer to them.

The fireman of the engine, Mr. Temple, was warned by the conductor of the preceding train, not to let this train come to the bridge, as it was unsafe. He was told the train would be there and charged positively as to the condition of the structure. Instead of stopping on Chunky he had another person to do it, who, it seems, neglected it, hence the fearful loss.

THE WOMEN OF THE WEST.—Our informant, who gave us the facts in regard to the capture of the Queen of the West, on Red River, and who was forced to go with the Queen down the Atchafalaya, relates the following incident:

At one of the places burnt by the Queen, and owned by a lady who had been thus villainously left houseless, the valiant commander attempted to converse with her on the bank from the deck of his boat. She proved true pluck for him. He asked her:

"Madam, have you a father, brothers or any other relatives in this war?"

The lady was quite young, a widow, with two young boys of five and seven years of age by her side. She answered, in sight of the smouldering ruins of her home:

"I have two brothers in the army; and if you keep on this war twelve years longer, (pressing the heads of her boys,) I shall have *two sons to fight you till their death!* I expect nothing better than murder and arson from any of your tribe."

The commander sloped to his gun-room, while the lady and boys cheered the departure of the Queen of the West with the "Bonnie Blue Flag."—*Natchez Courier.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY REBEL.]

Latest from the North.

New York Judge on Arbitrary Arrests.

LONDON TIMES ON THE BLOCKADE.

Steamer Sumter Reaches Liverpool.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

A Yankee-Negro Fight at Hilton Head.

INSUBORDINATION IN YANKEE ARMY.

The War To be Vigorously Prosecuted.

GOLD IN NEW YORK 71⅛.

GEN. BATTLE, TREASURER OF STATE.

RICHMOND, March 6.—An extra session of the United States Senate was called by Lincoln because the interest of the United States required it. A bill giving Lincoln power to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus at pleasure, finally passed the House by a vote of 77 to 45.

A row has occurred between the Federal soldiers and negroes at Hilton Head. The latter were driven off to the other end of the Island. The Washington Chronicle says: "We have sad and humiliating reports of insubordination and outrages committed by regiments from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and, we say it with shame, Massachusetts. Groans were given for Gen. Hunter at the close of the evening dress parade on Sunday.

The Chronicle contends that there is great reaction in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Gold reported inactive; closed in New York on the second at 71⅛.

RICHMOND, March 5.—The Enquirer has received the Washington Chronicle. The Government is a heavy loser by the destruction of the Jacob Bell, as her duties would have amounted to one hundred and seventy five thousand dollars.

Judge Barnard of New York, instructed the Grand Jury to find bills against parties implicated in arbitrary arrests.

Commander Porter's dispatches to the Secretary of the Navy says: "I regret to inform you that the Indianola has also fallen into the hands of the enemy." The Webb and the Queen of the West attacked and rammed her until she surrendered, all of which I can trace to non-compliance with my instructions.

The London Times says 'tis clear the blockade at Charleston was not raised at the time of the attack on the federal fleet, that there was not even an intermission of it. The Post takes a similar view.

The Liverpool Post announces the arrival of the Sumter in the Mersey.

SPECIAL TO THE REBEL.

TULLAHOMA, March 6.—Gov. Harris has appointed Gen. Joel A. Battle Treasurer of State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. McGregor.

B. HAITCH.

MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CLEVELAND, TENN.
Rev. J. S. Bradshaw, Principal.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the FIRST MONDAY of January 1863, under the direction and professorship of the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, who has had charge of it for the last 15 months.

The Trustees in making this announcement would most especially appeal to all citizens who have daughters to educate, to send them to this institution. Mr. Bradshaw has had charge of the school for the last 15 months during which time he has rendered such satisfaction as we might say, universal satisfaction to the Trustees, patrons and pupils. There never was a better time for men to educate their daughters than now money is plenty—everything a farmer raises bears two prices, and the Tuition to this School is the same that it was when everything was at low figures.—What excuse can there be now for a man who neglects to educate his daughters? None. Because here, in Cleveland a healthy locality, we have an Institute, with an accomplished instructor, aided by a sufficient corps of assistants, to instruct all who may favor it with their patronage. Let one and all put their shoulder to the wheel and build up such a School as will be of incalculable benefit to us and an honor to our town.—We have the building and we have the Teachers—the balance devolves upon the people. We hope they may duly perform their duty.

The Trustees are thankful to the citizens for the patronage bestowed upon Mr. Bradshaw heretofore, and are glad to know that under his administration of the Institution has not lost any of the enviable reputation it sustained in the better days of the Republic."

TERMS OF TUITION.

Primary Department	$8 00 per Session.	
Preparatory "	10 00 "	"
Freshman Class	14 00 "	"
Sophomore "	16 00 "	"
Junior "	20 00 "	"
Senior "	25 00 "	"
In Music, Piano, Guitar or Melodeon,	25 00 "	
Thorough Bass Comp. &c.	25 00 "	
French and other Modern Languages,	20 00 "	" each.
Incidental Fee,	1 00	

In the Ornamental Department full provision will be made, of the ordinary prices.

The rule of payment is one-half in advance, the rest by the middle of the term.

Board can be had in good families, and at convenient boarding houses kept purposely for young ladies at reasonable rates, ranging from $15 to $20 per month.

G. W. PARKS,
dec30 Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE,
Feb. 23, 1863.

THE recruiting detail for the 19th Tennessee regiment, will report at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 15th day of March, with all their recruits and absentees, as I wish to send them forward, under the charge of an officer to the regiment.

J. H. HANNAH, Capt.
and Recruiting Detail.

☞ Knoxville Register copy, and send bill to this office.

Paper! Paper!! Paper!!!

2000 Reams Letter Paper for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.
JONES, DOWDY & Co.,
feb27-1w Dalton, Ga.

$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the premises of the subscriber, at Walnut Valley Post Office, Sequatchie Co., Tennessee, on the night of the 25th Jany, 1863, a negro boy named Dave, about 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, weighs about 125 pounds. He is a black negro, rather sharp faced, long mouth, thick lips. He says he was raised in Kentucky, by a man named Fisher. But was bought by me about 7 months since in Hamburg, South Carolina. He says he was brought from Petersburg, Va., to Hamburg. Had on when he left, brown jeans pants, brown jeans coat and black cloth cap—his coat had on it, white bone coat buttons, and the cloth out of which his coat was made had two colors in it, a part of it being a darker brown than the other. I will pay $100 reward for his delivery to me, at my residence, in Sequatchie Co. Tennessee; or $50 reward for his confinement in any jail, so that I can get him. JAMES M. STEWART.
Feb5-2m*

OFFICE COMMANDANT OF CONSCRIPTS,
Knoxville, Tenn. Feb. 23, 1863.

HAVING received authority from the Secretary of War to raise a few companies from the class of persons exempt from conscription, for the purpose of enforcing the conscript law in Tennessee—the books will be opened at this office for the names of all loyal persons of this class, who desire to assist in enforcing the laws of their country. These companies are not to be considered a part of the army, but will receive the same pay and allowances as soldiers of the army, and will be entitled to the reward for the apprehension of deserters.

E. D. BLAKE, Lt. Col. C. S. A.,
feb27-tf Commandant of Conscripts.

SHERIFF'S SALE

ON the first Monday in April, 1863, I will sell for cash, at public outcry to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Harrison, Tennessee, the following tract of land to-wit: about two hundred acres, lying in the first district, of Hamilton county, Tennessee, adjoining the lands James H. Johnston, Daniel Yarnel and others—said land belonging to Nimrod Pendegrass, and will be sold to satisfy a judgment and costs, in favor of James M. Scott, against said Pendegrass. JAMES JACK, Dep. Sheriff.
feb22-4w Hamilton Co.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at private sale, one 30 horse power Engine and Boiler, with Mulay Saw, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging. Also one 30 inch Circulay Saw, with irons attached—together with 60 feet of Shafting, and Pulleys. One Rip Saw, Cutoff Saw, with gearing, &c. JOSIAH FISHER,
Fe10-tf Chattanooga Tenn.

☞ Selma Reporter copy 2 weeks, and send bill to this office.

NEW AUCTION AND
COMMISSION HOUSE,
NO 102 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.

The undersigned have associated themselves together under the style and firm of James P. Scott & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS. They have rented that large and elegant building, No. 102 Main street Lynchburg, Va., lately occupied by Jno. T. Davis & Co., and on the 1st day of December next, will be ready to receive Merchandise of all kinds for private and auction sales. They solicit consignments of Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco, Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, and other Groceries, Bale Cotton and Cotton Fabrics of all grades, Woolen Goods, Boots, Shoes and Leather and all other goods usually offered for sale.

Their first Auction will take place at an early day in December, of which due notice, with catalogue will be published.

They respectfully refer to the merchants and business men of Richmond, Petersburg, Danville and other cities of the South, whose aid and co-operation will be duly appreciated.

JAS. P. SCOTT,
Of the late firm of John T. Davis & Co.
HENRY P. BOCOCK,
WM. H. PARRISH,
Members of the firm of Bocock & Parris.

The concern of Bocock & Parrish, No. 9 Brice street, will continue at the old stand as usual.
dec17-3m BOCOCK & PARRISH.

Irish Potatoes, Sugar, Coffee.

ANY party that will send me by Express a sack of sound, and good Irish Potatoes, weighing 70 pounds, I will send him by Express ten pounds light brown Sugar, and one pound fine Rio Coffee, in a new Osnaburg sack.

E. M. EDWARDY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AT DANIEL'S OLD STAND, No. 13 WHITEHALL ST.,
feb18-1m Atlanta, Georgia.

Important to Enrolling Officers.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 1, 1863.

THE order of Col. Blake commandant of conscripts offering $30 reward for the arrest of conscripts entitles enrolling officers to the reward, when they make the arrest contemplated by the order.

Each Enrolling officer is required to make a descriptive roll of himself, and forward it immediately to Col. Blake. Officers of conscript age, can retain the office, by promptly enrolling and sending forward every conscript within their respective districts.

JOHN L. HOPKINS, A. D. C.,
feb21-4w and Sup't Enrolling Officers.

☞ East Tennessee papers copy four weeks.

SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Hamilton county, I will sell at the Court House in Harrison, the first Monday of March next, to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy a judgment and cost, the Bank of Chattanooga recovered against P. W. Humphreys, W. H. Alexander and John H. Alexander, in said court, the following town lots, levied on to satisfy said judgement and cost to wit: one town lot in Chattanooga, Tennessee, the property of P. W. Humphreys, fronting on Vine St., and adjoining the lands of Larkin Hair, Thos. McCallie and W. H. Alexander, and opposite the property of Jno. L. Hopkins, also one other lot on Vine Street, in Chattanooga, adjoining the Hair and Humphreys, and opposite Hopkins' property, levied on as the property of W. H. Alexander, and will be sold unless judgment and cost are previously paid.

Feb4-tf A. R. COULTER,
Sheriff H. C.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to jail by the military authorities at Chattanooga, on the 2d of October, 1862, and more recently committed by an acting Justice of the Peace, for the county of Hamilton, Tenn., on the 19th of Dec., 1862, a negro boy who says his name is JACK, and that he belongs to John Pride, of Sparta, White county, Tenn. Said boy is black, 24 years old, 5 feet 7 inch high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him out of jail. J. H. SWAIM,
dec21 Jailor.

TO MERCHANTS & BUTLERS.

JUST received and for sale low,

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

Together with a full assortments of Drugs & Dye Stuffs.

S. R. KHAMEN,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist.
Whitehall St., one door from Mitchell St., sign of the Golden Mortar. Atlanta, Ga.
feb26

UNCURRENT MONEY WANTED.

HENLEY & CO.,
MORRIS & CO.,
MOUT. INSURANCE CO
DEPOSIT BANK OF MOBILE,
AND FLORIDA MONEY.
Apply to R. COBBS.
Feb10-1m*

Seed Oats! Seed Oats!!

800 bush. No. 1, Seed Oats, the crop of 1861.
A small lot of Scotch Seed.
" " " Blackbay Seed.
Tobacco, Cigars &c., for sale by
feb24-1w W. F. HOOPER