THE DAILY REBEL.

Office on Market Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

CHATTANOOGA:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 18, 1862.

THE NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

The news from Kentucky in regard to a battle or a series of battles between the forces of Gens. Bragg and Buell, is of a highly interesting character. The reports are very much confused and somewhat contradictory. The Northern papers claim, upon the authority of dispatches received from Louisville on the 10th, that General Bragg's army has been defeated by Buell's forces, whilst our information by couriers, who have arrived at Knoxville, is that Gen. Hardee captured, on Monday, 1,500 prisoners, on Tuesday 4,000 more, and that Marshall and Morgan captured 3,200 prisoners on the same day, (Tuesday.) It is also stated that we captured forty pieces of artillery. Col. Palmer, in a letter from Cumberland Gap, dated the 14th, states on the authority of a Captain of the 8th Tennessee, that Withers' division captured 9,000 prisoners on Thursday, and Kirby Smith 500 on Friday, among whom was Gen. Tom. Crittenden. The enemy's account differs materially from ours, and we await with great interest further particulars. We think the news has been exaggerated on both sides, but we are confident that Gen. Bragg gained a decided victory. The fact that gold rose from 125 to 130 on the reception of the news in New York, satisfies us that the Northern accounts of the fight cannot be relied on.

SOUTHERN YANKEES.

The occupation of Middle and West Tennessee by the Lincoln troops has developed certain traits of character in some men that we were not willing to believe existed in the South. Whilst our troops held possession of the country they were trading and operating with them, buying articles of necessity for the army. In some instances they became Government agents and were active in getting supplies, taking care, doubtless, to provide well for themselves in the meanwhile. After the Yankees got there they commenced buying for them, becoming speculators in cotton and dealt doubtless in other articles. They were ready to make money out of either party. Whenever the Southern side is triumphant they are with the South, when it is under a cloud they are with the enemy. Their only object seems to be to make gain for themselves, regardless of any principle of attachment either to the Northern or Southern Government.—To-day they will buy wheat and flour and sell it to our Government, and to-morrow they will sell cotton to the enemy in direct violation of our laws. When we re-occupy Tennessee some of these very men will want again to become contractors or agents for our Government and make all the money out of it they can. Will they be permitted to do so? Let us know what officer of the Govrrnment employs them when there are enough true men in the country equally competent, who have never compromised their principles, and who have been ready to sacrifice all for the sake of the South.—We want true men who can be relied on in adversity as well as prosperity to fill all positions of responsibility in our Government. "Summer patriots" will not do in such a contest as we are now waging, and to reward men who are ready to be on either side, according to circumstances, is to offer a premium to disloyalty. The class of men we have spoken of are not peculiar to Tennessee. They can be found in all the Southern States. Whenever a man considers individual gain above principle, he will sell any country if you will pay him enough for so doing. Let all such men be watched everywhere.

THE WRONGS OF MISSOURI.

We find in one of our exchanges a communication from a Missourian, an extract from which we lay before our readers this morning. We sympathise deeply with the oppressed people of that noble State. No State in the whole Confederacy has felt more the tyranny of the Lincoln Government than Missouri, and we are assured by those who are intimately acquainted with the sentiments of the people, that there is no State whose citizens are more truly devoted to the cause of the South than hers. The wrongs of Missouri call for vengeance upon the heads of her cruel and murderous foes.—Why the Confederate Government does not organize a strong and powerful army west of the Mississippi for the relief of Missouri, we cannot imagine. If arms were placed in their hands and ammunition given them, the people west of that river would drive away the invaders. We hope the time is not far distant when the gallant sons of Missouri, under the lead of that noble old General Sterling Price, or some other equally as competent, will be driving from their lovely and productive country the vile hordes that have so far been tyrannizing over that people:

"The murders alluded to, cold blooded and fiendish as they are, are but a sample of what an unrestrained mob are daily doing, and, in justice to the silent sufferers in that State, who are ruled with a tyranny as relentless, savage and bloodthirsty as that of Robespierre, permit me to present facts as to Missouri with the hope that the relation of some of her wrongs may call for a speedy and terrible retribution upon those who are converting her fairest fields into a gory Acedama.

Remote from the seat of war and fenced round with bayonets, Missouri has not received at the hands of the Confederate Government that generous aid which her condition and position imperiously demand, and while crimes the most atrocious have been committed there in the name and by the sanction of the Federal Government, our own people and our government have stretched forth no hand to save unarmed and defenseless citizens from inhuman butchery and outrage.—Every victory of Southern arms in Virginia, or elsewhere, costs Missouri the blood of some of her most honorable and honored citizens. While our successes in the field are hailed there with joy, in the hope of Southern emancipation, they are yet heard in terror of that vindictive and cowardly spirit of licensed murder and robbery that stalks through the land at noonday. The herald that proclaims glad tidings from abroad, is but the precursor of him who tells of dastardly assassinations and midnight arson and robbery by Federals at home. Neither age nor sex is spared—reverence for the one and respect for the other are lost in the demoniac fury of uncurbed passion. Peaceable and quiet citizens, who, though sincerely sympathizing with us in our struggle and hemmed in by an enemy, have endeavored to live in accordance with the existing military tyranny, are hunted like game and shot down like wild beasts. The most insecure place of retreat is that which the Federal soldiery are sworn and pretend to protect—their homes. In the bosom of their families, on their farms, at their daily avocations, anywhere and everywhere that Federal vengeance can find them, Missouri's sons are butchered by these commissioned brigands. Their houses are burned, their live stock killed or driven away, their crops destroyed, and their families insulted and driven shelterless from their homes. This is no fancy sketch, as the facts will abundantly testify. I will give a few examples:

Hon. W. H. Field, formerly of Kentucky, and a Representative from that State at one time in the old Congress, a high-toned Christian gentleman and patriot, was inhumanly murdered by a band of Federal soldiers under one Lieut. Nash. No crime could be laid to Mr. Field's charge. He had lived in peace and harmony with his neighbors, and conducted himself as a law abiding citizen toward the Government had trodden the path of the conscientious and God-fearing Christian. Yet he was shot down at mid day for no cause save that he dared to differ with the marauders who were feasting on the blood of his friends.

Messrs. Lasley, Price and Ridgway were shot down by another band of these hell hound, right in the presence of Mr. Lasley's family, and while his wife begged and implored them to spare the life of her husband. And for this triple murder not even a palliating circumstance could be found. Price was a boy. Lasley and Ridway had both taken the oath of allegiance to the Gamble dynasty, and were under heavy bonds. There was no pretence that they had forfeited their lives or their bonds. They were simply *murdered* where they were found, in the midst of their female relatives and friends.

Col. Owen, of Marion county, was surrounded by Glover's marauders and surrendered himself as a prisoner of war. He bore a commission from the Confederate government. Arrested on his own premises, he was permitted to go to his residence, only that the barbed arrow that was about to strike might be tipped also with the most virulent poison. Coming home under arrest, his family knew too well the character of the fiends who had him in possession to repose any confidence in their honor. Yet his wife was assured of his entire safety and told that he would return again. Less than a quarter of a mile from where they had given these pledges, the commander of the forces told Col. Owen he must prepare to die. It was in vain he asked for time—only five minutes were granted him. He was then placed before a file of soldiers and pierced with eight balls. One of the demons took pleasure in hearing the news to Col. O.'s wife, saying, as he tossed a minnie ball cartridge to her, "we put eight like that through him." He was a Confederate soldier, who had surrendered to regularly licensed Federal bandits.

Col. McCullough, a brave, chivalric and noble man, was hunted day and night until found, and then butchered without warning and without mercy.

Hon. Robert Smart, Judge of the Lafayette Judicial Circuit, who had left his home in Independence that he might dwell in peace with his family in Saline county, was also hunted down by these cut throats. He had not been connected with the rebellion—he had left his business only because the civil courts could not be held—he was endeavoring to live quietly in the seclusion of a country home. Yet night after night and day after day the armed minions of Lincoln searched his residence and his premises. Every hour was to him one of terror. At length he was found in the yard near his residence. No sooner was he found than a volley of balls whistled past him. He started to run and another volley was fired, one ball wounding him in the leg. He then offered to surrender, but still the balls flew around him—he fell down, and, holding up his hands, offered again to surrender, but they did not cease to fire. At length, seeing no prospect before him but death, he again tried to run, and again was wounded—again endeavored to surrender. But the fire only became more deadly, till the fatal shot was fired by Major McKee, (a cold-blooded villain whom Missouri had warmed into life,) and he fell exhausted, soon to become a corpse. All this in the presence of an affectionate and terror stricken family.

Mr. Bradshaw, of Lewis county, a respectable and unoffending man, was taken from his bed at midnight and murdered. I might add pages to this list of barbarities, but time and space forbid. And what has been done with these lawless, vagabond triflers with human life? Have they been called to account by their masters for these deeds of darkness?—Nash, the murderer of Mr. Field, was arraigned, with a great flourish of trumpets, before a mock military court. While the trial was progressing he was visiting in the city, lounging in bar-rooms, wandering about as he pleased, and before the testimony against him was finished he had left for unknown parts. *That* closed the trial and there was no expression by the court of either guilt or innocence. This is the only notice taken by the Federal authorities of any of these foul crimes.

Millions of dollars would not cancel the loss of property. Dwelling houses and barns burned; fences thrown down or burnt, and crops destroyed; live stock killed and left to rot upon the ground, or driven off—many portions of the State present one wide scene of desolation. All these things the Missourians are compelled to witness and submit to in fear and trembling, while not a hand is raised in her defence. Unarmed and helpless, a prey to the Lincoln cormorants, the Confederate government seems to have forgotten that Missouri exists, and that the grass on the fairest portion of God's footstool is stiff with dabbled blood.

How long is this state of things to continue? When will the Missourians now in arms in the Confederacy be permitted to bring joy and aid to those who await them with outstretched arms and bleeding hearts? How long before the hearts of a trampled people shall be permitted to leap with gladness and the mother shall rejoice in the safety of her suckling?

If it be asked "Why do not the people rise in their strength and expel the tyrants?" the answer will be, "Alas! they have taken from us every weapon of offensive or defensive warfare; we have given our weapons to our brothers in the field; we have nothing left with which to strike." A State, boundless in its resources of wealth, with crops sufficient to feed the armies of the world, with a people brave, generous and true to the cause of Southern independence, is left to struggle against the greedy and unprincipled scoundrels, whose gripe is tightened upon a defenceless people in proportion as it is made to relax in other parts of the Confederacy.—Her wrongs appeal to the chivalric sons of the South for swift and terrible retribution.—The blood of her murdered sons, the tears of her daughters made widows and orphans by the bayonets of the bloody legalized butchers, call upon us for a redress of those grievance or and an expulsion of the infamous Chamunda that presides in awful dignity on her throne of skulls. A MISSOURIAN."

Regulating the Conjugal Relations of Sambo.

The following police order has been issued by General Saxton, Federal military governor of South Carolina:

HEADQUARTERS, BEAUFORT, S. C. Aug. 22.

I. In the hope of correcting a wide-spread and deplorable evil, the following regulations are announced:

1st. Any negro claiming to have or charged with having more than one wife is required to confine himself to, and need be supported by, that one to whom he has been *lawfully* married. If no such marriage has ever been celebrated, he will select that one of his so-called wives who is the mother of his children, if any he have, and, after a marriage service duly performed by some minister of the Gospel, take her to himself as his own sole lawful wife.

2d. Hereafter, any of the colored people wishing to be united in holy wedlock will apply to Rev. Mr. French, chaplain United States army, or other minister, who will keep a register of marriages and furnish the parties with a *marriage certificate* duly authenticated.

3d. All negroes, male or female, hereafter living in a state of concubinage, or found unfaithful to their marriage vows, will be liable to arrest and imprisonment.

II. There being on the plantation more or less persons unable to support themselves, and having no near relatives to whose the duty can be assigned of providing for their wants, a *charitable fund* will be established on each plantation, by deducting from the amount due for labor thereon such per centage as may be found upon trial, sufficient for the purpose.

The fund thus created will be placed in the hands of the superintendent, to be expended by him for the benefit of the helpless and friendless, in providing them with suitable food and clothing, either according to the directions of the surgeons in attendance, or in obedience to the suggestions of his own common sense and experience. A proper account of the expenditures under this head will be furnished monthly to the assistant quartermaster at these headquarters.

III. This order will be read by the superintendents to the negroes on the plantation, and care taken to explain its provisions so that they may be fully understood as designed to secure and regulate the performance of duties which are enjoined by the plainest dictates of a mere worldly experience as well as by the sublimer teachings of a living Christianity.

By order of

Brig. Gen. SAXTON, Commanding.

☞ Among the thousand and one rumors set afloat by the stragglers from our army above, who wish to furnish an excuse for their own absence from their commands, is that in retiring from before Corinth our army was compelled to abandon their artillery. An officer who was severely wounded in the battle and arrived in the city last evening, assures us that so far from this being the case we brought off all our artillery and baggage trains, except a few wagons that broke down on the road, and had to be abandoned. There was no serious loss of baggage, and none of artillery or ammunition.—*Grenada Appeal.*

OBITUARY.

DIED—At Pikeville, Tennessee, on the 5th inst., a few minutes before 3 o'clock p. m., of Typhoid Fever, WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, in the seventeenth year of his age. He was a volunteer from Marshall county, Mississippi, a member of company H, Blythe's Miss. regiment, and a son of M. D. and S. C. Robinson.

He was attended in his death by his affectionate father, who did all in his power to soothe his dying moments and make them calm and tranquil. Peace to his ashes. A FRIEND.

☞ Memphis Appeal and Charlotte (N. C.) papers please copy.

Interest-bearing Treasury Notes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Sept. 26, 1862.

Public notice is hereby given that Congress has duly authorized the annual payment of interest on the 7-30 Treasury Notes. The interest due on each note on the first day of January next will be paid to the respective holders on presentment at the Treasury or at any Depository of the Government.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of Treasury.

oct13-1m

Found.

A POCKET-BOOK containing some money was found on Cumberland Mountain about thirty-five miles from Chattanooga, on the McMinnville road, which the owner can get by calling on Rufus Simpson, at McMinnville. oct16-1w

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Columbus, Geo., Sept. 5th, 1862.

BY order of Quartermaster General I have been instructed with entire control of collecting the hides of the beeves killed for the army, for tanning, and the purchase of Leather for manufacturing. Tanners having leather on hand and wanting hides will do well to address me with proper references. The army must be shod, and it is the duty of all patriotic tanners to assist in so doing. All leather held at unreasonable prices will be impressed. F. W. DILLARD,
Major A. Qm.

Southern Confederacy copy and send bill to my office till forbid.

P. S. Send copy paper containing the advertisement. F. W. DILLARD,
A. Qm.

sep20tf

New Advertisements.

Flour! Flour!

A FEW sacks of flour on consignment, which will be closed out low by the sack at my store.

Oct18-1t R. W. CORBIN,
Market Street.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of D. P. Brown, dec'd, are directed to come forward immediately and make payment; and those having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law.

oct18 1w* M. D. THOMPSON,
adm'r estate M. P. Brown, dec'd.

For Sale, by an Officer in the Army.

TWO HORSES, one a thoroughbred Glencoe horse, large, stylish and spirited—has been in the service from the beginning of the war. Would suit a staff officer. Age, 7 years.

The other a young stallion, 4 years old. Gentle, and draws finely in buggy.

Apply to Maj. J. T. CHAMPNEYS,
(or to Maj. J. L. Hopkins' Law office, Main st.)

oct18-1t.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE REBEL BANNER:

A DAILY NEWSPAPER, TO BE PUBLISHED IN MURFREESBORO, ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, OCT. 21st, 1862:

We propose to begin the publication of a daily journal, bearing the above title, on and after Tuesday morning Oct. 21st, (Monday excepted) in the city of Murfreesboro.

The Rebel Banner will be devoted to an earnest advocacy and adherence to the cause of the South; to the dissemination of the latest and most reliable intelligence; to an exact representation of the political, military and financial mirror of the country as reflected in the central point of its publication; and will be edited by HENRY WATTERSON.

Profoundly conscious of two facts; First, that the war, which has been waged hitherto for subjugation merely, has at length reached its legitimate consequence in a raid of extermination upon the most gigantic scale ever known among men in any age; and Secondly, that the people of Middle Tennessee have been kept in lamentable ignorance of the movements and progress of the South on the one hand, whilst they have been flooded with misrepresentations of the wildest character on the other; it shall be our chief duty to present our fellow-citizens a true statement of the case as it has existed, as it exists, and as it continues to exist in the future.

We shall also devote especial attention to two other matters of essential importance, with the effect and operation of the various laws passed by the Confederate Congress, with such military requisitions and requirements as are of concern to the general public; and, on all proper occasions the defense of Tennessee, and her gallant soldiery from unjust aspersion, from what quarter soever it may emanate.

In a word, the Rebel Banner will be a news sheet, emphatically dedicated to the interest of Tennessee and her people, as the keystone of our Confederate States of America.

A vicinity to Headquarters, enlarged Telegraphic and mail facilities, with other advantages of location, &c., give us many reasons for the belief, that the Rebel Banner may become a useful and welcome member of society.

Terms—$1 per month. Single copy 10 cents.

R. W. FAIN & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

☞ Printers and newsboys can obtain employment on application at the office of the old Murfreesboro News.

Notice.

ALL persons are cautioned against selling goods on a letter of credit dated 24 Oct., drawn in my favor and signed by Mr. G. J. Felton, Supt. S. & A. Ga. R. R., as the same has been lost or stolen, and the term for which it was given expired on the 11th inst. W. P. WILLY.

oct17-1w

Rags! Rags! Rags!

I WILL buy all the old Linsey and Cotton Rags, old pieces of rope, gunny sacks, pieces of tents, and all the old rags you can bring to me in the next three months, for which I will pay CASH.

Wash the dirt out and bring them in; take up all the scraps and cents and get your money for what you pay them away.

I want them delivered at my establishment, on the corner adjoining to Q. H. P. Wauchope's at the store of Hodgson & Edmondson, on st. Harrison, Tenn., to A. P. Hunter. JAS. S. EDWARDS.

Chattanooga, Oct. 17, 1862.

Instructions to Enrolling Officers.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 14, 1862.

It is the duty of Enrolling officers to faithfully enroll every man in forty respective Districts observing the classification heretofore ordered. If residents of the District are absent or cannot be found, they must be enrolled. The description will be given from memory, or information and must be so stated under the head of "Remarks."

Conscripts will remain in their respective counties until called on by me.

When the call is made the Chairmen will superintend the Enrolling officers, and they will see that all persons embraced in the call obey it. Immediately after the day appointed for assembling the conscripts, the Enrolling officers are required to arrest each man, or conscript age, who may be found in their districts without a certificate of exemption. They may call upon the Sheriff and Constables to aid them, and if other assistance be necessary, they will report the fact to me, and troops will be furnished.

Enrolling officers remain in their Districts, and their duties do not end with the first enrollment. They are required to watch the District and to make weekly reports. They will be held to a strict accountability for the truth of their reports, and whenever of them wilfully fails promptly to arrest or report persons of conscript age as directed above, will himself be dealt with. The Confederate Government, gives them ample compensation, and the work must be done thoroughly. Chairmen of the county Courts are charged with the general superintendence of the enrollment in their counties. JNO. L. HOPKINS, A. D. C.,
Oct. 14, 1862. 2nd Supt. of Enrolling Officers.

☞ East Tennessee papers copy.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 13th, 1862.

Special Order, No. 4.

I. All surgeons and assistants arriving at Chattanooga will report to Surgeon Flewellyn Medical Director, Quartermasters and assistants will report to Major Thomas, Quartermaster. Commissaries and assistants will report to Capt. Francis, Post Commissary.

II. A commissioned officer will be detailed to examine the passes of all persons leaving Chattanooga by the different railroads. Any officer or soldier attempting to leave without a pass from these headquarters will be arrested and turned over to the Provost Marshal.

By command of W. W. Boyd, Col. Comdg. Post.

C. H. LUZENBERG,
A. A. A. G.

oct14

ENROLLING officers who bring conscripts to Knoxville, will furnish the superintendent of the Railroad over which they may travel with a certificate of the number of conscripts transported, which certificate will accompany the account to be presented to the Quartermaster for payment.

Enrolling officers are permitted by Maj. Gen. Jones to call on the commander of the nearest camp for any force they may require to collect or transport the conscripts. This force must not, however, be taken from the number necessary to guard bridges or Government property. E. D. BLAKE, Lt. Col. C. S. A.,
oct14-1w Supt. Recruiting Service.

☞ Chattanooga, Cleveland, Athens, Greenville, and Jonesboro papers copy.

Notice.

I WILL offer for sale at the Court house in Harrison on Monday, the 10th day of November, 1862, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, a negro man named Alex. Black, about twenty-three years old, five feet five inches high, and weighs about 165 lbs. Said negro says he belongs to Samuel Walker, of Baltimore county, Maryland. Said negro is a runaway, and will be sold on that day to pay charges.

oct11-1m MILO COULTER,
Sheriff Hamilton County.

Committed

TO jail in Chattanooga on the 27th August, 1862, a negro boy named Aleck, who says he belongs to James Cockrell of Pontotoc county, Mississippi.—He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion.—The owner will come forward, prove property and pay charges. M. B. COULTER,
Sheriff Hamilton Co.

aug30

Orders Commander of the Post.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 13th, 1862.

Special Order, No. 2.

All officers at this Post, and all who may hereafter arrive here, whether on duty or not, will immediately report in person to these Headquarters.

By order of W. W. Boyd, Col. Commanding.

C. H. LUZENBERG,
A. A. A. G.

oct14

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 13th, 1862.

Special Order, No. 3.

All soldiers discharged from hospitals, returning from sick furloughs, or who may by any means have become separated from their regiments, will, on arriving at this place, immediately report to Major St. Paul, commanding Camp Direction.

By order of W. W. Boyd, Col. Comdg.

C. H. LUZENBERG,
A. A. A. G.

oct14

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Oct. 11, 1862.

General Order No. —

Commanders of Regiments, Battalions, Artillery Companies and Cavalry squadrons and companies are hereby ordered to make their weekly reports to these Headquarters, or their requisitions will not be approved. Col. W. W. BOYD,

o12 Commanding Forces.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Oct. 10th, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1.

Surgeons R. D. Hamilton and A. Hunter, will constitute the examining board of this post, in accordance with General Order No. 72, for the examination of all soldiers who may be considered fit subjects for furlough or discharge.

By command of W. W. BOYD,

oct11 Col. Commdg.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Oct. 2d, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 12.

* * * * * * *

All paroled prisoners of war, not exchanged, arriving at this place will report to Major St. Paul, commanding the Camp of Direction.

By command of Col. W. W. Boyd.

C. H. LUZENBERG,
oct3-tf A. A. A. Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Sept. 25th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 1.

I. All persons connected with the troops in this command, are required to respect the rights of property in all of the inhabitants, and not to cut any trees or shrubbery, nor to enter any private enclosure unless with the consent of the proprietor nor disturb or injure any fence or inclosure, or in any manner to use or appropriate private property of others.

II. All officers are charged with the execution of this order, and will report any violation of it to these headquarters.

By command of Col. W. W. Boyd.

C. H. LUZENBERG,
sep27-tf A. A. A. Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 28th, 1862.

List of names of men deserted from the Graysville Hospital, for which a reward of thirty dollars ($30) is offered for the apprehension of each, to be delivered at this post:

RANK.	NAMES.	REG'T.
Private	W Blarrell	8th Ark Vols.
do	V S Norville	do
do	H Ferrill	do
do	A G Gass	do
do	J F McCloud	do
do	W L Dyke	do
do	A J Pirtle	do
do	F M'Richards	do
do	J Ritchie	5th do
do	F Smith	44th Tenn
do	J Hadfield	31 Miss
do	F M Daniels	32d do
do	E L Pritchard	do
do	Wm Dougherty	do
do	J H Pearson	do
do	J J Johnson	32d Ala
do	J F Mitchell	do
do	Elec mon	do
do	H M Workman	24 Louisd.
do	Pat Connor	do
do	Thos Daily	do
do	M Rhea	33d Miss
do	A Worsam	do
do	N Moore	do
do	J Harrington	33d do
do	E J Myers	do
do	J J Petrie	do
do	E Posey	do
do	W F Samson	do
do	E D Meton	do
do	M Ward	do
do	J M Moulton	do
do	D W Gofford	do
do	J P Tinsley	17th Texas
do	J L Hill	27th do
do	M Algood	2d Ark
do	L D Collins	do
do	John Cliff	do
do	E Daugherty	do
Corporal	J H Dougan	do
Private	M A Grider	do
do	B P Gross	do
do	W H Harper	do
do	J F Harris	do
do	J Moore	do
do	Andy Moore	do
Sergeant	Jno Lewis	do
Private	C H McCoy	do
do	J J Taylor	do
do	Thos Ward	8th Texas
do	J N Campbell	27th do
do	C T Cates	do
Corporal	T B Sanders	2th Ark
Private	S H Hutchins	do
Private	B A Ball	do
do	A W Gillard	do
do	Thos Wish	7th do
do	N N Rosser	do
do	J Hatfield	do
do	J Greer	do
do	J Dennis	do
do	J R Bowlers	do
do	A N Wise	do
Lieut	J H Conrad	do
Private	W Cunningham	do
do	P H Harris	do
do	S W Smithey	do
do	P Shangler	do
do	E W Redson	do
Sergeant	F M Jenny	8th do
Private	C Clements	do
do	W C Terrell	do
do	J B Totty	do
do	S Y Rudolph	do
do	Thos Hesick	do
do	J C Newton	do
do	B A Hughey	do
do	B Bottler	do
do	M Peters	do
do	Eli Nations	do
do	Sol Rogers	do
do	W Fuller	do
do	W C Norton	do
do	A Wyatt	do
do	T C Craig	do
do	W F Searry	do
do	J M Peters	do
do	James Gifford	do
do	J W Bowers	do
do	Jas Cheek	23th Texas
do	W D Francis	17th do
do	G W Coley	do
do	W T Oliver	do
do	G W Walker	do
do	H H Mitchell	do
do	A R Patton	do
do	J J Carpenter	33d Ala
do	B A Smith	do
do	N Malloy	do
do	R H Britton	do
Sergt	—— Davis	do
Corpl	—— Hancock	do
Private	N H Smith	do
do	J L Figg	do
do	Thos Willis	do
do	W C Byrd	do
do	J Thompson	8th Texas
do	A L Fowler	27th "
do	A C Beggle	do
2d	J S Powell	41st Ga
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By command of Col. W. W. Boyd.

C. H. LUZENBERG,
A. A. A. General.

☞ Atlanta Confederacy will copy for one week, and send bill to this Post. oct9 1w

Camp of Instruction at Knoxville,

State of Tennessee.

To ....., Enrolling officer for .....

I. The following extracts from the laws passed by Congress, and approved by the President, with the Regulations in reference thereto, are published for the information of Enrolling Officers under the Conscript act.

[Extracts from an Act to further provide for the Public Defence.]

"In view of the extremities of the country, and the absolute necessity of keeping in service our gallant army, and of adding to it a large additional force, to meet the advancing columns of the enemy now invading our soil: Therefore,

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men of the residents of the Confederate States between the ages of 18 and 35 years at the time the call or calls may be made, who are not legally exempted from military service.

* * * * * *

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That for the enrollment of all persons comprehended within the provisions of this act, who are not already in service in the armies of the Confederate States, it shall be lawful for the President, with the consent of the governments of the respective States, to employ State officers and organizations to do such enrollment, he shall employ Confederate officers, charged with the duty of making such enrollment in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

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Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all seamen and ordinary seamen in the land forces of the Confederate States, enrolled under the provisions of this act, may, on application of the Secretary of the Navy, be transferred from the land forces to the naval service.

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Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That each man who may hereafter be mustered into the service, and who shall arm himself with a musket, rifle or rifle musket, accepted as an efficient weapon, shall be paid the value thereof, to be ascertained by the mustering officer, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, if he is willing to sell the same, and if he is not, then he shall be entitled to receive one dollar a month for the use of said received and approved musket, rifle, shotgun or carbine.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That persons not liable for duty may be received as substitutes for those who are, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of war.

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Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That all persons subject to enrollment, who are now in the service, under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted previous to such enrollment to volunteer in companies now in the service. [Approved April 16, 1862.]

[An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment in the Armies of the Confederate States.]

SECTION 2. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact:* That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, all in the service or employ of the Confederate States, all judicial and executive officers of the Confederate States Government, the members of both houses of Congress, and of the legislatures of the several States and their respective officers; all clerks of the officers of the State and Confederate Governments allowed by law; all engaged in carrying the mails; all ferrymen on post routes; all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service, and in actual service on river and railroad routes of transportation; telegraphic operatives and ministers of religion in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces, and foundries; all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers; all presidents and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars; superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums and attendants thereon, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind; in each apothecary store now established one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist; superintendents in wool and other factories, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, shall be, and are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States. [Approved April 21st, 1862.]

II. By the above act of Congress, the following classes of persons are exempt from enrollment for military service:

Justices of the peace, sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, clerks and deputy clerks, allowed by law; masters and commissioners in chancery; district and State attorneys; attorneys general; postmasters and clerks, allowed by law; commissioners of revenue, and foreigners who have not acquired domicil in the Confederate States.

III. The following are not exempt:

Militia officers not in actual service; persons exempted by State laws, but not by the above act; foreigners who have acquired domicil in the Confederate States.

IV. No other than those expressly named or properly implied in the above act, can be exempted, except by providing a substitute, exempt from military service, in conformity with regulations; and such exemptions is valid only so long as the said substitute is legally exempt.

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X. SUBSTITUTES.

18. When any person liable to military duty under this act, but not yet mustered into service in any company, desires to furnish a substitute, he shall report himself with the substitute to the commandant of a camp of instruction; and if the substitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, and on examination by a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, be pronounced sound and in all respects free from military service, he may be accepted and enrolled; and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the commandant of the camp. But no substitute shall be entitled to transportation or other allowance at the expense of the Government, until so accepted and enrolled.

XI. EXEMPTIONS.

19. Persons claiming exemption from military duty under this act, shall be required by the enrolling officer to make oath that they are lawfully exempt, and shall be furnished by him with a certificate of such exemption.

Superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories engaged in manufacturing such cloth as may be used by the army for clothing, or material of any kind used in the service of the Confederate and State governments, will be exempt, not exceeding, however, in any one establishment, the number necessary to the efficient operation.

Enrolling officers will report weekly to Lieut. Col. E. D. Blake, at Knoxville.

All enrollments will be made upon blanks (furnished the enrolling officers) to duplicate. Duplicate rolls of all persons between the ages of 18 and 35 will be forwarded to this office. Rolls of those between the ages of 35 and 45, to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the State.

A roll will be made by the enrolling officers, and forwarded to this office, of all persons within their districts between the ages of 18 and 35, who may be exempt under the first section of the act of Congress, "to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States." Accompanying this roll will be the affidavit of the person that he is exempted by law. The affidavits will be numbered and referred to by number in the column of remarks, opposite the name of the person exempted.

No enrolling officer can exempt any person on the ground of physical disability, but such person, if able to travel, must proceed to Knoxville, and be examined by the Surgeon or Surgeons appointed for that purpose. In case the person is confined to his bed, or his life might be endangered by traveling, a physician must make affidavit to that effect, and present it to the enrolling officer, and the person must make a written affidavit that he will present himself to the enrolling officer as soon as he shall be well enough.

Persons discharged from the service, be not exempt except by reason of having furnished a substitute, and their substitute, and their discharge (signed by the commanding officer of the regiment, or commandant of a camp of instruction,) must state that they were discharged by reason of having furnished a substitute.

As soon as a person shall be enrolled, the enrolling officer will furnish him with a transcript from the master roll, giving his description and enrollment, and order him to report at the camp of instruction at Knoxville. This transcript presented to any Quartermaster will enable the person to get his transportation.

Persons enrolled, who fail to report in a reasonable time will be treated as deserters, unless satisfactory excuse be given for the delay.

Should any person liable to conscription refuse to be enrolled, or shall refuse to furnish his name, age, &c., the enrolling officer will call upon the sheriff to arrest such person or persons, who will, when it becomes necessary, apply to the commanding officer of the department for such military force as he may require. Should the sheriff fail in the execution of his duty, the enrolling officer will report the fact immediately to the superintendent of the recruiting service or commandant of camp of instruction at Knoxville.

E. D. BLAKE, Lieut. Col. C. S. A.,
Sup't Rec'g Serv & Com'd't of Camp of Ins.

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For Sale.

210 Acres of land within 7½ miles of Chattanooga. Apply to J. G. WARNER

Aug. 1st.