THE DAILY REBEL.

Office on Market Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

CHATTANOOGA:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1862.

The little Napoleon is dead. We shall see and hear no more of the little Napolean. We may now say the *late* little Napoleon!

The startling intelligence which appeared in our telegraphic columns on yesterday morning fell like a clap of thunder upon the Yankees. It certainly amazes us in Dixie. McClellan removed! It could not be possible. And yet it is possible, and more than possible, for it is a fact. But yesterday the word of Cæsar might have stood against the world. Now lies he low for Greeley and Sumner and Gerritt Smith to spit upon.

The events of revolution are strange. Only a week ago the New York Herald boldly announced that the little Napoleon was once more in the saddle, Richard was himself again. It proved however, a brief delusion. The elections settled his hash. The radicals could not stand McClellan and a defeat too; so being unable to beat the democrats, they chopped off the head of their idol out of spite.

This piece of hasty temper is likely to play almighty smash with the Potomac army. When people bite their nose to spite their face, no good comes of it. Burnsides, the new Napoleon, is a very fine man perhaps; but he will find Jordan a hard road to travel.

Our only fears are that this business will not stick. It is pretty sure to raise a whirl wind, and if the financiers should come down heavily on the Government the Gorilla may be compelled to restore the little Napoleon.

In any event this deranges the Virginia campaign considerably. The march to Richmond has certainly received a check which will cost much time and labor to overcome.

Burnsides is an old line Democrat. But since the war began he has sold out body and soul to the Gorilla. He and Lincoln have been constantly check-by-jowl. He is therefore as clear an exponent as any Republican, *per se*. When the Democrats begin to clamor, Lincoln will say "I give you a Democrat. If I take away McClellan behold Burnsides." But the trick will not do. Though Burnsides was a Democrat he is not considered a party representative, and hence party leaders are found to cry out "crucify him."

We wish them all joy of this the prettiest little scrimmage of the season!

In our former articles we have endeavored to show that taxation is the only adequate remedy for a depreciated currency, and that it is eminently wise and just. The question next presents itself—should this tax be levied upon the corpus of the property of the country, without regard to its productive value during the war, or should it be levied upon the proceeds of the property; or, in other words, upon incomes? The objection to levying taxes upon property itself, instead of its proceeds, is that there is much property that is now yielding no income at all, and therefore it would be unjust to make the owners of this property pay a heavy tax. A man, for instance, on the Mississippi river may have one hundred thousand dollars worth of land, but as all his negroes have been taken from him by the enemy he may not be able to make anything on his plantation; or again, a soldier in the army may have left some property at home, which for want of his personal attention will not yield more than enough to support his family, whilst his neighbor, who has no more property, stays at home and gives his farm his personal care will make three or four times as much. Now, would it be just and right to require the man who makes only enough to support his family to pay as much as the man whose income is three or four times as great? Again, the money dealer or speculator, who has but little visible property, but who is nevertheless making two or three hundred per cent. per annum, ought to be required to pay his just proportion of the taxes of the country. The truth is, that, as our Government has to buy nearly everything that it needs from the people at home, and but very little from foreigners, our people can afford to pay back to the Government nearly all that the Government has to pay out. For illustration, take a farmer who has horses, mules, corn, wheat and pork to sell to the Government. Suppose he has to pay twenty-five cents on every bushel of wheat, three dollars on every pork hog, and fifteen cents on every bushel of corn. These would be said to be heavy taxes; but how would it work? The farmer could sell his hogs to the Government at from twenty to thirty dollars each, thus leaving him from seventeen to twenty-seven dollars on each hog, after paying his taxes. So in wheat and corn, he could realize, after his taxes were paid, from one dollar to one dollar and a half on his wheat, and from ninety cents to one dollar on his corn. The same in regard to horses and mules. If he had to pay five or ten dollars on every mule and horse that he had for sale he would still realize, after paying his taxes, on each horse and mule from one hundred and forty-five to one hundred and ninety-five dollars. It may be said that if this system were adopted the owners would put the amount of their taxation on each article. This does not follow, because the Government would not be bound to buy the articles from any particular man, and if he did not choose to sell at a fair price, the Government could buy from others who would, and the man would still be compelled to pay his tax, whether he sold to the Government or not. Men are apt to ask the highest prices they can get, whether they have taxes to pay or not. The Government could do then as it does now, buy from those who would sell on the fairest terms; and the fact that a man had the taxes to pay would make him anxious to sell, and therefore he would be willing to sell on fair terms. If he did not, some other person would undersell him. The levying of an income tax would have a tendency to decrease instead of increasing prices. Now, if the Government has the right to require my neighbor to leave his family without any means of support that he may fight the battles of the country, has it not the same right, and is it not in duty bound to require me to pay taxes on every pork hog, upon every bushel of corn and wheat, upon every horse or mule I may have to sell, so that the Government may carry on the war, and that the families of these soldiers may be well supported. The man of property who is unwilling to be taxed to any amount necessary to sustain the Government during the war, and to support the families of soldiers who are in indigent circumstances, is unworthy to own property, and should be made to pay heavily.

We conclude these articles by saying, as before, that the Government has the right and is in duty bound to use the pecuniary as well as the physical resources of the country in prosecuting this war.

☞ Abraham was so anxious, uneasy and impatient about the elections that he sat up all night by the Telegraphic operator. The returns did not please him at all. He said he thought he was "some punkins" at grinning and leaning bad news, but "this was the cussedest luck ever he seed." He went home at day break, where gossip adds, that he was not comforted.

☞ Colonel Jas. L. Autry, says the Vicksburg Whig, formerly military commander of this post, arrived here a day or two ago from Richmond, and left on the early train this morning to assume command of the 27th Mississippi regiment, in Bragg's army. The colonel carries with him the best wishes of our people for his success in this new field.

☞ We regret to chronicle, says the Mobile Register, that Maj. Gen. Villipigue, one of the most gallant and meritorious of our young military officers, and who won great distinction at Pensacola, died at Fort Hudson at ten o'clock Sunday night. This is a serious loss to the army and the young Confederacy for whose liberties it is so nobly struggling.

☞ Referring to the rumor which has gained currency that Biship McIlvaine, of the Diocese of Ohio, was about to return to Europe on some sort of government mission, the Cincinnati Commercial says: We are authorized to state that there is no foundation for such a rumor, and that Bishop McIlvaine does not contemplate returning to Europe this season either on business of Church or State.

☞ We learn that on Tuesday last a hackdriver in Memphis, killed a Federal soldier of the 8th Missouri in a dispute which originated in the soldier refusing to pay his fare. This was followed, on Wednesday evening, by a portion of the regiment making an indiscriminate attack upon every hackman that appeared on the street. Several drivers were shot at and driven from their vehicles, before the fray was arrested, but only one was injured.

☞ A letter from Paris of date Oct. 17th to a United States paper says:

"Mr. Cameron, minister to Russia, arrived here from St. Petersburg a few days since on his way to the United States. It is understood that he will not return to Russia."

Russia does not seem to be a favorite with the Lincoln diplomats. Cassius Clay soon left and Cameron hardly staid long enough to invest.

☞ The drafted militia of Pennsylvania are in a pleasant altercation with Abraham. They claim the right to organise separately and elect their own officers. Gov. Curtin patronised their claim and went to Washington to press it.

☞ The Gratiot street political prison in St. Louis, took fire on the 2d instant. It was supposed to have been communicated by some of the prisoners. The flames were extinguished without doing much damage.

☞ Corcoran's Irish Legion left the city of New York for Fortress Monroe on the day after the election.

Ex-President Buchanan has given the country an elaborate and carefully prepared paper in defense of his administration against the charges of weakness and imbecility involved in the late stinging letter of General Scott, reviewing very closely the conduct of Mr Buchanan during that part of his administration in which the torubles between the North and South originated.

[COMMUNICATED.]

To his Excellency, JOSEPH E. BROWN, Governor of Georgia:

As each man in the Confederate States is interested, to the extent of his property, and the lives of his wife, children and himself, in the present contest, I respectfully claim the right of addressing you, for your recent conduct may to no small extent influence the result of this, to us, vital struggle.

Your position—long persisted in—is that of uncompromising opposition to the policy of conscription. Last Spring you interposed objections to its enforcement in your State, and you came out of the struggle with certificates of exemption for your militia officers and certificates of conscription for your militia. In your second demand your claims are greater. You now ask for the officers and the militia volunteers 35 and 45—ten years.

The issue you tender is stated in your letter to the President:

The question, then, is not whether you shall have Georgia's quota of troops, for they are freely offered—*tendered in advance*—but it is whether you shall accept them when tendered as volunteers, organized as the Constitution and laws direct, or shall, when the decision is left with you, insist on rejecting volunteers, and dragging the free citizens of this State into your armies as conscripts.

Again in your Message of the 6th inst., to the Legislature of Georgia, you say:

The question is not whether Georgia shall furnish her just quota of men and means for the common defence. This she has more than done to the present time, and this she is ever ready to do, so long as she has a man or a dollar at her command. But it is, shall she be permitted to furnish troops as volunteers, organized in accordance with her reserved rights, or shall her volunteers be rejected and her citizens be dragged to the field as conscripts in violation of their rights and her sovereignty?

You "freely offer," you "tender in advance," for the "common defence" as volunteers, more than Georgia's just quota of troops, and you will ever be ready to do so, to the last dollar, and the last man. This is patriotic. You give every man as a volunteer for the defence of all the States, to be used whenever the President thinks proper; and you make this solemn pledge to show that you are ready "to lose all in the common defense."

This pledge makes you a glorious patriot; one who rises above the selfishness that would hunt for localities bounded by State lines. But Sir, in your message there occurs one of those unfortunate paragraphs which sometimes play havoc with consistency. It reads as follows:

During the approaching winter, the enemy will make every effort in his power with large fleets and armies, to take our seaport city, over-run a large portion of our State, plunder our people and carry off our slaves, or induce them to murder the innocent and helpless portion of our people. At so critical a moment, the portion of our militia, who remain in the State, should be encouraged to volunteer and form themselves into efficient organizations, and should be kept within the limits of the State to strike for their wives and their children, their homes and their altars. If all our population able to bear arms are to be forced by Conscription to leave the State in the greatest crisis of the war, to protect more favored points, and our own cities are to be left an easy prey to the enemy, and our homes to be plundered by his marauding bands without resistance, I will not be privy to the deed. You are the representatives of the people, and must make the decision. I therefore conjure you to stand by the rights and the honor of the State, and provide for the protection of the property, the liberties, and the lives of her people.

You protest that if the Legislature are willing to let Conscription take all the arms-bearing men *out of* the State, you "will not be privy to the deed." You ask that the fighting men of the State be kept "within the limits of the State," to strike for their wives &c. If Sir, you had asked your bitterest enemy to strike you the severest blow, he would have done no more than insert this paragraph in your message. It drops the high strain of the "last man" for "common defence," and earnestly recommends the policy of keeping within the State for home protection, the very "last man" who was a moment before "freely offered," and "tendered in advance" for "common defence." It shows that you are yourself earnestly endeavoring to so employ your forces as that the President shall not have them even as volunteers. Your proposition of "tender in advance," made to the President is declamation! Your recommendation to the Legislature, embodies your real policy. It is simply this: Georgia must withhold her reserve strength from the common defence and employ it under her Governor, within the State, for her own protection. That is it, when stripped of its flimsy veil. Beware, Governor, that history does not number you among those who stabbed a bleeding country. With all your powers of intellect, and your known energy of character, you cannot estimate the blood and treasure that your message and letter will cost us. You may give your pen the widest range, and you will fail to convey even the faintest idea, of the joyous thrill, that your message will send along the lines of the hellish hordes who come to enslave us. That the Governor of Georgia has, in an illnatured manner, made *such* an issue with the President will be enough to stop their songs in honor of John Brown the martyr, and elicit their applause, for Joseph E. Brown the Governor. Grant Sir, that you seek not *that* applause, still you must receive it, for you employed the means that have produced it.

In your letter, already refered to, you say in substance: "on account of the emergencies of the country" you "interposed no active resistance to the enrolment of persons" between 18 and 35. In this you merely anticipate the inquiry. Why submit to an enrolment of your people covering seventeen years, and propose "active resistance" to one embracing only ten years? In your message you state that "great public peril" and "extreme emergency" made you think it best "to threw the least possible obstructions, consistent with the maintenance of the government of the State, in the way of the Confederate Government, in its preparation for our defence." Now sir, by your theory, how could "public peril" or "emergency," authorize you to submit to what you term a greater violation of constitutional liberty than any ever committed, prior to the secession of Georgia, by the old government? How could your republican simplicity be made to bow to such a "pompous pretension to imperial power!" Why submit them to the inauguration of so dangerous a precedent, and so "fell" a blow, and now refuse to follow it? If a protest answered your purpose then, is it not sufficient now? Is the "public peril" lessened? In your estimation, it must be greater, for you notify your people of the approach of "large fleets and armies." Since you submitted in the spring, 600,000 troops have been raised by the enemy, she has proclaimed freedom to the slave. Do these things lessen the public peril, and justify you in active resistance to the only law that could have saved us? Without the Conscript Act, it is probable your declamation against "pompous pretensions of imperial power" would have been lost to the world, and your excellency would now be remembered with those who suffered death by hanging, for treason to Yankee law.

Do not forget, sir, that our Constitution will be worthless if we are subjugated. This war is for life. If we can fight best by conscription, let us conscribe. If we were to lay down our arms, every obnoxious man in these States would loose his life in the name of the Yankee law, or hold it at the Yankee's will.—There is but one means of escape. Our true policy is to imitate your examples of last Spring, and interpose no active resistance to supposed constitutional infractions when they grow out of "great public peril." If we cannot observe the Constitution and successfully defend ourselves, let us make the defense.—The paramount object now is *to live*. Better that a people should emerge from a great struggle for freedom without a Constitution, than that the Constitution should emerge without a people.

It is not essential that we should outstrip our enemy in anything. Because his counsels are becoming distracted, is no reason for your giving us internal dissension. Your charge of a "pompous pretension of imperial power" is of questionable taste, and it sounds strangely now. It comes to us amid the roar of the enemy's cannon, and the groans of our wounded friends. Hold, sir, until this storm be past.—If there is the bitterness of disappointment in your soul, pray conceal it there, until this blood has ceased to flow. Whatever may be your motive, if by-gone acts encourage the enemy to hope for success, and thus prolong his efforts, tell me, Governor, are you guiltless before God, and a nation of sorrow-stricken women and children? CONSCRIPT.

The New York Herald says the Federals are soon to make an important military and naval movement in North Carolina.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION STORE.

I WILL SELL for anybody

ANYTHING THAT THEY WANT SOLD.

Terms corresponding with the times.

nov13 LA: VAUGHN.

TARPAULIN.

I HAVE ONE FOR SALE large enough to keep a BATTALION OF MEN DRY. Price, $75.

nov14-2t M. B. PARHAM.

HERE'S YOUR

100 SACKS FLOUR;
100 BUSHELS POTATOES;
50 BUSHELS TURNIPS;
50 BUSHELS MEAL,

TO DAY, at [nov14-2t] M. B. PARHAM'S.

FOR SALE.

For Sale by an Officer in the Army.

TWO HORSES, one a thorough-bred 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-tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE TRACT OF LAND lying on the waters of Mulberry Creek in Lincoln county, Tennessee, known as the Dr. Smith place, containing 440 ACRES, about 200 acres of which is cleared.

The dwelling house is a large frame building.

There is a large Distillery and Horse Mill on said place.

Said land is finely suited for a stock farm, and has a spring of never-failing water.

For terms apply to the subscriber at Fayetteville, Tenn. JAMES B. BRIGHT.
nov4-4w Agent.

Valuable Tract of Land For Sale.

I WISH to sell my tract of land lying near the town of Stevenson in Jackson County, Alabama. Said tract contains about 540 acres, 270 of which are cleared and in cultivation—land rich, lying between Crow and Benge's Creeks. Good brick dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, viz: kitchen, negro houses, barns, stables, &c. I will take negroes or Confederate money in payment. For further particulars apply to myself or T. Boyd Foster, Esq., living near the premises. WALTER ROSSER.
nov11-1m*

Pipes, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco,

SEGARS & SNUFF, all of the finest quality.—Also many other articles in various lines of trade.
oct30-1m BEN. REATH,
(West side Market st., Chattanooga.)

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON Monday, the 17th day of November, prox., I will expose for sale to the highest bidder at the late residence of David Rankin, dec'd, in Jasper, Tenn., on 6 month's credit, all the live stock of which he died possessed—consisting of about 20 head of horses and mules, 100 head of stock cattle, and a lot of stock hogs. Notes with approved security will be required. The amounts under $50 must be paid on day of sale. This 15th day of October, 1862.
oct21-1m* Wm. R. RANKIN, Adm'r.

MILITARY ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION 1st KY. REG'T CAVALRY.

I AM authorized by Gen. Bragg to raise a cavalry company. All who are desirous of re-enlisting will find my headquarters in this place, where ample accommodations have been made for the soldiers' comfort. Come forward one and all! Do not suffer conscription. JACK JONES, Captain.
nov13-1w*

NOTICE CONSCRIPTS.

ALL men between the ages of 18 and 40 in this 14th Civil District, will meet me at Esq. Green's office in Chattanooga on SATURDAY 15th inst. Those who have certificates of exemption will present them for renewal. This call must be observed.

nov13-3t JOHN J. LOWRY,
Enrolling officer, 14th dist., Hamilton co.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10.

EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS,
Murfreesboro, Oct. 19th, 1862.

I. The Confederate authorities having ordered the enforcement of the Conscript law in Tennessee, The Judge or chairman of the county Court of ——— county will immediately appoint a reliable and competent person in each civil district in said county, to make an enrollment of all persons in their respective districts who are subject to the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 16th, 1862, entitled "An act to further provide for the public defence." Said enrolling officers will proceed immediately to make the enrollment under said act of Congress, in conformity to instructions from the War Department, and return the same to the superintendent of Conscript camps in Middle Tennessee at McMinnville, at which place a rendezvous is hereby established for conscripts and volunteers to fill the Tennessee regiments now in the service.

II. Said enrolling officers will, at the same time, enrol all persons in their respective districts who are over thirty-five and under forty-five years of age, and forward separate lists of them, together with a duplicate list of those who are over eighteen and under thirty-five, to the adjutant General of the State. They will also make a list of all those persons in their respective districts who belong to the service, but who are absent from their battalions or regiments, with the names of their commands, and return the same to the Adjutant General of the State.

III. At any time within thirty days from this date all persons may volunteer and select the regiment to which they will be attached, either before or at the time of enrollment.

IV. All persons volunteering to fill up the regiments already in the service will report themselves at the above rendezvous, where they will be mustered into service and furnished transportation to their respective regiments.

By order of Isham G. Harris, Governor, &c.
oct20-2w W. C. WHITTHORNE, Adj. Gen.

Instructions to Enrolling Officers.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 14, 1862.

It is the duty of Enrolling officers to faithfully enroll every man in their 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 for by me.

When the call is made the Chairman 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, of 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 whoever 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. and Supt. of Enrolling officers.

☞ East Tennessee papers copy.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S ORDERS.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Chattanooga, Sept. 26, 1862.

Special Orders,
No —

I. Hereafter, and until further orders the Police Guard will cease to halt or demand passes from ladies on the streets, but will pass them with all due courtesy.

By order of CHAS. W. PEDEN,
sep26 Lieut. & Provost Marshal.

VOLUNTEERS.

BEING fully authorized to raise and muster into the service of the Confederate States a regiment of Infantry for the war, all Captains having companies organized can have them mustered into the service by writing me at Winchester, or telegraphing me at Decherd, Tenn. This regiment is wanted immediately.
oct9 TAZ. W. NEWMAN.

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

BY order of Quartermaster General I have been intrusted 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. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEP'T,
Chattanooga, Oct. 23rd, 1862.

Certified accounts of R. G. Banks, Capt. and Quartermaster, will be paid at the office of
nov1-2m B. F. SCONER,
Maj. & Quartermaster.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

I AM authorized to increase my command to two hundred men, persons wishing to enter the cavalry service, are now offered perhaps the last opportunity to volunteer. My company numbers over one hundred, and as soon as enough join me to form a new company, it will be organized, by the new company electing its own officers. This opportunity will only continue for a few days.

For further information apply at our camp, one mile South of the Nashville and Chattanooga depot.

Wm. J. RIGGERS,
Capt., Commanding Co. E,
in Col. I. W. Avery's Reg't Geo. Dragoons.
Chattanooga, Nov. 12-1w*

TAKEN UP

AND put in Jail in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, East Tennessee, on the 2d of October, 1862, a NEGRO MAN, who says his name is JACK, and that he belongs to John Pride, of Sparta, White county, Tenn. Said boy is black, 25 years old, 5 feet 11 inch high. J. H. SWAIM,
oct5 Jailor.

TAKEN up by the subscriber about two mouts ago, a large red bull, with his tail cut off. The owner can get the animal by proving property and paying charges. JAMES SMITH,
nov1-10t* 4 miles South of Chattanooga.

LOST.

ON Lookout Mountain, Sunday evening, 12th inst., between Col. Cocke's residence and the Point, one small gold watch and chain. The owner's name, "Sallie Washington Cocke," is inscribed in full on the inside. A suitable reward will be given for the delivery of said watch, at the Rebel office.
Oct21-tf DANIEL F. COCKE.

RUNAWAY

FROM the subscriber, a few days since, a negro boy about seventeen years old, rather dark complexioned, with extremely thick lips. A liberal reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me at Chattanooga, or for information that will lead to his recovery. [nov7-1w] JOHN C. BUSH.

NEGRO MISSING.

A NEGRO servant named William, or Will, belonging to Capt. W. A. Goodman, of General Chalmers' Staff, Withers' Division of Gen. Bragg's army, was left in the rear of the army near Sparta, Tennessee, at the time of its advance early in September.—When last heard from he was complaining of illness. I will pay a liberal reward for any information in regard to the whereabouts of said servant, or to his delivery to the Southern Express Agent at Chattanooga. Said negro is about 18 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion and likely.
nov4-2w* W. GOODMAN,
Holly Springs, Miss.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

SEVEN or eight LIKELY NEGROES for sale. For particulars apply at this office. nov13 tf

MILITARY ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 exigencies of the country, and the absolute necessity of keeping in service our gallant army, and of placing in the field 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 who are 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. 3. 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 government of the respective States, to employ State officers; and on failure to obtain such consent, he shall employ Confederate officers, charged with the duty of making such enrolment in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

* * * * * *

Sec. 5. 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.

* * * * * *

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, shot gun, rifle or carbine, 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, shot-gun 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.

* * * * * *

Sec. 12. 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 1. *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 Government or State Governments; the members of both houses of Congress, and of the legislatures of the several States and their respective officers; all clerks of the offices 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 coasting service, and in actual service on river and railroad routes of transportation; telegraphic operators 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 therein, 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 furnishing 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 its 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) in 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 expressly 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, are 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 muster 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'ng Serv & Comd't of Camp of Inst.
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