ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HON. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

FOR CONGRESS:

Nominees of the State Convention:

1st District—J. B. HEISKELL, of Hawkins.
2nd District—WM. G. SWAN, of Knox.
3rd District—A. S. COLYAR, of Franklin.
4th District—JOHN P. MURRAY, of Jackson.
5th District—H. S. FOOTE, of Davidson.
6th District—E. A. KEBBLE, of Rutherford.
7th District—JAMES MCCULLOM, of Giles.
8th District—THOS. MENEES, of Robertson.
9th District—J. D. C. ADKINS, of Henry.
10th District—JOHN V. WRIGHT, of McNairy.
11th District—D. M. CURRIN, of Shelby.

For Congress.

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

We are authorized to announce the Hon. JNO. F. HOUSE, of Montgomery county, as a candidate for Congress in the 8th Congressional District at the ensuing election. [jul6]

We are authorized to announce Col. JOHN H. SAVAGE of Dekalb county, as a candidate for Congress from the 5th Congressional District, at the ensuing election. [june11]

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

We are authorized to announce Colonel G. H. NIXON, of Lawrence county, as an independent candidate for Congress in the seventh congressional district at the ensuing election. june24-te*

For the Legislature.

In response to numerous solicitations, I announce myself a candidate for election to the House of Representatives from the Flotorial District composed of the counties of Van Buren, Bledsoe and Rhea, at the ensuing August election. S. E. CARNES
june13-te*

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

IN CAMP 24TH TENNESSEE REGIMENT, ON OUTPOST, Murfreesboro Pike, Bedford co., June 22, '63.

EDITOR CHATTANOOGA REBEL:

In obedience to a call made upon me by the Coffee county members of this regiment, (24th Tennessee,) at a meeting recently held, and also to many solicitations by citizens of said county at various times, you are hereby authorized to announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Coffee county in the lower branch of the next Legislature of Tennessee.
june23-te FRANCIS H. RAGSDALE.

For the Senate.

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

CIRCULAR.

To Farmers and Quartermasters!

DEPARTMENT EAST TENNESSEE, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Knoxville, June 27th, 1863.

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

JAS. GLOVER,
Major and Chief Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, Va., 13th June, 1863.

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

An officer of the Quartermaster General's Department is assigned to the special charge of the subject. A controlling Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, is assigned to each State, and a Post Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, to each Congressional District, where it is practicable to collect the tenths.

Each Congressional District will be subdivided by the Post Quartermaster in charge of it into sections, for the convenient delivery by the tax payer of his quota of produce and agents will be appointed by that officer to take charge of the depots to be established in each section.

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

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

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

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

NOTE—Further information upon this subject can be had by reference to the provisions of the Act, entitled "An Act to lay taxes for the common defense, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1863; and particularly to sections 11, 12 and 13 thereof.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JNO. A. FISHER, Cash. Bank of Tennessee.
W. D. FULLTON, Cash. Bank of Chattanooga
ja13-1m

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

M B. COULTER,
jy4-28d Sheriff of H. Co.

A. J. HARALSON

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
and COUNTRY PRODUCE

Market St. 3d door North Market House.
Refer to business men of Chattanooga.
[mar11-tau11]

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

WM. M. McCALLISTER,
apr29-3t Jailor Hamilton Co

WANTED.—A good negro boy to cook for a small mess, liberal wages paid. Apply at Orleans Light Horse, Lt. Gen. Polk's Escort.
jy14-3t* FRANK PETERS.

THE DAILY REBEL.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1863.

General William Barksdale of Mississippi.

The news of the great success of the Confederate Army at Gettysburg, is alloyed with the painful tidings of the fall of many a gallant soldier, but of none who had more signally evinced in all of the struggles through which he had passed, that patriotic devotion to the cause, which so distinctively characterizes the spirit of our soldiers in this Revolution.

Gen. Barksdale was, we believe, born in Rutherford county, in this State. In early manhood he emigrated to Mississippi, and entered upon his career as a public journalist. He was a strong and vigorous writer, and drew to himself that attention which a bold independent journalist will always attract, when as in his case he was moved by no other conviction than that of "the right." He was also a forcible and pointed public speaker, and was prominent in all of the party discussions for which that State was so noted, maintaining the dogmas of the Democratic school of which he was a votary. During the Mexican war he served as a Captain. In 1853, Gen. Barksdale was elected to Congress from Mississippi by the State at Large. He was three times reelected from the Columbus District. During his eight years service in that body, no man maintained a more vigilant opposition to the constant and accumulating aggrandizements of the Northern power than he did, nor was there any member more exact in the discharge of his representative duties, and more watchful of the public interests than him. Though he seldom appeared in debate, when he did, he brought to the discussion all the warmth and earnestness of his nature, the information of his well stored mind, and the terseness and vigor which characterized his speech. He was discovered to possess rare talents as a presiding officer during the stormy times attendant upon a near approach to a final adjournment of Congress, and upon such occasions, during the last few years of his service was frequently called to preside over the House. In the celebrated personal rencounter in the House known as the Keitt and Grow difficulty, which occurred in January 1858, the mendacious insolence of the Black Republican members provoked Gen. Barksdale into an active personal participation in the scene which ensued, which caused him ever afterwards to be a conspicuous object of Black Republican hate, as he was the indifferent recipient of the contumely and ridicule which the anonymous scribblers of the Black Republican Press poured out upon him. An ardent and consistent advocate of separation he was prominent in bringing about the withdrawal of Mississippi from the Federal Union, and upon the happening of that event, he formally vacated his seat in the Federal Congress. Appointed Brigadier General in the Army of Mississippi he devoted his energies to a rapid organization and equipment of the State forces to resist its invasion by the Federal forces. Virginia promising a quicker and more active field for the ardent nature of this soldier he resigned that higher grade, and accepted the Colonelcy of the 13th Mississippi Regiment. He led these gallant troops in the first battle of Manassas, at Seven Pines, through all the battles before Richmond, second Manassas, Antietam, Sharpsburg, and all the sanguinary conflicts of Lee's last Summer's campaign. Promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in the C. S. Army, at some period during these trying times, he was fitly acknowledged to possess military abilities, which he had on every occasion shown. Of his conduct at Fredericksburg in the great battle of December last and the later and bloodier one of Chancellorsville, there is no need to speak. Barksdale's Brigade is prominently historic in those two carnivals of desperately won and important successes to the Confederate arms. There the post of honor was the station of that apparently doomed brigade, and its heroic leader. Where necessity disposed of the fewest of the most valiant of the troops to do the greater proportion of important fighting was assigned Barksdale's brigade. History will record how well they discharged the perilous but noble duty.

In the last fight made by the great army to which he belonged he fell pierced with bullets at the head of his gallant band, with his face to the foe. He fell administering to the people of Pennsylvania a taste of invasion. Not the low mean invasion which illustrates the march of the Black Republican columns upon Southern territory, but invasion such as an army of Southern Chevaliers mark their transfer of hostilities from their own soil to that of the enemy, terrible enough in itself, but which restricted by all the rules of civilized war is distinguished by no petty action or pillage, no war upon women and non-combatants, no murders, in a word, none of the black and damning attributes of the Abolition invasion of the South. Well does the North describe him, as they gloat over his death, as that "once proud and haughty rebel." He was proud and haughty. He had pride which taught him to despise them. He would not recognize them as his fit associates. He had studied their character and he knew them to be a nation of unscrupulous scoundrels. His association with them was restrained, and only so far as his official intercourse compelled it would his proud nature justify any connection with them. When under other circumstances they would approach him, his honest manner repulsed them, and therefore they deemed him haughty.—When his State seceded he felt that he was "free from daily contact with things he loathed," and his sword leapt from its scabbard, to meet the men whom his past experience had forced him to despise, and whose course has since been characterized by all that combination of lowness and villainy which his past experience of them had led him to expect.

But he has gone. No more will his flashing sword gleam in the lead of his devoted and brave soldiers. No more will his bleeding country call upon him to interpose between her and the mad purpose of her fiendish assailants. The banner of his brigade, the standard of desperate and determined men, who will until the last of them expires, confront the Northern legions, will still wave at each recurrence of the dread encounter, but their old leader is gone, his voice once so often heard in encouragement and command is now hushed, he is lost to them, lost to his wife and his boys, who live yet to avenge their country's wrongs and their father's death, lost to his friends and to his country but not to his God; for certainly Providence in its infinite goodness will weigh greatly against the shortcomings of man, that virtue of patriotism that devotion to country, that unselfish sacrifice of life for the right, that so beautifully decorated the career of WILLIAM BARKSDALE.

We have never doubted, since the commencement of hostilities, that the South would achieve her independence. Our belief is founded on the justice of her cause and the gallantry of her sons. Whip them, and they will not stay whipped. Overrun their country, and they will retake it. To conquer and permanently hold the Confederate States of America, is a performance that the world will never witness.

Grant and his army have taken Vicksburg, and what of it? Banks and his army—the telegraph informs us—have taken Port Hudson, and how much nearer are they to the free navigation of the Mississippi river? That desideration will not be reached but through a treaty of peace. While the war lasts, not a vessel can float on its bosom in safety. This indisputable fact will soon be found out by the people of the West. Then they will realize the sad truth that they have given fifty thousand lives for an elephant which can not be appropriated to any valuable purpose.

The Yankees have held New Orleans for more than a year, and what is the number of cotton bales that they have purchased and stolen? Not enough to clothe Banks' army.

A few months ago Banks reported to his Government that nearly the whole State of Louisiana was in his possession. Now what is the state of the case? At the latest dates from that region, Magruder and Taylor had either captured or driven into New Orleans every Federal soldier from Berwick's Bay to the Mississippi river. Subjugation indeed! It is our well-matured opinion that the Government of the United States could not conquer a peace in the State west of the Mississippi alone—all the other Southern States standing aloof—within the next five years. The Confederates might be driven across the Rio Grande, we admit, but they would return and renew the struggle.

Granted, for the sake of argument, that the Federals will take Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile—will that end the war? Not a bit of it Every man in this Confederacy, from President Davis to the humblest soldier in the ranks, understands the character of the contest in which we are engaged. He knows that subjugation is dishonor and utter ruin. He feels that he and his companions can avert so great a calamity, and by the favor of God, he is resolved to do it. He does not expect to be victorious on every battle field, but as to the final triumph of our arms, he has not the shadow of a doubt. He possesses a religious faith that his beloved South, soon or late, will break the yoke of her yankee oppressors—will emerge from the hellish conflict that has been forced upon her, a free and independent nation.

To overpower and hold in subjection ten millions of such people, is one of those absurdities that even yankees will discover in the sequel. The thing cant be done.

COUNTERFEIT.—We were shown yesterda counterfeit one dollar Confederate bill, which is calculated to deceive all but the best judges. The bill is dated June 2d, 1862, and has the signatures of "S. M. Hunter for Register, R. F. Ball for Treasurer." The signatures are engraved, which is about the only difference between this counterfeit and the genuine. The paper on which the counterfeit is executed is somewhat finer and more transparent than that used for the genuine. In all other respects the counterfeit is a *fac simile* of the genuine.

The Cincinnati Commercial says a suspicious "cuss," with plenty of money, is in Montreal, buying up steamers—believed to be for the Confederate navy. He has already secured three fine propellers.

It is reported that an astonishing quantity of able-bodied young men are in the towns of Georgia to recruit.—

Their health!

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Lt. Col. Bowles in this morning's issue.

Saunder's late incursion into East Tennessee was like the embroidery of a lady's cloak. It was chiefly arrayed on the border.

LOOK OUT FOR STRANGERS.—Two strange men, pretty strongly marked with Yankee aspects and dialect, and apparently with nothing to do, made their appearance in this city a few days ago. They soon fell into the hands of our vigilant Enrolling Officers, but protested that they were refugees from Maryland, certificates of which they held in their possession. There being ground of suspicion they were taken before the civil authorities, where, after being hard pressed, they confessed they were genuine Yankees. They were sent to the barracks guard house and subsequently forwarded to General Beauregard at Charleston. They are doubtless spies, and will swing at an early day. We did not learn their names.

[*Savannah Republican.*

Special to the Mobile Advertiser.

Johnston's Address to his Troops.

ATTACK ON JACKSON.

JACKSON, July 10.—Gen. Johnston this morning issued to the troops the following battle order, which was read along the line amid deafening shouts from the soldiers:

"HEADQUARTERS, on the Field, July 9, 1863.

"*Fellow Soldiers*: An insolent foe, flushed with hope by his recent success at Vicksburg, confronts you, threatening the people, whose homes and liberty you are here to protect, with plunder and conquest. Their guns may even now be heard at intervals, as they advance.

"This enemy it is at once the mission and the duty of you brave men to chastise and expel from the soil of Mississippi. The Commanding General confidently relies on you to sustain the pledge which he makes in advance, and he will be with you in the good work, even unto the end.

"The vice of 'straggling' he begs you to shun, and to frown on. If needs be, it will be checked by even the most summary remedies.

"The telegraph has already announced a glorious victory over the foe, won by your noble comrades of the Virginia army on Federal soil; may he not, with redoubled hope, count on you, while defending your own firesides and household gods, to emulate the proud example of your brothers in the East?

"The country expects, in this, the great crisis of its destiny, that every man will do his duty."

Gen. Johnston orders all pillagers to be shot; the guard will shoot them wherever found.

The Yankee Detective System at Nashville.

In the official report of the Federal Adjutant General Clark, to the Provost Marshal General, of transactions in the Department of the Chief of Police of the Department of the Cumberland we find the following clause relating to the detective system:

1st. Through the agency of secret detectives, specially selected for the service required, a large number of spies and smugglers have been arrested and brought to justice within this department, and information obtained and transmitted, leading to the arrest of many others out of the department.

* * * * *

4th. A perfect system of detection, reaching to the closets of traitors and discovering each secret sympathy and action of the private enemies of the Government within our lines, and guarding against their treasonable operations.

5th. The employment of skillful scouts and spies, to operate within and about the lines of the enemy, and furnish intelligence for the information of the commanding General. These men have been carefully selected, and with rare judgment for their peculiar duties: most of them are thoroughly acquainted with the country and the inhabitants where they operate, and possess the qualities of tact, discretion, self-possession and nerve to a high degree.

6th. A complete record of the character, habits, circumstances and political sympathies of nearly every adult of the section of the country through and in which the Army of the Cumberland has operated.

7th. Knowledge and investigation of secret political societies, North and South, having for their object, opposition to the Administration, and the prosecution of the war.

Important from Mexico—the French Army Occupies the Capital.

By the way of San Francisco we have the following intelligence from the City of Mexico up to June 6:

President Juarez and Cabinet had concluded to evacuate the City of Mexico, believing that, the most effectual resistance to the French army could be made outside of the wall. On the 31st of May the Government moved to San Luis de Potosa, taking all the moveable fire arms and munitions of war along. They also took with them two millions of dollars from the Treasury. The force that garrisoned the City of Mexico, said to number twenty thousand men, was withdrawn to the Cuernavaca plaza, and to intermediate points around the city, for the purpose of carrying on guerilla warfare.

On the 1st of June a meeting was held in the city, at which the principal leaders of the church party were present. They sent a commissioner to Gen. Forey to offer their all glance to the Emperor Louis Napoleon. On the 5th, the French division under Gen. Bazaine occupied the principal entrances to the city, and offered the church party protection against the excited population. The whole French army was expected to occupy the capital on the 8th of June. Three newspapers had been established favoring the policy of the French. One of these papers states that the occupation of the City of Mexico settles with absolute certainty that it is necessary to extirpate by the root the Democratic element, and no longer need there be even a dream of popular sovereignty. General Forey had issued an order confiscating the property of all parties who have been or are in arms against the French.

An arrival from Havana brings Vera Cruz advices up to June 16, several days later than the above.

The French army occupies the City of Mexico on the 3d ultimo, and Gen. Forey took possession on the 10th. Juarez had retired to San Luis de Potosa, and a French Division had been sent against that place. Forey was received with great enthusiasm. A French Marquis who was wounded at Puebla, goes to Paris with the keys of the City of Mexico. Thirteen hundred prisoners, mostly Mexican officers, are about to be sent to France.

The Yankee East Tennessee renegade abolitionists, Saunders, who commanded the raiding party which attacked the town of Knoxville, went back to Cincinnati to have himself puffed in the newspapers. The result of Saunders' conference with the yankee editor was the following bach of absurd fabrications:

We had the pleasure on Wednesday, of an interview with Colonel Saunders, who commanded the late raid into East Tennessee, rode into the suburbs of Knoxville, burned the great bridge at Strawberry Plains, and two other important bridges. The Colonel says the people of East Tennessee are the most loyal in the Union. Old men, and women and children ran from their houses when they saw the blue-jackets and cheered them with indescribable enthusiasm. At times, where the command stopped long enough for the people to collect, the Colonel says he was reminded of camp meeting scenes. The Union people were at great pains last fall and this spring to put in a large crop, hoping it would serve to feed our armies; and now that the rebels seem likely to reap where they have sown, they turn their cattle into the grain. Thousands of women and children have labored in the fields, thinking they were raising supplies for Union soldiers, and now mourn over their splendid crops because our armies are not there to enjoy them.

From General Lee's Army.

A wounded officer of Wright's brigade, who arrived in Richmond on Thursday, gives highly interesting particulars of the battles of Gettysburg. He left Gettysburg at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. From his statement we gather the following particulars:

In the fights of Wednesday and Thursday we whipped the enemy badly. On Friday the fight again commenced, being chiefly done by our centre, which was composed of Longstreet's corps and two divisions of General A. P. Hill's corps. Neither the right nor left wing was seriously engaged. We drove the enemy back five miles to the heights, which he had fortified. In driving them this five miles we broke through two of their lines of battle formed to receive the onset of our troops, and finally crowded them to the heights. Here our men were ordered to charge the heights, and the order being executed, resulted in our repulse.

On Friday night our wagon trains were ordered to fall back, and commenced away to the rear. It is so reported that our army fell back from want of provisions. There was no scarcity of ammunition, for there were many rounds of ordnance out of which not a single cartridge had been taken. Some of them were captured by the enemy, but Jenkins's cavalry successfully drove them off. Those of our men who were slightly wounded and could walk were sent off Saturday and Sunday. Those who were severely wounded were left in hospitals near the battle field.

In the battles of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, General Lee took about 10,000 prisoners, who were promptly sent to the rear, and who, our informant thinks, will reach Virginia safely. During the same time we lost about 4,000 prisoners, and about 11,000 killed and wounded—making our loss 15,000 in all. The battle was the most furious that has taken place in this country, and the losses of the enemy in killed and wounded must exceed ours. In the charge upon them which drove them five miles, their loss, while lying behind our troops, was enormous. Wright's brigade suffered severely. One of the regiments which went into action with a colonel, lieutenant colonel, and five or six captains, came out in charge of a second lieutenant, the ranking officers having been either killed or wounded.

Our informant says that our army fell back with the greatest deliberation and order—to use his expression, "splendidly." There was no demoralization. None of the officers have any idea that General Lee intends to recross the Potomac, nor has that intention been even hinted at by the officers commanding corps. It was generally and distinctly understood that the falling back was caused by the difficulty in obtaining provisions through so long a line of communication as that from Gettysburg to Williamsport, and no one in the army believed that it was intended to evacuate Maryland. The men were in good spirits, and ready for another fight with the enemy.

The Potomac, when our informant crossed, was very high. It is proper to state that the officer from whom the above information was obtained was a very intelligent, cool and deliberate person, and one not likely to exaggerate any fact which he might have learned.

New Advertisements.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!

AT THE ARMY NEWS DEPOT

OF

T. M. ACTON.

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

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

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

WATCH LOST—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—On the retreat from Tullahoma a gold Watch, detached lever, flowered case, United States flag on the case grasped by an eagle white face, written across the face in red letters, "railroad time keeper," and a compass key suspended to it by a red silk ribbon. The above reward will be paid if the watch is left either at this office, or returned to Gen. Cheatham.
jy16 6t*

$50 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen on the retreat from Tullahoma, a light bay Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, paces, trots and racks, one white hind foot, tail cut square, about six years old. I will give the above reward for her on delivery to me at Lt. Gen'l Polk's headquarters.
jy16-2t* Capt. E. W. RAWLE.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Escaped from a yard 5 miles from Tullahoma, on the Chattanooga Rail Road, on the night of the 30th ult., a light bay Horse, 5 years old, somewhat under 16 hands high, no white about him except spots caused from saddle, one of which is behind his right weather, and nearly as large as the palm of a man's hand, and slightly semi-lunar, fore feet a little pigeon toed, cuts occasionally with each fore foot, lopes and trots well, paces, but not fast, has a remarkably small and beautiful head, good mill and mane, though not heavy. He is a blooded horse of considerable style, and beauty. He was probably taken up by a soldier, as the army was marching by that night. I will pay the above reward if he is delivered to me at the residence of Mark Kennedy, Esq., two miles from Chattanooga, on the Georgia Railroad, or I will pay a suitable reward to any one giving me such information as would lead to his recovery. I can be addressed through the Chattanooga post office. J. W. BOWLES,
jy16-5t* Lt. Col. Morgan's Cav.

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

HEADQ'TR'S VOL. & RECRUITING BUREAU A. T., Chattanooga, Tenn., July 15, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No.—.

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

By order of Brig. Gen. PILLOW,
Chief of Bureau,
jy16 1w JNO. C. BURTON, A. A. G.

LOST.—On the evening of the 13th inst., near Chickamauga Depot, a Carpet Bag, containing lady's clothing. The finder will be liberally rewarded, besides conferring a very great favor upon the owner, by leaving the same at this office, or at Gen'l Liddell's headquarters Chickamauga Depot.
jy16 4t*

WANTED—To hire a No. 1 Cook. Apply to Lieut. Wm. M. Davidson, A. D. C., at headquarters Brig. Gen. Pillow, Anderson's brigade, Bridgeport, Ala. [jy16 10t*]

GRAND ALPINE ACADEMY.—At Sommertown, on Lookout Mountain, being now open and under the charge of Dr. D. C. Jackson, by early application being made twelve or fifteen more pupils can obtain the benefits of a three months session, commencing the 10th of July. [jy16 4t*]

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE NEAR MARIETTA.—Three places, containing respectively 90, 150 and 220 acres, the two former with good buildings and outhouses, orchards, gardens and a young vineyard. They are offered for sale separately or together, with or without the crops of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, (six acres of yams and four of Irish,) and an extensive lot of choice garden vegetables. For particulars inquire of C. M. Caldwell, Atlanta, or M. Lanier, at the Marietta Hotel.
july15-4t*

TAKEN UP and committed to jail at Livingston Overton county, Tenn., on the 1st of July, 1863 a negro boy calling his name Buck, and says he belongs to Montgomery Davis of Christian county, Ky. Said boy says he was hired to Silas Carr, near Ringgold, Georgia, and made his escape some ten days ago. He is six feet one inch high, copper color, about 20 years old, and weighs about 180 pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him out of jail. July 2d, 1863.

J. C. FLANIGAN,
July15-1w Jailor.