

DRAWER 367
Folder 1

Daily Huntsville Confederate

VOL. I.

MARIETTA, GEO., SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5, 1863.

NO. 140.

An Act making appropriations for the support of the Government, for the period from February first, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, inclusive, and to supply deficiencies arising prior thereto.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there be appropriated and paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the following sums of money, and for the following purposes, viz:

Legislation.—For compensation and mileage of members and delegates of the House of Representatives, one hundred and seventy-four thousand, two hundred dollars.

For compensation of officers, clerks, &c., of the House of Representatives, five thousand, five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of members of the Senate, twenty-nine thousand, nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of officers, clerks, &c., of the Senate, six thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, five thousand dollars.

Executive.—For compensation of the President of the Confederate States, six thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the Vice-President of the Confederate States, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the private secretary and messenger of the President, one thousand and seven dollars and thirteen cents.

For compensation of the private secretary of the Vice-President, seven hundred and fourteen dollars and forty cents.

For contingent and telegraphic expenses of the Executive office, four thousand dollars.

Treasury Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary, Comptroller, Auditors, Treasurer, and Register, and clerks, and messengers in said department, three hundred and fifty-seven thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and ten cents.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the treasury department, twenty-one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For interest on the public debt, twenty million dollars.

For engraving and printing treasury notes, bonds and certificates of stock, and for paper for the same, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the transfer of funds to foreign parts, five million dollars.

For the transmission of Confederate States funds, two hundred thousand dollars.

War Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary, Chief of Bureau, clerks, messengers, &c., in said department, ninety-six thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the war department, fifty-four thousand dollars.

Quartermaster's Department.—For the pay of the army one hundred and nineteen million, two hundred and seventy thousand, seven hundred and seventy-one dollars.

For the transportation of troops and their baggage, of quartermaster's stores, subsistence, ordnance and ordnance stores, from place of purchase to troops in the field, purchase of horses, mules, wagons and harness, purchase of lumber, nails, iron and steel for erecting storehouses, quarters for troops and other repairs, hire of teamsters, laborers, &c., forty-seven million, seven hundred and eight thousand, three hundred and eight dollars.

For pay for horses of non-commissioned officers and privates killed in battle, under act No. 48, section 7, and for which provision is to be made, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For pay for property pressed into the service of the Confederate States, under appropriation, said property having been either loaned or applied to the public service, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand, five hundred and forty dollars.

For the subsistence of prisoners of war, under act No. 181, section 1, and the hire of the necessary prisons, guard houses, &c., for the safe-keeping of the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, one million dollars.

For the bounty of fifty dollars to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private now in the service for three years or for the war, to be paid at the expiration of the first year's service, on the basis that sixty thousand men will have to be paid, three million dollars.

For pay of the officers on duty in the offices of Adjutant and Inspector General's Department, the Quartermaster General's Department, medical, engineer, ordnance and subsistence departments, three hundred and twenty-three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Commissary Department.—For the purchase of subsistence stores and commissary property, forty-eight million, six hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

Ordnance Department.—For the ordnance service in all its branches, twelve million five hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of pig and rolled iron, three million dollars.

Engineer Department.—For the engineer service, three million dollars.

Medical Department.—For pay of private physicians employed by contract, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of nurses and cooks, not enlisted or volunteers, two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For pay of hospital stewards, sixty thousand dollars.

For pay of matrons, assistant matrons and ward matrons, two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For pay of ward masters, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of hospital laundresses, fifty thousand dollars.

For medical and hospital supplies, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

For the establishment and support of military hospitals, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Navy Department.—For the compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, clerk and messengers, twelve thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-nine cents.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Navy Department, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of the Navy, one million three hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty-five cents.

For provisions and contingencies in the paymaster's department, six million three hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For construction of iron-clad and other vessels in the Confederate States three million dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, one million eight hundred and seventy thousand, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of nautical instruments, books and charts, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fuel for steamers, navy yards and stations, three hundred thousand dollars.

For contingent enumerated, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For surgeon's necessities, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the support of the marine corps, two hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

State Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of State, clerks, messenger and laborer, five thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For salaries of consuls and commercial agents, ten thousand dollars.

For salaries of commissioners and secretaries, twenty-three thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, ten thousand dollars.

For necessities and exigencies under laws already passed, or which may be passed, or from causes which now exist or may hereafter arise, and unforeseen emergencies, subject to the requisition, and under the control of the President of the Confederate States, one hundred thousand dollars.

Department of Justice.—For compensation of the Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General, clerks and messengers, including pay of messenger prior to March 9th, 1861, six thousand and six dollars and eighty-five cents.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of Justice, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the salaries of Superintendent of Public Printing, clerk and messenger, two thousand and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.

For compensation of Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Governor, secretary, judges, attorney and marshal of Arizona Territory, four thousand five hundred and ten dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of Arizona Territory, to be expended by the Governor, four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty cents.

For printing, binding and ruling for the several Executive Departments, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For printing and binding for both Houses of Congress including the printing of the laws and journals in book form, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For purchase of paper for the Executive Departments and Congress, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For salaries of judges, attorneys and marshals, and incidental and contingent expenses of courts, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of three commissioners appointed under the sequestration act, and for clerk hire and contingent expenses, five thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Post Office Department.—For compensation of the Postmaster General, chief of bureau, clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers, forty-seven thousand four hundred and eight dollars and forty-four cents.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Post Office Department, five thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.—For rent of Executive buildings and President's house, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation of agents, cost of materials and constructing, repairing, and operating telegraph lines, fifty thousand dollars.

Approved Feb'y 10, 1863. [Sept 11—1w2w.]

[No. 90.]
An Act to provide for the election of Members of Congress for certain Districts of the State of Louisiana.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever the Legislature thereof shall otherwise provide, the members of Congress for any district of the State or Louisiana in which an election cannot conveniently be held in consequence of the same being occupied wholly or in part by the troops of the enemy, may, on proclamation of that fact by the Governor of said State, be chosen by the qualified voters thereof, in such portions of the State as shall not be occupied.

Sec. 1. The election provided for in the foregoing section shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the laws of said State now in force, or as hereafter be enacted, and shall in all respects, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be conducted in the mode prescribed by said laws.

Approved May 1, 1863. [Sept 11—1w2w.]

[No. 95.]
An Act in relation to the custody of persons charged with offenses against the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever, from necessity or other reason, a District Court Commissioner shall, in his discretion, deem it inadvisable to commit a prisoner to the jail of the county in which he shall be sitting, he shall commit him to any other jail within his district, or the district within which the offense is alleged to have been committed, which shall seem to him most convenient and safe.

Sec. 2. That whenever it shall appear to a Commissioner that good reason exists for the removal of a prisoner already committed, he shall order his removal and commitment to any jail to which he might have committed him under the first section of this act.

Approved May 1, 1863. [Sept 11—1w2w.]

The Centreville Engineer announces the death of Mr. Jere Brewer, of Bibb county, Ala., at the advanced age of three months over one hundred and five years. From this it may be seen that he was born in the latter part of the year 1757. He witnessed, and no doubt participated in, the revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and lastly, the downfall of that nation which was ushered into existence in the days of his seniority.

Belle Britain has declined flirtation to be attention without intention.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THOMAS, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

BRIERLEY, Dec. 4.—The siege of Knoxville is progressing, and the gannading is represented as being very heavy. Gen. Ransom is reported to have captured a large ammunition train on route for Knoxville. The railroad will be opened in a few days, to Strawberry Plains. The work on the bridges is progressing finely.

DALTON, Dec. 4.—The latest accounts represent that Longstreet with part of his command made an unsuccessful attack upon Knoxville. His loss was very small. He then raised the siege and marched towards Abingdon. His loss was very small. Gen. Heshrod Johnson had succeeded in effecting a junction with Longstreet, without the loss of his supply train, as previously reported. Gen. Vaughn with his command and one of Cheatham's regiments, was at Charleston, endeavoring to make his way to North Carolina. Our forces are in possession of Ringgold. Nothing from the front.

JACKSON, Dec. 4th.—The enemy's cavalry crossed Big Black yesterday, in force, ranging towards Canton.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4th.—A slow fire has been kept up, day and night, from Gregg and Cummings Point, alternately, on Sumter and the Sullivan's Island batteries. No casualties reported. The enemy have not renewed their fire on the city. Gen. Beauregard and Col. Rhet, visited Sumter last night, when the land mounted the parapet and played Dixie and other tunes for about an hour. The Yankees ceased firing while the music was going on. The Yankees are mounting more guns in Wagner, bearing on the city; they have also unmasked a new battery.

ORANGE C. H., Dec. 4.—Two hundred and fifty more prisoners reached here last night, picked up by our cavalry in their pursuit of the enemy, representing five corps of infantry and three divisions of cavalry. Our scouts report the enemy's infantry force as having fallen back to Enquirer and beyond the Rappahannock, leaving only the cavalry division in Culpeper county.

The enemy burnt and destroyed everything in the country occupied by them during their stay at this place, including nearly all of the inhabitants to beggary.

RICHMOND, Dec. 4.—Northern journals to the second, inclusive, have been received here. The Scotia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 21st. Arguments in the Alexandra case are still progressing. The English Government does not give unqualified assent to the European Congress, but asks for information as to the ends proposed. The Papal Government assents.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times asserts that the scheme loses ground daily. The Monitor and other French journals under instructions from the Government treat Polish affairs in milder tones. The Monitor now publishes only the Russian version of events.

A great fire at Portugal destroyed the municipal chambers, and numerous other buildings.

The Liverpool cotton market is dull at a decline of one penny.

A telegram from Chattanooga, of the 1st, says that Hooker and Palmer evacuated Ringgold this A. M. after burning mills, depot, public buildings and railway bridge. No fighting since the attack on Bragg's rear of the 26th. Hooker's loss is reported to be five or six hundred. Among the General officers killed and wounded in the three days' battles are John E. Smith, Corse, Matthews, Giles, A. Smith, W. S. Smith, and numerous Colonels and Majors.

Nothing late from Knoxville except the report of Longstreet retreating to Virginia. O. Godfrey Gunther, an independent Democrat of the Keon faction, was elected Mayor of New York by 5,000 majority. A fleet of 5 French steamers arrived off Brazos on the 10th November. Gold in New York on Wednesday 193½. The officers who escaped from the Ohio penitentiary with Gen. Morgan are Capt. J. C. Bennett, S. G. Taylor, Ralph Sheldon, J. H. Hines, L. D. Wintersmith, and T. Magree. Ex-Gov. Pratt, of Maryland, is to be sent South by order of Gen. Schenck.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 4.—The Senate postponed indefinitely by a large majority the bill restricting the planting of cotton to one acre per hand. Both branches of the General Assembly resolved to adjourn upon the 12th inst.

[Special to the Intelligence.]
DALTON, Dec. 4.—General Landstreet arrived here from Knoxville. He left there last Sunday. Longstreet, on the same day, made an unsuccessful attack upon Burnside of an hour, after which he retired, and is retreating into Virginia.

Hooker's and Seigle's corps were reported advancing to Knoxville.

Heshrod Johnson arrived here on Friday last.

Colonel James Hagan, who was lately wounded at Kingston, was safe at Loudon, where J. C. Vaughn's forces were. Vaughn would probably follow Longstreet, or enter North Carolina.

Firing was heard yesterday, in the direction of Cleveland. It was supposed to be Wheeler's cavalry.

It was rumored yesterday, that the enemy's cavalry had advanced to Ringgold, but without foundation.

Lieut. Geo. E. Tabb, of Captain Bain's signal corps, deserted and went over to the enemy previous to the late battle.

The Press report that Grant's headquarters were at Ringgold is entirely incorrect. 290.

Cotton Mania.
Somebody has observed that a man who once addicts himself to cotton, is its slave for life. Our own observations, however, do not confirm the truth of the remark, has taught us, that no pursuit requires so thorough a control over the affections of men, as that of cotton. Once into head and heart, and whether they make or break, it is all the same—cotton is on the brain, and "there," as Webster said, "it will remain forever." But this is only introductory to the following from the New Orleans correspondent of the New York Herald, who writes on the 15th of October:

"The cotton mania still rages with unabated fury. Cotton dealers and speculators are daily arriving from the North and West; so that it has passed into an aphorism, that there is a dollar to every bale of the much sought for staple. The consequence of all this is to enhance the price of cotton, ruin the discount and domestic exchange, and increase the value of 'greenbacks'—the local banks charging from one to one and a half per cent. premium for legal tender notes and currency. Go where you may, at the hotel tables, public walks, social circle or elsewhere, the conversation turns on cotton, cotton. The private dealer has little or no opportunity for a fair trade, unless he has the run of the trading 'ring' in New York. The nation would be astounded were one half of the official speculations from which quick fortunes are made, ventilated.

On this subject, I will relate a fact to show that a threat of exposure has made at least some of the guilty parties afraid of 'Dante's sword.' An educated and enterprising individual a few months ago, commenced collecting facts of the official corruption of the military and civil departments. He pursued his investigations unremittingly until a short time ago, in which he accumulated voluminous testimony. He was about putting it in the hands of a New York publisher, when the parties on whom it reflected, heard of the threatened exposure. They sought out the compiler of the testimony, had a private interview with him, and so impressed his mind and soul, as to make him forego the publication of his book. The author of the exposure is a conversation in the hands of the St. Charles; the other day, remarked that he had made a good operation and still kept his collection of facts. One of the local papers offered a large sum of money for the manuscript of this desirable document.

A Yankee Minister's 'his' License. Colonel A. dispatched to Northern papers from Cairo, on the 10th inst., gives the following particulars of the murder of Maj. Yarkee, Lieutenant Colonel by the Major of his regiment:

"At the time the entire effective force of the 6th Illinois Cavalry was 'out' under the command of Lieut. Col. Loomis, assisting in general operations against Gen. Chalmers's movements. Maj. Harrod, being left in command of an effective force in camp, did some important official business over his signature as Major commanding the regiment. Lieut. Col. Loomis, thinking it unjust to him and his regiment, took occasion to, reprimand Harrod for an unwarrantable assumption of powers. Some bitter words passed during the interview, which was in the forenoon of the 11th day the murder was committed. At eight, Major Harrod came to headquarters and inquired for Colonel Loomis, and was told that he was at supper, but would soon be in. He proceeded to the Lucky House, a half mile distant, where Col. Loomis boarded, and where Col. Hatch and several other officers were at supper. Meeting Col. Loomis in the hall, he accosted him thus: 'Col. Loomis, you said this morning that you and so, in the presence of Col. Hatch, 'Take it back, or I'll kill you.' Col. Loomis replied in a mild tone: 'Major Harrod, you have a pistol in your hand, and I am unarmed; if you want to kill me, kill me.' Major Harrod immediately fired, the first shot knocking him down, and the second entering his breast, killing him instantly. He also fired three shots at the prostrate body, none of which took effect.

This is a specimen of Yankee notions of civility, such as the vagabonds lyingly represent in Southerners; but practice it themselves.

THE WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT.—The correspondent at Baltimore of the N. Y. Herald has received news directly from Richmond. The following is one of the paragraphs:

"Mrs. Jeff. Davis, the wife of the President (as he is called in Richmond), dresses very plainly, and usually walks when she goes out. When she does ride, it is in a plain carriage, drawn by two horses and driven by a negro, who is, by far, the most consequential personage of the two. She has had many rich dresses, and some superb articles of jewelry sent to her by the friends of Jeff. Davis in Europe, but these she seldom wears, except upon state occasions. She very rarely goes to places of amusement, but is always seen with her husband at church. The latter has been for more than a year, a devout Episcopalian, and his friends say, a sincere Christian.

The notorious English apostle of Abolition, George Thompson, is about to re-appear on the scene. Some years ago, he sowed the seed which has now sprung up in such foul luxuriance and borne such bloody fruit. He announces that he will soon make a tour through the Northern States.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE COMMANDANT OF CONSRIPTS FOR ALA., Talladega, Ala., Oct. 5, 1863.

ENROLLING OFFICERS are instructed to be vigilant and active in arresting all deserters and drafters from the army, within their districts, and to be diligent in the aid of the civil authorities, and to be people everywhere. It is the duty of every citizen to assist, and they will do so. The evil of desertion must cease, and those absent from their commands must be returned without delay. The country needs their services, and needs them now. Such as are now absent have been appealed to by the President of the Confederate States to return and receive pardon. Some have refused to do so, and in many instances, have been committing outrages upon defenceless women and children, whose husbands, fathers and brothers are fighting the battles of our country. They can and will be overhauled and brought to justice. This being part of my duties I am determined to prosecute it with the utmost vigor. Such as voluntarily report to me, or to the Enrolling Officers under my orders will be forwarded to their commands and their pardon recommended.

Enrolling Officers are directed to report and take proof against all citizens harboring, feeding, lodging, or in any way aiding soldiers absent from their commands without leave. This is intended to apply, not only to deserters, but to stragglers and absentees. Enrolling Officers are directed to see that their assistants are active and efficient, and in no case will they be retained, if found slow to act or inefficient. They must earnestly and zealously devote their whole time to the work of collecting conscripts, arresting deserters, absentees and stragglers. Particular attention is directed to a class of persons offering themselves as substitutes. In many cases they have been found to be deserters holding forged papers. Some are believed to have substituted several times under different names. I rely with confidence upon the patriotism of the people of Alabama, to aid in this work. I appeal to them to see that no soldier is absent from his command, and that no conscript remains out of camp. Our independence is sure if we will but rally round our laws to receive it.

H. C. LOCKHART, Lieut. Col. and Commandant.

OFFICE COMMANDANT CONSRIPTS, Talladega, Ala., July 28, 1863.

General Orders, No. 19.

1. The following notice from the Bureau of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned particularly of enrolling officers:

NOTICE.
BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, Richmond, July 21, 1863.

To answer numerous inquiries, and to correct errors not uncommon, the following notice is published to all concerned.

1. Under the recent call of the President extending the conscript age, all substitutes have ceased to be valid, if the substitute be less than 45 years old, and is not otherwise exempt by law.

2. Membership, unless in effect under authority accepted by the War Department, of local organizations for home defense, or special service, confers no claim to exemption from Confederate service; neither does service in the militia, unless in case of officers actually in command who have been duly qualified.

3. Hereafter any one who engages a substitute will become liable in his own person, and the services of the substitute are lost to the government from any cause other than the casualties of war.

4. Applications for exemption on any ground whatever must first be addressed to the local enrolling officer, who, if he has not power to act, or is in doubt, will refer them to higher authority, with report of the facts. All such addresses direct to higher authority will necessarily and invariably be referred back for local examination and report; and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged absence.

5. Appeals against adverse decisions by local officers will be forwarded by them for review, when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

G. W. LAY, Lieut. Col. and Adj. Gen. of Bureau.

6. The exemption mentioned in the circular of the Bureau published above, extended to militia officers is not applicable to this State. All militia officers, not otherwise exempt, are liable to conscription.

7. Medical officers engaged in the conscription service in this State, are not authorized to extend leave of absence to officers for furloughs to soldiers.

8. Bar. 111 General Order No. 19, from this office, is hereby revoked.

9. Officers entitled to exemption under the provisions of the Act of May 1st, 1863, upon presentation of the affidavit required by that Act, and the receipt of any bonded Quartermaster, for the amount of five hundred (\$500) dollars, will be exempted for twelve months, from the date of their discharge, with the same enrolling officers of their respective districts, who will forward the receipt of this office. Enrolling Officers will be careful to give certificates of exemption, not of date.

By order of W. T. WAGNER, Comd'g Ala. G. A. G. J. L. MOIGAN, Major and Chief Quartermaster Georgia State Troops.

OFFICE COMMANDANT CONSRIPTS, Talladega, Ala., August 1, 1863.

General Orders, No. 20.

1. Details of overseers heretofore granted under the provisions of Par. 111, General Order No. 12, from this office, dated June 18th, 1863, being illegal, are hereby declared void. Persons holding such details, can have them exchanged for conscripts for the same period, on application to the respective district Enrolling Officers.

By order of W. T. WAGNER, Comd'g Ala. G. A. G. J. L. MOIGAN, Major and Chief Quartermaster Georgia State Troops.

CIRCULAR.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Georgia State Troops, Talladega, Ala., Oct. 7, 1863.

The following officers are placed on duty in the Quartermaster's Department with Georgia State Troops:

Major G. W. Noble, Post Quartermaster, Augusta, Georgia.
Major T. J. Noble, Post Quartermaster, Macon, Georgia.
Capt. F. M. Johnston, Post Quartermaster, Atlanta, Georgia.
Major and Chief Quartermaster Georgia State Troops.

EXPRESS NOTICE.
Office Southern Express Company, Marietta, Geo., Oct. 6, 1863.

It is our aim to avoid misunderstanding, and to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this company hereby gives notice, that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package, before it will be received. Such valuation will be inserted in the Company's receipt and establish the liability of the Company for the amount—the net of Go and the Public Enemy only excepted.

J. R. ANDERSON, Agent. oct6-10t.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. 7.
RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 16, 1863.

The following Confederate officers and men are hereby declared exchanged:

1. All officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notice No. 6, Sept. 12, 1863, or are specifically named in this notice. But it does embrace all deliveries made at City Point or other place before Sept. 1, 1863, and with the limitation above named, all officers and men captured at any other place where the parties were released on parole.

2. The Staff of Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harris and Bablin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cockrell, and Beckley; the officers and men belonging to the Engineer Corps and Sappers and Miners, and the 4th and 4th Mississippi Regiments, all captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, were declared exchanged July 13, 1863.

By order of the Agent of Exchange, J. R. ANDERSON, Agent of Exchange. oct16-6t.

GENERAL ORDER

Geographical Department No. 2, Marietta, Ga., July 27, 1863.

General Order No. 1. This order having been by orders of General Joseph Johnston, in obedience to an order of the Secretary of War...

These officers and the organizations as heretofore existing within this Department, will continue their labors without change until otherwise ordered.

The President, by his proclamation, having called out all men liable to duty under the Conscription Act...

The hopes of the country depend upon the labors of this Bureau in strengthening the armies of Tennessee and Mississippi.

Attention, Conscription! Office Commandant Conscription, Tallahassee, Fla., July 21, 1863.

General Order, No. 14. The President of the Confederate States having called for the services of all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years of age...

Headquarters State Troops, Atlanta, Oct. 8, 1863. General Order, No. 8.

1. Commanding Officers of State Troops wherever stationed are requested to use their best efforts to arrest and return to their respective commands all persons absent from the army without leave.

2. In all counties where the State Troops have not been called into the field, the commanding officers are hereby ordered to send agents to call out a portion of their companies to arrest and return all such persons to the army.

3. The utmost diligence is enjoined upon them in the execution of this order.

By command of Major General Howell Cobb, R. J. Hall, A. A. General.

Marquette papers copy once a week for 3 weeks.

Lodged in Jail. The following negroes have been seized and lodged in the jail of Chatham county, Ga.:

John Nelson, formerly belonged to Thos. Stevens, of Marshall county, Miss., belongs now to Isaac Holston, of Franklin county, Missouri.

Pink, belongs to John B. Connelly, of Marshall county, Miss.

Sam, belongs to Jesse Woomers, of Marshall county, Miss.

Sam, belongs to John Jones, who lives fourteen miles from Holly Springs, Miss.

Haldin, a woman, also belongs to Reuben Jones, King, belongs to Dr. McCarzo, Desoto county, Miss.

These negroes represent that they were captured last year by the enemy, at various times, and, with eleven others, put to work on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, about seven miles from Memphis.

About a month or six weeks ago they were re-captured by armed citizens of the Confederate States, and carried to Meridian and sold. From Meridian they were carried to Mobile by the purchaser; there some trouble arose with regard to the purchase; they were hurried forward to Atlanta and sold. The purchaser immediately brought them to Savannah, and re-sold them to a firm of brokers.

Several facts coming to light which indicated that all was not right, at the instance of the purchaser the sale was rescinded and the negroes refunded. The negroes were then arrested and lodged in jail to await the claim of the real owners.

Savannah, June 20. WM. PRAY. The Jackson Mississippi and Huntsville Confederates will please copy one week with editorial notice and send bill to this office for collection. -Sat. Rev. June 27 -dt.

\$100 Reward! RANAWAY from the Round Mountain farm Works, following negro men, on Sunday, May 24th, etc.

Deserters--\$30 Reward! I will pay a reward of Thirty Dollars for each of the following named deserters from Company A, 1st Alabama Infantry, if delivered to me in camp, or in the jail, so that I can get them:

R. A. HUBBARD, aged 21 years, 6 feet high, yellow complexion, light hair, blue eyes. Resides near Vienna, Madison county, Ala.

Deserter--\$30 Reward! I will pay a reward of Thirty Dollars for each of the following named deserters from Company A, 1st Alabama Infantry, if delivered to me in camp, or in the jail, so that I can get them:

J. B. DICKKEY, Capt. Co. A., Snodgrass's Ala. Reg't.

Daily Huntsville Confederate.

J. WITHERS CLAY, EDITOR. Saturday Evening, Dec. 5.

Subscription and Advertising Schedule. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. For 1 month, \$1.00. For 3 months, \$2.50. For 6 months, \$5.00. For 1 year, \$10.00.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. For one square, (ten lines or less) first insertion, \$1.00. For each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Our Job Office. We have a superior Job Office and excellent workmen, with facilities for doing Job work in the best style.

The Huntsville Confederate Office has been removed to the up-stairs room in Sewall's Building, immediately cornering on the Public Square.

A courier, well known and vouched for by several gentlemen of standing, is enquiring for you, who represented that he left Longstreet's Army, on Monday night last, with despatches.

A Captain came on the train, this morning, who is asserted, with great positiveness, that Longstreet had captured Knoxville.

Latest from North Alabama. A letter from Huntsville, Nov. 25th, says: "To-day, I hear that a Yankee was killed by a Confederate soldier near Carver King's (about 7 miles North-west of Huntsville).

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Inauguration of Gov. Watts.

The hall of the House of Representatives was crowded to its utmost capacity on Tuesday last, in the inaugural services which had been appointed by joint resolution of both Houses of the General Assembly for that day.

The members of the House, with a gallantry which is characteristic of that body, had generally resigned their seats in favor of the fair daughters of Alabama, whose smiling and agreeable features were not inaptly set off by a profusion of feminine decorations in the shape of flowers and gay ribbons that made the halls of legislation appear as beautiful as a Royal conservatory.

The Governor elect, accompanied by ex-Governor Shorter and the Joint Committee, preceded by Adj. Gen. Watson, as Marshal of the day, entered the hall about noon, and proceeded to the desk of the Speaker, where they were seated.

Then the Senators entered, preceded by President Walker, after which a fervent and touching prayer was offered by Rev. I. T. Tichenor, at the conclusion of which the Governor elect was introduced to both Houses of the Legislature by Hon. Mr. Cronshaw, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Governor elect then delivered his inaugural address, which was listened to with marked attention, many portions of it being received with the most enthusiastic applause.

At the conclusion of the address the oath of office was solemnly and impressively administered by the Hon. Mr. Cronshaw, Speaker of the House.

The Governor was evidently much affected by the ceremony, while with his right hand upraised he solemnly pledged himself to perform faithfully the high and responsible duties devolving upon him.

Ex-Governor Shorter, in an address which was universally admired, formally surrendered into the hands of the newly elected Governor the Great Seal of the State of Alabama.

He said he had, during his term of office, endeavored to the best of his knowledge and ability, to promote the welfare of his State and her citizens; and that in transferring the emblem of his authority it gave him great pleasure to place it in the hands of one so eminently deserving of the honor.

Gov. Watts, in his reply, warmly eulogized the firmness, promptness and fidelity displayed by the retiring Governor, and assured him that all the faculties he possessed should be earnestly devoted to the service of the State.

At the conclusion of his remarks he shook hands with his predecessor and the splendid band of the 17th Alabama Regiment (formerly commanded by Gov. Watts) made the building fairly echo with melody.

Benedictions were then pronounced by the Rev. I. P. Tichenor, which closed the inaugural exercises.

From the front of the Capitol was suspended an elegant, large-sized flag of the Confederacy, in front of the building was ranged the Fireman Guard, who had served as an escort, and under command of Capt. E. J. Belsor.

Everything passed off in excellent order. The City Marshal and police kept carriage in their places, and nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion.

In the evening a grand banquet was served up at the princely mansion of the Governor, on Adams street, which was attended by the elite of the city.

Grave and dignified Statesmen mingled with forms of beauty and loveliness, and strains of sweet music from the band made the scene too agreeable to be forgotten for a long time.

The Governor, in his plain suit of homespun, was exceedingly courteous and affable, and uniting in his exertions to make all his visitors feel perfectly at home during their stay.

The reception was brilliant in the extreme, and the delicacies placed before visitors were so profuse in quantity and so artistically gotten up that none would have imagined hard times to exist in any portion of the Confederacy.

Walthall's Brigade in the Battle of Chattanooga--Historical Facts.

Brig. Gen. Walthall's command occupied a position on the West side of the mountain and constituted the extreme left of our line.

The balance of our army was to the right of the northern slope of the mountain, except Stevenson's division which was on the summit of the heights.

Walthall's picket line extended from the Turnpike bridge, near where Lookout creek empties into the Tennessee, to the railroad bridge on the side of the mountain to Lookout Rock, forming a right angle at the bridge and being nearly a mile and a half in extent.

The path was almost impassable except a single one which leads from Craven's house to the railway bridge over rugged and rocky steeps with deep gorges and lofty precipices.

The enemy about nine o'clock in the morning as their own dispatches state "with Geary's Division, two brigades under Osterhaus and other corps" attacked Walthall's command along its whole length and opened upon it with batteries from the ridge and from the opposite side of the creek from a half to three quarters of a mile distance.

The advance from the left was in three lines and irresistible. On the right Walthall's men the right was retired, with the purpose of preventing its being cut off. They failed in part because of the ruggedness of the scene of action.

The line, by twelve o'clock, was gradually forced back to Craven's house, and here the Moccasin batteries, which dominated the northern slope of the mountain, opened with all their guns.

A quarter of a mile from Craven's house, when partially beyond the range of the Moccasin batteries, another stand was made, and Walthall held the position till between one and two o'clock, when part of a brigade was sent to his support.

These two commands held this line till after sundown, when they were relieved by Holtzclaw's brigade.

The loss of Walthall was about eight hundred, many of whom were captured from the fact that the ground was so uneven that the men, when overpowered by numbers, could by no possibility effect retreat.

Walthall had no artillery. In the flight of the 25th, on Missionary Ridge, Walthall was on the right of Cheatham's division, and when the line was broken on his left, his brigade, by Gen. Cheatham's orders, was formed across the ridge to check the enemy's advance down that of the ridge towards the right.

Walthall was here engaged about two hours, and held his position till after the enemy abandoned their effort to pass to the right.

Gen. Walthall withdrew to Chickamauga, under orders, after nine o'clock at night. In the beginning of this last engagement Gen. Walthall was severely wounded in the foot, but did not leave the field, but in person led his command into Ringgold.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill's Card.

This is the question heard in our State with alluding to the retirement of General Bragg from the command of the Army of Tennessee, and the question is being carried throughout the country.

Who will fill his place? Who are now asking with fear if there is any man in the Confederacy who can fill the command of our army as well as Gen. Bragg? Defamed and censured until beyond the power of endurance, when he resigns his command to satisfy public clamor, the same man who was busy employed in destroying public confidence in him, are the first to ask who will be able to fill the place of General Bragg?

Their poisonous calumnies have been applied to their own lips, let them drink. -Atlanta Intelligencer.

Dr. A. L. Adee, of Tallot county, Ga., has been very successful in his endeavors to raise tea.

Headquarters Military Post, Marietta, Ga., Dec. 3, 1863. Order No. 5.

All Officers, arriving at this Post, are required to report to these Headquarters, and exhibit their authority for being absent from their commands.

By command of LEON VON ZINKE, Major, Adj. Gen. Co. 1st Ala. Inf. Reg't.

S. I. GUNTER, Lieut. and Post Adjutant, Dec. 3, 1863.

TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.

"THE ORPHAN ASYLUM OF ALABAMA." The Board of Trustees have determined to begin at once the collection of orphan children. They desire, in their selection, to be guided by the following principles:

The object of this Asylum is to gather up the orphan children in the State of Alabama, and to improve in body, mind and heart so that they shall be happy and beneficial both to society and Christianity.

The physical, mental and moral training that these little helpless children will receive will be of incalculable benefit to the progress of civilization, intelligence and moral improvement throughout our beloved State.

For we intend to teach the children habits of physical industry and clean and regular habits as well as habits of Christianity.

The blessing of God will secure to the country virtuous, healthy, intelligent, enterprising and moral men and women.

The dying soldier, as he falls in the face of our heroes, even while the cold ground drinks up the warm blood from his heart, he hears amid the roar of battle to say, "Oh my poor wife and my poor children, what will become of them?"

Soldiers, here is the answer: "The Orphan Asylum for the State of Alabama." Its name tells its mission. Ye silent sleepers in the lonely grave of the brave and the free, and ye that bleed by them, we pledge ourselves to you for the welfare of your little ones at home.

And to this end, we appeal to every man and to every woman in Alabama to help by sending us all the money they can give.

We want the date, full name, post office and amount, so as to render the names of all those whose hearts shall be moved by this holy and sublime impulse.

We ask the pastors of all Churches to act as voluntary agents for this enterprise. We wish to prove by our actions that we feel the duty of the State to the orphan and the widow.

And to those who may give the amount of \$100 and upwards, we will give them a special notice in our reports.

A. T. SCALISE, Orphan Asylum, Selma, Ala.

The male Institute, a large and commodious building in Tallahassee, is to be immediately prepared for the reception of the Orphan. The pastors all over the State are requested to act as agents in collecting funds for the care of the children who will be made.

22. Papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

FOUND! FOUND! FOUND!

A CASE of Red Clothing, &c., without mark, doubtless lost by some refugee during the late war from Tennessee, was found at a Station on the West & Atlantic Railroad, and shipped to me by Capt. P. L. Darling, A. O. S. It can be had, with owner's address, for the contents and pay for the advertisement.

R. D. GIBBLE, Capt. and A. O. S., Marietta, Ga. Nov 25 - 101.

PROSPECTUS.

"THE SOUTHERN PUNCH." The undersigned will issue in a few weeks, at Richmond, Va., a weekly journal, to be called "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH."

It will be nearly a duplicate in size, form and general features of the world-renowned London "Punch," so long an acknowledged power in the British Isles in the reforming of public abuses, and the enlightenment of the public mind, flushing as it does with the genius of Hood, of Jerrold, and a host of wise poets and philosophic thinkers.

The proprietors of "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" bring to the editorial task of successfully conducting such a journal, the advantages of capital, abundant mental resources, and practical ability. The editor, for twenty years past has been connected in a leading editorial capacity with the largest daily papers of New Orleans and Mobile, while the gentlemen who have charge of the typography and engraving departments are insured in that skill necessary to success.

Every number will be illustrated with appropriate cuts, appropriate to the times (humorous and serious), and the "Punch" will be the best engraver of the South.

In fine, the undersigned are determined to make "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" the "Punch" of the South. It shall devote itself to the making of the South a better place, and to the enlightenment of the Southern mind.

TERMS--Subscription for single copies, \$10 per annum. News dealers supplied at the rate of \$16 per hundred copies. Address: OVELL, CAMPBELL, HUGHES & CO., Publishers, Richmond, Va.

N. B. Mr. John W. Overall, who is well and favorably known from his connection with the leading journals in New Orleans, is to be the principal editor of the "Punch." [Nov 20 - 11.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. Richmond, Oct. 20, 1863.

By virtue of authority vested in me by an act of Congress, I do hereby certify the establishment of a post office at Marietta, Ga., which was made by an act carried, each way, between Marietta and the State of Mississippi, and between Marietta and the State of Louisiana, and between Marietta and the State of Georgia. Now, to meet the expense of the carrying of mail, express mail, it is ordered that, in all letters and packages to be carried on said route, except the official correspondence and blanks and postage stamps of the Post Office Department, the postage, in the case of letters, shall be the rate of forty cents on each single letter of half an ounce or less, and forty cents for every additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. Letters and packages to be sent by this route, shall be mailed, and the postage paid, at any post office of the Confederate States, and those sent from the East to the West of the Mississippi, should be marked with cent from the West to the East of the Mississippi, should be plainly marked with either Mississippi, Louisiana, or Georgia, as they will be forwarded from other said offices, and from none, other, without further notice. JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster General. Nov 23 - 131.