

The Daily Huntsville Confederate.

VOL. I. MARIETTA, GEO., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1863. NO. 128.

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:

Legislative.—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, six 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 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 appraisal, and property having been either lost or applied to the public service, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand, five hundred 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, 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 engineers 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 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 handmaiden, 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 messenger, 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, one 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-three 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. [oct21—2w.]

[No. 96.]

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 unless the Legislature thereof shall otherwise provide, the members of Congress for any district of the State of 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 foregoing section shall be held at such time and places 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. [sept11—1aw2w.]

[No. 95.]

An Act in relation to the custody of persons charged, with Offences against the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever, from insecurity 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. [sept11—1aw2w.]

THROUGH THE BLOCKADE.—The Wilmington Journal says: "From what we have seen of the arrivals at a Confederate port, said to be on Government account, we must be permitted to doubt many of the stories we read of the alarming defect of shoes, blankets, clothes, etc., in our army."

The steamer Venus, from Nassau, was run ashore last Wednesday by the blockaders, about five miles above Fort Fisher. The vessel was barbed by the crew, who made their escape.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association.

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

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.—The firing, last night, was slow, but steady. One Monitor and mortar battery were engaged this morning. No further casualties to report.

[From Morning Edition.]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.—The enemy were quiet all night. Not a gun was fired. The fire was renewed this morning, at intervals from a half to three quarters of an hour. Another Monitor has come up. Gen. Beauregard visited Fort Sumter, last night.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Geo., Nov. 5.—The General Assembly convened to-day, at 12. In the Senate, on the 6th ballot, Gen. A. R. Wright was elected President; and on the first ballot, Capt. L. H. Kennan, of Baldwin, Secretary. In the House, on the first ballot, Thos. Hardeman was elected Speaker, and the Clerk, L. Carlington, re-elected unanimously.

GORDONSVILLE, Nov. 6.—Five Yankee privates and one Sergeant was brought here, to-day, captured at Warrenton, yesterday, while foraging. They report considerable activity among their army, and say there is no indication of going into Winter quarters.

DUBLIN, Nov. 6.—The enemy's forces have retreated to Greenville, and our forces were pressing. At last advices, they had crossed the Holston in small force, the enemy remaining at Rogersville.

The Yankees, estimated at 7,000, are marching on Lewisburg and Greenbrier county, under Averill.

RALPH, Nov. 6.—The election returns come in slowly. Turner is, certainly, elected over Arrington in the 1st District, and Leach leads Moore about 600, Duplin and Sampson to hear from. Leach is thought to be elected Representative. Leach has carried Sampson.

The result is doubtful in the 2d District. Yellowly has carried Lenoir, Greene, Pitts and Wilson. Edgecomb and Halifax are to hear from. The contest will be close.

Chatham and Moore are reported to have gone for Christian, three to one. Christian is thought to be elected over Ashe.

Gilmer is elected in the 6th District without opposition. Nothing from the other Districts.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.—The fire of the enemy been from two monitors and Battery Gregg, to-day, at intervals of about every fifteen minutes. The fire of Gregg was principally directed at the South angle; that of the Monitors against the Eastern pincers. The falling debris now serves to aid in strengthening the Fort. The number of shots fired, from sunset, Thursday, to sunset, Friday, is 485. 100 missed. The casualties, to-day, are 2 killed, 10 slightly, 12 severely, wounded—all of the 27th Geo.—their names not ascertained.

From the Spectator of the Mobile Register.

NEAR BYHALIA, Nov. 2, via SENATONIA, Nov. 3.—Northern dates of Oct. 31st are received: The Memphis Bulletin of the 29th, contains a correspondence of Gen. Jeff. Thompson, the U. S. War Department, and Brute Butler. Gen. Thompson has been paroled at the intercession of Butler, in consideration of the courtesy extended to wounded officer's of Butler's staff, by him, while commanding near New Orleans.

George D. Prentice received permission to present the General with five gallons of whiskey, which, he thought, would be more acceptable than the parole.

The Missouri Democrat of the 30th, contains a Washington dispatch of the 20th, which says: "Senior Romero to-day accompanied by the Secretary of State, called on the President. His credentials were received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Juarez Government of Mexico."

A special dispatch to the New York Times from Chattanooga, Oct. 27, via Nashville, 28th, says: "Unreliable intelligence has been received, that Longstreet is moving up the Tennessee river with the intention of operating against Burnside, and it is believed that Ewell is moving on East Tennessee by way of Lynchburg, with the same purpose."

"Gen. Granger succeeds Thomas, commanding the Fourth army corps to-day."

Another Chattanooga dispatch, dated 24th, via Nashville, 28th, says: "The enemy's actions indicate that Bragg is moving a large force on Cleveland, Tennessee, with the intention of breaking our lines in that direction. It is generally believed, that the movement is operated in by a portion of Lee's army moving via Lynchburg and Bristol, with an intention to drive Burnside out of Tennessee, flank the Union army and compel it to retire from Chattanooga."

The steamer Germania, from Hamburg, Oct. 21st, has arrived.

The Alabama, Georgia, and Tusculum, continue cruising off the Cape of Good Hope. They have captured many prizes.

The Vanderbilt had arrived at the Cape in pursuit of the Alabama.

Gen. Chalmers is on another rampage into North Mississippi.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE COMMANDANT OF CONSRIPTS FOR ALA.,
Talladega, Ala., Oct. 3, 1863.

ENROLLING OFFICERS are instructed to be vigilant and active in detecting all absentees and deserters from the army within their districts, and to this end, will invoke the aid of the civil authorities, and the 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 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 defenseless women and children, whose husbands, fathers and brothers are fighting the battles of our country. They can and will be overtaken 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 carefully 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 of them 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 sure is absent from his command, and that no conscript remains out of camp. Our independence is sure if we but unitedly reach forth our hands to receive it.

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

oct10—4t

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

General Order, No. 10.

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 substitutions have ceased to be valid, if the substitute be less than 45 years old, and is not otherwise exempt by law.

2. Membership, unless as an officer duly 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 commission who have been duly qualified.

3. Hereafter any one furnishing a substitute will become liable in his own person, and for 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 a report of the facts. All such addresses direct to higher authority will necessarily and invariably be referred back for local examination and report, and applications will thus be indefinitely postponed.

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

[Signed] G. W. LAY, Lt. Col. A. A. G.,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

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

III. Medical officers engaged in the Conscription service in this State, are not authorized to accept and leave of absence to officers or friends to soldiers.

IV. Par. III, General Order No. 12, from this office, is hereby revoked.

V. Governors 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 the receipt, by the commissioned enrolling officers of their respective districts, who will forward the receipt to the Bureau. Enrolling Officers will be careful to give certificates of exemption, not of detail.

By order of Maj. W. T. WALTHALL,
G. A. CARY,
1st Lieut. and Adj't.

OFFICE COMMANDANT CONSRIPTS,
Talladega, Ala., August 6, 1863.

"EXTRACT"
General Order, No. 20.

I. Details of officers heretofore granted under the provisions of Par. III, 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 exemptions for the same period, on application to the respective district Enrolling Officer.

By order of W. T. WALTHALL, Com'd Ala.
G. A. CARY,
1st Lieut. and Adj't.

CIRCULAR,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
GEORGIA STATE TROOPS,
Atlanta, Oct. 7, 1863.

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

Major G. W. Crane, 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.

oct17—2w.

EXPRESS NOTICE.
OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Marietta, Geo., Oct. 9, 1863.

In order 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 act of God and the Public Enemy only excepted.

J. R. ANDRIGSON,
Agent.

oct15—10t.

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

The following Confederate officers and men are hereby declared duly 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 exchangeable 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 paroled at Fort Hood or any other place where the parties were released on parole.

2. The Staff of Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. B. Lee, Cumming, Harris and Baldwin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cochrane, and Bowers; the officers and men belonging to the Engineer Corps and Sappers and Miners, and the 4th and 5th Mississippi Regiments, all captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, were declared exchanged July 18, 1863.

R. O. ULIDY,
Agent of Exchange.

oct23—3t

We admonish the public to be on their guard against two suspicious persons named Brandy and Whiskey, who are now prowling about the country, traitorizing and destroying a great number of people. They have been pointed out to us in company with a third ruffian who calls himself Rum. Whiskey is a foreigner. He has lived several years in Scotland, and is well known in Ireland, where he passed himself off under the assumed names of Farintosh and Poyean. Since his emigration to America, he resided a long while at Monongahela. He is now a regularly naturalized citizen, and may be met with at all hours of the day or night. He is a mean looking, yellow faced fellow, who generally mixes himself up with persons of very opposite character. We have seen him (though not lately) arm and arm with Messrs. Sugar and Lemon. When so supported he always gets into hot water, and is very quarrelsome. All three of them go into the streets, punching everybody they meet, staggering some and knocking down others. No better evidence can be given of its effects of "evil communication" than this for Sugar and Lemon, when out of Whiskey's influence, are very respectable and harmless people. Sugar is particularly sweet-tempered, but when Whiskey gets hold of him all his sweetness melts away. The habits of Whiskey are all low, and though some of them keep up a secret intercourse with him, yet he is not publicly recognized by the members of "Good Society". Monsieur Brandy, on the other hand, is more genteel, and may occasionally be encountered at the tables of persons of condition. He is opposite to us yesterday, and behaved very becomingly, probably because the company took scarcely any notice of him. His complexion is ruddy and high-colored, and his general manner spirited and agreeable. Brandy is a Frenchman by birth and belongs to the ancient family of DeOgnioin. It is to be lamented that a person with such gentlemanly capacities should ever mingle with people of such bad odor as Whiskey and Rum. This Rum is a decided ruffian. His very looks condemn him. His face is of a dark yellow hue, and from the unpleasant effluvia which proceeded from him, we suspect he is sadly unclean in his habits, and has an antipathy to water, and yet he is a monstrous scoundrel, and is always admiring his own appearance in a glass.

From these descriptions our readers may be able to discover and avoid these suspicious characters. All connection with them is disreputable, and great injury to health, purse and fame must attend the slightest intimacy.

Mississippi.

Gen. Bragg and his Traducers.

Pardon the supposition that Bragg's difficulties have been duplicated by foes at home who, guided by what they wished, rather than what it was possible for him to achieve, have become the worst of their country's enemies. We would have done as much for Polk or Longstreet, or Hardee, or Johnston, had either of these led our armies, as for Gen. Bragg. If either had betrayed Bragg's resoluteness, his ceaseless, sleepless devotion to duty; if either had, as Commander-in-Chief, saved a little army and then had saved Georgia by the most complete victory of the war; if either had made the best of soldiers of a mob that rushed out of Corinth; if either had shown that loftier courage which enables Bragg to condemn any officer, however exalted his rank, as readily as he does a private soldier who disobeys, then we would have been deemed the special friend of such a General-in-Chief.

The press continually declaims against the removal suspension and degradation of men who have won fame on many battle-fields.—Let us assure the public that the successors of dissatisfied and querulous officers are as capable as themselves of winning victories. Youth is not per se a disadvantage to a man whose business it is to fight. Two and a half years' experience has created military talent of the highest order in the ranks, and among subordinate officers whose position alone has excluded them from celebrity. The resignation of a gray-beard makes a vacancy, mayhap, for a young Corsican, and the lamentations that issue forth expose only the surface of army sentiment. Sometimes Staff officers howl pitiously, but the vacancy closes as suddenly as the opening made by a stone cast into the ocean's midst.—Knox, Reg.

Confederate Prisoners.

The following communication from the Confederate Agent of Exchange, at Richmond, conveys important information to Confederate paroled prisoners. It releases from their parole and restores to duty a large number of gallant men whose services are needed by their invaded and insulted country:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., Oct. 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. N. G. Wags, Mobile, Ala.:

Six—All the prisoners taken at Port Hudson and those paroled by Gen. Banks, are free to go to duty. Neither our Government nor the Federal, recognize the parole. A General Order to this effect will issue in a few days. All Confederate prisoners who have been delivered at any other point than Vicksburg or City Point can immediately return to their commands, where such delivery was made 23d May last.

You need not recognize any parole given since the 23d May last, which was not in pursuance of a distinct agreement between the commanders of the two opposing armies.—Prisoners must be reduced into possession and delivered either at Vicksburg or City Point, unless there is some distinct agreement to the contrary made by the "Commanders of two opposing armies."

The deliveries made at Mobile or Port Hudson will not be recognized. All such can immediately return to duty. The Federals have forced us to assume this position.

There is no danger to our people in returning to duty, because the Federals recognize the full force of the rule and acquiesce in it.—They have done the same thing with the captives made by us.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Burnham has a "five-horned ram," and at a recent cattle-show, he labelled him "an intertemporal sheep, which has taken at least three horns too much."

GENERAL ORDER, Organizing Volunteers and Conscription Bureau of Geographical Department No. 2.

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

ATTENTION, CONSCRIPTS!

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, not legally exempt.

LOGGED IN JAIL.

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

\$100 Reward!

Runaway from the Round Mountain Iron Works, Cherokee Co., Ala., on Sunday, May 24th, etc.

Deserters--\$50 Reward!

I will pay a reward of thirty dollars for each of the following named deserters from Company A, Snodgrass's Alabama Regiment.

Deserters--\$30 Reward!

Deserted from Company A, Snodgrass's Alabama Regiment, in the Army of Mississippi.

Daily Huntsville Confederate.

J. WITHERS CLAY, EDITOR. Saturday Evening, Nov. 7.

Subscription and Advertising Schedule.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. For one year, in advance, \$10.00.

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

Mr. JOHN H. LINEBAUGH, the well known correspondent of the Memphis (Atlanta) Appeal, over the signature, "ASHANTEE," in the issue of that paper, of Nov. 5, occupies 34 columns in response to an editorial of the Huntsville (Marietta) Confederate, of Oct. 27th.

But to our work. We have no recollection of Ashantee's "contemporaneous criticism on semi-official" diatribes of delicate matters by the Confederate, while at Chattanooga.

We have no information and, hence, cannot venture upon the defence of Gen. Bragg from the charge that he "did not hesitate, while at Shelbyville, to ventilate his intentions, or his seeming intentions, which in principle was the same, in regard to Rosecrans, in a serenade speech to a populace known as the most disloyal in Tennessee."

The particular letter, which was the immediate cause of arrest, was, we understand, written from Dalton and published in the Appeal of September 10th, and contained a statement of the reinforcements sent from Virginia to Gen. Bragg, and an exposition of the movements of Bragg's army, the locality of his headquarters and commissary stores, his hospitals, &c.

We mentioned these matters as things which "we understood," and not of our own knowledge, and so Mr. Linebaugh treats our statement and not as an "avermment" of the Confederate. But let us see how much of the avermment is true, by reference to "Ashantee's" letter to which he refers.

"The impression is, that the army moved last night, en masse, down the Lafayette road, some suppose for battle, others say for the immediate object of pursuit, or closing in upon the enemy's rear."

"Buokner is withdrawing his forces, it is reported, from that part of the line, the line to the East of Chattanooga, and is said to be crossing the railroad with his whole force at Graysville, above Ringgold, going westward."

at Somerville, some thirty-five miles from this place to the west. I am advised, by army officers in charge of stores, that that will be the point of communication when this shall have been abandoned."

From these quotations it will be perceived that "ASHANTEE" disclosed the movement of the army, en masse, down the Lafayette road; Buokner's withdrawing his forces, from one point, and crossing the railroad with his whole force at Graysville, above Ringgold, going westward;—the probability of a force being left at Dalton "for protection" and apparent selection of "Kingston," as the "front"—the evacuation of Chattanooga and Cleveland, the holding of Graysville by a portion of Buokner's command, and the retirement of Scott's cavalry from Cleveland towards Dalton—the headquarters of Gen. Bragg at Lafayette and, then, at Somerville—and the advice received from "army officers in charge of stores," that Kingston would be "the point of communication when this (Dalton) shall have been abandoned."

We leave to the decision of any candid man, whether or not "the enemy, obtaining a copy of the letter, might have made an almost complete diagram of the position of the different departments of the (our) army in detail."

The fact that "ASHANTEE" was misinformed in some particulars, and General Bragg's movements or whereabouts differed somewhat from "ASHANTEE's" statements, does not excuse him. As a reliable correspondent, he, we must presume, tried to give correct information, when he gave it at all, and he cannot claim immunity from blame, because he may, in fact, have been mistaken.

We had not these letters before us when we wrote our editorial, and, hence, it seems, were mistaken in our understanding that they "contained a statement of the reinforcements sent from Virginia to Gen. Bragg," and "the locality of his headquarters."

Like Mr. Linebaugh, "having disposed of the grounds of the arrest, we will" next "speak of its motives," but must defer it till our next issue.

East Tennessee. The conduct of the loyal women of East Tennessee is no less admirable, than that of male citizens is often reprehensible.

Not very many days ago, an externally elegant Federal officer called on Miss Luttrell, sending in his card. Miss L. was passing through the hall as the negro servant girl handed her the carte de visite.

The officer, in blank astonishment, stared for a moment into the face of grinning Judy, and suddenly left in intense disgust.

Whether Burnside has the power or disposition to punish such outrages, we are not advised. It is to be presumed that Southern ladies in the midst of Federal armies must quietly endure the visits of officers and men; and though they take negro wenchos to the church and theatre, it seems they will not endure them in private parlors.—Knox, Reg.

VIRGINIA.—Paroled Yankee prisoners are becoming far too numerous in Richmond, for the good of the city. The Mayor states that there are now two hundred and thirty of these characters going at large, by order of the Secretary of War.

OKLAHOMA, Nov. 3.—Fifteen prisoners from the First Alabama (Turkey) Regiment, captured near Burnsville by Major Moinand's Cavalry, arrived here this morning. Four are deserters from our army.

Tennessee News.

The Federal Provost Marshal at Knoxville has issued an order requiring his subordinates to report the names of all known rebels and their places of residence.

One Hart Dugan, a notorious East Tennessee Unionist, after plundering the country for several weeks, has passed over the mountains into Kentucky with 8 wagon loads of private property.

The Federals have been rendered infuriate by the conduct of the women of Knoxville, who refuse to pass beneath the stars and stripes everwhere suspended across the streets.

THE SITUATION.—The New York Herald, in its article on "The Situation," has the following: No fight has taken place, or is likely to occur in Virginia, the rumors circulated in Washington yesterday to the contrary notwithstanding.

On Monday night a supply train, consisting of twenty or thirty wagons, is said to have been attacked and captured or destroyed by the rebels near Warren and New Baltimore, on the Gainesville road.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The Richmond Sentinel gives the following as the present status of the exchange question:

No progress has yet been made, and no change has transpired, in the negotiations for a better understanding on the subject of exchanging prisoners of war. The Washington authorities have neither accepted nor declined our propositions, or submitted rival ones.

According to a Yankee letter writer, Gen. Schofield, now in command of the Yankee forces in Missouri, recently caused six respectable citizens of Jackson county, who had committed no offending act, to be shot in cold blood.

"The Rebel Ventilator."

The Cincinnati Gazette of October 9, has the following items: October twenty-fifth, the anniversary of the destruction of Parson Brownlow's printing office at Knoxville, Tennessee, and the tearing down of the American flag from his residence by the rebels, will be celebrated by the Parson by issuing the first number of his "Rebel Ventilator."

An enraged parent had jerked his provoking son across his knee, and was operating on the exposed portion of the urethra's person with great vehemence, when the young one dug into the parental leg with his venomous little teeth.

It is rumored in Portsmouth, Va., that a steamer containing the 29th New York Regiment, and two full batteries, which left Fortress Monroe a few days previous, had gone to Davy Jones's locker, off Hatteras, in a terrible gale.

SURVIVORS OF THE REVOLUTION.—The New York Herald publishes a list of the surviving Revolutionary Pensioners, as shown by the rolls at Washington. The total number is only twenty-four.

Gen. Gayfield, the Yankee Chief-of-Staff at Chattanooga, is reported to have telegraphed as follows to Gen. Grainger, at Nashville: Arrest the officers who surrendered at McMinnville, and have them tried for their conduct in that affair.

Arrest the officers who surrendered at McMinnville, and have them tried for their conduct in that affair. Those who surrendered will be degraded and punished. Publish this dispatch in the newspapers. Notify the Brigade Guards that no surrenders are allowed.

New Advertisements.

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

BY virtue of authority vested in me by an act of Congress, I do authorize the establishment of express routes, approved May 1st, 1862, have, this day, entered into an agreement with two mail carriers, carried each way, between Meridian, in the State of Mississippi, and Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana.

POCKET-BOOK FOUND! A POCKET-BOOK, with a sum of money in it, was found in the trunk of the railroad Depot in the city of Memphis, Tenn. The owner can get it by calling at the Kentucky Mills, on Cook Street, and describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

RAN AWAY. FROM Burnsville, Ga., in the night of the 20th of Oct., two Negroes, Wagon, about 4 years old, 4 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, very dark color—Hair, about 21 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 170 pounds, very dark color. These boys were bred by the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company in North Alabama, and will endeavor to make their way to Huntsville as quickly as they can. A liberal reward will be paid for their apprehension and delivery in jail, where I can get them, or upon delivery to me at this place.

HD. QRS. GEORGIA STATE GUARDS. Atlanta, Oct. 24, 1863.

I. With a view to the more efficient organization of the militia, the counties lying North and West of, and intersected by a line extending from Columbus to Columbia along the railway, to be along the railway through Atlanta to the Chattahoochee river, and thence along the channel of that river to its source, will constitute the First District.

R. J. HALLETT, A. A. General. Oct 23-1863.

HD. QRS. VOL. AND CONSCRIPT BUREAU. Dec 7, 1863. Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 19, 1863.

I. All officers commanding Regiments, Out-posts or Camps of Instruction, of this Bureau, in Mississippi, will apply for their commissary supplies, to Major W. C. Danvers, Chief Commissary for the State of Mississippi, or to the District officer acting under his orders, making their requisitions for the same in accordance with instructions of said officers.

W. YANCEY THOMPSON, A. A. General. Oct 23-1863.

HD. QRS. STATE TROOPS. Atlanta, Oct. 3, 1863.

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

R. J. HALLETT, A. A. General. Oct 23-1863.

HD. QRS. STATE TROOPS. Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 29, 1863.

I. Major Gen. Howell Cobb having been assigned to the command of the State Troops by the President of the Confederate States, and the Governor of Georgia having turned over to him the master rolls and the entire control of all troops organized under Act of Congress for home defence, whether called into the field or yet remaining at home, assumes command of the same.

Gen. Gayfield, the Yankee Chief-of-Staff at Chattanooga, is reported to have telegraphed as follows to Gen. Grainger, at Nashville: Arrest the officers who surrendered at McMinnville, and have them tried for their conduct in that affair. Those who surrendered will be degraded and punished. Publish this dispatch in the newspapers. Notify the Brigade Guards that no surrenders are allowed.