

THE MILITARY EXEMPTION ACT.

The following is a copy of the Exemption Act, as finally passed by both Houses of Congress:

A Bill to exempt certain persons from military service, and to repeal the act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the army of the Confederate States," approved the 21st of April, 1862:

ENROLLMENT, OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT, CLERKS, ETC.

1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service in the field, by reason of bodily or mental incapacity or imbecility, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, the Vice-President of the Confederate States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State Governments, including postmasters appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and such clerks in their offices as are allowed by the Postmaster General, and now employed and including all other Postmasters, their assistants and clerks; and, except such State officers as the several States may have declared, or may hereafter declare by law to be liable to militia duty; the members of both Houses of the Congress of the Confederate States, and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks now in the offices of the Confederate and State governments, authorized by law, receiving salaries or fees.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

All volunteer troops heretofore raised by any State since the passage of the act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved April 16th, 1862, while such troops shall be in active service under State authority, provided that this exemption shall not apply to any person who was called into service by virtue of said act of April 16th, 1862.

TRANSPORTATION AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

All pilots and persons engaged in the merchant marine service; the President, superintendents, conductors, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers, managers, station agents, section masters, two expert track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of railroad companies, not to embrace laborers, porters and messengers; the president, general superintendent and operators of telegraph companies, the local superintendent and operators of said companies not to exceed four in number at any locality but that at the seat of government of the Confederate States; the president, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerk and mechanics in the active service and employment of all companies engaged in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats, and engineers thereon employed.

EDITORS, PRINTERS AND PREACHERS.

One editor of each newspaper now being published, and such employees as the editor or proprietor may certify upon oath to be indispensable for conducting the publication; the public printer, and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State Governments; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties.

RELIGIOUS NON COMBATANTS.

All persons who have been and now are members of the Society of Friends and the Association of Dunkers, Nazarenes, and Mennonites, in regular membership in their respective denominations, provided members of the Society of Friends, Nazarenes, Mennonites, and dunkers, shall furnish substitutes, or pay a tax of \$500 each into the public Treasury.

PHYSICIANS.

All physicians who now are and for the last five years have been in actual practice of their profession.

SHOEMAKERS, TANNERS, ETC.

All shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon makers, millers and their engineers, mill-wrights, skilled and actually employed as their regular vocation in the said trades, habitually engaged in working for the public and whilst so actually employed; provided said persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled and actually employed in the time as their regular vocation in one of the above trades, which affidavit shall only be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

A FURTHER PROVISION AGAINST EXTORTION.

Provided further, That the exemption herein granted to persons by reason of the peculiar mechanical or other occupation or employment not connected with the public service shall be subject to the condition that the produce of the labor of such exempts, or of the companies or establishments with which they are connected, shall be sold and disposed of by the proprietors at prices not exceeding seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, or with a maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of War, under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it is further provided, that if the proprietors of any such manufacturing establishment shall be shown upon evidence to be submitted to and judged

by the Secretary of War to have violated, or in any manner evaded, the true intent and spirit of the foregoing provisions, the exemptions therein granted shall no longer be extended to them, superintendents or operatives in said establishments, but they, each and every one of them, shall be forthwith enrolled under the provisions of this act, and ordered into the Confederate army, and shall in no event be again exempted therefrom by reason of said manufacturing establishments or employments therein.

HOSPITAL AND ASYLUMS.

All superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular physicians, nurses, and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind. In each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary.

WOOL, COTTON, AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories, paper mills, and superintendents and managers of wool carding machines, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, provided the profits of such establishments shall not exceed seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, to be determined upon oath of the parties, subject to the same penalties for violation of the provisions herein contained as are heretofore provided in case of other manufacturing and mechanical employments.

EDUCATIONAL EXEMPTIONS.

All presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools, and theological seminaries who have been regularly engaged as such for two years preceding the passage of this act.

ARTISANS EMPLOYED ON "GOVERNMENT WORK."

All artisans, mechanics and employees in the establishment of the government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof, as necessary for such establishment, also all artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establishments of such persons as are or may be engaged under contracts with the Government in furnishing arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, saddles, harness and army supplies, provided that the chief of the ordnance bureau, or some ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of the operatives required in such establishments; all persons employed in the manufacture of arms, or ordnance of any kind by the several States; or by contractors to furnish the same to the several State Governments, whom the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunboats, engines, sails, or other articles necessary to the public defence under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, managers, mechanics, and miners employed in the production and manufacture of salt, to the extent of twenty bushels per day, and of lead and iron, and all persons engaged in making charcoal for making pig and bar iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners, and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a State, or in works employed in the production of iron for the Confederate States.

STOCK RAISERS.

One male citizen for every 500 head of cattle, for every 250 head of horses or mules, and one shepherd for every head of sheep, of such persons as are engaged exclusively in raising stock, provided there is no white male adult not liable to do military duty engaged with such person in raising said stock.

OVERSEERS OF PLANTATIONS.

To secure the proper police of the country, one person either as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service, and in States having no such law one person, as agent, owner, or overseer, on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service, and further, for additional police for every twenty negroes on two or more plantations within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations.

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS.

Also, a regiment raised under and by authority of the State of Texas for the frontier defence, now in the service of said State, while in such service; and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied on account of justice, equity or necessity, ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from military service in the service of the Confederate States; provided that the exemptions herein above enumerated shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

2. That the act entitled "an act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the army of the Confederate States" approved 21st April, 1862, is hereby repealed.

Our army Government—Letter From East Tennessee—Further From Kentucky—Bragg and Buell's Army, &c., &c., &c. From the Mobile Advertiser and Register.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 25.

The mail from Lexington, Ky., which I mentioned in a previous letter had been left the other side of London, for fear of capture by Yankee Morgan's fugitives, arrived here yesterday. Another mail was also brought via Cave City, giving accounts of the progress of Gen. Bragg's army. I have already telegraphed you the substance of the news. A letter from Gen. Bragg's army gives a most glowing account of the reception which our soldiers met with in every place as they advanced into Kentucky.

"We are living, for the first time," says a soldier, "on the cream of the Southern Confederacy. Everything in the eating line is abundant, and neighboring farmers, especially the beautiful young girls, vie with each other in furnishing our troops with every delicacy. Only think of it—bacon is plenty at 50¢ cents; wheat, 75 cents; and indeed, every kind of eatables and provisions in abundance, at like prices. Union men deluded by such political gamblers and mercenary misers as Jim Guthrie, Judge Pyrtle, and others, who neither have country nor soul to save, having had their eyes fairly opened to the abolition designs of Lincoln, are daily coming in and surrendering their arms to us. This class of men compose the "Home Guard of Kentucky, on whom the Federals relied to defend the State against the rebels. They are now with us, and I may say Kentucky is already redeemed!"

Other letters speak in the most glowing terms of our prospects in Kentucky, and anticipate a glorious time in revelling in the "Gait House" at Louisville, and other festive halls. Buell was, at last accounts in the vicinity of Bowling Green, where it is thought he would probably fortify himself. Our forces have no doubt secured Muldrough's Hill, which is a very strong strategical point, commanding the road to and from Louisville. With the hill in our possession we can hold in check any force, while we secure Louisville. This effected and a junction formed with Gen. Smith's army, we will be ready to annihilate the whole abolition force in Kentucky. It cannot be long before we must have stirring news from that quarter.—We have nothing further from the fugitives at Cumberland Gap.—Gen. Stevenson has reached Manchester, Kentucky, without overtaking them.—He notifies the people of East Tennessee that the route to the salt works of Goose Creek, near Manchester, is now open.

I visited, yesterday, the foundry, armory magazine, workshops and warehouses of the Ordnance Department here, and was astonished to find them so extensive. This Department is one of the most important in the service, and requires great military knowledge and experience in its administration. The Department at this post has fitted out thousands of men at arms in all its different branches, and has been conducted with the greatest ability by the Chief of Ordnance, Major S. H. Reynolds, whom the discharge of his arduous duties, has won universal esteem and popularity.

I learn that the President has submitted to Congress the question of extending the time in East Tennessee for volunteering, as well as allowing regiments to be formed and received, instead of sending the volunteers to fill up other regiments, as is done in the case of conscripts. Maj. Gen. McCown and staff leave to-morrow for Kentucky. O. R.

NAT. KERR, youngest son of Judge Kerr, and a private in the Yancoyville Greys, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by one of our own men in the midst of a recent battle near Manassas. Being in a front line as he raised his head to shoot, a rifle ball from the rear ranks passed through it. He was an estimable and promising young man.

A YANKEE SKETCH OF A REBEL GENERAL.

The Philadelphia Presbyterian gives a biography of Major-General D. H. Hill, of North Carolina. It says:

In former days, General D. H. Hill was Professor of Mathematics in Davidson College, North Carolina, which position he left in 1859 to become Principal of the North Carolina Military Institute, at Charlotte. He was then familiarly known as "the Major," having won that degree in the army of the United States, which he resigned to enter upon civil life. He was born in South Carolina, educated at West Point, and fought under General Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and bears still on his person some honorable scars which he received in that great contest. He is a small, slender man, with a quiet, determined air; not genial, but quite reserved, if not morose in manner, and gives the impression generally of one who is content to mind his own business, without concerning himself much with the affairs of others.

In his home he is calmly, coldly polite—nothing more. He was an admirable professor, being thoroughly versed in the studies of his department, and stimulating the students to unusual exertions; but so much of a martinet as to wish to introduce the strictness of West Point discipline into the college. He is a religious man, and was a ruling elder in the college church and certainly discharged all the duties of his office in the church conscientiously and diligently. He taught a Bible class on the Sabbath, composed of the more advanced students, and having carried this class through the "Sermon on the Mount," he afterwards published the result of his studies on this part of Scripture in a volume which has been highly spoken of in various quarters. He afterwards wrote a series of articles for the North Carolina Presbyterian, which were collected and published in a book with the title, "The Crucifixion of Christ." He was a member of the General Assembly which met at Indianapolis in 1856.

General Hill is a South Carolinian in all his feelings, principles and prejudices, and doubtless rejoices that he is such. He has nursed his hatred to the North to such a degree that it has become as near to a passion as his cold nature permits. In the year 1860 he delivered a lecture at several places in North Carolina, in which he complained bitterly of the injustice which had been done to the South by the Northern historians of the Revolutionary war, and in which he asserted, in substance, that all the battles gained in the Revolution by Northern troops were a series of "Yankee tricks," and that the real, hard, open fighting, had been done by the South.—So inveterate is this enmity to Northern men and the Northern character in General Hill, that it creeps out in unexpected places and in most remarkable ways.

It would puzzle the ingenuity of most men to impart sectional feelings and prejudices into the neutral region of pure mathematics, but General Hill has succeeded in conveying covert sneers by algebraical symbols, and insinuating disparagement through mathematical problems. In 1857 he published a text book called the "Elements of Algebra," of which "T. J. Jackson," then "Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the Virginia Military Institute," now the famous rebel General, said, in a formal recommendation, that he "regarded it superior to any other work with which I am acquainted on the same branch of science." In this book we find a number of problems of which we give the following as samples:

"A Yankee mixes a certain number of wooden nutmegs, which cost him one-fourth of a cent a piece, with real nutmegs worth four cents a piece, and sells the whole assortment for \$45, and gains \$3 75 by the fraud. How many wooden nutmegs were there? P. 124.

"At the Woman's Rights Convention held at Syracuse, New York, composed of one hundred and fifty delegates, the old maids, childless wives, and bachelors, were to be called out as the numbers 5, 7, and 8.—How many were there of each class? P. 122.

Davidson College, in which Gen-

eral Hill was Professor, is an institution belonging to the Presbyterians of North Carolina. Four years ago the writer was present at the annual commencement and heard the late Dr. Thorndall deliver one of his powerful and elaborate sermons. A number of persons were sitting on the day of commencement in the President's house, then occupied by Dr. Lacy, when the President entered, and introduced a gentleman to the company by the name of "Professor Jackson of Va."

He was a tall, rather noticeable person of unobtrusive manners, and sat engaged in conversation with some of those near him while in the room, presently took his leave. It was understood that he was to be married in a few days to a daughter of the Rev. Dr. R. H. Morrison, a leading member of the Presbytery of Concord, and pastor of a church in the vicinity, into whose family General Hill had previously married. This was the only glance we ever had at the man who has since won so much notoriety as General "Stonewall" Jackson. His first wife, as is well known, was the daughter of Dr. George Junkin, now of Philadelphia.

MISSISS. EDITORS: Why don't you let us have "Uncle Jesse Holmes," Reports at least once a month! I met "the old fell" a few days ago on the highway, with his giant club, and he was complaining mightily of your treatment—said he thought he would have to wallow you again.—We sat down on a rock by the road side and had a long talk, in which Uncle Jess reviewed the origin and progress of the war; its baleful effect on the morals of the People, and its destruction of christian religion. The old man seemed to think that but few can be found in the church who are not destined to hear that word "depart" which they tumble over into kingdom-come. He says that most of folks now-a-days have no more soul than a hog, and told me about maning a grey-bearded father as rich as poison, who owns a Cotton factory and grist mill. This man sells cotton yarn at six dollars a bale; charges his workmen two dollars a bushel for meal, \$30 for a barrel of flour, 40 cents a pound for bacon; works them from day break to 10 o'clock in the night, and allow them 50 cents a day for their labor! This is what a man of great wealth is doing to "help the South" to conquer Lincoln. Fifty cents a day—from day light to 10 P. M.—to the poor operatives, and two dollars a bushel for meal, twenty dollars a barrel for flour, and almost a day's work for a pound of bacon! What are we coming to!

TRAVELLER.

The Northern files, received at this office so late as October the fourth, exhibit one feature of remarkable significance—the cautious and timorous, but very marked, dissatisfaction and uneasiness relative to Lincoln's proclamation of abolition. Such journals as the New York Herald, which have no theory or principle to advocate, and neither care nor aim at anything further than to keep with public opinion, manifest this tendency with as much distinctness as they dare. Afraid to say their mind on the proclamation, these journals continue their diatribes against the Abolitionists, which such discourse is nothing more than opposition to the Government.

Our own reports of the proceedings in the Confederate Congress, the resolutions and speeches of the members on Lincoln's proclamation, are transferred entire to their columns. Whole pages are filled with such matter. The Herald enters with great violence into the gubernatorial election of New York; and apprises its readers that if Wade, the head man of the administration and emancipation party, is elected, the people may expect an endless continuance of the war with the South. These indications seem to us the shadow of a coming event—the division of the united North into two new parties. Every new development confirms the opinion we have hitherto expressed, that Lincoln's Proclamation is the false step which will be fatal to his power.—Richmond Examiner.

Among the victims of Yellow Fever at Wilmington, are Wm. C. Battanourt, Esq. E. Jewett, and Dr. J. H. Dixon.