THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

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THE DAILY REBEL.

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FRANC. M. PAUL.

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LIST OF LETTERS

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Anderson Robt
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Bice John
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Bean Joseph
Barnett G
Bush J C
Brown W 2
Bavan Joseph

Clark J H
Cameron W M
Chasteen H H
Clark J C
Cloud C C
Chambers John A
Coats P G
Cardwell J
Choat N J
Collins N J

Darr J H
Dixon J N 2
Disberoon H
Dacus N D
Davis G D
Dismuke W E

Eggleett M
Estess W T
Edwards P M

Fitz W T
Fagan B
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Gunter W A
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Ivy John

Johnson Jas
Jones R C
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Kennedy D A
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Kyser G W
Keller Jas M

Langford J B
Leggett John
Lawton W J

Martin E R
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Mastin J J
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McGaugh W W
Maher Mr
McCulloch John
Meadows W T
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McLeary Fred
Winshew A
Mitchell Jno 2
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Nabers W M
Neal W B

Oaks Caroline
Oliver C

Perkins F M
Phelps Sam
Patton J N
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Perkins J C

Ragsdale J H
Richard Jas O
Ross C B
Ray John
Rogers J P
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Rogers W M

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Suggs Willis
Simmons J H
Spoffard H M
Swigert J S
Sutherland John H
Shepherd J A
Sexton Jas
Shepherd J T
Stoenwerck A
Snow L C
Stratenburg A

Thornton H J
Taylor W N 2
Ted Caran
Thomas C
Tidwell C D
Thompson P C
Thompson Wm 2
Tucker E
Thornton Wm

Vinson Mrs S
Vickry A D

Wright Wm & Co
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Williams Henry
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Walker A J
Whitehead E W
Ware J H
Woodson F A

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Smith W J

Oct. 5, '62.

A
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Armstrong J
Anderson Miss F S

B
Brown Thos
Bacon W L
Burroughs H A
Bird P
Branum J S
Butler Elizabeth
Black R C
Buchanan C W
Bass B R D

C
Carr D B
Cook C W
Coleman J H
Causey J L
Crook G W L
Childers E G
Cressman W H
Carter Virgil A
Cobb W A
Chitty T A

D
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Durrett J
Davis J F R 2
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E
Exum T E 2
Edwards R

F
Farrer J H
Fisher Mrs L
Freeman Miss F E

G
Gordon A J 2
Griggs A F
Gardner H R
Gastman J L
Garner W D
Galloway M C 3

H
Horton W A 2
Hyett John
Hunt Geo
Hill W J
Hay J F
Higgins J N
Henry B R
Hays A J
Herndon E

I
Ingram B

J
Jones J J
Johnson D A 2
Journeyman Jesse

K
Kelsoe R
Kirby R E
Kennedy J L

L
Lawson Jas
Lane H
Lamb Betty
Legrain Mrs E

M
Martin Wm
Moss Jas L
McFarland F
Moore Jno S
Moore Henry
McInc J W
McKee Mr
Mullen W E
Mills J
Moore Thos H
Martin Jno T
Moore Jas L
Miller J M
Miller Geo S
McAlee Miss L

N
Nash W H

O
Osborn John
Oliver L

P
Powhatan R H
Parkins W R
Pate Jas R
Payne Jas M
Price John
Poe G

R
Reeder C R
Redick A A
Hawkins Mrs R M
Richmond
Reynolds E
Rawings Miss Betty
Rowan T 2
Rogers Mrs Mary W
Rawings Vic A

S
Swansen Joseph
Spray J M
Snipes M W
Stewart W W
Saunderr W H
Shaw J W
Shirt J C
Steel John
Sigler L
Sharp Wm
Southworth J A
Stephens Wm

T
Tounal J B
Tuttoner W C
Tomlinson J
Tripplett D
Tubbs S
Turner J F
Tate F
Thomas Miss Martha

V
Vickers T J

W
Wiley W H
Williamson D U
Wesson A S
Waithess A
Wyatt W H
Whitehead R N
West Jas
Watkins Nancy
Whitehead Jane
Welsh Miss M

Smiths.
Smith H S Jr
Smith L D
Smith Wm Jackson

H. T. PHILLIPS, P. M.

For the Rebel.

Advantages of Chattanooga for Manufacturing Purposes.

NUMBER 3.

"Independent." This word is used more by us than, perhaps, any other people on the face of the earth. Yet every day goes to prove we are the most helpless and dependant people in the world, taking into consideration the vast resources within our reach, the thousands of acres of coal, lands undeveloped, and the untold [illegible] yet unopened. There is nothing to prevent us from being in a great measure independent, for in midst, around us on every side, are to be found the [illegible] of our country's future greatness. Nations become only great by the enterprise, intelligence, energy and perseverance of its people. Every man should consider he is a part of the whole, and should be prepared to assist, not only in word and thought, but in deed. Nations have become great by the humblest efforts of its people, but there must be leading men to give the impulse—the moving, motive power to the whole. Hence, one man becomes great by his perseverance and [illegible] giving a tone to the community in which he resides, and is sought after around; while others again, move listlessly around, spending a whole lifetime in worthlessness and idleness, and in fact are drones in the human hive; and the sooner they are out of the way the better for themselves, their families, their neighbors and their country.

The time has now come when we should commence showing our independence. In making those articles that we have so long depended upon from those who are to-day invading our country. We are anxious to see our people continue to show their independence, and to rely upon their own strong arm to work out their deliverance and make our country. We ask you which will be the most patriotic—to invest the wealth you are amassing in some manufacturing establishment of some kind in this place, give work to the wives and children of our brave soldiers, helping to make us independent of our foes, or the moment the war is over, rush to the North and spend the money in any thing you could have made at home at as little cost.

You may ask what you could make. We answer, a plow can be made in Chattanooga as cheap as at the North, in ordinary times. The one hundred little things that support which community as can be made here, and supply the same amount of population here as there. Is not the raw material in as vast abundance here as there? Let us see. The coal region south of the Tennessee river is miles on the N. and C. Railroad, eight miles from this place, and continues for fifty miles upon both sides of the road; and the layer is not dependant upon one strata or two, sometimes four strata run clear through the mountains, running from two to four feet, and in some instances six feet thick. On the north side of the Tennessee the coal lies only safely be put down at seventy miles in length. The wood, inexhaustible, can be used with impunity. The reader can form some idea of our immense resources when we tell them that, taking the thinnest strata as a base, it produces about 100,000 bushels, or 40,000 tons of coal to the acre. The proximity of our city to this immense source of wealth gives us decided advantages over all other localities, and there is no danger attending the appropriation of capital in the manufacture of any article from a box of buttons to a steam engine. For, if parties know how to make a living, we know the same food by can always wealth. Here you can always keep your stocks of coal, iron, wood, &c., ahead, in sufficient quantities so that, should one of the two bridges get burnt or washed away, that the coal or other articles pass over on the road between here and the mines, no great wound occur, and the damage was repaired at an with the scarcity of raw material in the lower parts of Georgia owing to the great distance from the point of export, should a bridge get burnt, or anything else occur, the works must stop and the proprietor suffer.

OBSERVER.

For the Rebel.

Graves' Battery.

MR. EDITOR: This battery has been organized since Sept. 1861, and though subsequently by Gen. Buckner at the fall of Fort Donelson, has already a reputation second to that of no other Battery in the service of the Confederate States. Its commander, Capt. Rush E. Graves, is a regular graduate of the military academy at West Point, and as a tactician has few equals and no superiors in the service. His superior care of his men can be seen in the fact that during the four bloody days of the memorable siege at Fort Donelson only one man was killed and three wounded, while of Porter's Queen's battery to Graves' eighty two-thirds of the men were killed and the Captain severely wounded. Gen. Buckner in his report lately published speaks in the highest terms of the courage and skill of Capt. Graves and his men. The officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, are all thoroughly familiar with the business of war, and under their watching and skillful care, the battery will be found a source of which any company in the whole army may be proud.

A few more men are desired in this fire tried

But [illegible] which is soon to hang its shield in the lofty and shiver spears with the ruthless invaders of the land of Boone and Clay. Soon the boom of its brazen guns will intonate the long dialect of war and waken the echoes of the hills of the "Dark and Bloody Ground." Men who love their country, and scorn its invaders, come forth and bare your manly breasts to the leaden storm of war, and soon the sunshine of peace will span the dark cloud that now hangs like the shroud of doom over the once unbroken household gods of the country. Apply at the Camp near Knoxville. Come on soon, for there's a lively time a coming.

A KENTUCKIAN.

Remembrance of corpses buried.

From the Galveston News, Sept. 1.]

We have heard many vague reports of late about an attempt by the enemy to make a descent, but have refrained from saying anything of the subject on the want of reliable or definite information. We now learn, however, on good authority, that the enemy, having removed the obstructions in the channel, landed near the city and sent a flag of truce demanding a surrender of the city. This was on Friday, the 12th inst. Major Holiday replied that he would not surrender the town, nor would he have upon them and they attempted to land, in which case he would make the best of close quarters.

They then left, but returned the next day with several schooners and a propeller, and took soundings within sixty yards of the wharf. Major Holiday said he would not fire upon them without they attempted to land, so no shot was fired. The enemy again went away and returned the third time on next day (Sunday) and commenced throwing the contents of their boats into the water. Holiday sent two 32 pounders, two 18 pounders and one 12 pounder. The enemy then retired.

They are said to have had seven small vessels, including the gunboat. The town was not damaged, and not every inhabitant was performed with a cow. Only one person on our side was killed, and that was a negro man in his cotton. We have not received the killed and wounded. There were some rumors that the enemy had even more as much as ten times, than our men, but from the enemy's vessels were [illegible] by carts and [illegible] other injury to their vessels only shows [illegible] evidently have [illegible] than [illegible] of them.

Early, yesterday, we heard of Monday morning, the 15th inst., and received a [illegible] command, coming to know such [illegible] at about 12 M., which they [illegible] probably received by [illegible] and [illegible] that time, and [illegible] for.

On Friday, very early in the morning, we heard a heavy gun, but [illegible] in [illegible] Navigation. No [illegible] was [illegible] on account of a single person wounded, on our side, we learn, has been easily managed, some [illegible] being [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible].

Very few of the shells exploded, and they probably [illegible] for the new [illegible]. Every man in this Confederacy, able to bear arms, [illegible] to the fight, but of course their rifles and muskets must not be made available at such a distance. The whole number of men under Major Holiday was between seven hundred and eight hundred, about two hundred of whom were volunteers.

Our informant was not present at this bombardment, but reached the Navigation about the time, on his way from Brownsville, and the above account was given him by those who participated. The women and children left Galveston before the bombardment commenced. Our informant did not learn that the enemy [illegible] anything at all, but we see by the account in the Galveston Messenger, that on one occasion, only of the Federals landed, but were immediately driven back to their boats, with the loss of four of their number killed or wounded.

HOME AGAIN.—Our released fellow-citizens, captured during the Yankee occupation, have arrived safely at home. Yesterday was a joyful day in this community. The Old Capitol prison, in which they were unwilling inmates, and once more free from bayonets and restraint, they look forward to their native State. Among the number are Messrs. Wm. Stewart, Geo. Gaston, Alexander Mitchell, Geo. Gordon, and others, who had so long been the victims of Yankee tyranny and oppression. We hope that the Yankees will not molest them again.—*Nashville Union, Sept. 27th.*

CANNING.—We said that he knew of nothing so absolute as a fact.

TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

NORTHERN NEWS.

BUELL REINSTATED.

RICHMOND, Oct. 4.—Northern papers of the 2nd have been received, but the news in them is unimportant.

Gen. Buell had been reinstated in command at Louisville.

An important naval movement is on foot at Hilton Head, probably towards Savannah or Mobile, under Commodore Dupont.

Brig. Gen. Richman who was wounded at Sharpsburg, is dead.

Gold was quoted in New York on the 2nd at 123½.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3d.—In the Senate today Mr. Clay, of Ala., submitted a preamble and resolution for the appointment of a committee of thirteen to take, in case to be taken, testimony in relation to outrages perpetrated by the forces of the United States, which testimony to be preserved among the public archives, adopted.

The House bill to authorize the establishment of camps of instruction was passed.

Also the House bill to reorganize the medical department of the provisional army, and the Senate bill to punish and repress the importation by the enemy of Confederate treasury notes was passed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the tax on bill was agreed to, and sent to the House for concurrence.

In the House the bill was passed to provide for the payment of bounty dues to deceased soldiers; also the general appropriation bill for December.

The tax bill was further considered and adjourned.

RICHMOND, Oct. 4th.—In the Senate today the House bill in relation to soldier's bounties was passed.

Also, the House bill not taxing the President, for a period of five years, materials used in the manufacture of clothing and shoes for the army.

Also, the Senate bill to provide for the refunding to Louisiana the excess of war tax paid into the Confederate Treasury by that State.

Also, the House bill amendatory of an act for the organization of a staff department.

The House bill authorizing men between the ages of 18 and 35 subject to enrollment in militia, was discussed at great length and finally laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted postponing the adjournment of Congress until the 13th.

In the House a bill was passed providing for the enrollment of conscripts outside the limits of the States of which they are residents.

Also, the Senate bill providing for the organization of military courts to attend the army in the field.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Military Exemption bill was agreed to.

Also, the Senate resolution extended the session.

AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.—A gentleman from Clay county, represents that the depredations of the Federals while there were so complete and well organized, that many of the poorer and ignorant of that section manifested uneasiness and alarm lest some act of assistance with the rebels, or, of course, the Lincoln enemy, out of its abundance, will contribute liberally to it. Our corn crop is large, and a portion of the surplus could be appropriated to a better purpose than feeding the wives and children of men who are now in the Southern army. Let them work for supplies, and that, too, with no niggardly hand.

Some of our friends express distress, lest the rebels should reopen in different parts of the country, mining for corn that might be used for bread, into whiskey. We hope there are great fears for whatever the feeling may be in other parts of the State, we believe the citizens of this county have too much patriotism to indulge in such a proceeding—under ordinary circumstances, we have not a word to say against any moderate engaging in legal traffic. But the case is now altogether, in these times, when suffering, perhaps, starvation, is imminent, for a part of the people in Tennessee, no one has the right, in justice to the public, to apply a grain needed for sustenance to the making of liquor. We do not know any man who does, or is doing so—we hope there are none;—our only purpose is to suggest what we believe is right, as a rule of action. In addition, we do not *know* that the Federals will not visit this country again—we hope they will not—but no one can speak with certainty. If they *do* come, liquor ought not to be within their reach. During their last visit, much was suffered from their drunken soldiery; and no one, we are sure, desires a repetition of such excesses.—*Fayetteville Tenn. Observer.*

FROM MOBILE—GEN. FORNEY.—We have been informed that Gen. Forney has not been ordered away from his station, as previously stated.—*Mobile Tribune.*

General Stevenson gives notice in the Knoxville Register, of Sept. 27th, that the route to the Salt Works in Grayson, near Manchester, Tenn., is now open.

For the Daily Rebel.

The Maryland's Part—Address to his Wife.

BY L'INCONNUE.

Have courage, dearest Adah,
For my country calls me now;
Her wrongs must wake a response
Of hatred for her foes.
Long edge for the tocsin sound
Of victory to our land;
Each patriot must draw his sword
To join the Stonewall band.

The cynosure of freedom,
Gleams bright yet from afar,
And my sight of dark oppression
Writes with the torch of War:
And Mary and Harry—yes,
Long stung with wrath and shame,
Must rally at the roll of graves,
And rise through blood to fame.

And now good-bye dear Adah!
I cannot trust my heart
To tell it—we must separate,
Lest I linger where thou art;
And yet I fear me not the clash
And din of battle's strife,
I only know a tender pang
When with my boy and wife.

The tie of love, dear Adah,
Are strong as life may be,
But strong as soul hath sealed to wear
The chains of tyranny.
Yes, let me glad my country on,
And with a dauntless mind,
I'll feel my strong hand drive the bold
Usurpers from our land.

With courage for my native weal,
And victory for my cause,
I'll fight for freedom till I see
Its banner over me,
And if I fall in the attempt,
Upon the field of fame—
Good-bye, dear wife and baby,
God bless you evermore.

Lookout Mountain, Oct. 1, 1862.

Wanted—A Strong Government.

The following editorial from the New York Times, is the boldest demonstration we have yet seen from that quarter:

The battles of the last week—the conflicts in front of Richmond, the retreat of our army first from their positions on the James River, and then from the James River and the Peninsula to the Rappahannock—the retreat of our troops in their march towards Richmond, the battles by which they covered their retreat to the Potomac, and the general conduct and upshot of a year's campaign have given expectations in the highest degree to the Union cause. And this we shown and felt to be not by every man in the place, from one end of the country to the other.

We might perhaps define the vitality of indignation's responsibly connected with the army of the Government, if we were to start on this purpose of [illegible] the fact. We know very well the propriety of letting [illegible] and truths. But we know, too, that in such a country as this, with such a people as ours, no good can possibly be accomplished by the systematic concealment of facts, however unpleasant, and nothing but disaster and ruin can follow upon the [illegible] of current events, however [illegible] the military, the civil service any more than [illegible] to tell the people anything [illegible] them, to tell them the truth.

And the worst service any man can render the government of the country at this, the most critical moment of its existence, is to encourage the belief that the people are satisfied with the condition of affairs—that the people look upon the campaign of the past year as having been crowned by a succession of glorious victories, and that they will be content to see the army hunted and the Government menaced for the year to come as they have been for the year that is past. Others must secret their fate of duty to themselves. We shall incur no risk of alienating the country by deceiving the Government! It is but little we can do for the salvation of the Union—but we can at least refuse to shut our eyes to its dangers.

We tremble to think of what may follow the successful assignment of another army on Richmond. We do not [illegible] the [illegible] of success [illegible] No [illegible] [illegible] coal from mines [illegible] [illegible] strong, as organized to [illegible] [illegible] undertaking as the more [illegible] and giving [illegible] and [illegible] to public opinion. There are men in Maryland and South Carolina who are ready to aid in saving the Union in every way that may be by supply conquering the rebels and compelling by force their return to their allegiance. We need not to say that there are men who regard the war as giving great weight upon the country by the [illegible] of the [illegible] party, and who would heartily [illegible] to end it and preserve the Union with the results of that transaction are on the [illegible] and the country has a chance to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] We can feel freedom [illegible] that there are men in the army who do not believe the war will end except by conceding the independence of the South, unless the Government is [illegible] to Southern control or a Convention is held to form a Constitution under which both North and South can live together in a common Union. We do not know that any man in the army would advocate, or in any event and the execution of such a scheme. But we warn the President against doing anything, directly or indirectly, by neglect or by positive act, to encourage the development of such a sentiment, or to at least [illegible] the [illegible] of such a thought. We need not remind the absolute necessity of checking the growth of such treason and disloyalty in its beginnings. But we may warn him that this cannot be done by the exercise of force but only by the display of strength on the part of the Government. What the people want is a Government able to the emergency—Government strong enough to meet any danger, however great—strong in will, strong in judgment, strong in resources, and strong in the confidence and respect of the people. The President Lincoln's Government is not strong in any of these respects.

The country has lost faith in his personal integrity, his patriotism and his sagacity. But it demands more than this. It demands a cabinet made up of men, every one of whom shall constitute strength and courage and power to his administration. It demands a Government which will lead public sentiment, and not seek slavishly to follow it. It demands a Government capable of waging war—capable of holding up in blazing characters before the people the objects of the war; of fixing profoundly and of making the people feel the spirit of the war—capable of organizing armies, of selecting and judging generals—of overruling their personal contentions, their professional jealousies, and making them all conducive to the public good—capable, in a word, of making out a clear and comprehensive policy suited to the emergency—of infusing its spirit into the hearts of the people, and then, with their aid, of giving it full and complete success. This is what the people mean by a strong Government, and they regard it as the duty of the President to give them such a one.

Upon one thing the country may rely—it is only with a Government of that character that it will agree to make any sacrifices. Any other will be swept away by mere pretension. We live, it must be remembered, in a day of revolution, when [illegible] force give the law to national action, and when strong, bold men will throw aside forms and usages, however sacred, which stand in the way of what they may regard as the welfare of the nation, and place power in hands that are strong, however they may be stained with the blackest and most damning guilt.

THE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.]

RICHMOND, Saturday, Sept. 27.

* * * * * * * *

The Dispatch pays a very just tribute to our private soldiery from which I extract a sentence or two: "The most profound sympathies of every generous heart must be awakened by the toils, the sufferings and the madness daring of these heroic men. They are done all without even the prospect [illegible] reward or encouragement. It is a [illegible] sight to behold these ragged, war-worn heroes, often without an arm or a leg, by whom extra and needless [illegible] are [illegible] and who are often treated with [illegible] by those who are not worthy to tie the latchets of their shoes."

If the Yankees are busy building war ships, we are not quite sure. Now we have wonderful information of great things to be done. Of late, these wonders of [illegible] are becoming ordinary enough. It is no longer an outrage our being [illegible] to be not to be just too late to be of any use, except to a [illegible] "just a."

An instance of [illegible] which occurred at Great Run, and [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]