CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1863. NUMBER 27.

THE DAILY REBEL

PUBLISHED BY

Franc. M. Paul.

Subscription and Advertising Schedule.

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Daily Rebel, per year ..... $
Six Months .....
Three Months .....
One Month .....

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TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1863.

The Marquis of Hartington on the War—His Observations and Impressions of the South.

Our readers will remember that the Marquis of Hartington, the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, Member of Parliament for the northern division of Lancashire, recently paid a visit to the Confederacy, and went southwards as far as Charleston. On his return to England Lord Hartington received from the hands of Lord Palmerston an official appointment as one of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty, and in conformity with the uniform custom of England, which demands that Members of Parliament accepting office under the crown should vacate their seats and seek re-election from their constituents, Lord Hartington betook himself to Lancashire for that purpose. We append the speech which he made upon the occasion of his re-election, without opposition, to his former seat. The testimony of Lord Hartington on behalf of the Confederacy is the more valuable, as according to the strictest sect of their religion he has been brought up an abolitionist. His uncle and aunt are the Earl of Carlisle and the dowager Duchess of Sutherland, two of the most inveterate votaries of the Exeter Hall school. His own prejudices against slavery when here were remarked by those who shared his intimacy. Although ungraceful and little polished in manners, Lord Hartington's good sound sense and hardness of head were abundantly evident to those in this country who had opportunities of intercourse with him. Here is his speech:

[From the London Times, March 26.]

The re-election of the Marquis of Hartington—[it will be recollected that this is the English gentleman whose name, according to President Lincoln, rhymes with that of Mr. Hartington, who lately went down to Richmond, and who on his return had his *exeunt* at a party given in one of the Fifth Avenue mansions in New York—as one of the members for the northern divisions of the county of Lancashire, rendered necessary by his acceptance of office as one of the Lords of the Admiralty, took place in the Corn Hall, at Lancaster, on Monday.

After the declaration of his election the Marquis made a speech, in which he said: It has been said that, in the few remarks which I made at Preston the other day, I took a rather gloomy view of the state of things I have seen in America. I am afraid that I do take rather a gloomy view of those events, but I am also afraid that facts justify me in doing so. I do not know whence I am to look for peace in America. I cannot look for peace to come from the Southern Confederacy. I spent a short time in the Southern Confederacy, and the result of my observation—not the result of conversation with a few politicians, nor what I had read in violent articles in interested political papers, but in information gathered in the calm conviction of the people of that country, as expressed in their daily conversation, lives and conduct—led me to suppose that they will never, under any circumstances, return to that Union they have learned so cordially to detest.

I have seen men who have spent their whole lives in affluent circumstances and in rural pursuits, men who have led quiet and peaceable lives—I have seen them serving as privates in regiments of their States, serving badly clothed, badly fed, perhaps hardly with shoes upon their feet; but, in spite of their previous education and peaceful habits, these men are as savage and as bloodthirsty as if they had been trained up from their very youth to delight in war. I have seen men who have lived all their lives in poverty, who you would say had nothing to lose and nothing to gain, who had no interest in slavery, but who have joined with as much readiness as those who had, the ranks of the army—I have seen these men in their camps as cheerful as possible, and asking for nothing but again to be led to battle with the enemy. This is not confined alone to the men, but the women in the Confederate States appear to have changed their very nature. They scarcely stop to mourn their relations and friends deceased; but they urge on the survivors, and would refuse to own them if they should hesitate for a moment, to follow the footsteps of those who had gone before them.

I say such a people, animated with such a feeling—call it, if you like, patriotism or bloodthirsty ferocity—I say this is not a people who are going to give in. They will fight and bleed, and will accept no compromise—they will fight to the very last. Their terms are clear and simple enough—they ask that every Northern man shall withdraw from Southern soil—and until that object is gained they will continue to fight. They may be exterminated, driven from their cities, the enemy may occupy their strongest positions and have possession of their rivers; but they will not come back into the Union. It is possible they may be exterminated; but I do not think the circumstances of the war give us any reason to suppose the North will be so far successful. It is not impossible that North America will fight almost to desperation to prevent the dissolution of such a magnificent future as they hoped for, because they have not yet realized the fact that they are beaten. They have not felt as the Southerners the horrors of war at home. The war has been conducted upon Southern, and not upon Northern soil.

In the great cities of the United States trade is as flourishing as ever; they have as much money and as many luxuries. The men who join the war are not so much missed as in the South. The defeats they have suffered they attribute to want of capacity in their Generals or the maladministration of their Government. There is a party in the North favorable to the success of the South, and which have co-operated cordially with them, and now, in the reverses of the North, are beginning to speak more openly for peace. There is such a party, but I do not fall back upon it. There is, too, a party for whom I have the highest respect in the United States, who love and revere the Union, but who love and revere more the Constitution under which that Union formerly existed, and who are much more attached to their own States than to the Union generally. They wish to carry on the war for the preservation of the Union, and to carry it on under the Constitution, but they do not wish to see the privileges of their separate States swallowed up by the great central Government at Washington.

But I do not believe that if this party were in power they would be able to carry on efficiently a war so gigantic as that now being waged. I believe the only chance is by placing an almost despotic authority in the Government. The question is whether the Democratic party will yield up their State rights, or whether the other party will give up their centralizing efforts. That question, I think, will soon be ended. There is the conscript law, which was passed, which affects all State rights and all State privileges. If the States and the constitutional party in the States will stand by the law, the war will be indefinitely prolonged; but if they think the time has now come to make a stand for constitutional principles, I think the Government will not be able to raise the men required for the war much longer, and that the issue will be within a reasonable time.

I will say, in conclusion, to you, as a Lancashire man, that however long this unfortunate war may last, and however long it may be before we again receive the supplies of cotton which we need, I still have faith that Lancashire and Lancashire men will get through this crisis. England has proved to the world, and I think also to America, that cotton is not king, and I think that Lancashire will have cotton from America or from India, and if she cannot have cotton she will have something else. Her capital is still here; her wealth and her power, buried in her coal mines, are still here; her laboring population, with strong arms and honest hearts, are still here. She has passed through other crises and trials before, and has come out stronger; and I have faith that she will come out of this, poorer indeed in gold, but I believe stronger in the confidence she has in her people, and richer in lessons of wisdom and experience.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

From the Liverpool Albion, March 13.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

Southern independence is recognized at last. After two long years of weary warfare, the existence of the Confederate States as a fact is conceded. Government has been acknowledged—not indeed by foreign Governments, but what is probably even more important, by foreign capitalists. We all the clearer understand the extent to which we depend for the development of the resources of the Southern States, this is perhaps the cleverest. Not to be unable to lend the mere thing in the world to certain nations is to confess, and in fact they are now proclaiming with signal success. The Confederate Government have introduced a new feature into their transactions. The Mexican loan, which was put to five months ago, provided that a certain proportion of the regular customhouse revenue should be set apart for reimbursing the bondholders, and this guarantee was entered upon in a somewhat similar manner in the present case, by delivering over the occasion on which the Government has pledged to place in the hands of the creditors a real, tangible commercial security—a security the whole value of which can form his own judge with certainty and promptitude.

It seems to us that the change has decided improvement, and this feeling is evidently shared by those who are dealing in and have dealings with the people who really rule the destinies of the new nation. Cotton has many the things of a long time past now, and has not anything to do with the loan, upon the simple fact that the purchasers of bonds, believing in the strong desire of the greater number of the states in forwarding their interests, have confidence in the security of the cotton. Kind, and in the manner which gives our friends across the Atlantic the opportunity of making a success which gives our friends across the Atlantic the opportunity of making a success which gives our friends across the Atlantic the opportunity of making a success