

# CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL

VOLUME I.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1863.

Number 300

## THE DAILY REBEL.

FRANCO M. PAUL.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1863.

### PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of Tennessee.  
The President of the Confederate States has made a proclamation upon Tennessee for six thousand troops, for the term of six months from the first of August next, under the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide for local defence and special service," a copy of which is hereto appended.

These troops will be mustered into the service of the Confederate States, but held for the defence of their own homes, and in no event will they be ordered beyond the limits of their State.  
This force must be composed of men over forty years of age, or such as from other causes are not liable to conscription, and if not raised by volunteering by or before the first day of August next, must be then immediately raised by a draft upon that part of the militia between the ages of forty and fifty-five years.

As volunteers, you will have the right to organize your companies, battalions and regiments, by the election of such officers as you may prefer. You will be permitted to remain at your homes, engaged in your ordinary avocations until such emergency shall arise as to make it necessary to order you to the field. You will be armed, and while on duty under orders, will be paid and subsisted as other Confederate troops. When the emergency which called you to the field shall have passed, you will be relieved from duty and return to your homes and ordinary pursuits, your pay and subsistence being stopped until you are ordered again to the field.

Volunteer companies, battalions or regiments of infantry, or mounted men, who furnish their own horses, will be accepted.

If drafted from the militia you will be placed in such infantry organizations as the authorities may deem best, and will most probably be continued on duty during the entire term of service.

The muster rolls of volunteer companies must distinctly set forth that the company is raised for local defence and special service within the State of Tennessee, for the term of six months.

You will return your muster rolls to the Adjutant General of the State, immediately upon the organization of a company of not less than sixty-four privates, with such officers as are required by law.

If said companies are organized into battalions or regiments, previous to being mustered into service, they will elect their field officers, but if mustered into service as companies, the President will appoint battalion or regimental officers.

The enemy has shown that he fears to meet our gallant and invincible armies in the field, unless he outnumber us two or three to one. He has therefore resorted to a system of raids upon unarméd neighborhoods for the purpose of devastating and pillaging the country, destroying our resources and laying waste our homes.

Men of Tennessee! If you would resist these raids, predatory bands and incursions of the enemy, organize at once and stand ready to repel or crush them. If you would protect your private property, defend your wives and children, your personal liberty, your national independence and your lives, organize at once and stand ready to strike for them.

Let the headless boy and the hoary headed father organize for the defence of their altars, their homes and all that is dear to freedom.

Let the patient men who have been disabled by the engorged and hardships of the camp or the casualties of bloody fields, give to these new organizations the benefit of their experience and example.

Let every man who can wield a musket or draw a sword, who is so situated that he cannot avoid the ranks of our army for constant duty, organize at once for home defence and special service.

While I may justly claim, without the fear of successful contradiction, that Tennessee has already furnished to the army of the Confederate States, more troops in proportion to population, than any State in the Confederacy, and in proportion to numbers engaged upon most of our battle-fields, Tennessee soldiers have bled even more freely than those of other States; much as she has already done in this struggle for national independence, I am proud to know that she is able and willing to do more, and that she will persevere to the end of the struggle, however long or bloody it may be.

I therefore appeal to you by every consideration of patriotism, personal interest, personal reputation, national independence, and the high character you have hitherto borne as citizens of the "Volunteer State" to rise up as one man, organize, rally to the standard of your Government and in the majesty of your power make the invader feel that every hill top bristles with the bayonets of freedom, and every mountain pass has become a Thermopylae. Give him a new and stronger proof of the fact that we stand as a unit—dearly, solemnly and irrevocably resolved on preserving independence at any and every cost—that the march of the invader and the rule of despotism will be resisted at every step, now and forever, as long as there is a man or a boy in Tennessee who can pull a trigger, wield a blade or raise a finger in defiant resistance. With this spirit prevailing over your whole people, under the providence of a just God we will, at no distant day be blessed with independence, peace and prosperity.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at Winchester, on this 22d day of June, A. D. 1863.

By the Governor,  
J. R. B. Fox,  
Governor of Tennessee.

On the 22d day of June, 1863, calling for six thousand troops, for the term of six months from the first of August next, under the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide for local defence and special service," a copy of which is hereto appended.

It is therefore ordered that the force called for by the Governor, in said proclamation, must be composed of men over forty years of age, or such as from other causes are not liable to conscription.

By order of  
ISRAEL G. HARRIS,  
Governor, etc.

W. C. Whitworth,  
Adjutant General.

To provide for local defence and special service.  
Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to accept the services of volunteers of such kind and in such proportions as he may deem expedient, to serve for such time as he may prescribe, for the defence of exposed places or localities, or such special service as he may deem expedient.

Section 2. And such forces shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States for the local defence or special service aforesaid, the muster roll shall distinctly set forth that the service to be performed; and the said volunteers shall not be considered as actual service until they are actually ordered by the President, and they shall be entitled to pay or subsistence only for such time as they may be actually under the orders of the President, or by his direction.

Section 3. Such volunteer forces, when so accepted and ordered into service, shall be organized in accordance with and subject to all the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the public defence," approved March 6, 1861, and may be attached to such divisions, brigades, regiments or battalions as the President may direct, and when not organized into regiments or battalions before being mustered into service, the President shall appoint the field officers of the battalions and regiments when organized as such by him.

Approved August 21, 1861.

Captured by Guerrillas.  
On Tuesday last, three soldiers, on their way from this city to Harrodsburg, from Harrodsburg to Nashville, (who do not wish their names used,) were "gobbled up" by half a dozen guerrillas, at the even mile post on the Harrodsburg pike. Their adventure was somewhat romantic. The three going from this city were in a two man wagon, filled with a new and complete stock of soldiers' goods, and the one returning to Nashville was riding a very fine and much prized horse, but luckily he had no other valuable possessions. Just as the four soldiers met at the mile post the six mounted guerrillas, armed with new and complete stock of soldiers' goods, and ordered a surrender. Parley was not thought of, the four men, although well armed, being thrown completely off their guard by the surprise. They were captured, and as prisoners had to submit to the whims of the guerrillas, and the loss of their weapons forthwith.

The conversation with their captors was very quiet and uninteresting to the soldiers. After appreciating what articles suited their fancy, and indulging in a vain effort to learn the names of the guerrillas, the rebels caused the three owners of the wagon to mount them, and the lone soldier to straddle his horse hastily, and precede or accompany them through the wild, untrodden forests and thickets, over hills and across gorges and streams, for a distance of about six miles on the road side, pointed revolver, and ordered a surrender. Parley was not thought of, the four men, although well armed, being thrown completely off their guard by the surprise. They were captured, and as prisoners had to submit to the whims of the guerrillas, and the loss of their weapons forthwith.

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YAL. GEN. FORNEY.  
The Major General Forney among Gen. Pemberton's subaltern officers, is John H. Forney, a native of North Carolina, but who claims Alabama as his home. He graduated at West Point in the class of 1862, and his original entry into the United States Army was as Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry. At the time of his resignation, January 23, 1861, he was First Lieutenant in the Tenth Infantry.

To the Soldiers and Citizens of Tennessee.  
At the solicitation of many, in and out of the army, I appear before you as a candidate to represent the 1st District of Tennessee, in the next Confederate Congress.

My opinions, on questions of about the same political complexion as myself, is the opinion of a Confederate soldier, and very many of our fellow citizens and officers, and I do not represent the opinion of the Government. It does not represent the opinion of the Government, but the opinion of a Confederate soldier, and very many of our fellow citizens and officers, and I do not represent the opinion of the Government.

From Archer's Brigade.  
LET OF CASUALTIES IN THE TENNESSEE REGIMENTS.  
Through the politeness of an old member of this Brigade, at present in this city, we have been permitted to print the following private letter giving some facts in relation to the action of Archer's Brigade, in the late Gettysburg fight, its condition, particulars of the capture of some of its members, and a list of the casualties in the Tennessee regiments. It is the first intelligence yet received here of the fortunes of the gallant Tennessee whose deeds have won such honor for our State in the Virginia army, and will be read by their friends with great interest.

WINDHAMPTON, Va., July 9, 1863.  
DEAR B: I write you in order that you may hear from us yourself, and as a means of sending news home.

We have had another big fight, and our brigade has suffered very much, as usual. The fighting was at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, commencing on the first day of July and ending on the third. Both armies were badly damaged. I cannot give you the details of the fight, and without attempt to tell you of the killed, wounded and captured in our regiment and brigade.

The first day of the fight, General Archer and a good many of the brigade were captured, I believe, by our company. Our brigade was not in the second day's fight. On the third day we lost a great many men. I remember one in company "I" captured killed. Captain Allen and Major and Lieutenant, McCall and John Anderson were captured. I cannot now remember. Colonel Pitt, Major Williams, Adjutant Howard, Lieutenant Gaud, Jim Wallace, and many others of our regiment, and Colonel Fry, Colonel George and others, were wounded and left on the field in the hands of the enemy. Charley Robinson, Clint Anderson, Riley and White Sullivan, and some others of your company were wounded and started to Virginia, but were captured. I saw Charley and Clint after they were hurt. Charley was struck on the head by a bomb. The shot is not broken, but is a pretty badly hurt, though I think not dangerous. Clint has two wounds—both slight—one on the head, the other on the leg. The other boys are not badly hurt. Henry and Lee were not in the fight and John Hill are both unhurt. They are the best ones I ever saw. Captain Dowell is shot through the lungs, but we hope he may get well. Captain Graves is slightly wounded, as is Lieutenant Nigam.

Our army is not whipped, and we are ready for another fight. A good many of our regiments were captured. We lost one of our brigades, and our camp. I can say very little more at present.

Symposium, News and Parody.  
The Louisville Journal, of the 16th does up the biographical sketches of the Vicksburg Generals, as follows:

LEWIS, GEN. PIERCE.  
The St. Louis Democrat recently gave a sketch of the military career of this officer, who is mentioned at Vicksburg, from the time of his leaving West Point Academy. When the war broke out he was Captain and served Major in the 4th Artillery, and was then in the command of two companies on the frontier.

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To the Soldiers and Citizens of Tennessee.  
At the solicitation of many, in and out of the army, I appear before you as a candidate to represent the 1st District of Tennessee, in the next Confederate Congress.

My opinions, on questions of about the same political complexion as myself, is the opinion of a Confederate soldier, and very many of our fellow citizens and officers, and I do not represent the opinion of the Government. It does not represent the opinion of the Government, but the opinion of a Confederate soldier, and very many of our fellow citizens and officers, and I do not represent the opinion of the Government.

From Archer's Brigade.  
LET OF CASUALTIES IN THE TENNESSEE REGIMENTS.  
Through the politeness of an old member of this Brigade, at present in this city, we have been permitted to print the following private letter giving some facts in relation to the action of Archer's Brigade, in the late Gettysburg fight, its condition, particulars of the capture of some of its members, and a list of the casualties in the Tennessee regiments. It is the first intelligence yet received here of the fortunes of the gallant Tennessee whose deeds have won such honor for our State in the Virginia army, and will be read by their friends with great interest.

WINDHAMPTON, Va., July 9, 1863.  
DEAR B: I write you in order that you may hear from us yourself, and as a means of sending news home.

We have had another big fight, and our brigade has suffered very much, as usual. The fighting was at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, commencing on the first day of July and ending on the third. Both armies were badly damaged. I cannot give you the details of the fight, and without attempt to tell you of the killed, wounded and captured in our regiment and brigade.

The first day of the fight, General Archer and a good many of the brigade were captured, I believe, by our company. Our brigade was not in the second day's fight. On the third day we lost a great many men. I remember one in company "I" captured killed. Captain Allen and Major and Lieutenant, McCall and John Anderson were captured. I cannot now remember. Colonel Pitt, Major Williams, Adjutant Howard, Lieutenant Gaud, Jim Wallace, and many others of our regiment, and Colonel Fry, Colonel George and others, were wounded and left on the field in the hands of the enemy. Charley Robinson, Clint Anderson, Riley and White Sullivan, and some others of your company were wounded and started to Virginia, but were captured. I saw Charley and Clint after they were hurt. Charley was struck on the head by a bomb. The shot is not broken, but is a pretty badly hurt, though I think not dangerous. Clint has two wounds—both slight—one on the head, the other on the leg. The other boys are not badly hurt. Henry and Lee were not in the fight and John Hill are both unhurt. They are the best ones I ever saw. Captain Dowell is shot through the lungs, but we hope he may get well. Captain Graves is slightly wounded, as is Lieutenant Nigam.

Our army is not whipped, and we are ready for another fight. A good many of our regiments were captured. We lost one of our brigades, and our camp. I can say very little more at present.

Symposium, News and Parody.  
The Louisville Journal, of the 16th does up the biographical sketches of the Vicksburg Generals, as follows:

LEWIS, GEN. PIERCE.  
The St. Louis Democrat recently gave a sketch of the military career of this officer, who is mentioned at Vicksburg, from the time of his leaving West Point Academy. When the war broke out he was Captain and served Major in the 4th Artillery, and was then in the command of two companies on the frontier.

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