

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR GOVERNOR:
HON ROBERT L. CARUTHERS.
FOR CONGRESS:
Names of the State Convention:
1st District—J. B. HEIKELL, of Hawkins.
2nd District—Wm. G. SWAN, of Knox.
3rd District—A. S. COLVAY, of Franklin.
4th District—JOHN P. MURRAY, of Jackson.
5th District—J. S. FORT, of Davidson.
6th District—E. A. KEENE, of Rutherford.
7th District—JAMES McCULLOUGH, of Giles.
8th District—THOS. MINNER, of Robertson.
9th District—J. D. G. ATKINS, of Henry.
10th District—JOHN V. WRIGHT, of McNairy.
11th District—D. M. CURRIS, of Shelby.

We are authorized and requested to announce Col. Wm. E. CHICK, as a candidate for congress from the second district.
We are authorized to announce P. G. SEVEN PERKINS, of Williamson county, as a candidate for congress in the 6th Congressional District, at the ensuing August election.
We are authorized to announce Col. JOHN H. SAYAUS of DeKalb county, as a candidate for congress from the 6th Congressional District, at the ensuing election.
We are authorized to announce Hon. A. O. P. NICHOLSON as a candidate for congress from the 7th Congressional District, at the ensuing election.
We are authorized to announce Colonel G. H. NIXON, of Lawrence county, as an independent candidate for congress in the seventh congressional district at the ensuing election.

In response to numerous solicitations, I announce myself a candidate for election to the House of Representatives from the Electoral District composed of the counties of Van Buren, Bledsoe and Rheas, at the ensuing August election.
We are authorized and requested to announce Lieut. Jas. A. WALLACE, of Rhea county, as a candidate to represent the counties of Rhea, Bledsoe and Van Buren in the lower house of the next General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.
In CAMP 24th TENNESSEE REGIMENT, ON OUTPOST, Murfreesboro Pike, Bedford co., June 22, '63.
EDITOR CHATTANOOGA REBEL:
In obedience to a call made upon me by the Coffee county members of this regiment, (24th Tennessee,) at a meeting recently held, and also to many solicitations by citizens of said county at various times, you are hereby authorized to announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Coffee county in the lower branch of the next Legislature of Tennessee.

FOR THE SENATE.
We are authorized to announce the Hon. SAM. A. SMITH a candidate for the Senate from the District composed of the counties of Hamilton, Marion, Beaufort, Bledsoe and Bradley.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—One thousand dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me, or either of my Deputies at Marietta, Georgia, of Henry C. Payne, charged with counterfeiting Confederate States Treasury Notes, who escaped from Jail in Decatur, DeKalb county, Georgia. Said Payne is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, eyes black, hair jet black and curly, complexion dark, has a down cast look and slow spoken.
PHILIP A. CLAYTON,
C. S. Marshal, District of Georgia.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Private JOHN Aiken, Scoggin's Battery, Light Artillery, Ga. Vol., stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., age 40 years, five feet six inches high, light hair, blue eyes, resident of Calhoun county, Ga., near Ringgold, was enlisted as a substitute March 1st, 1863.
Also, private Harry Olmstead, of same command, stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., 60 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, gray hair blue eyes, fair complexion, resident of Spalding county, Ga., enlisted as a substitute in the month of December, 1862.
Also, private Joel M. Williams, of same command, (Scoggin's Battery) Ga. Vol., (late Gibson's Battery,) stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, black hair, black eyes, and dark complexion, by occupation a tailor, was enlisted at Griffin, Ga., May 7th 1862, last heard from in Charleston, S. C. The above reward will be paid for the arrest of each of the above named deserters, if delivered at any military post.
L. SCOGGIN,
Capt. Comd'g Battery 1st Ar. Approved.
By Command of Lt. Col. NICHOLSON,
Comd'g Post Chattanooga.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Sergeant O. T. BOCH of Co. K, 47th regiment Tennessee Vols., age 33 years, 6 feet 1 1/2 inches high, black whiskers and mustache, dark complexion, black hair, grey eyes. Deserted from Lieut. Hay's company of men, or attached service from Army of Tennessee, stationed at Rome, Ga., June 1st, 1863. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to any military post.
D. S. HAY,
1st Lt. Comd'g Detail at Rome, Ga.

WANTED.—To hire a No. 1 Cook, at Home, to Lieut. Wm. M. Davidson, A. D. C., at headquarters Brig. Gen. Patton, Anderson's brigade, Beidport Ala.
OLIVER NICHOLS & Co.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway on Tuesday night, 16th June, our Boy, George Black, heavy set, weighs 160 pounds, about twenty-two years old, with a cut on his right hand, by which the fore-finger is stiff. We will pay the above reward for his delivery to us at Dalton, Ga., or lodged in any safe jail we can get him.
OLIVER NICHOLS & Co.

\$100 REWARD.—Ranaway, on or about the 28th of May, from Shelbyville, my boy Oliver, the property of Mrs. Winston. He is black, stout built, 18 years old, short in stature, and weighs about 135 pounds. For months past he has been in the employ of Captain Walter Morris. Said boy is a very likely and efficient servant, and when he left, was well clothed and had plenty of money. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me at Shelbyville, Tenn., or lodged in any safe jail so I can get him.
CAPT. T. S. POWELL,
Assistant Inspector General
Gen. Wheeler's Staff

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.—Five thousand dollars will be paid for a man to go as substitute in a first class Tennessee regiment. Address:
WM. RANDALL,
Chattanooga.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the blacksmith shop at this place, a light bay Mare, fifteen and a half hands high, dish face, black legs mane and tail, a few white hairs in forehead, and the same on one hind foot, 7 years old last spring. The above reward will be paid by delivering her to me, Co. K, 11th Tenn. Reg't Forrest's Command.
FRANK McNAIRY.

LOST.—One Colt's Navy Revolver, No. 85,045. I will pay \$50 reward for the same, if left at this office.
J. GALVIN.

WHO WANTS TO BE A SCOUT?—Having received the authority from Major General Wheeler, to raise a company of Scouts for "Carter's command," to be attached to the Division of Gen'l Wheeler. I desire to hear from all the spirited young men of this section, who would join such a company. Apply to me immediately at Carter's Headquarters, Wheeler's Division.
FRANK BATTLE.

TWENTY HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost on the retreat from Tallahoma, my negro boy Warner, said boy is black, quick spoken, rather pop-eyed, thick lips, and very intelligent, about fifteen years old, had on when lost, a blue buttoned coat and grey coat, and was riding my dark bay mare, said mare is of medium size, paces, and has a noted scar on right hind foot, also wear on thigh. I will pay the above two hundred dollars for their delivery to me, or any information that will lead to their recovery. For information apply to this office.
E. O. STAY FORD,
Lt. Company B, (Starnes) 4th Reg't, Tenn. Cav.
Gen. Forrest's Command.

FOR SALE.—A fine good horse, of good stock, and six years old. The owner would prefer to trade, as he is in want of a light medium sized horse. Apply at the Gilmer Hospital, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. B. 1st

THE DAILY REBEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1863.

On the evening of Monday the 23rd of March last, a motion and speech were made in the upper House of the British Parliament by Lord Campbell in favor of the recognition of the Confederate States. The speech has recently found its way into the South, and is but just now being read with admiration by all, who appreciate eloquence, applaud candor, and discern ability. It is truly remarkable for learning, progress, courage—omitting no point of relevancy, and stating every issue with clearness—and for a wide liberality of sentiment, also, as humane as it is statesmanly. We wish we had room for the whole of it; in default of which we shall present a brief, but as we shall hope a comprehensive abstract. The entire debate has before us in a contemporary issue of the Index.

Lord Campbell did not mean to review the policy of the ministry upon American affairs. He wished rather to note the recent departure from that policy by the Emperor of the French. The time was coming when the action of France would force England to a definition; and there was a growing danger, in this event of the Government being taken at a disadvantage. He made a distinction between mere friendly offers of mediation, and the only sure way of restoring peace—recognition of the Confederate Government. Many persons had asserted that such an acknowledgment could do no good. He believed otherwise, and so did both the belligerents, for the Cabinet at Washington and Richmond had used every effort, the one to avert the other to obtain it. Indeed the United States had risked everything except war to prevent even the arrival of Southern agents in Europe. The practical advantages of recognition he asserted were too obvious to be so lightly put aside. It would at once disabuse the Northern mind of illusive hopes. It would put the combatants upon negotiable terms. And, in brief, it would equalize one side of the Atlantic, at the same time that it would truly exhibit the neutrality of the other. That is to say, without recognition, England and France stood participants with the North, and not neutral.

He next took up the law in the case, as derived from the rule and practice commonly observed, and cited the following examples:—Great Britain, France, Sweden and Holland all recognized Portugal, seceded from Spain, a year after the Duke of Braganza proclaimed its independence, and a quarter of a century before Spain acquiesced in it.

France recognized the United States long before the close of the American revolution. The United States itself recognized Nicaragua under Walker before he was firmly seated in power; and all the South American provinces during their revolted state.

And every writer upon international law—from Gratius to Wheaton—concur in the opinion that the close of hostilities is by no means the limit to be observed by recognizing powers; but, on the contrary, that the reverse is the fact; in accordance therefore with experience, authority and reason, the South should be acknowledged so soon as no doubt exists upon the final result.

"And is the issue doubtful?" asks Lord Campbell. The capitalists of Europe answered the question months ago. The Confederate loan was based on cotton. Though but three millions were asked, nine were subscribed. The only security for payment is the success of the South. Does this look like incredulity? But the financiers—prophetic philosophers, and as nearly prophets as are to be found under the sun—are not alone in a confident belief of the ultimate triumph of the South. Military and scientific men are of the same mind. Lord Campbell adroitly brought several eminent witnesses on the stand, including Louis Napoleon and the Princes of the House of Orleans, who served with McClellan. McClellan himself also, and General Scott, and in fact the whole corps of Northern Generals. None had ever given an opinion that the South can be conquered. Nobody, but the yankee papers and Mr. Seward, had ventured to express a decided conviction on the subject; and as for this latter, ironically proceeded the speaker, whatever might be his other abilities, he could not be claimed as a very high military authority! As for England, opinions were nearly one way. The South could not be subdued. The vacillation of principle, the absence of purpose, the want of genius, the imbecility in bold and council on the part of the North; with the courage, skill, patience and patriotism of the Confederates had long carried the day in the British mind. "A new chapter," said Lord Campbell, "in the history of the world will be opened, if on the theatre of war in America those qualities, to which men have ever pointed with scorn, should triumph over those which have hitherto been regarded with admiration."

Honor is the next motive for recognition. And why so? Lord Campbell explains. England has Consuls in the South. They protect the lives and property of British subjects, guard British interests and watch the blockades. They are a standing derogation to the Confederacy, because their existences are drawn, not from Richmond, but from Washington. If these necessary agents are to remain at Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, honor demands that the sources of those existences be changed, and hence the acknowledgement of Southern independence.

Duty is joined to honor; and here comes a point of acute interest, for the show cannot fail to pinch the toes of British sensibility. Canada! That embarrassing, clumsy, but beloved responsibility, the noble Earl argues with great force, will never be safe, to the bosom of the

crowns, unless secured by a treaty with one of the two parties, who are henceforward to control the American continent. Such a treaty cannot be made with the North, whose interests are the antipodes to those of Britain, and can be with the South, whose interests are common. England should make a friend of the South, an early friend. The present is the time for amity to commence, and he thought that no question of policy was plainer than immediate recognition.

Lord Campbell concluded his speech by a reference to the philanthropical considerations at stake. In a few pointed sentences he showed the confusion of issues that had been made on the slavery question, that the only issue which British philanthropy had to consider, was not whether slavery was or was not the cause of this war, but in which of its possible terminations the interest of the slave was most likely to be promoted. He showed that while Southern independence held out promising hopes for the amelioration of the slave's condition, Southern subjugation threatened him with a far worse lot than had hitherto fallen to him. He even went so far as to predict that while with Southern independence slavery must necessarily be confined within its present limits, the overrunning of the South by Northern conquerors, finding the confiscated lands worthless without negro labour, and the present negro population demoralized and diminished by servile insurrection, would almost certainly lead to the re-opening of the African Slave-Trade, as the only source of the indispensable supply. He showed that while recognition could not benefit the slave, and assuredly not the Southern white man, whom it would deprive of home and of personal and political rights, it would be equally fatal to the last remaining liberties of the North, which it must inevitably convert into a military dictatorship. All these considerations of right, duty, interest, and humanity, he closed with the prediction that until they were acted upon in the recognition of the South by neutral Powers, the disastrous war would never end.

"Of Earl Russell's reply" says the Index, "we have not space, and less need to say much. Its irrelevancy to the points raised by Lord Campbell was pitifully expressed by one, who, after hearing it, remarked, 'If Lord Campbell's speech had had the small pox, Earl Russell's was never near enough to have caught it.' Without pretending to meet any of the issues his interpellator had raised, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs contented himself with a somewhat imposing declamation upon the high and sacred motives which had in all former instances animated Great Britain either in mere recognition or in active interference. Had he been an American orator in the Congress at Washington instead of a noble Earl in the midst of the nobility of Great Britain, we should have suspected this part of his reply to be addressed not to Lord Campbell or to the House, but to that far-famed constituency of 'Bancombe.'"

Dispos Effort in his Savannah sermon regards the war as a national blessing, and holds that its precious fruits though dearly bought, are well worth the price. He is unquestionably for Peace. "But this yearning for Peace," he says, "has no smack of submission in it. That has not entered into the thoughts of any body. It is really nothing more than a natural wish that a useless strife should cease; an earnest desire that a struggle should be ended, which can end but in one way. When the peace which is longed for is embodied in words, it invariably includes the ideas of entire independence and complete nationality—independence from all the bonds, whether political, commercial or social, which have hitherto hindered our development—nationality, with our whole territory preserved to us, and with no entangling alliances, binding us for the future. This is its whole scope and meaning, and is very distinct from any such fainting of the spirit as would precede submission. It is rather the token of a restless energy, which pants to enter untrammelled upon that new career of freedom which it is working out for itself, and which seems to rise before it in brightness and grandeur, and to beckon it onward to glory and happiness."

EXECUTION OF SPIES AND ROBBERS.—Two youths, members of the 10th Ohio Regiment, aged about eighteen years, were arrested near Columbia, Tenn., the other day, within our lines. Though dressed in citizens' clothes their conduct was so suspicious as to attract attention. They averred they were deserters from the Federal army, on their way home, that they deserted once before, had been caught, and had escaped. A citizen of Middle Tennessee identified them as the parties who had recently waylaid and robbed him of money and other personal effects. A more thorough examination resulted in their conviction as spies. Whether as highway robbers or spies, or both, they met their just doom at noon yesterday, near the cemetery, in this city, where, by sentence of law, after due trial, they were both hung.

The leniency of our government and officials has become proverbial, but patience has its limits, and the guilty cannot always sin "unwhipt of justice."

The Confederates. We have inadvertently neglected heretofore to salute our friend of the Huntsville, (Ala.) Confederates, upon the successful appearance here in Chattanooga, of their excellent journal. As a "refugee," we extend to the Confederate a hearty welcome, and as a high-toned, and unsurpassing daily Southern newspaper, ably conducted and handsomely gotten up, we wish it the unbounded success it deserves.

The Atlanta Intelligencer, learns from an officer on Gen. Pillow's staff, that the headquarters of that General are now at Marietta.

LT. COL. R. E. SNOWDEN. We have learned with unfeigned pleasure of the promotion of Capt. Snowden. Starting out when the war began as a Lieutenant of the glorious 1st Tennessee Regiment, he was placed upon the staff of Brig. Gen. Bushrod Johnson just before the Kentucky campaign. In every position he has gained fresh laurels—a gentleman of most kind and winning manners—a soldier of well tried courage who on the bloody fields of Perryville and Murfreesboro bore himself as gallantly as the noblest—an officer—thoroughly trained both for the camp and the battle field. We chronicle his promotion with unfeigned delight and predict for him a future of honor and usefulness.

Movements, and rumors of movements of the enemy threatening North Alabama and North Georgia, are exciting no little attention. The communities of Rome and Atlanta, have been much exercised thereby. Reports reached Atlanta, Wednesday evening, says the Appeal, "from reliable sources, that some skirmishing had taken place between the enemy's advance south of Whitesburg, and our forces, which resulted in the capture of a few Federal prisoners, and the remainder falling back upon the main body."

The movements of the Federals in Alabama may tend in another direction, equally as important as if made in this direction. In view of this state of things, would it not be well for the authorities to increase the facilities for telegraphic communication in that direction? It is of vital importance that arrangements should be made, by which information could more readily be received here. We have heard it intimated, that a line of Telegraph was to be established, by order of the authorities from this point to Kingston, Ga. If this is really to be done, the plan should be put into execution forthwith. We have plenty of the material, batteries, posts, wires etc., and a corps of Telegraphic operators, regularly detailed from the army, awaiting employment here. Let the lightning be put to work immediately. We may need its assistance!

Four soldiers were arrested at noon yesterday for robbing a store in the upper end of Market street, of a lot of bread and tobacco. What being conveyed to the Guard House, one of the party broke from the guard, fled down an alley and attempted to escape. Refusing to stop, he was shot and dangerously, if not mortally, wounded and conveyed to a hospital. The present military police of this city will shoot and shoot well. Bread and tobacco are not so scarce or valuable as to risk one's life for.

RIOT.—We observe says the Memphis Appeal, that Major-Gen. Buckner has issued very stringent orders against the practice so indiscriminately indulged in by minor military officials, of interfering with citizens. He lays down the rule distinctly that the military has nothing to do with the conduct of the citizen, except for violation of military law, and officers who make arrests are to be held accountable in cases of improper detention.

Among the many topics of gratulation which a recent copy of the Louisville Journal finds at this time, is what it terms "the promised restoration of law and order in Tennessee." How is this to be brought about? First by the election of a Legislature to meet in October next. This body will send that wise and virtuous man, Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate. The Speaker of the Senate will thereupon become Governor. "Law and order" will thus happily return—perhaps!

Now, of all other times, we rejoice in our heart of hearts at the unanimity of sentiment of the people of the South. While our enemy is threatened with internal riot now, more than ever remain determined united, if we would end this war and return to our firesides once more.

We were favored yesterday, with a call from Mr. J. H. LINCOLN, the special regular Chattanooga correspondent ("Ashantee") of the Memphis Appeal.

The freedom of the Rebel sanctum is cordially extended to him during his sojourn.

Couriers getting daily mail at the Post Office, will call at the Telegraph office for dispatches to their respective commands.
B. T. HOWARD,
Manager Telegraph Office.

It will be gratifying to the numerous friends of the Hon. Richard Hudson of Georgia, to learn of his arrival in Chattanooga.

Flattery is the vilest poison, man or woman ever swallowed, and yet how many greedily drink it in.

The Hon. Pierre Soule, arrived in Charleston from Nassau, a few days since, and is stopping at the Mills House.

Mobile. Some of the paroled prisoners of the Vicksburg garrison say that, as far as they could discover from conversations with officers of Grant's army, no forward movement to any great extent is intended at present by the enemy. The march may be attempted as far as Meridian, unless the way is easy to come farther. The army has been worn down by its labors in front of Vicksburg, and needs rest and recreation during the heat of the summer months. In the autumn, however, Mobile is to be the object of possession, and a movement will then be made towards it in some direction. Columbus, Miss., is desolated, but no attempt may be made to take it at present. All this is extremely prohibitive and, being so we suspect will receive the marked attention of the powers at Richmond. If the skeleton of an army be all that is to check the triumphant march of these foreign invaders, next Christmas will, in all likelihood, see us in a condition similar to that of New Orleans. We shall be a Yankee colony.—Mobile Tribune, July 19.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH

Reported Repulse of Morgan

CAPTURE OF BASIL DUKE

The North Carolina Raid.

MEADE ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

Yankee Commissioner sent to Europe.

JACKSON COMPLETELY DESTROYED

State House Blown Up.

MISSISSIPPIANS DESERTING.

Foreign News.

THE MEXICAN-FRENCH EMBROGLIO

Yankee Cavalry in Virginia.

Goldsboro, July 23.—About one hundred and fifty negroes belonging to Edgecombe were recaptured from the Yankee raiders yesterday at Burney Place, and will be here this morning.

A telegram from Kingston, at ten o'clock last night, says, they took a considerable number of prisoners, horses and negroes to-day at Burney Place, twenty two miles north east of Kingston. The raiders were obliged to discharge much plunder on the retreat to facilitate their escape.

Richmond, July 23.—The Baltimore American of the 21st has a telegram from Cleveland of the 20th, which says: Morgan made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Ohio yesterday, near Co. H. and was prevented by the gunboats. A hundred and fifty rebels were drowned, and a thousand captured. Among the prisoners are Col. Ward, and Col. Dick Morgan. The band are now scattered across the hills.

Cincinnati, July 20.—Our forces are continually capturing Morgan's men. Basil Duke was captured near Pomeroy, at seven P. M. Morgan with a thousand men turned back this morning towards Gallipolis, closely followed by our forces.

A telegram from Hagerstown of the 18th states that Meade's whole army is across the Potomac, and rapidly following Lee.

Hon. Wm. Whiting solicitor of the War Department, leaves Boston on Wednesday for Europe, a commissioned legal advisor, to the Ministers at England and France. This mission is said to be of great importance.

Gold advanced 2 per cent. at New York Tuesday.

Monton, Miss., July 24.—A citizen who has just come out states that the yankees have totally destroyed Jackson. The State House was blown up.

There are some of the enemy this side of Pearl River.

The Mississippi troops are deserting in large numbers.

Richmond, July 24.—The latest foreign advices are to the 12th instant. The telegraphic summary of the Baltimore American of the 21st contains only ten or fifteen lines. It refers to a statement that Lindsay would give a detailed report in the House of Commons, on the 13th, of his interview with Napoleon.

No explanation is given of the rise of two per cent. in gold in New York on Tuesday. It may have been that private advices by the last arrival from Europe caused the advance.

There is nothing from Northern Virginia, except reports from yankee sources, telegraphed last night. The silence of the press correspondent in the army indicates that a movement is being made which, ere long, may bring the two armies again in close proximity to each other, if the next arrival from Europe brings us no result of the vote on Rosecrank's motion to recognize the Confederacy. If the present mission is sustained, self-respect will demand a prompt recall of our Commissioners to Great Britain, in the opinion generally expressed.

The manifesto Gen'l Forey on taking possession of the city of Mexico, has been received at the department of State. In tendering the aid of the French to the Mexicans for a free exercise of the popular will, in establishing a government. Gen. Forey speaks of this as a task imposed on him, in which he seeks the aid of the Mexicans. There are not wanting indications of a purpose, to establish a monarchy in the present condition of the country.

A party of yankee cavalry, numbering 150, visited Warrenton, Virginia, on Tuesday. About 1,500 appeared at Manassas, and were scouting up as far as Brentsville. They were apparently receiving reinforcements in Centerville.

FINE ENGLISH PAPER.

- 500 Reams
Footcap Paper.
200 Reams
Bath Letter Paper.
150 Reams
Packed Post Letter Paper.
100 Reams
Bath Post Letter Paper.
250 Reams
Note Paper various sizes.
All of the above Papers are of the best quality.
ALSO
100 Reams
Common English Note.
200 Reams
Confederate Letter.
200 Reams
Confederate Note.
For sale by N. S. MORSE & Co.,
July 20-61 Augusta, Ga.