

THE REBEL

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 9, 1862.

DAILY REBEL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
FRANC M. PAUL.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy one Month \$1.00.
No subscription received for a longer period than one month. The cash must accompany every order.

A DIVERTISSEMENT inserted at the usual rates.
Entered according to Act of Congress in the U. S. District Office at Chattanooga, Tenn., August 1, 1862.
LOUIS L. PARHAM, Chattanooga, Tenn.

FOR SALE

OR
EXCHANGE.
A NEGRO WOMAN,
Good Cook, Ironer and Washer,
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR
-A BOY-
Apply at this office.

Aug. 1, '62-U.

MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE

CLEVELAND, TENN.

REV. L. N. BRADSHAW, Principal.

THE session of the Institute will commence on Monday the 1st day of September next, under the direction and professorship of the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, who has had charge of it for the last ten months.

The Trustees in making this announcement would most especially appeal to all citizens who have daughters to educate, to send to this institution. Mr. Bradshaw has had charge of the school for the last ten months, during which time he has rendered ample, and we might say, universal satisfaction to the Trustees, patrons and pupils. There never was a better time for men to educate their daughters than now—money is plenty—everything a farmer raises bears two prices, and the tuition to this school is the same as it was when everything was at low figures. What excuse can there be now for a man who neglects to educate his daughters? None. Because here in Cleveland, a healthy locality, we have an Institute, with an excellent instructor, aided by a sufficient corps of Assistants, to instruct all who may favor it with their patronage. Let one and all put their shoulder to the wheel and build up such a school as will be of incalculable benefit to us and an honor to our town. We have the building and we have the Teacher—the balance devolves upon the people. We hope they may nobly perform their duty.

The Trustees are thankful to the citizens for the patronage bestowed upon Mr. Bradshaw heretofore, and are glad to know that under his administration the Institution has not lost any of the enviable reputation it sustained in "the better days of the Republic."

TERMS OF TUITION:

Primary Department, per Annum	\$12 00
Preparatory Department, per Annum	10 00
Freshman Class, per Annum	20 00
Sophomore Class, per Annum	24 00
Junior Class, per Annum	30 00
Senior	35 00
In Music, Piano, Guitar or Melodion	50 00
Thorough Base Comp., &c.	20 00
French and other Modern Languages	20 00

In Ornamental Department full provision will be made, of the ordinary prices.

The rule of payment is one-half in advance, the rest by the middle of the term.

Board can be had in good families, and at convenient boarding houses kept purposely for young ladies. The price of board, including lights and fuel, is not to exceed \$2.50 per week.

G. W. PARKS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Aug. 9, '62

FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE Residence within the corporate limits of Chattanooga, containing ten acres of land, full improvements, 150 y. sug. fruit trees, 100 y. white grape vines, and other fruits. There is a well of good water, and a cistern on the place. For further information enquire at W. & A. R. R. Office.

Aug. 6, '62-2w*

LETTER PAPER.

A GOOD quality of white and buff ruled letter paper, of *S. Walter's* manufacture, for sale much cheaper than contraband article, at the post-office.

Aug. 8, '62. 3*

Sensible.
Col. Revere, of the Seventh New Jersey regiment, has recently addressed a letter to Governor Ogden, in which he points out the folly of forming new regiments when the old so greatly need filling up. He says:

"With all due respect to the opinions of others, I am in favor of immediate drafting from the militia, en masse, and the filling up of our shattered regiments now in the field, so much reduced by the ravages of war, in preference to raising new regiments, which cannot be prepared for the field in a less period than six months.

"It would be most unwise to send these raw regiments, without drill or discipline, even if they can be recruited in time to enable the armies now in the field to assume the offensive, to meet the rebel regiments of trained and valiant troops, who may be ranked among the best soldiers in the world, as all our army can testify who have met them in the recent great battles on the Peninsula.

"The best composition of a regiment, in the view of military men, is probably one-fourth of old soldiers, both by example and precept. Thus constituted, the regiments of the army of the Potomac would be irresistible, and its force and power in war be far superior to any force the rebels can bring into the field.

"The officers of that army have now been educated in the best school—the field of war—and any lack of them can be easily supplied from the ranks of the volunteers, which contain a plentiful supply of active, intelligent and ambitious young soldiers, inured to the hardships of campaigning, and imbued, in a great measure, with the spirit of military institutions. Besides, we have the traditional ambition and pride of the new recruits, who would much rather belong to a regiment which inscribes "Williamsburg," "Fair Oaks," "Malvern," etc., to its colors, than to a new one, entirely unknown to fame.

"The superior advantages already acquired by drill and discipline are too apparent to be recommended, while the saving to the government in every way is something enormous, as one regiment of veterans filled up with recruits in the proportion of one in three or four of old soldiers, represents a military power of as one to two, at the least, when compared with a force composed entirely, as our new regiments cannot fail to be, of raw officers and soldiers, entirely untrained to war, and who have not received the baptism of fire.

"The saving of the number of officers is also to be taken into the account, unless the country is more plethoric of wealth than would seem to be the case at present."

The last is a point that does not seem to get proper consideration. The regiments now in the field have in general a fair, if not full complement of officers, who draw pay whether they have men to command or not. To fill up their commands would be to make use of these experienced and valuable officers; but instead of that, it seems to be preferred to create a new army list of inexperienced men, costing the government double what it ought, for half service. The nation has a right to demand that that no such waste of means shall be permitted.

Col. Revere says that to prepare a new army for the field will require six months—Have we much time to throw away? To recruit the armies now in the field is a work which could be done in one month, with proper efforts. The 30,000 men already said to be enlisted, and most of whom are, we fear, waiting for new regiments to be completed, would be of great and lasting value if they could at once be sent down to Pope, not as fresh and distrainted regiments, but in the shape of recruits to join his veterans and be mixed with them. Thirty-thousand men, healthy and vigorous, in the hands of an enterprising general, might serve to turn the tide of victory again in our favor. But if they are kept at home, if they enter the field a mass of undisciplined recruits, with officers as ignorant as themselves; if they must be painfully and tediously drilled for months before they can be taken into action—then the

generals who want to push on the war must do so without counting on the new levies, and the brave fellows who have already borne the brunt of the contest must bear it yet longer dissatisfied.

Every consideration of justice to those in the field, the encouragement of those about to enter, speedy reinforcements of our armies, economy in means as well as time—everything points to the necessity of using the new levies to fill up the regiments now in the field—and yet, though time is precious and the enemy presses, our State authorities do not seem to realize the necessity of the hour, but continue a mode of enlistment which wastes both time and money.

[From the London Times.]

By this time the battle before Richmond has been as fully discussed as the meagreness of the news received by telegraph will allow. The impression which this great military event has made on English society is not to be mistaken. If there were any before who thought that the resistance of the South was likely to be overcome by the exploits of General McClellan's army before Richmond, they are now undeceived. It cannot be doubted that a battle of the highest importance has been fought, and that the Federal army has been thrown back a considerable distance—several miles indeed—from its former position.

But if the Virginia campaign has ended in a manner which shows that the Federates are able to carry on a long the fighting at Charleston shows even at isolated points, they are prepared to receive an enemy. The anxiety of the telegraph prepared us to see that the battle before Charleston ended in a victory for the South. The result is now made clear. A Federal army of 100,000 men, after a long and hard attack, and the defenses he was likely to meet, advanced with some 1,200 men to the attack of a battery, and he seemed to have been as completely defeated as the British were at New Orleans, and perhaps much in the same manner.

The moral to be deduced from these events is clear. There is probably at the present moment, in Europe, but a single society where the defenders of this hateful and atrocious war could make themselves heard. The impartial opinion of every civilized nation is being more and more strongly expressed against the enterprise in which the Federals are embarked. The orators of the Northern States may inveigh as much as they please against the interference of England, and the mob may shout scorn of English advice and defiance of English arms; but English opinion is, after all, the opinion of the world, and we may hope that, in spite of affected indignation and high-flown eloquence, the good sense which has uniformly marked our counsels in the affair may at length prevail.

IS A NICE FIX.—In the breaking out of the present difficulties a good many East Tennesseans, with treason in their hearts, left and went over to the bosom of King Abraham, thinking, no doubt, that they would return to their homes in a very short time with a sufficient army to protect them in their treason. Sixteen months have gone by, and these poor deluded fools are no nearer the object they set out to accomplish than they were the day they started. They cannot get back to their homes, and never will. If the war was ended, and arrangements made for their return they could not live here. They would be looked upon and treated as Tories—loathed and despised—forsaken even by the cowardly wretches who persuaded them to leave their homes and dear ones for a situation in the Federal army. Those of them that have left property behind have forfeited it to their government, and their families will be bereft of it. Who is responsible for this state of things? Such men as Andy Johnson, Horace Maynard, Bill Brownlow, and the smaller lights of Toryism, who were suffered to run over the country and preach treason to the people. In this country such pettifoggers as Mitch Edwards and Dr. Brown were applauded for their treachery, while men who were older and wiser were scoffed and hooted at for their loyalty.

These vile miscreants are now receiving their just reward at the hands of an indignant people. There never was a more just retribution visited upon a corrupt set of men. They sowed the storm—they receive the fury of the whirlwind. They deserve it. They have no home, and are entitled to none in the Southern Confederacy—they deserted her in infancy. When she needed help the cowardly scoundrels shrunk from the task and went over to the enemy—in her manhood she will never receive to her bosom these arch traitors. East Tennessee is and will be a part of her domain, the opinion of the Lincolnites to the contrary notwithstanding.—[Cleveland Banner.]

General Orders No. 7.

EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., July 11, 1862.

1. An encampment for the rendezvous of State Troops is established, to be located by the Quarter Master in the vicinity of Chattanooga. Volunteers for twelve months will be received in companies, squads or as individuals, with the distinct understanding that the Governor may, at any time, muster, direct the organization of squads into Companies, Companies into Battalions or Regiments. The conditions and terms of service are those prescribed in the acts of the General Assembly, passed at their session of 1860-61 and 1861, authorizing the acceptance of a Volunteer force for the defense of the State.

2. Col. Leon Tronadale, of the Governor's Military Staff, will take command of said Encampment, and is directed to discharge the duties of Commandant thereof. He will report from time to time to the Adjutant General of the State; inspect and muster into the services of the State, all troops not mustered by other officers, report and return muster-rolls and recruiting lists to said officer. He will enforce strict discipline according to the regulations adopted by the State to the government of its armies.

3. Major G. S. Rolling, Quarter Master, will make such arrangements and provision as may become necessary for the supply of said State force. He will take charge of all the ordnance stores of the State, and see to the preservation and repair of said stores, have them on the order of the Adjutant General, to whom he will report as to number and condition now on hand, and which he may from time to time receive.

4. Major Daniel F. Coe, commissary, will make such arrangements and provisions as may become necessary for the subsistence of State force.

5. Said encampment may, upon order of the Adjutant of the State or the commandant thereof, be removed to such point as the public service may require.

6. The Adjutant General of the State will assign and designate temporarily for duty such officers as may become necessary. For such funds as may be required in the organization, supply and subsistence of said forces, he will draw upon the Bank of Tennessee, and make such orders as may be necessary in the organization and employment of said troops, ordering them into active service, &c.

By the Governor,
W. C. WHITTHORNE, Atty-Gen.

ALDEHOFF'S INSTITUTE. A Boarding School, For Male and Female.

ON Lookout Mountain, five miles from Chattanooga, Tenn., chartered on the Eclectic principle. Students limited to 25.

The third Scholastic Year begins on the second Monday in September. This School has successfully maintained itself amid the general wreck of similar institutions.

Terms \$175 per session of twenty weeks prepaid.

Catalogues sent on application to
H. W. VON ALDEHOFF,
Principal.

Chattanooga, Aug. 3, '62—1 m.

NOTICE.

The office of the Post Commandant of Chattanooga is established in the room over the State Bank—Until further notice the office hours will be from 9 o'clock p. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. Public business will be attended to at all hours, either at the office or at my private quarters,
GEO. MANEY,
Brig. Gen.

Commanding Post Chattanooga
Aug. 30, 1862—1 w

HEADQUARTERS, Chattanooga, August 2, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER.]

TRAVELERS going North or South will not be permitted to visit the lines of this army except on business. No person will be permitted to come within the lines on visits of pleasure, to either citizens or soldiers. Citizens wishing to trade within the lines heretofore mentioned will call at the Provost Marshal's and obtain the necessary permit.

GEO. MANEY,
Brig. Gen't Comm'd'g

Aug. 5—1 w