THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

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THE DAILY REBEL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (EXCEPT MONDAY) BY

FRANC. M. PAUL.

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☞ No subscription received for a longer period than one month. The cash must accompany every order.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Proprietors of the Chattanooga Foundry and Machine Works, propose to sell the entire establishment, embracing Machinery, Tools, Stock on hand, &c., all of which is in complete as any establishment of the kind in the Confederacy. We are now doing a large and profitable business, which would go immediately into the hands of our successors. The superior advantages of location will always insure an increasing business to any extent desired. Persons desirous to invest, will do well to call and examine.

THOS. WEBSTER & CO.

Chattanooga, July 31, 1862. 4tf.

☞ Atlanta *Confederacy* and *Intelligencer*, Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, Montgomery *Advertiser*, Macon *Telegraph*, Columbus *Sun*, and the Mobile *Advertiser and Register* copy one month, daily, and send bill to this office.

Good Investment for Capital!

COTTON FACTORY.

50 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Gwinnett Manufacturing Company for sale.

Now is the time for capitalists to do their country service, and make money in the operation.

The facts of the case are, the Company have more machinery than capital to run, now wish to increase capital and run all the machinery for the purpose of supplying as far as possible the demand on the country for thread and cloth.

The Company is doing well on capital employed—could do relatively better on more capital.

For particulars address

E. STEARMAN, Agent.

July 26, 1862—4tm. Lawrenceville, Georgia.

Negroes for Hire

ON the 25th day of August, 1862, at the Market House in Chattanooga, I will proceed to hire out to the highest bidder at public outcry or the ensuing three months two likely negro slaves, to wit: one boy Fabian, about 14 years, and one negro woman Rebecca, with two children belonging to the estate of the late Wm. E. Kennedy, dec'd. The hire will be for the balance of the term of hiring commencing from date; also, to give bond in a sum double the value of the slave or slaves hired, conditioned that I will furnish said slave or slaves with comfortable clothes, proper food and necessary medical attention during the time of hiring, and then at the end of the term of hiring, deliver the said slave or slaves to me at the place of hiring.

J. C. WARNER, Admr.

aug21tim est. of W. E. Kennedy, dec'd.

MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE

CLEVELAND, TENN.

Rev. J. N. Bradshaw, Principal.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 1st day of September, under the direction and process of the Rev. J. N. Bradshaw, who has had charge of it for the last 12 months.

The Trustees in making this announcement feel most especially appeal to parents who have daughters to educate, to send them to this Institution. Mr. Bradshaw has had charge of the school for the last ten months, during which time he has given ample, and we might say, universal satisfaction to the Trustees, patrons and people. There never was a better time for men to educate their daughters than now—money is plenty—everything at lower prices than ever before, and the tuition to this School is the same that it was when everything was at low figures.

What excuse can there be for any man parent who fails to educate his daughter? None. In connection with Cleveland's high reputation, we have a teacher with an excellent instructor, aided by a sufficient number of Assistants, to instruct all who may favor us with their patronage. In a word all put your shoulders to the wheel and let us make a School in every way worthy the patronage and honor to be conferred upon it. We have the talent, and we have the Teachers, the blame devolves upon the people. We hope they will 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 its popularity, but has kept in the ascendant, and has grown better and better."

TERMS OF TUITION.

Primary Department	$12 00	per Annum.
Preparatory "	15 00	"
Freshman Class	20 00	"
Sophomore "	24 00	"
Junior "	30 00	"
Senior "	36 00	"
In Music, Piano, Guitar or Melodeon	50 00	"
Thorough Bass Comp., &c	20 00	"
French and other Modern Languages, each	20 00	"

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

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

Board can be had in good families and at responsible boarding houses kept purposely for young ladies. The price of board, including lights and fuel, will not exceed $250 per week.

G. W. HUNT, Secretary & Treasurer.

Aug. 9, '62.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Wm. E. Kennedy, dec'd, are directed to come forward promptly and make payment, and those having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law.

J. C. WARNER, Admr.

August 9, '62. Estate W. E. Kennedy, dec'd.

CONFEDERATE MONEY WANTED

I WILL sell my Residence in Chattanooga, slightly elevated and well improved, the front and brick—my unpaid notes of W. W. Foster on Hill street, and the lots improved by Mat. John L. Hopkins. Four all of such notes asked 14 to 18 years old. Also three stores, preferred, and I will be required to sell my property. Persons seeking to invest in settlement in this place will find a rare chance in the above property.

W. W. MASSENGALE.

au 22 d1w.

Provisional Army Tennessee

PERSONS having claims against the pay department of the provisional army of Tennessee, are present them for payment to the undersigned at the Bank of Chattanooga.

Wm. WILLIAMS,

Pay Master Gen. P. A. Tenn.

Aug. 2nd. 1m.

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber on Thursday, 20th August, 1862, one bay mare, with a small white spot on her forehead, a knot or two under her back, the marks of a saddle. One of her hoofs are white and she limps on same leg. I will pay the above reward for the delivery of her to me. Any information thankfully received.

L. L. PARHAM.

aug29-3t

TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Sept. 9.—In the Senate to-day the House bill to pay certain interest due the Choctaws, was passed.

The military exemption bill was further discussed.

The Senate bill changing the time of the meeting of the next regular session of Congress to the second Monday in January was passed.

A resolution for an adjournment on the thirteenth inst. was adopted.

In the House, Mr. Wright, of Georgia, submitted a preamble declaring that as the legislation of the Congress of the United States with regard to military orders, etc., will provoke retaliation and inaugurate a war shocking to humanity, etc., it is resolved that the President send a commissioner to the government of the United States with power to treat upon the matter of conducting the war, and if possible agree to terms whereby its horrors may be mitigated. Laid over.

The discussion of the conscript bill was then continued without adjournment.

FROM GEN. BRAGG'S ARMY.

We are indebted to some unknown friend for a copy of the following congratulatory order from Gen. Bragg. It will be seen that he is now well on the march and pushing ahead with all possible speed:

Head Quarters Department No. 2.

SPARTA, TENN., Sept. 5th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS:
No. 128.

1. The signal triumph of our arms in Virginia, over the combined forces of McClellan and Pope, had hardly been announced to the whole of this command, before we are again called upon to rejoice and give thanks to God for a victory as brilliant and complete, achieved in our own country, by the troops under Major Gen. E. Kirby Smith, at Richmond, Kentucky, on the 30th ultimo. The enemy under Maj. Gen. Nelson, was completely routed, with the loss of his wounded, one General killed and one captured, with 3,000 other prisoners. Not the least important fruit of the battle secured was the whole of the enemy's artillery, small arms and transportation.

II. Cooperation cannot be more assuring and promises complete success. Your General is happy and proud to witness the good conduct of his army, conducted as it has been under primitive, and strictly regular discipline. [illegible] your [illegible] and [illegible] to every man.

The country is full of retreat [illegible] scattered, [illegible] from Louisville, devastating his ranks. To secure the results of this victory, we must press on [illegible] Virginia [illegible] will be called on to make greater sacrifices and—we fear—other perhaps greater trials. But the Gods are with us, we share their and a grateful people will reward you.

Kentuckians! your State is redeemed. Your arms have [illegible] its capital.

Long live the Confederation of your Central and State Government is almost accomplished without losing a [illegible]. You return to your [illegible] homes conquerors and heroes.

Kentuckians! the first great blow has been struck for your freedom. The manacles will soon fall from your limbs, when we know you will arise and strike for your freedom, your women and your altars.

Soldiers from the Gulf, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama! we share the happiness of your more fortunate brothers and will press on with them rejoicing in the hope that a brighter future is in store for the fruitful fields, happy homes and fair daughters of our own sunny South.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General Commanding.

FROM WASHINGTON.—GEN. ADLER.—A letter from Washington, dated the 29th, says:

Among the arrivals here to-day was that of Gen. Adolphus H. Adler, late a Colonel of engineers in the rebel service. At the beginning of the war he was upon the staff of Henry A. Wise, in his Western Virginia campaign. Last year he was ordered to resume the rebel service, though imprisoned by John B. Floyd and offered high rank in the rebel army. For this reason he was arrested, and imprisoned with many of the Union officers and John Minor Botts and other prominent men of Virginia. About two weeks ago he made his escape, and by a circuitous route reached our lines on foot, and was dispatched to report to Washington. He possesses valuable information in regard to the forces, position and condition of the enemy.

The condition of affairs in Maryland is not satisfactory to loyal Union men. It is well known that the rebels there are thoroughly organized in every county in the State, and there is reason to believe they are fully prepared with arms, and only wait an opportunity to raise the black flag of rebellion. The military authorities are strongly urged to require the disarming immediately of all who refuse and take the oath of allegiance.

Small Pox in Coweta County.

From a letter received from Coweta County, by Col. Wheeler, we are permitted to make the following extract:

"The excitement is running tolerably high in relation to the small pox in this neighborhood. I think we are safe for one, not having come in contact with it. There are various reports as the county in relation to its being in different families, but it is not certain that it is in any family in the neighborhood (the writer's) except C. P. Arnold's. There are seven cases in his family.

We are pleased to notice in the same letter that vaccination is being resorted to in the neighborhood referred to. This should be general. But if the authorities of the county do not adopt the most stringent measures to prevent the spread of the loathsome disease, it will overrun Coweta, as it will the adjoining counties. We trust they will do so promptly and efficiently.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

[From the Lynchburg Republican.]

NORTHERN NEWS.

Account of the Battle in Kentucky.

From late Northern papers, embracing dates of the 2nd, received at this office, we make up the following summary of news:

Major Gen. O. M. Mitchell is assigned to the command of the Department of the South.—He will immediately repair to Hilton Head, South Carolina.

A despatch from Gen. Grant, dated Bolivar, Tenn., Aug. 31st, announces a victory over the rebels at that place. He says "Col. Hogg, in command of the 20th and 30th Ohio infantry and cavalry, was attacked by about 4,000 rebels yesterday. Our troops behaved well, driving the enemy, whose loss must have been 100. Our loss was 25 men killed and wounded, Col. Hogg being one of the number."

The report that Gen. Kearney was wounded in the recent battles is contradicted.

A despatch from Memphis reports the capture of a rebel train of cars from Grenada, and the occupation of Hernando, Miss., by the Federals.

Chas. J. Ingersoll, recently arrested for sentiments uttered in a speech at Philadelphia, has been discharged from custody.

An expedition, consisting of five gunboats and a number of the marine artillery, left Newburn, N. C., on the 22d inst. for Hamilton, N. C., to destroy some rebel batteries that have been erected at that place.

A dispatch from Cairo, dated Aug. 30, says the steamer Rosie Hamilton was fired into on Thursday, by the rebel guerrillas, when thirty miles above Fort Henry on Tennessee river.—Three of the shots took effect, and the Captain was wounded. A gunboat which was following the steamer shelled the woods without detecting the dislodgement of the rebels.

Advices from Greenville, Missouri, of Aug. 30, state that the guerrillas, 1,500 strong, under McBride, threatened that place, and that 1,400 troops are there to meet them. All of the available force of the rebels is at that point and hourly make offensive demonstrations.—An attack was soon expected.

Governor Robinson, of Kansas, has issued a proclamation in which he states that the State has been invaded by an insolent foe, and calls on every loyal citizen of Kentucky to rally to the defence of the State.

A dispatch from Louisville relative to the recent battle near Richmond, Ky., says the Union force numbered between 8,000 and 9,000, and that the fight was commenced by General Nelson driving the rebels back until about 4 o'clock, p. m., when the rebels were largely reinforced, and crossing the Kentucky river, they captured nearly all our artillery and routed our men. Federal loss reported at 150 to 200 killed and wounded. The rebel loss reported heavy. Gen. Nelson was wounded slightly in the foot, Wagner, of the 18th Kentucky, and Col. Tousing, of the 71st Indiana, killed.

At Lexington, on the night of the 31st, the rebels were all flying and as the news came they hooted out and kept on their trains. Major Generals Wright and Wallace were at Lexington and the Union men, it is stated, now truly persecuted in case the rebels should attack.

Gen. Nelson and Louisville, report for Cincinnati, on the 1st inst.

A Philadelphia Sunday paper says that a large rebel force under Buckner, is at Pomeroyville.

The rebels destroyed the telegraph line on the 1st, at the Kentucky and Tennessee State line, thus cutting off the communication between Louisville and Nashville.

Advices from the James river report the entrenchments have been ordered to Jamestown Island. On Thursday the Confederates with eight guns, opened on the Federal fleet lying off City Point. The gunboats replied and dispersed all the buildings on the Point and dispersed the Confederate force.

On the 16th ult a United States steamer accended the Black river—which empties into Winyaw bay, South Carolina—for the purpose of destroying a Confederate vessel. Arriving at the place it was found that the vessel had been sunk and the steamer prepared to return. In passing down the river she was fired upon by armed boats on the shores, but no damage was done beyond the wounding of one of the officers.

The Governor of Delaware has issued his proclamation postponing the draft in that State until the 25th of September, in consequence of the enrollment not having been completed.

Pope's Captured Papers.

The New York *Times* says that the load which Gen. Stuart made at Catlett's Station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the other day of Pope's papers, was worth ten millions of dollars to the South. Perhaps the *Times* does not over estimate the value of this prize. Our Government, the enemy may rest assured, will turn the treasure to the very best account. Those papers will be subjected to a rigid examination and their important disclosures made thoroughly available.

The following paragraph copied from the *Central Presbyterian* of Thursday, informs us of one of the secrets that has been extracted from the budget, and from this we can judge what a public service Gen. Stuart has rendered by his daring and successful raid: "We know, says the *Presbyterian*, "that there is now in captured letter of Gen. Pope's to Gen. McClellan, in the office of our Secretary of War in which he informs him that of the 60,000 soldiers in his army, 20,000 were, last week, in such a state of disaffection, that they could not be trusted in a fight." There is no doubt of this fact, in spite of Dr. Hodge's assertions about Northern unanimity."—*Petersburg Express.*

Order Com'g the Inspector General.

ADJ'T. & INSP'T GEN'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 4th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 62.

All general staff officers, who hold appointments as such in the Confederate States Army, or who have received, or may hereafter receive, appointments to higher grade in the line of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, will immediately signify to this office their preference for one or other of these appointments, as both cannot be held by the same officer.

By order,

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Inspector General.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Rebel.]

RICHMOND, Sept. 6, 1862.

Dear "Rebel":—Being an ardent sympathizer in any enterprise tending to promote the interests of my native State, I need not say that I hailed with joy the advent of the "Rebel" in the realms of newspaperdom. Located in a spot to which much interest has of late attached, I trust it will meet that success which the first numbers seem to warrant. Ambitious of contributing my feeble mite to *its* prosperity, I would humbly tender my services as "Our Own" from the Old Dominion. Any items that I may gather while sojourning in the capital will be duly transmitted, and I hope they will not prove deficient in interest to your readers.

Richmond appears to wear a gayer if not a busier aspect than of late. There is a perceptible diminution of floating population and the pedestrian no longer meets a "Beau Ideal jostle" as he perambulates the streets of the capital. No anxious faces peer into slow moving ambulances as it bears its wounded freight to the Hospital. All have disappeared and there is a gradual return to that *"beautiful quiet"* which rendered Richmond a favorite resort in the "piping times of peace."

Congress seems to be the principal centre of attraction, and the galleries are crowded daily with an eager throng, who for hours honor the "assembled wisdom" with their *elite* and undivided attention. The present body appear to appreciate the exigencies of the times. They eschew vain declamation "signifying nothing" and devote their whole time to judicious legislation. The true dignity and quiet determination which characterizes their proceedings contrasts singularly with the empty vaporings of the mob at Washington. The present body in our opinion, presents as an array of talent seldom met in a legislative assembly. The Tennessee delegation is unusually able and active, and seemingly bend every energy to the great work of redeeming our loved home from the "Vandal's pollution." Prominent is the representative from our beautiful capital, H. S. Foote. He takes a prominent part in the legislation of the House, and is the acknowledged leader of those who favor a bold and vigorous policy in the prosecution of our present struggle. When he rises to address the House there is instant silence, and his remarks are listened to with that reverence due to an apostle of the rights and liberties of our country. Indeed, so weighty are his arguments and so eloquent his appeals, we are irresistibly reminded of the days when there were giants in the land. Clay, Webster, and others, of least be his strong armor on our part, and they least not in vain. His counsels are heeded, our banners will be borne deep in the hearts of Northmen's land" and he hailed with gladness by many a one of sad and downtrodden in a tyrant's bastile. Jenkins too, is here—he whose voice has been long silent in the council hall. His persuasive eloquence which so enthralled in other days, will again sound the notes of defiance in oppressor's ear. But I must adjourn. I promise in my next, a pen and ink portrait of other characters who I have met."

I would like to mention the doings of our Tennessee Brigade in defense of Richmond, but the usual length of this letter warns me to "dry up." Sufficient to say, they have nobly vindicated the name and fame of the "Volunteer State." They have even extorted by their daring deeds, faint praise from Virginians, ever loathe to acknowledge the services of any, save those to the "manor born." More anon.

"CEDAR STAR."

A BOLD PARTISAN.—Quantrel, the famous partisan leader in Missouri, was at one time a leader in the raids of the Kansas Jayhawkers, to which body he belonged for a year. The story runs thus: Quantrel, together with his brother and a party of companions determined to visit California and purchasing a mule they started across the plains. Hardly had they passed the limits of Kansas, when they were set upon by Jennison's and Montgomery's band of Jayhawkers, who took Quantrel prisoner, murdered his brother, and robbed the party of their equipments. Revenge became deep rooted in Quantrel, and he determined to join the Jayhawkers for the purpose of learning their haunts and associations and await the proper time for a bloody retribution. He became a favorite and was elected a Lieutenant, holding a great share of the Jayhawkers' confidence.

At last the time for certain revenge was at hand. He discovered his history and plan to the Confederate forces in Missouri, stating that he knew every haunt and hiding place of the Jayhawkers, and was willing and ready to lead them. He returned to the Jayhawkers, induced a party of thirty to follow him into an ambuscade, where they were all killed and taken prisoners by our guerrillas. From that moment he has led our men upon the track of this band of assassins, desperadoes, until they have been nearly wiped out, and still Quantrel cries "revenge," and lets loose the dogs of war, creating terror in the enemy's ranks and gaining repeated victories, such as are echoed even to our ears a thousand miles away.

[*Cor. Mobile News.*

The Atlanta *Confederacy* has been informed that Fitzwynne Butler was born in Jackson county, Ga., and that he has a brother—a gentleman of respectability—now living in that county.—*Exchange.*

Somebody has "sold" the *Confederacy* at a very cheap rate. We know a gentleman who is a dog nurse the "original" of "Picayune" Butler, and was raised in Jackson county, Ga., but not in the least related to Brute Butler. Friend Smith ought to keep his eyes better skinned" in the future.—*Lagrange Reporter.*

[From the Richmond Enquirer Extra of Saturday p. m., Sept. 6th.]

An Heroic and Official from the Seat of War.

LETTER OF GENERAL LEE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Correspondence between Gens. Lee and Pope.

ANOTHER BATTLE AT GERMANTOWN.

GENERAL KEARNEY KILLED.

The following letter, addressed by General Lee to the President, has been received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTH'N VA.,
Chantilly, 3d Sept., 1862.

His Excellency, JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States of America:

MR. PRESIDENT: My letter of the 31st ult. will have informed your Excellency of the progress of this army to that date. General Longstreet's Division, having arrived the day previous, was formed in order of battle on the right of General Jackson, who had been engaged with the enemy the morning, resisting an attack commenced on the 28th. The enemy, on the latter day, was vigorously repulsed leaving his numerous dead and wounded on the field. His attack on the morning of the 29th was feeble, but became warmer in the afternoon, when he was again repulsed by both wings of the army. His loss on this day, as stated in his published report herewith enclosed, amounted to 8,000 in killed and wounded.

The enemy being reinforced, renewed the attack on the afternoon of the 30th, when a general advance of both wings of the army was ordered, and after a fierce combat, which raged till after 9 o'clock, he was completely defeated and driven beyond Bull Run. The darkness of the night, his destruction of the Stone Bridge after crossing, and the uncertainty of the fords, stopped the pursuit.

The next morning the enemy was discovered in the strong position at Centreville, and the army was put in motion towards the Little River Turnpike, to turn his right. Upon reaching Ox Hill on the 1st September, he was again discovered on our front on the heights of Germantown, and about five p. m. skirmishing and attack upon the front and right of our columns, which were of opportunity covering the withdrawal of the baggage on the Centreville road, had meanwhile passed. The position was maintained with but slight loss on both sides. Maj. General Kearney was left on the enemy dead on the field. During the night the enemy fell back to Fairfax C. H., and abandoned the position at Centreville. Yesterday about noon, he evacuated Fairfax C. H., taking the roads as reported to me on Alexandria and Washington.

I have, as yet, been unable to obtain official reports of our loss in prisoners in these various engagements. Many wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. Among the killed are Brigadier Generals Jackson, Taylor, Lawton, Starke, Trimble, Anderson, Lane, Ewell, Stuart, Hood, Jones, Martin, Rowan, Neil, and Gladden killed. Among the wounded have been Generals Longstreet, Hill, Hampton, Pendleton, Pender, Pettigrew, Trimble, Elzey, Colston, Ripley, Starke, Lane, Wofford, Law, Anderson, Featherston, Wright, Armistead, Garland, Drayton, Jones, Ransom, Wilcox, Toombs, Evans, Jenkins, Jones, Wharton