TENNESSEE
STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES
State Library Division

4

CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1863. NUMBER 256

THE DAILY REBEL

PUBLISHED BY

Franc. M. Paul.

Subscription and Advertising Schedule.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Rebel, per year $12 00
Six Months 7 00
Three Months 4 00
One Month 1 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For one square, first time or less, Two Dollars. Per every subsequent insertion, One Dollar. No deduction will be made from these rates. Transient Cash.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

We wish to purchase 500,000 pounds of clean cotton and linen rags for which we will pay the very highest price in cash. Persons collecting rags, will do well to separate the white from the colored, as white rags will command higher prices than mixed rags.

Country merchants are requested to collect rags for us. Where any quantity is purchased at a point convenient for shipment, advise us of the fact and we will direct where they are to be shipped, and forward the money for them.

Address FRANC. M. PAUL, Chattanooga, Tenn.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1863.

To Printers.

A good compositor wanted at this office.

From a New Correspondent.

Correspondence of the Daily Rebel.]

It is strange to see how wonderfully just and correct public opinion in the army is, in our country, and how Generals, who possess not the confidence of the people, prove by their actions, and by their wonderful misfortunes, that a more popular "*id est*" a more able man ought to occupy their place—and that the people are right, when occasionally one editor bolder than the rest, resumes to criticize the administrative appointment.

On the other hand it is also wonderful to behold, how marvellously successful and lucky the people's Generals are in this war; those Generals who have the full confidence of the nation, a confidence daily expressed by the public prints.

What soldier is there, for instance, not only in the army of Northern Virginia, but in the whole armed mass of the South, who for a moment believes that LEE, the great man of the war, can ever be beaten, or that the immortal STONEWALL, could ever have lost a battle! What soldier is there who does not believe, that PRICE, will yet conquer and hold Missouri? We all believe it; and the soldiers of Bragg's army even believe it, and feel it in their heart of hearts, that the day will come, when southern fire, and southern steel, will flash through the bloody streets of Nashville, and that they will some day revenge the wrongs of the unfortunate citizens of that once beautiful Southern city.

The secret of our wonderful victories in this war, lies in the conviction of the men, when they are commanded by the Generals who they consider able to command them, that they will be victorious, and that, happen what will, they are sure to whip the Yankee any way.

The administration, one would imagine, believes that no man is fit to occupy any position, any where, unless he was at West Point. No matter whether the man graduated or was expelled from there or not, the magic word! "I was at West Point," opens the door to any appointment.

It is well known, that many young men, who were sent to that respectable institution, have proved themselves to be either dissipated rakes, or numskulls—while on the other hand of course, out of the great number of young men, who have received the splendid training of that great institution, several of the greatest military leaders of our time, such as Lee, the Johnston's, Beauregard, Stonewall Jackson, Bragg and Jeb. Stuart, have shown their military skill in our war.

We all know by heart the troubles of poor old Price, how he groaned and writhed under the yoke of Van Dorn, who sacrificed the flower of Price's army in his crazy attack upon Corinth.

The war will gradually wear out the incapable and unprofitable officers; will gradually elevate those who deserve promotion; those good officers, who are too modest to sing and bawl their own praises before the world. Time will gradually grind out the chaff from the good seed, and the people will always give honor to whom honor is due, and, as I said before, will hardly ever make a mistake.

There is another set of military chieftains which deserve a passing notice. The *political* Colonels and Generals; but as these men did not command the constant support and assistance of the administration in their mistakes, they have, as a general thing, already died out in the short space of two years. Most of them have lost their commands and are on the retired list. It is strange to see how the war has purified the army of all such trash, how the political and whisky Generals and Colonels failed to be re-appointed and re-elected and lost their commands gradually by their own fault and how the *true, honest soldier* of the South has forgotten all the miserable, petty political elevations in the grand struggle, and has universally elected and supported the *best officer* for the best office, no matter what his position before the war was, and has let the *political officer* slide into oblivion, whenever he did not show patriotism and capacity.

There is one feature in our country, which speaks well for the future; it is the fact, that men are proud to be called a good soldier, or a good officer.

But there is another feature which is to be regretted. It is the universal thirst for high office in the army. Every Colonel wants to be a Brigadier General and every Brigadier wants to be a Major General before peace is declared or else he will surely die of envy and mortification. The officers of the line are, as a general thing, exempt from this absurd ambition, because they are attached to their own companies; but the ambition of field and general officers in our army is unbated. They all club together and help each other; they sign each others certificates and petitions for promotion, and work for each other faithfully.

We have already too many Brigadiers. I have often wondered what was to become of the many Brigadier Generals in our army. We will soon be able to form companies of those who have no commands. Divisions are divided and subdivided to make brigades for the host of Brigadier Generals, who receive appointments. In our army instead of appointing Brigadiers to take command of brigades, divisions are cut up into brigades for the benefit of Brigadier Generals.

There is no army in the world, and there never has been any before, that had so many officers for so few men. Hence the tremendous expense of this war, on account of the large amount paid to officers, whose services could entirely be dispensed with, and who are half of their time not on duty at all. The number of such officers is increasing to a most frightful extent, and if the war lasts much longer the country will be peopled with officers without commands.

It is undoubtedly very imprudent on the part of a poor humble correspondent to make suggestions to the allwise War Department; but I will attempt to make one modest suggestion:

A *reorganization of the army*, performed gradually, and with a view to economy and efficiency, ought, if possible, to be brought about. One Regiment of infantry or cavalry in our army ought to consist of three battalions of one thousand men each. Each battalion commanded by a field officer under the rank of Colonel, and the regiment commanded by a Colonel. One brigade ought to consist of three regiments of three thousand men each, that is in total nine thousand men, and ought to be commanded by a Brigadier General. Each division to consist of three brigades, numbering in all twenty-seven thousand men. One corps ought to consist of two divisions of about 50 or 60 thousand men and ought to be commanded by a Lt. General. What an immense amount of field officers would be saved that way. All officers in the army ought to be filled according to examination or past services in the field or in [illegible] talent. There are many Colonels in the army and even among Brigadiers who could hardly manœuvre three thousand men in the field. All future appointments, on account of vacancies, ought in all cases, be filled by *immediate promotion*, and the rule ought in all cases rigidly to be observed. Incompetent officers to be brought before court martial.

I believe that an army organized in such a manner would be better than our present one, and I hope that at any rate, some steps may be taken to arrest the great increase of officers in the army.

"INDEPENDENT."

Nashville Items.

We clip the following items from the Nashville (Abolition) Union of the 26th ult:

We learn that Maj. E. J. Hickox and Lt. C. D. Smith, of the 69th Ohio, who have resigned their commissions, leave Nashville for their homes this morning, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Col. Martin, the Provost Marshal, rode North on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad this morning, 120 rebel prisoners. A little Northern air may be beneficial alike to their health and principles.

SENT SOUTH.—The following persons were sent out of the Federal lines yesterday, by Col. Martin, Provost Marshal, escorted by Capt. Conover

Mrs. H. P. Bostick and one child, Mrs. Catherine Halbert and two children, Isaac Litton, Wm. P. Martin, Geo. Mathias, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas and three children.

A SERIOUS AFFAIR.—A difficulty occurred yesterday, in a hovel on Front street, occupied by Catherine M'Donough, in which she and a soldier named Thomas Kane, belonging to the 1st Middle Tennessee Infantry, were shot. It appears that Mrs. McDonough had purchased a gallon of whisky from a steamboat just as it was about to leave the wharf, and had been selling it to Kane, and three other soldiers, Thomas Dougherty, Tim Caverty, and Thomas Cavins, of the 6th Kentucky cavalry. Having got under the influence of the whisky, the cavalrymen grew noisy and turbulent, a quarrel followed, which resulted in the shooting of Kane through the body, and Mrs. McDonough in the thigh. The balls, having passed through them, entered the wall of the cabin, and went through it also. Mr. Kane received a second shot, not quite so damaging. The serious shots were fired from carbines. Two of the cavalrymen fired, the other brandished his carbine and threatened to shoot also. They were arrested by a detachment of the Provost Guard, and carried before Col. Martin, who turned them over to Marshal Chumbly, of the City Police, to be dealt with as the city authorities may deem proper. They were committed to jail. An investigation of the case will take place to-morrow before Recorder Shan.

Kane was taken to Hospital No. 19, Market street. His wound is a desperate one, and likely to prove mortal. Mrs. McDonough's wound is a severe one, and may result unfavorably.

On Saturday evening there were eighty-six rebel prisoners arrived in this place from Nashville, among whom was the wife of Dr. Cheatham, of that city, en route to the Alton (Illinois) prison, where she will be confined during the war.—*Louisville Journal.*

Latest from Vicksburg.

SHELL SHELLING THE CITY.

We find the following special despatch in the Mobile Register, of the 30th:

JACKSON, May 29.—The enemy are briskly engaged shelling Vicksburg.

Wirt Adams had another skirmish yesterday near Mechanicsburg.

He drove the enemy, losing, which left seven dead on the field.

Our loss was none.

The special Jackson correspondent of the same paper says:—

JACKSON, May 24, 1863.—Gen. Johnston, Humphrey Marshall and Gov. Pettus arrived here yesterday. Of Johnston's movements but little is known. He is constantly on the move and turns up almost anywhere and at any time. Great activity prevails.

Slowly we received [illegible] particulars of affairs at Vicksburg, and I regret to say that they are not [illegible] represented.

Since Tuesday, it seems all [illegible] the enemy has continued [illegible] with shelling, cannonading and sharpshooting, and they occasionally succeed in [illegible] some of our men. As the firing is [illegible] very few reply.

On Tuesday morning last Gen. Green, of the 20th Mississippi mounted infantry, dashed into Raymond and captured the place, taking four hundred Federals, and about fifty or sixty runaway negroes. Not a gun was fired and "nobody hurt." The sick and wounded were paroled; the well were brought here and sent east. Among them were some half dozen Captains and Lieutenants. The negroes have been brought here and put to work on the fortifications.

Yesterday, in the neighborhood of Raymond, two Lincoln thieves were captured with their spoils all on them, consisting of six or seven thousand dollars in gold and silver, a lot of gold and silver watches, and any quantity of ladies' jewelry.

The enemy is reported landing the forces of Gen. Curtis at Snyder's Bluff. Grant has carried his army well up north of the railroad, his few troops being below, or in the vicinity of Grand Gulf, which is no longer his base of operations.

I regret to say that every report from Vicksburg tells an ugly story about some Georgia regiments in the battle of Baker's Creek. They are said to have showed the white feather and ran at the first fire. This won't do for Georgia. The report comes from so many reliable sources that I believe it to be true. It was their first battle—they were fighting Grant's best troops, and they were in a bad place.

CLINT.

LATER FROM JACKSON.

JACKSON, May 27, 1863.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The news from Vicksburg is cheering, and affairs are wearing a more hopeful and confident face. The Federals have made several desperate assaults upon our works, and have been each time repulsed with terrible slaughter. All accounts represent that in both engagements the Federals suffered much more than our men. It is now ascertained that the enemy intended to have represented to their men that Richmond had been captured by Hooker, and that the only remaining rebel stronghold was the city of Vicksburg, before which they were drawn up in battle array, and that by determination and boldness in their charge they might take the place and at once end the war. The troops did as they were commanded; their charges were not only stubborn but desperate, hence the immense hills of Yankee dead that now cover the face of the earth, awaiting sepulture, and poisoning the atmosphere by the horrid stench of their thousands of carcasses. Our officers estimate the enemy's loss from ten to twenty-five thousand in killed and wounded. A North Carolina Federal deserter came in last night and tells the same story, and says that Grant's loss is estimated in camp at from 10 to 20,000 men.

The wideness of the margin in the estimates will give you a faint idea of the punishment that the enemy has received, and of the immense strength of Vicksburg and the heroism of its defenders. Our own loss is very small, hardly 200. So much for good entrenchments.

From the Yazoo I can learn but very little and from that little I draw a sigh of relief. The enemy went up the river as far as Yazoo City, and committed a good many peculations. Com. Brown sunk four boats in the river, which sufficiently obstructed it to prevent the enemy going any farther up. The navy yard was burnt.

From Helena, Arkansas, our information is meagre. All Western men fully believe that the place has been taken by Marmaduke, of Price's army. It is said that he hung a negro regiment both men and officers. The number hung is said to be 358. It is stated, on the authority of Memphis papers, that no boats had been up for five days, and it was generally believed that the place had been taken.

Charpentier's battery marched through the city this morning, and attracted a good deal of attention. The men looked well, and are in a fine state of discipline.

Our army, after its defeat at Baker's Creek, was very much disheartened, but being successful in repulsing the enemy in their assaults on Vicksburg, confidence is restored and a fine *morale* prevails. The garrison of Vicksburg is yet besieged from the river and the north, and Banks is reported to have crossed his army at Bayou Sear, and is marching on Natchez. The enemy has been terribly punished, not driven away.

Grant sent in a flag of truce yesterday. I learn that its object refers to the treatment of the sick and wounded. Maj. McKnight, Gen. Loring's A. A. G., left this morning with an answer.

CLINT.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS DROWNED.—Dr. Taylor, supposed to be surgeon of the Eighty-sixth Ohio volunteers, was drowned yesterday morning off the steamboat Keno, just below Westport, on his way to this city. The captain informs us that he attempted to draw a bucket of water for his horse by throwing a bucket into the river with a rope attached, and, as too often happens to persons unacquainted with steamboating, was pulled overboard. The boat was stopped, and every effort was made to secure the body, but without success.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.—The arrival of prisoners of war in this city Friday night were twenty one, and yesterday one hundred and forty five from various points.

Louisville Democrat 24th ult.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE.]

The Siege of Vicksburg!

...

The Federal Account!

...

Yankees Repulsed!

...

The Rebels still Shelling down upon the Besiegers!

...

GRAND TO GRAND POINTING!

...

The Alabama and Florida [illegible]

...

LEE'S ARMY IN MOTION!

...

An Advance into Maryland Expected!!

...

[illegible]

The following is Thursday's special dispatch to the Mobile Register, of the 28th:

No fighting has taken place to-day. The troops are resting from yesterday's assault. The repulse was simply a matter of deserved force, but as the casualties were not ascertained at our last accounts we are unable to give them.

The cavalry sent towards Canton captured the wagon train of Johnston's force.

The cavalry fight was about one thousand men.

A letter in the Chicago Times from its special Memphis correspondent, under date of the 27th ult., says:

Our lines were repulsed on Friday at Vicksburg [illegible] the vicinity of [illegible] on Monday, which upset [illegible] the Rebel stronghold. The fighting was desperate. The Rebels rolled shells down on the heads of the Yankees below, which exploded among the Federals creating fearful havoc.

The rebels claimed victory. The fighting was going on furiously when the dispatch left.

A special dispatch to the New York Times, dated Washington May 29th, at Midnight, says:

Morning later news from Vicksburg. It begins to be the talk in official circles that the siege of Vicksburg may last two weeks. Friday's attack was very sanguinary. The National loss was very heavy. The Rebels fought with great coolness, and exhibited a disposition to re- [illegible]

[illegible] Gen. Grant's last line of entrenchments.

Still another despatch dated Cairo, May 29th says:

The fighting on Friday (23d ult.) was desperate. Grant charged the fortifications and took some of them. The Rebels rallied and retook them. Each hand to hand fighting. The Federal loss was five thousand. The Rebels claimed hand-grenades upon the Federals when they attempted to storm the works. Reports are circulated that two corps of Banks's army have reached Washington.

A dispatch dated Philadelphia, May 28th says:

Arrivals from Pernambuco to the 4th, report great destruction among Federal Vessels by the Alabama and Florida, and mentions, among the destroyed ships the India, Louisa, Baton, Nora, Charles Hill, Banks, Henrietta, Lafayette, Kate, Cora, and the schooner King Fisher. Two of the ships were loaded with tea, very valuable.

The Herald's special Washington dispatch, of the 28th ult., says Lee's army is in motion; trains are moving towards Culpeper, followed by heavy columns of troops. Lee had issued an address to the Rebel army foreshadowing his raid into Maryland.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 1st.—All quiet in front.

The Nashville Dispatch of the 29th contains the following:

At Vicksburg on Saturday the 23rd Grant drove the rebels back to their last entrenchment. The Federal loss was severe—estimated at twenty thousand. The army heretofore occupying Jackson has reinforced Grant. On Saturday evening the enemy were throwing shells from mortars. We had captured the batteries above and below Vicksburg. On Sunday the 24th, Grant telegraphed Lincoln *satisfactory* details which were suppressed for fear they might be useful to the enemy!

A dispatch from Murfreesboro, dated the 27th in the same paper says: "It is reported that the rebel force, fifty-three thousand, have fallen back along our entire line."

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, May 26.—The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Examiner says that indications and intelligence from the enemy's camp favor the conclusion that Stafford is being evacuated, but the destination of the troops there is in doubt. The Examiner says editorially, that "it seems no longer in doubt that Hooker is making some important movement. A gentleman from Fredericksburg yesterday assures us that he saw upwards of twenty thousand Yankees moving down in the direction of Port Royal."

The army of Northern Virginia is to be divided into three Corps d'Armée, to be commanded respectively by Gens. Longstreet, Ewell and A. P. Hill.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, May 31.—Northern dates to the 29th have been received.

The latest official dispatch from Vicksburg is to the morning of the 23th inst. Vicksburg was then holding out, but Gen. Grant was hopeful of success. The number of troops in Vicksburg was 21,000 to 28,000. The city was also full of women and children, not only the original inhabitants but others who had flocked in from the surrounding country for safety.

A dispatch dated Cincinnati, May 27th, says that the report from rebel sources of the capture of Helena is false.

A council of war was held at the White House in Washington on the 26th, in reference to the offensive movements of the rebels in Virginia, which have for some time been threatening. The opinion was expressed that the rebels were bringing up all their forces from Charleston and North Carolina, to make an aggressive movement but in view, however, of the publicity given their threats, it seems to be the design to provide for the defense of Richmond so as to deter Hooker from making another immediate advance.

There was a riot at Harrisburg, Penn., on Monday night, between the whites and the negroes. The cause is supposed to be the dissatisfaction of the soldiers at the delay in receiving their payment.

A despatch from San Francisco of the 7th, says the Government has abandoned the siege of Pocho, on the 30th ult.

The Government units the exemption to the presiding in New York city. Negroes are being taken down with the rest.

Fifteen nine months Pennsylvania regiments have returned to Harrisburg from the war.

Gov. Curtin left for Washington on the 27th, to confer with the President relative to the protection of the State against invasion.

The principal harbors of New England are blockaded.

[illegible]

Louisville Items.

We clip the following items from the Louisville Democrat of the 24th ult:

Refugees from near Cumberland Gap [illegible] Tennessee more than they intended into Kentucky.

The Frankfort Yeoman has suspended publication for the present, on account of hard times—or until the war is over.

MORE REBELS.—About one hundred rebel prisoners, a great many of whom were commissioned, were brought up on the train from Nashville last evening. Seventy-five of them were from Nashville and twenty five from Bowling Green. Among the number was a Dr. Schell, who has been a surgeon in the Confederate army ever since the rebellion began. Most of them will be sent North.

We learn that some little excitement prevailed along the line of railroad a short distance this side of Nashville yesterday morning, in consequence of a report being in circulation to the effect that about one thousand cavalry had crossed the Cumberland, in the vicinity of Hartsville, the night before, and contemplated an attack upon the railroad. The passenger train which left Nashville yesterday morning, after feeling its way for some distance this side of Nashville, came on through, and arrived last evening with a big trip of passengers.

Several citizens of Campbell county, Kentucky, have been arrested during the past few days, and sent to Cincinnati, for harboring rebels and deserters in their houses.

Mrs. Clawson, Mrs. Moore, and Mrs. Campbell, of Western Virginia, have all been sent to Camp Chase, Ohio.

The Nashville Union of yesterday says that a Federal cavalry force had made a dash into Middleton, a small village in Rutherford county, about twelve miles south of Murfreesboro, surprised a camp of rebels and captured about two hundred of them without loss on our side, except the wounding severely perhaps mortally, of the Colonel in command, whose name we did not learn.

Among the prisoners brought up from Henderson yesterday on the Star Grey Eagle, was the notorious Jack Allen, and one or two other celebrated "seshers."

About 7,000 soldiers (rebel and Federal) have died in the hospitals in this city since the breaking out of the rebellion.

A rebel soldier was arrested at the residence of Mr. Davis, Friday. He belonged to the First Kentucky infantry.

HON. JOHN P. MURRAY.—At a meeting of the 20th Tenn. Regiment the following proceedings were had:

Mr. W. F. M. Betty, of Warren, was called to the chair, and C. R. Pipple appointed Secretary. Captain W. L. Maney, Lt. J. G. Maxwell, M. W. Russel, Capt. R. Sparrow, and Lt. George Cook were appointed to draft resolutions, when they reported the following:

Resolved, That it is the unanimous desire of the officers and soldiers of the 20th Regt. of Tenn. Vols., that our worthy Colonel, John P. Murray, represent us in the Confederate Congress, in the 4th Congressional District of the State of Tennessee. He will, if a candidate, receive the unanimous support of this regiment. We have known him as a soldier, a citizen and as an officer, and cheerfully commend him to the public as eminently qualified for the position; which was unanimously adopted.

C. R. PIPPLE, Secretary. W. F. M. BETTY, Chairman.

may31-3w

CENTRAL HOUSE.—

Chattanooga, Tennessee,

JOHNSON & CHANDLER, Proprietors.

The Central House is located on Market Street, near the Post Office, in the most central and open part of the city.

Our Hack "Pioneer" Nos and Across the Depot to the arrival of every passenger Express.

TERMS: Single Meal, $1.50. Board $5.00 per day. Day Board per month, $20.00.

☞ The table will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords. We solicit a share of the public patronage and would be pleased to see all our old friends.

may31-1w JOHNSON & CHANDLER.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.—Broke jail in Dalton, Ga., on the night of the 27th, my boy Joe; he is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, weighs about 165, and is 26 or 28 years old, dark or black complexion, and had on when he left a blue cloth coat and pants—Yankee officers style—has a whip mark on one arm and several on his back, speaks tolerably quick. He has a wife at Hills Harris', near Athens, Ala., and will try to get back there. I bought him on the 25th inst., of L. Johnson, of Larkinsville, Ala. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery in any safe jail so that I can get him. Address

T. A. WARWICK, Dalton, Ga.

may 31-1m

Huntsville (Ala.) papers copy one month and send bill to this office.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway from the subscribers on Saturday the 24th of May, four miles east of Sweet Water, two negro boys, named Jasper and Tom. Jasper is about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark brown color, 2 front teeth effected, weighs about 165 pounds, wore off a low crown and broad brim hat, brown jeans pants, black cloth coat, new pair boots tight. Tom is about 20 years old, thick black negro, weighs about 185 lbs, is about 5 feet 8 inches high, wore off dark coat, and mixed jeans pants. The above amount will be paid for the apprehension of both, or half for either in jail, or place where we can get them; we believe they are trying to get to Kentucky.

ROBERT CARTER, R. C. ROBERTS.

may 28.9t*

SHOD RAGS.—We want to purchase five hundred pounds of silk rags. A liberal price will be paid. If