CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1863. NUMBER 275

THE DAILY REBEL.

PUBLISHED BY

Franc. M. Paul.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Rebel, per year [illegible]
" " Six Months [illegible]
" " Three Months [illegible]
" " One Month [illegible]

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1863.

Speech of Hon. George E. Pugh at the State Convention [illegible] Vallandigham [illegible].

Mr. Pugh said [illegible] the only [illegible] day [illegible] questions [illegible] he was [illegible] peace was the [illegible] could [illegible] late [illegible] but as a citizen [illegible] Our [illegible] convention [illegible] nominated [illegible] [illegible] the Democratic party [illegible] [illegible] as it was; and we hold them [illegible] responsible in the face of God, the civilized world and the judgment of all ages, if they demand and require untold millions of treasures, and if they fail, the judgment of their country, God and history will be against them. As a citizen of the United States he would not submit one hour, so help him God, to [illegible] irresponsible power. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Late Yankee Raid.

It seems that we were misinformed in regard to the destruction of Lenoir's Factory near London by the Yankee raiders. The Knoxville Register informs us, they only destroyed the railroad depot and the cotton sheds and tore up the track. The Register, of Saturday morning, issued previous to the attack on that place gives the following:

At an early hour yesterday morning, it was [illegible] telegraph wires between [illegible] and London [illegible] communication [illegible] between this place and that point [illegible]. About ten o'clock a dispatch was received from London, by Major [illegible] Richmond, [illegible] that there were two thousand Yankees at Lenoir's. Lenoir's is twenty-four miles west of Knoxville, and six miles this side of London. We had about [illegible] reports that they were twelve miles from here, and some reports were in circulation that they were at the Railroad [illegible] [illegible] west of this. We do not believe this Yankee force intends to try to visit this place, but they may have the audacity to attempt it.

The following telegraphic dispatch from Lenoir's, contains the most reliable information we have of the operations of the Yankees. The dispatch was received about six o'clock yesterday evening:

LENOIR'S, June 19, 1863.

I am here with [illegible] from London. The Yankees came in sight of London, but from some cause, changed their course and came to Lenoir's. They burned the Railroad Depot and cotton [illegible] of Lenoir & Bro., with [illegible]. The railroad is also badly torn up above this, and it will probably take several days to repair it.

The wires were down in several places for about three or four miles, but they are all in working order now.

No serious damage has been done except the burning of the Depot.

London is safe. The up mail is there yet.

B.

A Curious Case of Suicide.

A letter from Naples, published in the London Times, tells the following curious story:

A Frenchman in good circumstances has for a year or more tenanted a small house close to the Hotel La Brettagna, on the road to Qui si Sana, close to Castellamare. Singular in his habits, it was the common opinion that his mind was affected. On last day he insisted on having fish served of a particular length, and on other days a fowl of particular size and measurement. Woe to the landlord if his orders were not obeyed to the letter. Most of his time was spent in strict seclusion, when he occupied himself in making machinery, but of what kind was unknown, as no one was permitted to enter his rooms. On the night of the [illegible] of April a heavy sound was heard in the house, but it led to no inquiry, as M. Convreux was a man of such peculiar habits. On the following day, however, some alarm was created by his non appearance, and the police were sent for.

To repeated knocks no answer was returned and at last the walls was broken through, and the room entered, when the following scene presented itself: A perfectly formed guillotine stood in the center of the door-way leading into another room; the knife had fallen, and on this side lay a body, while in the other room lay the head of the poor victim of insanity. On the table was a letter directed to his brother in Paris, in which is a will which, among other bequests, leaves 1,000 francs to his landlord and 1,000 francs to an inhabitant of Castellamare. Regular in his payments and conduct, he seemed to have but one object in life, which was to build the instrument of his death, and it is described as being of the most delicate construction.

A committee of Poles, in the State of New York have issued an address to the people of the United States asking their sympathy in the pending revolution. The following extract will give an idea of the feeling of the Poles in yankee-land for their brethren in Europe:

"Poland is again in arms, and her battle-cry startles the world—'Give us a country or death, O God!' is sounding through every heart; nor can the sabre of the Cossack nor the musket of the Russian silence the holy chant. In the very face of death it breathes from the rose lips of our devoted women, and thrills through the quivering accents of our children. The white eagles of Poland are again upon the gale; over fields so often hallowed by the blood of the brave, again they lead to victory; and God Himself, in the perfect justice of our cause, is pledged for our success! Long crushed and tortured, Poland yet dares; frequently and ruthlessly [illegible] she is still true to herself and [illegible] broken into fragments, [illegible] her very name blotted from the roll of nations, and with the iron heel of the oppressor in her dauntless heart, she yet lives in a unity of [illegible] so close and entire that [illegible] the multitudinous powers of her [illegible] and rousing herself like a giant for the [illegible] combat. What is the secret of this [illegible] this tenacity of life and purpose? Love of country, enthusiastic love, which [illegible] wearies, whether in the [illegible] walls of Siberia or the dungeons of the [illegible] [illegible]

Northern News.

We have Northern dates to the 18th via Louisville as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 17.—The Democratic mass meeting to-day was largely attended, and passed off harmoniously. Democrats estimate the number in attendance at from seventy five to one hundred thousand. There was great cheering for Vallandigham. Wm. A. Richardson presided, with fifty Vice Presidents. Speeches were made by Richardson, Voorhees of Indiana, Cox of Ohio, Lyle, Dickey, Gen McKinney, Dick Merrick, R. O. [illegible] [illegible] to the same effect [illegible] passed [illegible] [illegible] Vallandigham.

Additional resolutions were adopted [illegible] Gov. Yates for prorogating the legislature, the [illegible] the Chicago Times, the arrest of [illegible] Constable, and other citizens of Illinois.

The [illegible]

That further [illegible] present [illegible] war tends [illegible] sentiment, and [illegible] disastrous [illegible] and we are in favor of peace upon the basis of the restoration of the Union; and for the accomplishment of which, we propose a national convention, to settle upon terms of peace which shall have in view the restoration of Union as it was and securing, by constitutional amendments [illegible] several States, and the people thereof, as honor and justice demand.

Forty-seven thousand dollars were raised by contribution for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of Illinois.

COLUMBUS, June 17.

The Convention was very harmonious and enthusiastic.

Resolved, That the calamities of the present rebellion were brought on by nullification and secession and we denounce it as incompatible with the unity, integrity, honor and glory of the Republic.

Resolved, That the war go on with the utmost vigor until the authority of the government is re-established, and the old flag floats triumphantly in every state.

Resolved, That we lay aside personal preferences and prejudices and draw no party lines except with those opposed to the Government.

Resolved, That, in confiding in the honesty, patriotism and good sense of the President, we will support him in his efforts to put down the rebellion.

Resolved, That Governor Tod is an honest and able official, and his conduct deserves to receive the approbation of all loyal people.

Resolved, That our gratitude is due to our soldiers, and, sympathizing with the army in its hardships, all lovers of the Union should stand by it and aid and support disabled soldiers and the families of those who fall fighting for their country.

BALTIMORE, June 17.

We learn, from an undoubted source, that our forces have evacuated Harper's Ferry, and that we had Maryland Heights, which are strongly fortified and capable of standing a siege against a vastly superior force.

The report contained in the Philadelphia Bulletin's special from Harrisburg, that the rebels are massing at Westminister, is certainly incorrect.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

An official telegram from General Tyler, at Harper's Ferry, says: The enemy has an infantry and artillery force of seven or eight thousand at Williamsboro, while the cavalry is running into Pennsylvania.

General Kelly telegraphs from New creek, Virginia that the rebel General Imboden is before Cumberland, Maryland, with two regiments of cavalry and a battery.

SOLICITUDE FOR GRANT.—The most earnest solicitude among the officers and men is entertained in behalf of Gen Grant. Hundreds of them merely glance at the telegraph news in the morning papers. Every where I go, whether in officers' or soldiers' tent, I hear the same question—"Any news from Grant?" But very few manifest signs of discouragement. In their happy way they insist that it is not in the book for Grant to get whipped." The men of the Army of the Cumberland are very sanguine. From the fact that this is the best army in the world, the men composing it think only of their manner of fighting, and forget that other armies are so [illegible] in comparison. The *prestige* of the Army of the Cumberland [illegible] thousand men. The soldiers who [illegible] to fight them feel this. They know [illegible] army that never [illegible] defeat. They know they are fighting [illegible] or four well contested struggles. They know, further that the officers and men of the Army of the Cumberland *cannot be whipped.—Cor. Nashville Press from Murfreesboro.*

Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.

FRANKLIN, TENN., June 13.—By special permission of Major General Rosecrans, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, Col. Baird, [illegible] here, has an order, [illegible] in each regiment of his command, [illegible] to Col. Lewis D. Watkins, of the 6th Kentucky cavalry, the horse, equipments [illegible] which belonged to Col. Will [illegible] as a spy [illegible] Confederate [illegible] [illegible]

More About the "Atlanta."

A writer in the Savannah Republican of the 19th inst., differs with the views expressed by a "Naval Officer," whose communication to the Savannah News we published in our last. We make the following extract:

First, where the fight took place there was *not* sufficient "depth of water and plenty of it," to admit of the proper manoeuvering of a vessel of the draft and length of the Atlanta, the position of the enemy being considered, without her grounding. Let it be borne in mind that the Atlanta draws [illegible] feet eight inches of water, and is 213 feet long, and that the fight took place close to Warsaw Beach Point and on the edge of Salt Point [illegible], where the average depth of water is from 14 to 19 feet at high tide, the enemy's vessels occupying the former position—one in advance of the other, near the mouth of Beach Creek, and the Atlanta the latter position—it having been the intention of Capt. Webb to run, if possible, into the enemy's nearest vessel and explode her with a torpedo. It was while in the act of executing this intention that Capt. [illegible], of the screw gunboat Isondiga—some [illegible] two miles distant—saw, as he says, the Atlanta unmistakably aground, and, immediately after, the enemy's advanced monitor, run over the [illegible] to the right of the Atlanta, without being fired into, and the other performed the same manoeuver between the Atlanta and Cabbage Island. Does this look like there being "deep water and plenty of it" for the Atlanta? And is it not strange that men with visual organs so strong that they can, at a distance of two or three miles, see a "*white flag*" hauled up and down, should fail to determine whether a vessel be afloat or aground?

Again, the ominous threat said to have been made to "a person" by a portion of the crew, before the ship's going out, hardly gives cause of itself, unsupported by other evidence, for the harsh charge of mutiny, if we take into consideration the peculiar characteristic of seamen and their inalienable, always exercised privilege of grumbling. The Jack Tar is a queer fellow. Patriotism, no doubtless has—to a degree—but this is not so absorbing a sentiment with him as self love—a thorough belief in his own individual physical superiority and pluck, and comical pride in his ship even though she be as ugly as sin or sail like a haystack. His ship, indeed, is his veritable dulcinea, in whose behalf he is ready to run a tilt against all comers. Thus we see instances of sailors serving with zeal and success, even against the flag of their native country. In the war of 1812 and '13, British seamen formed large portion of the crews of the American ships, and we all know what these ships managed to accomplish. So the dirty sailors on board the Atlanta should not have their loyalty doubted because they were foreigners, or because they may have grumbled as sailors always will when kept so long as they had been in idleness. The assumption of mutiny and disloyalty in our navy is a far greater disgrace to the nation than the frank admission of the defeat of a single and inferior ship by a superior and better appointed force of an enemy in battle; and besides, in this case, it is not warranted by the opinion of Commander Webb, who expressed himself quite gratified the evening before the action, with the morale of his men.

Where is Breckenridge?

The Yankees are evidently in much perturbation to determine the whereabouts of Gen. Breckenridge. From a letter in the Nashville Press of the 17th, we extract the conjecture, of B. C. T., (Benj. C. Truman, editor thereof,) at present located in Murfreesboro'. Benjamin is evidently puzzled. He remarks:

Where is Breckenridge? That is the question. The rebel papers have him in several places at one time. In fact, the rebel editors play some very fine games, but they don't always win. What they would like to have us believe is that Gen. Breckenridge and his division have gone to reinforce Joe Johnston. This is not the case. The rebels in our front have increased rather than the reverse. In all probability the soldiers who were congregated in South Carolina to dispute Hunter's progress, have been distributed to Virginia and Tennessee. A few regiments of Cheatham's division did go to Mississippi, but their places were immediately filled by soldiers from South Carolina. It is possible that Breckenridge, himself, may have left the army of Tennessee, from the fact that he and Bragg could not exist harmoniously together. But his division is still in our front. A late Chattanooga Rebel mentions that Breckenridge [illegible] at Rome, Ga., while another paper of the same date, says that he is with Joe Johnston.

Formidable Resistance to the Enrollment in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 16.—Another and a formidable resistance to the enrollment exists now in Holmes county. It appears that some days ago warrants were issued by the United States court, at Columbus for the arrest of about ten persons in Holmes county, on charges of interfering with the enrolling officers. The [illegible] been prevented from [illegible] by an armed force of [illegible] hundred. The [illegible] organized [illegible] [illegible] in Ohio [illegible]

[illegible]—Last week Capt. [illegible] of the First regiment Georgia [illegible] men of his company [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] from this place have also [illegible] of this band, and it is thought that [illegible] of them will return to duty [illegible] [illegible]—*Atlanta Confederacy*.

[illegible] brother-in-law of [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC.

Associated Press Dispatches.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURG!

FURIOUS ASSAULT OF THE YANKEES

THEIR SIGNAL REPULSE!

Grant Attempting to Cross Big Black.

ENEMY'S LOSS TEN THOUSAND!

[FIRST DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, June 22.—On Saturday morning at two o'clock the enemy made another furious assault on our lines in the rear of Vicksburg. The action lasted until ten o'clock in the morning, ending with the complete rout of the enemy. Citizens from the neighborhood report the fire of musketry to exceed any thing ever heard. The loss of the enemy is heavier than in any other attack. Nothing whatever is known in regard to our loss, but it is certain that another great victory has been gained.

Passengers from Grenada report that the Yankee raiders had gone back in the direction of Memphis after burning Panola and Batesville. It was thought that Gen. Chalmers had overtaken them, as firing had been heard in the direction they had taken.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, June 22d.—A special correspondent to the Mississippian, estimates the loss of the enemy on Saturday at ten thousand; also states that the enemy is throwing pontoons across Big Black, between the Railroad bridge and Baldwin's Ferry, near Warrenton.

It is reported that our forces have taken possession of Union [illegible].

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, June 22d.—One of our scouts who has just arrived from the interior of the enemy's lines, report that they acknowledge their loss to be heavier than in any other assault—variously reported at seven thousand to ten thousand, and that the victory was complete. Their troops much depressed in consequence, and say that Vicksburg has ever been a slaughter pen, and abuse Grant for undertaking an impossibility.

JACKSON, June 22.—Gen. Ruggles with his cavalry overtook the raiders near Rocky Ford, on the Tallahatchie, to day. A severe engagement ensued, resulting in the capture of thirty prisoners and two pieces of artillery, the [illegible] baggage and ammunition train, together with a large amount of provisions which had been stolen from citizens. The enemy's loss in killed was eighty. Our loss small.

General Grant sent a flag of truce to General Jackson yesterday, asking permission to remove his wounded left at Edward's depot, after the fight at Baker's Creek, which was allowed after they were duly exchanged.

OSYKA, June 22.—A courier from Killerton, La., has arrived. Nothing new from Port Hudson.

RICHMOND, June 22.—Official dispatches state that Gen. Kirby Smith is at Milliken's Bend. A letter from Gen. Lee, dated on Friday, states that portions of Stewart's command have had several engagements with the enemy's cavalry, all resulting successfully for our side.

It is reported that the bridge over the Holston has again been destroyed by the enemy.

RICHMOND, June 22.—The Baltimore Clipper of the 19th has Yankee telegrams, dated Harrisburg, June 18th, which say the Confederate force north of Greencastle is six regiments of mounted infantry, encamped at Williamsport, north of the Potomac. Four regiments are at Hagerstown. Mosby's cavalry [illegible] miles below Chambersburg.

A portion of the Confederate cavalry is at McConnellsburg, going to Hancock. The Confederates are [illegible] all citizens. Fresh troops are arriving at Harrisburg, but not as rapidly as the State authorities wish.

Vicksburg telegrams of the 15th report no change in the position of the lines. Every thing useful has been destroyed in the country around for thirty miles. The Rebels, it is believed, are erecting an extensive line of works. The superintendent of the contrabands is making arrangements to withdraw to a safe place.

A multitude of negroes is collected at Murfreesboro. On the 18th Bragg received three brigades of reinforcements. He has 18 brigades of infantry and cavalry. There are indications that he will assume the offensive and invade Kentucky. Gen. Buckner is organizing a large force in East Tennessee, for offensive operations.

RICHMOND, June 22d.—There was nothing by the Central train except that it is reported that a cavalry fight was going on, on Thursday and Friday at Middleburg, Md. Robertson's brigade was chiefly engaged. The enemy was repulsed with severe loss. A large portion of the 1st [illegible] were captured. No particulars of casualties.

JACKSON, June 23.—Col Wirt Adams' cavalry attacked four hundred of the enemy's cavalry at Bear creek, near Mechanicsburg, yesterday, routing them and capturing their artillery, killing and wounding one hundred. Our loss [illegible] killed and wounded—among the latter Captain Yerger, who distinguished himself in the action.

A special to the Mississippian, from Grenada 22d says [illegible] at Panola on Friday, [illegible] cavalry [illegible] wounding [illegible] On Saturday [illegible] troops, [illegible] of the enemy [illegible]

[illegible]