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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1863.

The Intervention of England.

From the London Times, May 29.]

Mr. Roebuck has given his constituents at Sheffield, with great fidelity, what may now be considered the general opinion of ordinary Englishmen on American affairs. It does not militate against that opinion that we have arrived at it slowly, with some vacillation and perhaps inconsistency, and that the practical result of the opinions in the case of the British public is to sit still and do nothing in the matter. That this is the point at which we are obliged to part company with Mr. Roebuck. His fervid temperament was not allowed him to wait for that encouragement which all the rest of us deem necessary to an acceptable and efficacious mediation. "We can wait 1, 2, or 3 or 4 years," because we know it is of no use to mediate earlier, and that wars of that sort commonly take at least that period to run themselves out. * * * If we really wish to form some reasonable augury as to the length of this mutual destruction, we ought to turn to the civil wars raging in Mexico, in Central America, or those portions of South America which have followed the example of the United States in an emphatic repudiation of European precedent and authority. So we think Mr. Roebuck has only spoken with the language of hope when he suggests that the war is ripe for British intervention. It is possible indeed, that there are among the federals many who secretly wish for such an intervention; there may be some who wish for a war with this country as an escape from the present difficulty; but no such private wishes can constitute a call for mediation, still less for armed intervention. Mr. Roebuck expects that war with the Federal side would give us cotton, and would do us no more good, or harm, as far as we are concerned, than we think very reasonably doubt. We will not imitate the confidence of the American tone in their prognostications. Considering that we should have to operate at the distance of several thousand miles, that ironclads are a novelty and that we do not know so much of the American waters as they do themselves we are not sure that we should raise the blockade as speedily as Mr. Roebuck expects. This, however, would not be the whole of our work. We should have to protect our ports, our rivers, and our shipping, not only at home and in North America, but all over the world. If we once began such a war, our own experience suggests that we should persist in it a long time, even though beaten the first three or four years. So, having regard to the want of call, the difficulty, the chance of defeat, and the probable length of the enterprise, we should be very sorry indeed to throw ourselves into this struggle.

MASON AND SLIDELL NEGOTIATING IN PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Post.]

PARIS, May 29.—Some fresh efforts are said to be making by the Southern envoys at London and Paris with the view of obtaining the recognition of the States of the Confederacy. As the French Government took the lead in a peace policy, perhaps Messrs Slidell and Mason have doubtless more hope of making an impression at the Tuileries than at the Court of St. James. Mr. Dayton, U. S. minister and the partisans of the North, so far as I can learn, repudiate all idea of making peace with the South. They say that the Government of Washington will assuredly continue the war; that the resources of the North must finally exhaust the South; and that the United States Government can carry on hostilities for five years more. The Imperial Government has already learnt how useless were its benevolent efforts to bring about a suspension of hostilities. The American people are not like any other people of the globe; they have not taught themselves to obey any feeling or sentiment but that of their own passions. North and South alike have never known defeat, and Americans have been educated to believe that all they can desire they can accomplish. It is hopeless, I fear, to put any confidence in the efforts of diplomacy. If the English Government were to make representations, I have no doubt that France would willingly join. If England recognized the South, France would do the same. France desires to harmonize her policy with that of Great Britain. The envoys of the South say, "What amount of victories on our part are required before you acknowledge us?" The North exclaims, "If England and France acknowledge the South as an independent Government and power, the United States will declare war, and the mercantile navy of England will suffer." On this side of the water no one seems to discover a solution of this difficulty, with a most difficult people; and, I fear, nothing can or will be done.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—"Sumter," the intelligent correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Havana, June 8th, thus alludes to a recent discovery by the French in Mexico:

An item of news and I am done. The Captain General and the French Consul here have received intelligence that, among the spoils captured at Puebla, was a box containing the full correspondence between the Mexican and the United States Governments, wherein it appears that the latter has been furnishing the Mexicans with men, money and arms, to be used in the contest with the French.

The correspondence has been immediately forwarded to France, and it is not improper to presume that it will greatly affect the amicable relations between the Emperor and the Yankees. It comes to me from the officials I have named, through a Southern gentleman who had it from them personally. Among the prisoners captured by the French at Puebla were 1500 Californians, who with a body of Spanish deserters from Prim's army, almost wholly defended the city during the late siege.

☞ When Mr. Roebuck made his Sheffield speech in favor of the South and of recognition, a crowd of abolitionists went prepared to break up the meeting. Upon attempting it, however, they found the Southern sympathisers outnumbered them three to one. This shows a change in sentiment among the working classes.

PROCLAMATION
Of the Governor of Tennessee.

The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition upon Tennessee for six thousand troops, for the term of six months from the first of August next, under the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for local defence and special service," a copy of which is hereto appended.

These troops will be mustered into the service of the Confederate States, but held for the defence of their own homes, and in no event will they be ordered beyond the limits of their State.

This force must be composed of men over forty years of age, or such as from other causes are not liable to conscription, and if not raised by volunteering by or before the first day of August next, must be then immediately raised by a draft upon that part of the militia between the ages of forty and forty-five years.

As volunteers, you will have the right to organize your companies, battalions and regiments, by the election of such officers as you may prefer. You will be permitted to remain at your homes, engaged in your ordinary avocations until such emergency shall arise as to make it necessary to order you to the field. You will be armed, and while on duty under orders, will be paid and subsisted as other Confederate troops. When the emergency which called you to the field shall have passed, you will be relieved from duty and return to your homes and ordinary pursuits, your pay and subsistence being stopped until you are ordered again to the field.

Volunteer companies, battalions or regiments of infantry, or mounted men, who furnish their own arms, will be accepted.

If raised from the militia you will be placed in such infantry organizations as the authorities may deem best, and will most probably be confined on duty during the entire term of service.

The muster rolls of volunteer companies must distinctly set forth that the company was raised for local defence and special service within the State of Tennessee, for the term of six months.

You will return your muster rolls to the Adjutant General of the State, immediately upon the organization of a company of not less than sixty-four privates, with such officers as are required by law.

If said companies are organized into battalions or regiments, previous to being mustered into service, they will elect their field officers, but if mustered into service as companies, the [illegible] appoint their [illegible] regimental officers.

The enemy has shown that he fears to meet our gallant and invincible armies in the field, unless he out numbers us, two or three to one. He has therefore resorted to a system of raids upon unarmed neighborhoods for the purpose of devastating and pillaging the country, destroying our resources and laying waste our homes.

Men of Tennessee! If you would resist these raids, predatory bands and incendiaries of the enemy, organize at once and stand ready to repel or crush them. If you would protect your private property, defend your wives and children, your personal liberty, your national independence and your lives, organize at once and stand ready to strike for them.

Let the beardless boy and the hoary headed father organize for the defence of their altars, their homes and all that is dear to freemen.

Let the gallant men who have been disabled by the exposure and hardships of the camp or the casualties of bloody fields, give to these new organizations the benefit of their experience and example.

Let every man who can wield a musket or draw a sword, who is so situated that he cannot swell the ranks of our army for constant duty, organize at once for home defence and special service.

While I may justly claim, without the fear of successful contradiction, that Tennessee has already furnished to the army of the Confederate States, more troops in proportion to population, than any State in the Confederacy, and in proportion to numbers engaged upon most of our battle fields, Tennessee soldiers have bled even more freely than those of other States; much as she has already done in this struggle for national independence, I am proud to know that she is able and willing to do more, and that she will persevere to the end of the struggle, however long or bloody it may be.

I therefore appeal to you by every consideration of patriotism, personal interest, personal reputation, national independence, and the high character you have hitherto borne as citizens of the "Volunteer State" to rise upon one man, organize, rally to the standard of your Government and in the majesty of your power make the invader feel that every hill top bristles with the bayonets of freemen, and every mountain pass has become a Thermopylæ. Give him a new and stronger proof of the fact that we stand as a unit—deeply, solemnly and irrevocably resolved on preserving independence at any and at every cost—that the march of the invader and the rule of despotism will be resisted at every step, now and forever, as long as there is a man or a boy in Tennessee who can pull a trigger, wield a blade or raise a finger in defiant resistance. With this spirit prevailing our whole people, under the Providence of a just God we will, at no distant day be blessed with independence, peace and prosperity.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at Winchester, on this the 22d day of June, A. D. 1863.

(L. S.)

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

By the Governor:

J. E. R. Ray,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT

To provide for local defence and special service.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, that the President be, and he is hereby authorized to accept the services of volunteers of such kind and in such proportion as he may deem expedient, to serve for such time as he may prescribe, in the defence of exposed places or localities, or such special service as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 2. And such troops shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States for the local defence or special service aforesaid, the muster rolls setting forth satisfactory the service to be performed; and the said volunteers shall not be considered in actual service until the same shall be duly ordered by the President, and the chiefs of bureau to pay such sums as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Such volunteer forces, when so accepted and ordered into service, shall be organized in accordance with the laws, and subject to all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the public defence," approved February 21, 1861, and may be attached to such brigades, regiments, or battalions as the President may direct, and may be organized into companies or regiments, or battalions, as the mustered in officers may direct, and may elect their field officers when so organized.

Approved June 21, 1863.

[illegible]

Major General [illegible] Rangers.

At a time when so many persons interested are being up in the ranks of the army, who for [illegible] reasons, or absent from [illegible] their families [illegible] of [illegible] Kentucky [illegible] evil and through good [illegible] Kentucky [illegible] many of the best [illegible] in this trying [illegible] of Kentucky [illegible] their brave compeers of other States [illegible] and prayer that God will [illegible] the land of the brave and the home of the free.

[illegible] Rangers, when so accepted [illegible] on the roll of [illegible]

Respectfully,

[illegible]

Major General.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Associated Press Dispatches.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURG!

JACKSON, June 24, via Mobile, June 25.—Twenty yankees captured the freight train at Brooks Haven to-day, burned it, and then left in the direction of Monticello. The firing at Vicksburg ceased at seven o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL, June 24, via Mobile, June 25.—Two Louisiana and Provost Guard, ordered from Clinton here, report very heavy firing last night at Port Hudson.

RICHMOND, June 22.—An immense Democratic meeting has been held at Springfield, Illinois. One hundred thousand persons were present. Recordson was chosen President. Speeches were made by Voorhees, Cox and others. The administration was denounced and the return of Vallandigham was demanded. Resolutions were passed to declare Illinois a sovereign power; to oppose the prosecution of the war and the restoration of the Union, and calling for a national convention.

The Departments at Washington were packing up the archives.

Vicksburg telegrams of the 15th state that the western shores of the Mississippi, from Milliken's Bend to Vicksburg, are full of Confederate troops. The Confederates hold Richmond and New Carthage. Contrabad reinforcements from Washita to Pembertonville are received. The troops are supposed to cross the river every night.

JACKSON, June 24.—Gen. Taylor had a skirmish with a small force of the enemy at Richmond, La., on the 17th. Heavy firing continues at Vicksburg.

JACKSON, June 24.—Firing at Vicksburg still continues far heavier than any ever heard.

Official dispatches state that Gen. Cushmers took Brownsville, opposite Matamoras on the 12th, and dispersed another.

RICHMOND, June 24.—Reliable information received that Hooker has crossed the Potomac. Other news indicates that the next battle will be fought in Maryland. No important engagement since the affair at Middleburg. Gov. Letcher issued a call of citizens and others to assemble at Capital Square this evening for the purpose of organizing, to aid regular troops in repelling any attack now contemplated against the capital. The call was issued in consequence of information received that United States troops were being landed by the enemy at Brandon, on James river, at the White House in York, supposed to be for the purpose of advancing in this direction. No excitement here. Weather cool and a prospect of heavy rain.

RICHMOND, June 25.—Northern dates of the 20th are received. The Baltimore Gazette says "all we are permitted to know as regards Hooker's movements, is that he has advanced northward with considerable celerity." The Star claims that the cavalry fight at Oakville, at Middleburg, resulted in a Federal victory, and an entire loss of two hundred killed, wounded and missing. Col. Duffy of Illinois, was mortally wounded. Correspondents of the Herald of June 18th, says: Hooker's army has suffered intensely from heat. [illegible] was everywhere. The men could not be kept in the ranks; no coaxing or threatening would prevail on them to move on. As many as a thousand cases of sunstroke occurred, of which one hundred proved instantly fatal. A St Louis telegram of the 18th (Friday) says the rebels had cut away the timber in the rear of their fort at Vicksburg and opened on us with eleven inch guns, two and three inch guns. Thirteen gunboats passed the river between Helena and Young's point.

M. STERN & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

SHOES, HATS,

SUTLERS' GOODS &c.

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE CENTRAL HOUSE,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of the above goods, which they are at the very lowest prices.

☞ Domestics and Cotton Yarns constantly on hand.

Sutlers, merchants and others are invited to call and examine our stock and prices. [jun26-1m]

A. J. HARALSON

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

and COUNTRY PRODUCE

Market St. 3d door North Market House.

Refer to business men of Chattanooga. [mar11-tan11]

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED to the jail of Hamilton county, Tennessee, two negro men, John and Ben, who say they belong to John Levitt, of Augusta, Ga. John is very dark, and Ben, he of a light copper color. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

WM. M. McCALLISTER,
Jailor Hamilton Co.

apr28-tf

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!—Ran away from the undersigned, near the Chickamauga Depot, W. & A. R. R., on the night of the 20th of June, four Negro Men—name and description as follows:

BUCK.—Copper color, weighs about 170 pounds, about 22 years old, and 6 feet high. Had on when he left whiskers on his chin, and a pair of jeans pants, and a coarse shirt.

JOHN.—Dark or black complexion, weighs about 165 pounds, and 5 feet 8 inches high, and 24 years old. Had on when he left whiskers on his chin, and a heavy suit of hair. Belongs to Joe Peterson, of Clarksville, Tenn. ☞ The other John is of a dark color, weighs about 160 lbs., 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and about 24 years old. Belongs to Geo. McCauley, near Clarksville, Tenn.

SAM.—Copper color, weighs about 160 lbs., 22 years old, and is about 5 feet 8 inches high. Had on when he left whiskers on his chin, and a pair of brown jeans pants. Belongs to R. P. Glenn & Co., Ringgold, Ga. They carried with them their entire clothing which was principally heavy home-made jeans and cotton goods. The two Johns had on when they left Boots, the others Shoes. They are all shrewd and smart negroes, and will probably change their clothing, names, &c.

They were all brought from the vicinity of Clarksville, Tenn., and will most likely try to make their way to that place, or to the Federal lines.

The above reward will be paid for them, or $100 each, when delivered to us at Ringgold, Ga., or Chattanooga Jail.

R. P. GLENN & Co.,
Ringgold, Ga.

jun22-3t*

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

Any person wishing to make an investment in a good farm, can do so by applying on application to the subscriber—who will also sell a bargain in a house and lot centrally located in Chattanooga.

J. H. WILLY.

jeff-tf

NOTICE.—Creditors of Christopher Cornish dec'd, will present the claims duly authenticated to the undersigned.

JAMES M. DOBBS,
Adm'r. of C. Cornish,
and CAROLINE CORNISH,
Administratrix.

jul16

STATE OF TENNESSEE, HAMILTON COUNTY.

J. A. Brownlow, vs. Robert W. Bogan.
Attachment, In the Circuit Court at Hamilton.

It appearing to the court that the defendant Robert W. Bogan is a non resident of this State, so that the ordinary process of the court cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication for four weeks be made in the Chattanooga Rebel a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of the circuit court, to be held at the court house in Harrison, on the third Monday of November 1863 and plead answer or demur to the plaintiff's action or judgment by default will be entered and the cause set for hearing ex parte.

Witness W. L. Rogers, Clerk of said court at office in Harrison, the 3d Monday of May, 1863.

W. L. ROGERS, Cl'k.

jun5-w4w

LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA.

STAPLES & DILLARD,

The senior partner has associated Mr. P. R. Dillard with him in his GENERAL COMMISSION HOUSE, at the old stand of Staples & Anderson, and solicits consignments of Sugar, Molasses, Cotton, Merchandise and Produce generally. To sell produce at highest market rates—attend in person to weights and delivery, and send account sales and checks at once is the old established rule of this House. It has answered an enhanced patronage which 20 years experience with the market, and our present increased facilities, prepares us to meet with our usual promptness.

Liberal advances on consignment of Produce in hand.

Always on hand a hearty stock of Manufactured and Smoking TOBACCO, warranted as represented and as low as can be had in Virginia.

STAPLES & DILLARD.

jun11-4m

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!—Runaway from the subscribers living in Cassena county, Ga., near Kingsland, on Saturday night last, two negro men, Rivers and Solomon.

Description—RIVERS is black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weight about 165 pounds, has extraordinary fine white teeth, and when he laughs or smiles they are very prominent, looks sullen, and has a scattered dollar mark. Has age is 23 years—wore off black clothing.

SOLOMON is a deep copper color, over 6 feet high, weighs 180 pounds, and is an extraordinary fine boy, 21 years old, has a very slow manner and stammering commenced. Wore off white mixed pants and shirt, and brown jeans coat. He is supposed to be making his way towards Murfreesboro, his old home. The two would doubtless travel together. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the two boys, or $100 for either of them.

C. HARRIS.
A. B. THORNTON.

jul7-2w*

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

500 Sacks Salt,
150 " Meal,
200 " Ground Peas,
4 Bags Wool,
3 Hhds. New Orleans Sugar.

JOHN L. M. FRENCH.

jul14-tf

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway on Tuesday night, 16th June, our boy, George Black, heavy set, weighs 140 pounds, about twenty-two years old, with a cut on his right hand, by which the long finger is stiff. We will pay the above reward for his delivery to us at Dalton, Ga., or lodged in any jail so we can get him.

[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND.—By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Law Court of Chattanooga, June term 1863, I will offer for sale at the Court House in Chattanooga, to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday 14th July 1863, one hundred and twenty acres of land more or less, lying in the 5th civil district of Hamilton county, adjoining the lands of I. W. Newman, Jno. M. Carroll, Wm. Boyle and others, levied on as the property of James W. C. Henderson, to satisfy an order of sale and costs in favor of Edwards & Sharp use of T. & W. Allen.

K. B. COULTER, Sheriff.

jun6-1w1w

LOST! LOST!—On or about the 14th inst., my horse left the camp of the 32d Tennessee Regiment, (Brown's Brigade, Stewart's Division, Hardee's Corps,) near Wartrace, Tennessee. He has been heard of only once since, he was then at or near Wartrace, and has doubtless been taken up by some officer or soldier. Description: Said horse is a black, full sixteen hands high, 4 or 5 years old, well formed, fine carriage, and upon the whole considered a fine horse, valued at $600, by a board of survey.

I was absent sick, at the time he left, and am yet sick, confined to my bed. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be most thankfully received, and a liberal reward paid to any one securing him, or returning him to my Regiment. Address M. J. McGuire, 32d Tennessee Regiment, as he is authorized to receive and receipt for the horse, in my absence, and pay any and all expenses for securing said horse.

W. P. O'NEAL,
Lt. Col. 32d Tenn. Regt.

jun25-3t*

NOTES LOST.—I have lost or mislaid the following Drafts or Notes to-wit: One note drawn by J. C. C. Morton, payable to me for ($416) one hundred and thirty-six dollars, dated January 1st, 1861, with interest from date.

One note drawn by R. A. Phipps, payable to me for ($275) two hundred and seventy-five dollars, bearing interest from date, a credit thereon for forty dollars.

One note drawn by Harrison Boxley, payable to me for ($60) sixty dollars, dated January 1st, 1861, bearing interest from date, with a credit of ($30) thirty dollars thereon.

One draft on John D. McLemore, of Carroll county, Mississippi, for ($313 0) three hundred dollars, payable to W. W. Dabney, and by him endorsed to me; said draft is drawn on M. McLemore, Rhea & Co., New Orleans, and dated September 1861, and due 17th day of March, 1862.

One note drawn by W. W. Dabney, for ($48) forty eight dollars, payable to me, and dated March 1st 1862. The above described draft and notes have not been traded by me, and are now my property, and all persons are cautioned not to trade for them, and the payers are notified not to pay them if presented.

T. C. SANKS,
Company D, 32d Tenn. Reg.

jun21-3w*

NOTICE.—From and after the 30th June instant Confederate Treasury Notes issued prior to the first of December 1862, will not be received on deposit or in payment of debts to these banks.

The act of Congress regulating the funding of Treasury Notes, makes it in course necessary, as it provides that after the first of August next these notes cannot be funded.

JNO. A. FISHER, Cash. Bank of Tennessee.
W. D. FULLTON, Cash. Bank of Chattanooga.

jul2-1m

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND.—In obedience to an order of sale, issued from the Law Court of Chattanooga, June term 1863, I will offer for sale at the Court House in Chattanooga to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday 14th July, 1863, the north half of lot No. 84, on Walnut street, levied upon as the property of John B. Taylor, to satisfy an order of sale and cost in favor of Vaughn & Son.

K. B. COULTER, Sheriff.

June16-w4w

CORN MEAL AND FLOUR.—Three thousand wire cloth Sacks, for Corn Meal and Flour. Manufactured and for sale by

C. W. CALDWELL,
Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

may24-tf

TO KENTUCKIANS.

PARTIES arriving from Kentucky who have letters for me or other business, will please address D H Murrain & Co., Sutlers, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Hardee's corps Army of Tennessee.

E. R. DEAN, formerly of Louisville, Ky.

June 7, 1m