

THE DAILY REBEL

CHATTANOOGA

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1863.

The great danger that threatens our national existence now is not the Yankees so much as ourselves. A great many of us are too much inclined to build peace castles in the air, and permit ourselves to be deluded into the idea that the war will not last above sixty days at the farthest. If it closes in that time—well enough. But, if at the end of sixty days, the war shall not have come to an end, we will be in a far worse condition than if we had never indulged the dream. The mouths of the people have been so filled with the cry of peace by the Confederate victories of the past month that we fear that they will grow apathetic and relax their energies to bring about the peace they so much desire.

A writer in the Knoxville Register indulges in some well timed and sensible reflections upon this subject: "Let us show," he writes, "a willing spirit to prolong the war, if need be, to the end of time, rather than yield to the vaudal job."

If our independence is worth all the blood and treasure that have already been spilled and lavished to achieve it, surely it will become us in so far as price, upon it, short of a determination to sacrifice all that is left with us. No matter how highly we may prize it, let all go, so we but succeed in the great object we had in view, when first we engaged in these hostilities.

The planters and farmers of the States that comprise the Southern Confederacy should not be so far overcome by these idle rumors, as to neglect to put in large crops of grain; for if the war continues they can by this means contribute as much to the cause of the South as if they were on the fenced field. The hope of a chance for speculation should not influence any man to plant cotton, beyond what is necessary to save seed. Now, as the last bubble of intervention has burst at the touch of Louis Napoleon, in his address to the French Assembly, let us look no more to that quarter of the globe for assistance, as their course, in the past, has only served to mature hopes in the hot bed of our credulity, to be blasted by the first cold breath that came whistling across to our pride.

We urge it upon the farmers of the land, therefore, to grow large crops of grain, and let their bread feed for if they would not lose their bread in an indigent haste to get rich. Every grain sown will fall in the progress of the revolution. Our armies must be subsisted, and that man accomplishes more to the cause of his country who feeds her soldiers, as he who bears his bosom to the steel of the foe in the field. For if we are victorious the war would never end if you would have food at all. Cease the dream of raised blockades and foreign aid. We have been dreamers, too long. Go to your fields and work to feed the armies of the South, and to clothe them. We must make up our minds that the war will last till Abraham Lincoln ab

A well merited compliment was that which was paid to our estimable friend Doctor Quintard, at Shelbyville, the other day, by the members of the old Regiment, the "Rock City Guards" and "Maury Grays." The gallant fellows, sensible of the invaluable services through more than one terrible campaign, of their beloved chaplain and friend, determined to testify their appreciation of his worth, by presenting him with a fine horse, which they did—accompanying the gift, with the following tasteful and appropriate note:

CAMP 1st TENN. REGT., NEAR SHELBYVILLE, }
January 31st, 1863. }

REV. DR. QUINTARD,
Dear Sir:—Please accept in the name of the Rock City Guards and Maury Grays company, the horse now in charge of Wm. Webster, as a slight testimonial of regard, with our deepest gratitude for the many disinterested and most invaluable services, we have unceasingly been made the recipients of, at your hands during our whole intercourse.

The horse is a magnificent animal, and cost five hundred dollars—"easy to mount and go well," and, withal, a genuine thorough-bred. We congratulate the Doctor upon the reception of an article so useful and necessary to his department of the service. We always considered him a "jewel" of the first water, and worthy to be "well-mounted."

The careless manner of carrying their muskets, practised with unlimited success by many of the gallant defenders of the soil, is their daily peregrinations along the streets, is the subject of much annoyance to pedestrians. There is a right way to carry a fire-lock, and every soldier knows it, and there is no excuse for allowing a gun to swing lazily over the shoulder, with bayonet and muzzle in dangerous proximity to the eyes of the people on the street. "Come to a carry," boys, and you won't endanger the lives of your fellow-countrymen.

Col. Mat. Stratton, of Nashville, who was captured by the Yankees in Neeley's Bend, near Edgefield, during the past Summer effected his escape from their lines the other day, and arrived here Wednesday night. The Colonel reports things quiet about Nashville, and Yankee depredations on the Edgefield side of the city are by no means as frequent as they were last Summer. It is believed that the enemy have about forty thousand effective men between Murfreesboro' and Nashville, of which about five thousand are left to garrison and defend the City of Rocks.

Andy Johnson's hopeful son "Bob," with his regiment of Yankee cavalry come out to Franklin last Sunday night. They are now reported about eight miles from Columbia, with a Brigade or more of infantry.

It was rumored here yesterday that the Federal General Rosencranz is dead. We don't believe it. He's a "dead-head" however, there's no rumor about that.

The hitching of horses on the pavements of the city, has become an intolerable nuisance. Perhaps the equestrians of the day are not aware of the fact that the sidewalks of Chattanooga are really bona fide sidewalks. The Provost Guard should see that horses are kept in the street.

Memphis is again in telegraphic communication with the North, via Columbus and Cairo.

ECLIPSES FOR 1863.—Grier's almanac for 1863, gives the following list of eclipses for the present year. There will be four eclipses, as follows:
1. The first will be of the sun, on the 17th of May at 11 h 15 m. A. M. invisible in Am.

The 16th Tennessee Regiment and its Gallant Colonel.

A gentleman, entirely disconnected with the army, writing in the Shelbyville Banner of a recent date, after giving the official list of killed and wounded of the 16th Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, at the battle of Murfreesborough, pays the following tribute to the worth and merit of the Regiment and its brave commander, Col. John H. Savage. The claims of Col. S., like those of many other meritorious officers, have been entirely overlooked, and his juniors in rank, and in some instances, his inferiors in talent and soldiery acquirements, have been promoted over him. We sincerely trust, for the good of the service, that the authorities will consider the claims of Col. S., and not force him, out of self-respect, to resign his commission in the army:

I will here take the liberty of saying a few words in regard to this Regiment and its able commander, Col. Savage.

At the beginning of the war, this Regiment was made up in what is known as the Mountain District of the State, and without opposition Col. Savage was selected as its leader. It was sent immediately to North-western Virginia, where it made its first campaign amid the mountains and snows of Alleghany, which is known generally to have been the most severe campaign of the war. Here this noble Regiment, amid hunger and toil, and much of the time without tents, stood the severest test of that most inhospitable clime and country without murmuring at their lot, and with that unconquerable resolution that becomes true soldiers and Tennesseans.

After worrying there with the enemy for several months it was sent to the coast of South Carolina, where it remained on almost constant duty, picketing and skirmishing with the enemy for near four months, and then joined Gen. Beauregard at Corinth, Miss. It made the campaign through Kentucky, losing two hundred men out of about three hundred and seventy at the battle of Perryville. Thus it is seen this Regiment has boxed the compass in its service, and from disease and battle its ranks have been decimated until now comparatively but few faces of the old 16th can be seen among its tents. Brown and weather-worn, they only stand as spared relics of that once proud Regiment of a thousand mountain men.

As to the merits of Col. Savage I need say nothing. His courage and conduct as displayed upon those hard contested fields need no mention here. The living and the dead speak for him. His repeated experience in the service gives him many superior advantages. He was three times engaged in the United States service. When the neutrality of the United States was threatened in the war between Mexico and Texas he volunteered under Gen. Gaines to repel any invasion of our soil. He served through the Florida war and the war with Mexico. In the war with Mexico he went out as Major of the 14th Infantry, and after the battle of Molina del Ray, where he was severely wounded, he became Lt. Col. of the 14th Infantry from Pennsylvania, Virginia and New York.

Is not merit entitled to its reward? What Colonel in the army has seen more service, or who has more cool, calculating courage, than Col. Savage? He has never, to be sure, harassed and annoyed or even asked this State of the Confederate Government to promote him. He has not yet been guilty of this seeming virtue, and therefore he has been passed apparently unseen; while his juniors in many respects have gone up around him. His friends and countrymen now ask his promotion in view of his tried fitness as a superior commander, and for the sake of the general service. The Mountain District has furnished several fine regiments, whose ranks are now thinned and gone, but as yet has furnished no general to lead them."

Yankee Humiliation and Confession of Cowardice.

The Yankees are very sore over their reverse at Galveston. Some of their papers term it even "dishonorable." The Baltimore American publishes the following extract from the letter of "one who participated in the engagement, and manfully strove to produce a different result."

In the late battle at Murfreesborough, the 16th Tennessee was represented by three Companies, Co. A, Capt. S. M. Bradley; Co. B, Capt. A. P. Alford; and Co. F, of the 19th, from Polk county, chivalric dash and steadiness of sometimes under the most trying circumstances was most conspicuous and attracted frequent times the particular applause of Cheatham. Most of the officers led their men, musket in hand. As a sign of the military enthusiasm that animated the Regiment on that eventful day, it was that whenever a charge of front or the word forward given, the word was repeated by all the men and executed with remarkable alacrity and intelligence. privates would step before the ranks some stirring and energetic words charge.—Cleveland Banner.

New Advertisements

TO CAPITALISTS.

The Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Railway Company of Alabama, will offer for sale, to the highest bidder (not less than Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1863, at Selma, in the city of Selma; \$400,000 in Company bonds, dated January 1st, 1862, and maturing Jan. 1st, 1875; and \$42,000 bonds of the same date, January 1st, 1862, and due Jan. 1st, 1872. The last named bonds, will be guaranteed by the Railroad Company. Bonds bear 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, at the Commercial Bank of Alabama with coupons attached for the interest. The Company (interest and principal) are a mortgage, duly executed and recorded, on Railroad of the company, with all its macles, and franchise, and other appurtenances, and commences at the city of Selma, and runs to the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad (completed 135 miles, and now being run) and connects with the Confederate Government (Georgia) and with a daily line of boats, plying between Selma and Montgomery, extending West through a well cultivated and fertile region, via Uniontown and Demopolis, 100 miles; and is connected by means of the and Southern (Mississippi) Railroads, at Mississippi. Besides its very marked local business, it holds a most favorable position, in the great and western line of travel between Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and the No. Eastern portions of the Confederacy; all most direct and shortest routes from Vicksburg, and other intermediate places, to the Capital of the Confederacy, and the South Atlantic cities.

Although the route through from Selma to Rome, Georgia) and with a daily line of boats, plying between Selma and Montgomery, extending West through a well cultivated and fertile region, via Uniontown and Demopolis, 100 miles; and is connected by means of the and Southern (Mississippi) Railroads, at Mississippi. Besides its very marked local business, it holds a most favorable position, in the great and western line of travel between Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and the No. Eastern portions of the Confederacy; all most direct and shortest routes from Vicksburg, and other intermediate places, to the Capital of the Confederacy, and the South Atlantic cities.

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
HAMILTON COUNTY, }
The Insolvency of the estate of James G. Grier, having been suggested, all pending claims against said estate are hereby filed the same with the Clerk of the court said county, properly authenticated, with prescribed by law or they will be forever barred.
WILLIAM ROGERS
Adm'r of James G. Grier

MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE

CLEVELAND, TENN.

Rev. J. N. Bradshaw, Principal

The next Session of this Institute will be on the FIRST MONDAY of January 1st, the direction and professorship of the Rev. J. N. Bradshaw, who has had charge of it for 11 months. The Trustees in making this announcement most especially appeal to all citizens, daughters to educate, to send them to this Institute. Mr. Bradshaw has had charge of the school last 15 months, during which time he has ample and ye might any universal satisfaction. Trustee, patrons and pupils. There never before for men to educate their daughters—money is plenty—everything at a farmer's two prices, and the tuition to the school is that it was when everything was at a low price. What excuse can there be for a mother who neglects to educate her daughter? None. Be it in Cleveland and a healthy faculty, we have at an excellent instructor, aided by a number of Assistants, to instruct all who may favor their patronage. Let one and all put their