THE DAILY REBEL.

GRIFFIN, Ga.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1864.

MORNING EDITION.

Interesting Letter from the Front.

A friend has kindly permitted us to print the following very interesting extracts of a letter received from a distinguished gentleman at the front:

At MARIETTA, 29th June 2 P. M.

I wrote you last night some hurried lines touching the affair of the 27th inst. I believe I stated Cheatham's casualities to be two killed and seventeen wounded. Upon further inquiry I find the number of his killed and wounded will reach thirty in number.

At General Hardee's Headquarters this morning the official lists show but about one hundred lost in the *entire corps*. A very marvellous result in view of the fierceness and duration of the assault. The heaviest losses fell upon those noble fellows from Missouri, who are among the bravest and best of our troops, and, I believe, are principally in French's Division. The result of the whole affair is very satisfactory, indeed, to our army.

It is said this morning, that the enemy's line which confronted our extreme right in uncomfortable proximity yesterday, disappeared last night, and some of our cavalry scouted a mile or two beyond their position of yesterday, and bring no account of their whereabouts. What they are at, is of course, a matter of anxious conjecture. Some say they are retiring and tearing up the railroad track, but this cannot be so, as the status along the rest of line is unchanged, so far as I am informed. All last night matters were profoundly quiet. Being profoundly quiet myself, of course, I could not hear anything, but am assured by persons whose "auriculars" were wide awake, that the night passed quietly away. To-day there has been comparative quiet, save a little shelling along the mountain, and a moderate skirmish about 9 o'clock on the left.

The quiet of the night seemed to excite the apprehensions of the *quid nunes* and conjectures to its meaning were rife, some conjecturing that Sherman was about attempting another flank movement, or is about to give it up and retire—as it is known that Harvey with eighty men had gotten into his rear destroying some inconsiderable bridge and capturing and burning three trains of supplies. But nothing as yet indicates his purposes. It is most likely that his chastisement of day before yesterday has temporarily checked his madness. The aforesaid Harvey is again upon the war path this morning.

* * * In my rambles this morning I went upon the battle-field of the 27th. The scene was horrible. The Yankee dead lay thick along our front as "leaves in Vallambrosa." (I ask pard on of the leaves and of Vallambrosa also.) Some of them were in ten feet of our entrenchments. The field state of the atmosphere rendered it a most disagreeable place. You know the odor of a defunct Yankee differs from cologne in several essential particulars. Fortunately for the olfactories of our gallant boys they were about to bury the dead under a flag of truce. Humanity would seem to have demanded this long ago for these unhappy wretches, though dying the victims of an insane fanaticism. The Federals had entrenched themselves within sixty yards of our lines and I had a full view of them and of the old rag of the "stripe and the star," which all of us once loved "not wisely but too well."

I must relate one incident of the battle of the 27th, as it illustrates alike—the chivalry of a Tennesseean and the perfidiy of the Yankees. After the terrible repulse of the six lines of battle—and while the surviving Federals of the assaulting party were crouching under cover of the hill which slopes down from that part of Cheatham's front—the ground being strewn with Federal dead and wounded—one who was badly mutilated cried out to our boys in great agony, "For God's sake boys, bring me a drink of water. I would go to you if I could, but I am disabled—in God's name bring me a drink of water."

A noble youth of our State, pitying the miserable wretch, mounted the breastworks and shouted to the Federals, who were in full hearing: "I am going to take one of your wounded men a drink of water, don't shoot at me." Whereupon he took the dying Federal the canteen, allowed him to drink, and in retiring was fired at by a dozen yankees, and instantly killed. Our boys witnessed the act, instantly and without orders, fired at the squad before they could conceal themselves, and it is said *killed every one one of them*. So much for the retributive justice of God. Gen. Cheatham was telling me this morning that nothing could surpass the dashing gallantry of his men in the late fight.

Gen. Johnston in riding along the lines asked, how is it that so many dead Federals lie so close to your breast-works? He was told that Cheatham had ordered his men to reserve their fire, until the enemy almost touched the muzzles of their guns. "Ah," said old Joe, "I understand it now." The truth is however, as I was told by the soldiers this morning, those who fell so near our works were endeavoring to get in and surrender themselves, but the exigency would not allow of discrimination. Some who did get in said to our boys, "there is a thousand men there wish to come in and surrender if you will let them." It is due to these people, however, to say that, as a general thing, their charge was bold, steady and creditable. The assailing Regiments were from Ohio, Indiana Illinois and Kentucky, as the register of prisoners shows.

☞ Andy Johnson says that he wants the large plantations of rebels in Tennessee, divided up into small farms and sold to *honest men*. A very Black Republican votes. How does he know but that some of his own party may want to purchase a small farm? We are at a loss to see what his object can be in excluding them, especially as it is an old adage that "birds of a feather will flock together," and upon this principle Andy would naturally prefer that the country should be inhabited by thieves and scoundrels. Whenever Andy can get Tennessee occupied exclusively by honest men, it will be an unhealthy country for him to live in, for justice will then claim its own, and his time will be short.

☞ We are informed that there are many ladies through the country, who would willingly manufacture Blackberry wine and cordial for Hospital use, if the government would supply them with the necessary quantity of sugar with which to do it. The matter is worthy of the immediate attention of the proper authorities. The berries are now plenty, but will not last long. A little energy displayed at this time in distributing sugar, would probably result in supplying our hospitals with a sufficiency of these much needed articles.

☞ It is understood that at the commencement of the present campaign, Gen. Grant's programme contemplated the planting of the "old flag," the "Bar Stangled Spanner" over the city of Richmond on the 4th of July. From present indications he will not be within sight of the city at that time unless he should be there as a prisoner.

Advices from Denmark continue warlike, and the indications are that the war will go on.

The Good Time Coming.

The present condition of the Northern government is auspicious for us whose most reliable hope is in the bankruptcy of that people, the disorganization of their society, and the weakening of their power. On every hand we see multiplied evidences of disintegration and anarchy—of social tumult and national and individual ruin. Disaster is thickening fast and heavy about their standards, and their financial system is hopelessly prostrate, while a thousand millions of national currency is turning to ashes and dross in the hands of the millions who have toiled for and are holding it as their all. Hostility to the war is "festering to revolt" and threatens to break out into open and undisguised resistence to the government. Exiled traitors return unasked and boldly hurl defiance into the teeth of the authorities. The working classes, oppressed by the depreciation of the currency and their meagre wages, are on the verge of destitution and beggary, and daily find their condition rendered more hopeless by the continued decline of the only representative of money now within their reach. To add to their afflictions, the Northern people are compelled to witness the agonizing spectacle of their fathers, brothers, and husbands, led on by ambitious generals and an unscrupulous government, falling by thousands, day after day, in an insane and hopeless effort to enslave a people who have proved both their determination and ability to be entirely free.

Under these circumstances it is not strange that the people should be in an excited and explosive condition, and look with hostility upon the leaders who have brought them to this direful and unhappy condition. And amid all of this present and prospective ruin and distress, there is no ray of light to break the general gloom.—Nothing but the most decisive military successes could afford even temporary relief, and they are impossible. Both Grant and Sherman have shattered and crippled their armies against our unyielding and heroic columns, until they are no longer able to advance, and they now stand confused and demoralized in the presence of adversaries they can neither intimidate or destroy. Their veterans of three years of warfare are melting away under the ferocious and reckless strategy of their Generals, and their places cannot be supplied.—Any reinforcements which may be raised will necessarily be raw and inexperienced, unable to offer any successful resistence to our battle-seasoned and hardy Confederates.

The Northern people see and know these facts and hence their great depression and despair.—Every defeat of the Yankee armies now swells the number of the advocates of peace, and increases the opposition to the war. Every check shakes the faith of thousands who have heretofore been confident of final triumph, and if God will continue, as he has done, to smile upon our arms and grant us victories, we may hope to see an uprising in the North in the next three months which will compel the government to stop hostilities and sue for peace.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette's special from Washington, Tuesday, says the rapid rise in Gold attracts the general attention of the public men.—Mr. Chase, it is understood, holds very emphatically that nothing but a victory can produce a permanent remedy. Every effort will be made to restrict the volume of currency afloat.

Republican Rule and Ruin.

A writer in the Indianapolis Sentinel sums up some of the results of Republican rule for the past three years. The whole people of the whole country are seeing and feeling these results. They press upon all alike—high taxes and high prices have to be paid by all; the ruin and disaster affect all; and by and by all will wonder at the infamy and delusion that produced them.

First: We have lost, by death and permanent disability, more than a million of men from violence and disease, in this war. Over two millions have enlisted altogether. There are not much over half a million in the field now. Where are the balance?

Second: We have created a debt of over three thousand millions of dollars. The official report of the Secretary of the Treasury does not show over half the actual debt; it does not take into account the floating debt created by quartermasters and other officers, for which receipts, certificates and vouchers are outstanding.

Third: By the Abolition and Confiscation Acts, every vestige of Union feeling in the South has been blotted out, as Dunmore's policy united the Colonies.

Fourth: The nation's wealth is about twelve thousand millions of dollars. Three thousand millions of that has been destroyed and wasted. So we are that much poorer. Its place is supplied by irredeemable paper.

Fifth: The whole country is one vast pest-house of sickness and disease, consequent upon congregating men in large bodies, and then scattering them throughout the land.

Sixth: In every direction we may turn, we hear the voice of mourning, and see the weeds of affliction. Well might the wise man say: "When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn."

Seventh: Demoralization is spreading, like a leprous sore, through all the ramifications of society. Look at the police reports; there is no longer much regard for human life. Look around you and see the "dissolution of the framework of society." But the other day two Republican papers were discussing the question whether, at the headquarters of Abolition officials, there were fifteen thousand or only ten thousand lewd women. Rascality and public plunder, as in the cases of Cameron and Fremont, are regarded and rewarded as special virtues in officials.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

1st and 27th Tennessee Regiments.

List of Killed and Wounded in the 1st and 27th Tennessee Regiments, Col. H. R. Field, commanding, since the opening of the campaign, May 7, 1864:

1st Tennessee Regiment.

Companies A, B and C—Capt W D Kelly, commanding—corp W A English, H L C Ramage, killed.* J E Barry, D Dame, D Tracy, wounded. Jas. Smith, Geo. Stonelake, captured.

Company D—Capt O F Atkinson, comd'g—Sergts F M Womble and H B Walker,* corps J C Baugh, Jas Edmondson and Thos Woolbridge, J O McErwin, E H Hill, J G Monday, wounded.

Companies E, F and G—Lieut E F Smith, commanding—Jno McAfee,* G W Worley, J A Saunders, Elisha Cash, J A Hall, R M Johnson, E A Griffin, wounded. Thos Smith, A J Lauren, A J Hall, captured.

Company H—Lieut Jo P Lee, comd'g—Tenn Thompson, J F McEwen, W T Carr, G W Reams, wounded.

Company I—Capt Wm Sadbetter, comd'g—Lieut H A Ransom,* Lieut H Murfree, J L Anderson, S W Burrows, T J Beasley, Jas Beasley, Wm Beasley, A C Ranson, A G Jones, S M King, H Levy, T J Tucker, W Wilkinson, wounded. J C Lawrence, captured.

Company K—Capt W C Flournoy, comd'g—E L Mitchell, killed. W T March, T C Jones, A J Davis, wounded.

Company L—Lieut J C Flournoy, comd'g—Lieut P H Blunkell,* J M Ely, D G Smith, H Williams, wounded.

27th Tennessee Regiment.

Companies A, B and H—Lieut A G Merritt, comd'g—G M Smith, Thos Swindle, J E Anderson, Wm Haslip, wounded.

Companies C, I and K—Capt T H C Perry, comd'g—Lieut B S Beavers, Lieut T R Inman, Thos Mullen, J K Ware, R H Ryles, R H Washbourne, wounded.

Companies D, B, F and G—Lt J A Beasley, commanding—W S Pearson, killed. Jas Parmenter, H Ellington,* G W McDaniel, W T Griffin, wounded. B Barker, captured.

N C Staff—Jos Carothers, ord serg't, wounded.

Recapitulation—Killed, 4; wounded, 63; captured 7; total, 74.

THOS. H. McKINNEY, Adj't.

Those marked * have since died.

THE CROPS.—The Jackson *Mississippian* says accounts from all parts of the State are flattering for a large crop of wheat and corn, and not only from this State but from all parts of the Confederacy, comes the cheering news of good crops, giving us the assurance that Old ABE's policy of starving us into submission will not succeed for the next year at least.

TO GO, OR NOT TO GO.

To go or not to go, that is the question:
Whether it pays best to suffer pestering
By idle girls and gatrulous old women,
Or to take up arms against a host of Yankees,
And by opposing get killed—To die, to sleep.
(Git out) and in this sleep to say we "sink
To rest by all our country's wishes blest!"
And live forever—(that's a consumation.
Just what I'm after). To march, to fight—
To fight! perchance to die, aye there's the rub!
For while I'm asleep, who'd take care Mary
And the babes—when Billy is in the low ground,
Who'd feed 'em, hey! There's the respect
I have for *them* that makes life sweet;
For who would bear the bag to mill,
Plough Dobbin, cut the wheat, dig taters,
Kill hogs, and do all sorts of drudgery
If I am fool enough to get a Yankee
Bullet on my brain! Who'd cry for me!
Would patriotism pay my debts, when dead!
But oh! the dread of something after death—
That undiscovered fellow who'd court Mary,
And do my buggin—that's agony,
And makes me want to stay at home,
'Specially as I aint mad with nobody.
Shells and bullets, make cowards of us all,
And blam'd my skin if snortin steeds,
And pomp and circumstance of War,
Are so be compared with feather bed
And Mary by my side.

EXEMPT.

Confederate Union.

From the Mobile Advertiser and Register.)

Letter From North Mississippi.

TUPELO MISS, June 25, 1864.

There are some rumors here of sufficient interest for a communication. One coming (through the lines somehow, from the North, is, that the South has been recognized by France and England. I think it has originated from letters which have been misunderstood, but which were certainly received from Washington, one at Mayfield, Kentucky from Lucian Adnerson, Congressman from that District, and the other at Dresden, Tennessee, from the notorious Emerson Etheridge, saying that hostilities would cease next month, or at all events, that an armistice would be proposed and begging their respective friends to use their utmost endeavors to have those States to go with the North. I had this information two days ago but would not write it for publication for fear the gentleman who brought it, a very truthful friend of mine just down from Jackson, Tenn., may have been deceived. He got the information from parties direct from Mayfield, Ky., and as another equally veracious friend of mine brings the same intelligence in a more authenticated shape, I deem it sufficiently reliably, as it is certainly important enough for publication, for surely a Congressman or even an ex-member, writing from Washington ought to speak by the card.

Let me warn your readers, however, lest undue importance be attached to the rumor, that Anderson and Etheridge may be writing merely hypothetically, knowing perhaps that Grant has been allowed till the 4th of July to take Richmond, but being satisfied that he will inevitably fail. I think we should feel pretty sanguine ourselves on such a hypothesis. The question arises, if England and France have interposed, is it among their propositions to have the border States decide for themselves, as implied by the action of these prominent characters?

Etheridge says "we are whipped," and Anderson that "the present Congress will recognize the Confederacy." This is positive.

At all events, I cannot doubt that the war is drawing rapidly to a close, and will end soon after the assembling of the Federal Congress next December. Fremont, in my opinion, will outrun Lincoln if he does not beat the Democratic candidates, of whom there will probably be two—McClellan and Vallandigham. Something like the following will be the complexion of the several tickets:

Lincoln and Johnston, Republican Miscegen War candidates.

Fremont and Cochrane, Anti-Administration Miscegen War candidates.

McClellan and Seymour (or Johnston), Anti-Administration Ultra War Democrats.

Vallandigham and Wood (or Voorhies), Anti-Administration Conservative Democrats.

If the last run as Peace candidates, and the people at home and the army are allowed to vote unreservedly, the contest will lie, I think, between Vallandigham and Fremont, otherwise it will be between the first three, leaving Vallandigham but little chance. Fremont's letter and the one-term platitude and the *ad captandum* platform of the Convention which nominated him, will, I think, induce a reaction in favor of a man who during an administration of four years signally failed to put down the rebellion. Albeit they may glory in his renomination from the distant stand point of San Francisco, when the grim visage of Mars has scarcely been seen at their doors, those who have most immediately experienced his presence will be slow to protract his visit four years longer by the re-election of Lincoln; and unless constrained at the ballot-box, let them talk as they will for effect before hand, the glamor of the Flag and the Union will be as effectually dissipated from their vision as it was from ours when by one fell act of secession we tore the deceitful trellis of imagination from the web of actuality in the ineffectual bunting, tinselled with such inscriptions as "the Constitution and the Union," which we were so wont to wave in ancestral pride on every political occasion.

Several flags of truce have been passing lately, but their meaning has not been divulged. One left for Memphis this morning. It is said by parties from there that the place could have been taken with two or three regiments at one time since the fight. It is also reported the enemy intend to come out in force to repair the Sturgis disaster. Let them come, we are in considerable force ourselves. The reports as to the enemy's movements are conflicting, but I hold to the opinion that they will come shortly.

I learn that a great many men from Kentucky, who have fitted themselves out for the cavalry service, have stopped on the State line, on account of the mischievous falsehood taken back by deserters, that the cavalry of Buford's command were being dismounted. Subjoined is a copy of the form for drafting by the federals in that State. Two Kentuckians were shot just before the battle for desertion.

MIMOSA.

[Form 39.]

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
1st Dist., State of Ky., May 20th, 1864.

To——— ———McCrasken county, Ky:

SIR: You are hereby notified that you were, on the 18th day of May, 1854, legally drafted in the service of the United States for the period of three years, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling on the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863. You will accordingly report, on or before the 30th day of May, 1864, at the place of rendezvous, in Paducah, Ky., or be deemed a deserter, and be subject to the penalty prescribed therefor by the Rules and Articles of War.

[Signed] R. H. HALL,
Captain and Provost Marshal,
1st District of Kentucky.

WHAT WILL HE SHOW NEXT?—The Macon Confederate furnishes the following apt and humorous illustration of Grant's assault on Richmond:

It seems that the enemy have enough of Gen. Grant's cabbage heads, and are now in quiet, unnaries slaughtered, and, as Lee says, is now "unusually quiet." He reminds us of the country boy who attended a show for the first time. The boy had a very stingy old fellow for a father, who would never give him any money to spend at a show or anything else. One day the boy read the great and small bills of a showman with inexpressible delight. Upon those bills it was set forth that wonderful things would be performed at the Court House that night. The boy went to his father and so persistently begged him for a quarter that the old man yielded. Of course he was the first in the house and when the show went off he gazed in perfect wonder. Among the rest of the pictures was a minature representation of the burning of Moscow, the blowing up of its Kremlin and palaces, firing of cannon, etc. In order to give the thing effect the showman had small pop guns charged with sure enough powder, which he let off occasionally. Indeed he had a keg of powder behind the curtain, which accidently caught, blowing up house, audience, show and showman. The boy fell in the street and scrambling up from the dust, exclaimed: "I wonder what that d—n fool will show next?"

SINGULAR PRESENTIMENT.—A young man who was born and raised in La Grange, we believe, entered the service and repaired promptly to the front. He had a presentiment that he would be killed in the first engagement, and accordingly when he got to Atlanta he had a coffin made, with instructions as to his burial, &c. Sure enough, in a few days he was killed in a skirmish and his body was placed in the coffin he had previously prepared for its interment. This is a remarkable instance of that wonderful foreboding which we call presentiment.—*Lagrange Reporter and Bulletin.*

A Yankee Chaplain was lately brought into Gen. Hardee's camp, and on inspecting his saddle bags, no Bible was found; but as a substitute he had a pack of cards!

☞ Our readers are aware that when Forrest tackled Sturgis, the headquarters of the latter were at Mrs. Brice's house, at the cross-roads of that name. It is said that the Yankee generals was in high spirits, as courier after courier came in reporting that they were driving the enemy, and rewarded the bringer of good tidings with a drink from his private bottle, at the same time partaking freely himself. At last a messenger came in with a different story. "What is the news?" asked the General. "Well, sir, they have broken through the line, and are flanking us!" This took him quite by surprise, and calling Mrs. Brice, he said: "Madam, I know you are a rebel, but I believe you will answer me a question." "Certainly, General, if I can," was the reply. "Tell me, then," he asked, "whose am I fighting, and how many men has he?" "You are fighting General Forrest," said the lady, "and he has about fifteen thousand men." "The h—ll he has!" exclaimed the General; then it is time to leave here." And he left.

The story, which our informant heard in the neighborhood, was confirmed by Mrs. Brice.—*Mobile Register.*

SEND ROSE LEAVES.—Surgeon J. J. Chisolm, Medical Purveyor at Columbia, S. C., has requested the papers to ask contributions of Rose Leaves from the Ladies of the Confederacy. All the blue pills required for the army has been from last summer's contributions, and the medical department would be again under obligations to the ladies if they would assist in collecting these, to be used in manufacturing medicines for our sick soldiers.

DECISION UNDER THE CONSCRIPT LAW.—A case of some general interest under the Military Act of February 17th, 1864, to [illegible] tions of Physicians, lately went up from Lancaster, S. C., as reported by the Ledger. The law (says the Charleston Courier) exempts from military service all physicians over the age of 30 years, who have been seven years in practice. In a Circular issued from the Conscript Department of South Carolina, the law was construed to apply only to physicians who had been regularly licensed.

A practising physician in this District, who had not received a diploma from a Medical College, but who was over 30 years of age and had been more than seven years in the practice, made application for exemption to the local Enrolling Officer. The latter, acting under instructions contained in the Circular above mentioned, decided that the applicant was not entitled to exemption. From this decision an appeal was sent up upon the ground that it was not in accordance with the law.

The Secretary of War decided that the exception was well taken, and that the facts as to age and length of time in regular practice were sufficient to entitle the applicant to exemption under the Act of Congress.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.—The Pennsylvania reserves have returned to their homes, having been discharged on the 31st May. The New York Times, in announcing the return of the reserves, says:

Of the fifteen thousand men who marched to the front, about fourteen hundred and fifty return. Of original general line officers few remain. In some regiments, the 5th for instance, there is not an officer left who went out with the command. In the 5th every officer has risen to position from the rank of private. All the colonels and lieutenant colonels, with one or two exceptions, have been killed or wounded.

☞ An English gentleman possessing a keen wit, was at a brilliant assembly of the *elite* of Vienna, where a distinguished lady of that city frequently amused herself and immediate circle of friends, by saying smart and uncourteous things to annoy him. "By the way," added she, "how is it your countrywomen speak French so very imperfectly? We Austrians use it with the same freedom as if it were our native tongue." "Madam," retorted he, but with the blandest manner possible, "I know not, unless it be that the French army have not been twice to their capital to teach it, as they have been to yours."

A COMMON SENSE ORDER.—S. D. Lee, in command of the department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, has issued the following order:

The discretionary power given to officers to destroy railroads and railroad stock that may be in danger of falling into the possession of the enemy having been greatly abused, it is hereby ordered, that no officer in this department, without express written orders from headquarters, shall destroy any such property, or order the same destroyed, unless the same is in actual use and possession of the enemy.

CALEB CUSHING.—A correspondent of the Mobile Telegraph says:

I see in one of the city papers that Caleb Cushing is classed with Beast Butler, and it is declared that after being sentimentally with the South, has deserted to the Abolitionists. This is a mistake that does great injustice to Mr. Cushing. He occupies now about the same position as ex-President Pierce, and has never lifted a hand to push on the war against the South.

☞ The resignation of Maj. G. W. Lee, from the Confederate States service, has been accepted. We understand that Maj. Lee has been assigned to duty by the Governor of this State, as member of staff, with rank and commission of Colonel, to collect the "Record of Honor" for the State of Georgia.

WHY MONEY IS NOT PAID OUT.—A writer informs the Examiner, that there are now $5,000,000 in the Treasury building in Richmond, waiting to be counted before the money can be paid. The clerks are in the field. Mr. Memminger has repeated applications for the detail of sufficient clerks to carry on the business, but without effect.

☞ The Mayor of Marion, Ala., has issued his proclamation calling upon all the citizens to close their doors during the prayer meeting held in that place every afternoon at 5 o'clock, and to avail themselves of this opportunity to devote a few moments to the best interests of the country.

☞ It is thought that Major General Dick Taylor, who has been relieved in the trans-Mississippi department at his own request, will be made a lieutenant General and assigned to the command of Polk's corps.

☞ When you see young man and a woman walking down the street, leaning against each other like a pair of badly matched oxen, be assured that they are bent on consolidation.

☞ Robust health is indicated by the ruddy color of the countenance, when not too much concentrated in the nose.

Prayer for the Country.

During this week, the Union Prayer Meeting for the country will be held in the Methodist Church every afternoon, at 5 o'clock. A general and punctual attendance of our citizens is cordially invited.

Griffin, June 27.

We have on hand a lot of blank forms of certificates and affidavits for the collection of the claims of deceased soldiers. Price fifty cents per sheet. Persons at a distance needing such blanks can procure them by addressing the REBEL OFFICE through the mails.

ATTENTION!

HEADQ'RS CONS. 7TH DIST. GA., Griffin, June 30th, 1864.

ALL officers and soldiers arriving at this place on leave of absence or furlough, are hereby required to report at these Headquarters on arrival, and departure, that their names and status may be recorded.

If any officer or soldier should be granted leave of absence, or furlough, to go to any county in this District, they are required to report without delay to the county Enrolling officer, for the same purpose.

This has particular reference to officers and soldiers *now in this city*. And compliance with this requirement will avoid the necessity of being brought up by Enrolling officers.

B. H. NEWTON,
jn30—5t Lt. and E. O. 7th Dist. Ga.

RAGS! RAGS!!

We will pay the highest market price for good cotton or linen rags, or give in exchange for them fine English letter and cap paper, or Envelopes. Apply at the REBEL OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

A FINE Morgan Stallion, nine years old, 15 hands high, jet black color, and fine style, and very fast. He is well broke to harness. He can be seen by calling on the undersigned 2½ miles from Griffin.

june15—1w A. J. MATHEWS.

A PROCLAMATION

BY

ISHAM G. HARRIS, GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

To the Sheriffs, Commanders and other civil officers of the State of Tennessee and to the officers in command of Tennessee troops and other military officers or soldiers:

Whereas a vacancy in the representation of this State in the Congressional District of Tennessee has been occasioned by the death of Hon. [illegible] you are therefore commanded that you cause an election to be held on THURSDAY, the [illegible] of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the filling of said vacancy in the manner prescribed by the laws of this State, at the places of holding elections in your respective districts, and at such places in the camps of the army and navy as are within the District of Tennessee, and as may be most convenient for the purpose of filling said vacancy in pursuance of an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide for holding elections for Representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States in the State of Tennessee," approved May 6th, 1864, and joint and concurrent resolutions of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, approved May 6th, 1864, relative thereto, and to make returns of such elections to me, as required by said act of Congress, and joint resolutions.

Given under my hand and seal at office in Nashville, this the 11th day of June, A. D. 1864.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

By the Governor:

J. E. E. Eve, Secretary of State.

June 23.

☞ Tennessee papers copy. Provisional Gazette will publish election.

AN ACT to provide for holding elections for Representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States in the State of Tennessee.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the act entitled "An act to provide for holding elections for Representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States in the State of Tennessee," approved May 6th, 1864, be amended so that the person voted for in any specified district receiving the highest number of votes of the whole vote of the State, shall be considered as Representative of the district for which he is voted for.

SEC. 2. In all elections held under said act, polls shall be opened in the camps of the army as well out of it in the State, and the election shall be conducted in the manner prescribed in said act as amended by this act.

SEC. 3. In such elections all persons entitled to vote under said act and out of the county of their residence, shall be allowed to vote at any of the places of voting out of the State.

Approved June 9th, 1864.

☞ Tennessee papers copy.

"DAILY REBEL"

BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,

Griffin, Ga.

HAVING purchased the New and Extensive Printing Establishment formerly owned by Shaw, Hall & Sweaver, we are now prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING,

in a style not to be surpassed by any other house out of Richmond in the Confederacy.

Our office is now one of the largest and the most complete certainly the

Newest and Most Fashionable

in the South.

Having secured a very large stock of EXCELLENT STATIONERY, we are now better than ever prepared to do all kinds of

ARMY PRINTING,

at short notice, and at prices more reasonable than ever.

ALL BLANKS USED BY

Quartermasters,
Commissaries,
Ordnance Officers,
Surgeons,

and others, kept on hand, for sale, or printed to order, by the most

Expeditious Manner.

Having a good stock of FINE STATIONERY AND CARDS, we are prepared to execute

Mercantile Printing,

in a style and at prices unsurpassed.

A large lot of FASHIONABLE FANCY ARTICLES AND NOTE PAPERS [illegible]

Wedding and Ball Cards, and Invitations, Visiting Cards, &c.,

in a style and at prices unsurpassed by any other house in the country.

☞ We respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends in the Army on Furlough and elsewhere, and of the public generally.

To the Citizens of Spaulding and Pike Counties.

[illegible] that I would only receive C[illegible] and silver at my mill for meal [illegible] have given notice, that said report has [illegible] of a misunderstanding of my orders to [illegible]

I will receive any kind of money that is current.

J. H. YARLOUGH.

[illegible] 31*

The Chattanooga Foundry,

LOCATED AT GRIFFIN, GA.

A [illegible] HOLLOW WARE of all kinds and SWEEP RIFFLES at old prices for old [illegible] or old prices, or they will give the [illegible] CASTINGS.

F. WEBSTER, & CO.

UNCHANGE NOTICE No. 10.

Confederate States of America, Richmond, Va., June 6th, 1864.

The following notice is issued upon a recent decision of Gen. Grant's, made by the Federal authorities, bearing date Nov. 7th, 1863, and is supported by said Federal proclamation, filed in my office:

SEC. 1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Aiken's Point, Virginia, previous to the 1st of June, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

SEC. 2. All Confederate officers and men, and civilians who have been captured at any place, and released on parole prior to May 7th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or soldiers released at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as are in actual exchange by Exchange Notes, or have been released since that date.

June 23—4t ROBT. OULD, Ag't of Ex.

NOW READY!

The Camp Follower!!

CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING STORIES:

"The Cock Fight;"
"The Wife's Strategem;"
"How I Coaxed Sal;"
"The Champion;"

And many other Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, Poetry, &c., &c., suitable for the

AMUSEMENT OF THE CAMP.

Single Copies, Postage paid, $2.50. The usual discount to the trade.

Address STOCKTON & CO.,
June 23—2t* Augusta, Ga.

LOST

IN West Griffin, a few days since, the cape to a [illegible] The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Rebel Office.

June 29—3t J. H. WHITE & CO.

FANS.

A beautiful lot of "Palm" Fans just received and [illegible] by J. H. JOHNSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

A large assortment of English writing paper, lines and white, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price reasonable. Apply to

G. A. RAMSPECK,
Rebel Office, Griffin, Ga.

GRIFFIN

Match Factory

The undersigned are now prepared to fill orders for

SUPERIOR

FRICTION MATCHES

TRY THEM;

They are as good as any yankee matches.

Address

BLEKS & JOHNSON,

Griffin, Ga.

June 19tf

WANTED TO RENT.

A DWELLING HOUSE, suitable for a small family, conveniently located. Apply to Capt. Dessauer. june22—1w*

GEORGE DIXON,

[FORMERLY OF MEMPHIS, TENN.]

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RICHMOND, VA.

All claims against the Confederate Government, adjusted and collected.

☞ Particular attention paid to Soldiers' claims.

jn7—tf.

FOR HIRE,

A COMPETENT and experienced cook, washer and ironer, who is also acquainted with general housework, and a very fair seamstress. Apply at this office. june15—tf

TO THE PRESS.

THE Press is respectfully informed that they can at all times be furnished with GOOD PRINTING INK at moderate rates.

The quality of this INK will speak for itself by referring to the "Mercury" and "Courier" of this city to which references are made.

All orders must be accompanied by a description of Presses used.

J. LAWRENCE LEWIS,
Charleston Printing Ink Works,
feb27—tf. King-street Road Charleston.

Book Keepers Attention.

THERE are several hundred Volumes of Books belonging to Dr. R. Johns' library loaned out in Griffin. Parties having them will please return them to his old rooms, and oblige.

jn9-1m. L. G. STEWART.

LEGAL BLANKS.

We manow offer to the Clerks and Ordinaries of the State, where we will sell at the same rates now charged for the blank paper alone.

FOR SALE.

25 Bale Lampblack. Apply to

J. LAWRENCE LEWIS,
At the Ink Factory,
may21—tf. King-street Road, Charleston.

Printing Material For Sale.

Having purchased one of the largest and best appointed Printing establishments in the Confederacy, we offer for sale the material formerly used in the publication of the DAILY REBEL, together with the JOB OFFICE attached.

The news office is supplied with every requisite for the publication of a Daily or Weekly Journal, having an equal type consisting of Bourgeois and Minion, with a small font of Long Primer.

The Job Office is well supplied with type, suitable for ordinary job and book work, a good Gordon Machine Press, a large font of Small Pica for book work, a good assortment of fancy letter, Florid, Gothic, Antique, &c.

The entire material is in good order, and will be disposed of at low rates.

Address FRANC M. PAUL,
Griffin, Ga.