THE DAILY REBEL.

GRIFFIN, Ga.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1864.

MORNING EDITION.

Baptist Church.

There will be service at the Baptist Church in this city on next Sabbath at 10½ A. M. by the Rev. D. W. Gwyn, Pastor.

Never Despair.

Those who are in the rear, who are disposed to carp at the policy of our generals, and grumble at the unhappy fate which is bringing the vandal hordes of the North upon them to devastate the country, and drive them from their homes, forget that for three long years many of our fellow-citizens have been submitting patiently and patriotically to all the multiplied evils and deprivations which they now so much deprecate and dread, while they have been happily exempt from most of the sacrifices and inconveniences and evils of the war. If it should now happen that they are called upon to bear a proportionate share of the ills which so many have already borne, and which so many are now enduring, they should exhibit that degree of fortitude which should always characterize men who have staked their all upon a great effort for liberty and independence. The boon for which we strive is priceless; and although we may not avoid regrets for the sacrifices which we are called upon to make, by keeping our eyes steadily fixed upon the great object sought, and contemplating the certainty of its ultimate achievment, we may deaden to a great extent our private griefs, and take the sting from those regrets.

Nothing can possibly be gained by repinings and complaints, nor will we improve our condition by [un]reasoning criticism upon the conduct of the leaders of our armies. They are using all the means within their reach, to cripple and destroy the detested foe, and if they have not been able to accomplish all that a too hopeful view of the "situation" had led us to expect, the fault is surely not theirs, but is attributable to the superior resources and greater numbers of our enemies.

When we commenced this struggle we were all fully aware of the mighty odds with which we would have to contend, and we should not now be surprised, when we find those anticipations fulfilled.

A large portion of Georgia has been overrun and it may happen that still more of it will fall into the hands of the foe. But there is nothing in this to make us despair of a glorious and final triumph. Other States have been overrun and devastated, and have been recovered. Mississippi has suffered from the visitations of the enemy time after time, and yet she is now measurably relieved from their presence. Arkansas has been subjugated and is now redeemed. Louisiana has suffered grievously under the weight of the heavy hand of oppression. All of outrage, and wrong, and rapine, that vindictive and malignant hate and grasping cupidity could invent and practice, she has felt and endured. Her sons and daughters, nursed in the lap of luxury, are exiles from their homes and wanderers through the land; but still they hope for the dawn of a brighter day, and do not despair of the cause, or the redemption of their State.

Virginia, too, the heroic Old Dominion, what has she not suffered. Throughout her broad territories the foe has passed and repassed with sword and brand, but she is still as proudly defiant, and still as resolute to continue the struggle to the last dollar and last man, as when she first fixed upon her banner that standing and perpetual declaration of resistance to wrong, "Sic semper tyrannis."

Then while others are firm and hopeful, while the down-trodden and suffering are confident and true, it is unbecoming in the people of the great commonwealth of Georgia, who have known but little of the hardships of the war, to fill the air with dismal croakings and stalk about with ghostly and gloomy faces, birds of ill omen, apprehensive of all possible evil.

There is no appropriate time for brave men to despair—no fitting period for the abandonment of hope. Earnest patriots struggle to the last and if need be, die for the cause in which they are embarked. Defeat does not depress nor disaster appal them. Between submission to wrong and a patriots grave they do not hesitate to choose, and so long as there is a foe to fight they are ready to confront him.

What if either Richmond or Atlanta, fall, or both? Is our cause therefore lost? Is there one man so weak or insane as to believe in anything so monstrous and absurd? We suppose that no man in his sober senses believes it. The loss of either of these points would unquestionably be a serious blow, but there is nothing connected with the loss of either which could make the principles for which we struggle less dear or their vindication less important. Indeed the capture of every city in the Confederacy would not effect the question of the absolute necessity of final success. Unless we would be slaves we cannot abandon the contest.—We have nothing to hope from the forbearance or pity of our enemies, and every thing to dread from his rapacity, his lust, and his hate. Nothing will satisfy him but our unconditional submission to his unhallowed rule and that we can never yield—

"For we have sworn by our country's assaulters,
By the virgins they have dragged from our altars,
By our massacred patriots, children in chains,
By our heroes of old, and their blood in our veins,
That living we will be victorious, or that dying our
death shall be glorious."

☞ In noticing the promotion of Gen. Stephen D. Lee, a cotemporary significantly asks, "has any one heard of the promotion of Gen. Forrest?" To which another replies, "no, and never will." We [re]spectfully [?] the information of our friends, that Gen. Forrest was a Lt. Col. at the battle of Shiloh. He is now a Major General, and the ink is scarcely dry upon his last commission. He deserves still higher honors—we may say the *highest* honors—and in due time, we do not doubt, will receive them. No officer has given higher evidence of patriotism in this war than Gen. Forrest, or has exhibited better fighting qualities; and if we thought he sympathized in this ceaseless clamor about further promotion," we would think he deserves less than we are satisfied he does. From our knowledge of the man, we feel sure he has no such sympathy, and we feel it due to him to say so.

Brig. Gen. Jno. C. Brown.

We rejoice to learn that this gallant officer has sufficiently recovered to again take the field. His Brigade has been transferred to Hindman's Division and he is now temporarily in command of the Division, Gen. Hindman being disabled, by an accident to one of his eyes. Gen. Brown is in every way qualified for such a command and his numerous friends and admirers would be glad to see him permanently a commander of Division.

IN THE CITY.—Col. Fields, the gallant commander of the 1st Tennessee Regiment, and Lt. Col. McKinney, of the 8th Tennessee Regiment, a brave officer, are now in the hospitals in this city. Col. Fields is suffering from a wound in the head, which, though serious, we are glad to know, is not dangerous. May he soon be able to lead his gallant Regiment, as he knows how to lead them.

☞ A negro has been arrested in Baltimore for hurrahing for Jeff. Davis and denouncing Lincoln

BLACKBERRIES.—The Medical Department at Atlanta advertises for blackberries, to be delivered to F. Corra, at Atlanta, at $10 per bushel. There is a great abundance of blackberries in the old fields in this vicinity, and we advise those who wish to do a good service to the country, and, at the same time, receive fair remuneration for it, to gather them at once, before the season is over and deliver them to Mr. Corra.

Report of Men Admitted into Hospital at Griffin, Ga., July 7th, 1864.

The following named soldiers were admitted into Hospitals at this Post to-day:

CATOOSA HOSPITAL.
Private Thos Pearce, co E, 5th Fla.
Wm Jo[hn]son, co F, 3d Ga.

[DI]RECTION HOSPITAL.
Colonel H R [Fie]lds, 1st Tenn.

[?]OINTARD HOSPITAL.
Private W M [?]arventine, co G, 63d Ga.
Wm J [Sm]ith, co E, 44th Ga.

S. P. MOORE HOSPITAL.
Lieut Lewis [La]rkin, co C, 9th Ga.
Private James Gray, co C, 63d Ga.

[?]PIR HOSPITAL.
Private C S L[?]odsford, co F, 6th Ga.
Sergt J R Bo[?]ers, co H, 3d Tenn.
Private R A [G]oodnight, co H, 3d Tenn.

R. C. FOSTER, 4th.
Surg. in ch'ge of Hosp.

☞ Passage from Wilmington, N. C., to Nassau, in "blockaders," costs $5000, in Confederate notes, or $300 in gold. At such rates few will emigrate. The price will be reduced considerably within the next ninety days.

NORTHERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Herald's headquarters [?] says it is reported that the forces lately under command of [?] arrived at Petersburg on Saturday week. This division, joined to at least two corps of Lee's army, Hill and Longstreet's, Wise's brigade, and reinforcements from North and South Carolina, under Beauregard, unquestionably swell the force opposed to considerable numbers.

Under date of June 22, 8:30, he said: Last night the 6th corps moved to the left, and massed to the Wilderness House.

This morning Wilson and Kautz's cavalry had cut the Weldon railroad, so that orders were at once given to suspend the demonstration in that direction and swing the left of the 2d corps around so as to develop the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, without regard to the connection of the 6th corps upon the left.

The principal portion of the corps was soon moving further to the front. Gibbon was already in position and intrenched, for last night he had advanced as near the enemy's intrenchments as he could get without bringing on a heavy fight. Mott and Barlow pushed forward their lines of battle with heavy skirmishing in front, and were partly in position, and intrenching. Barlow was nearing the crest in front of the rebels, when he encountered a heavy force of the enemy marching down in column by brigades, with the intention of piercing our position at the interval which now existed between the left of the 2d corps and the right of the 6th.

The 2d, 3d and 4th brigades of Barlow's division formed in the front line, the front brigade under Gen. Miller being held in the reserve. In this assault by the enemy the rebel Gen. Wilcox's division, marching in three brigades, led the advance of Hill's veteran corps. It was early in the afternoon when the rebel column struck at once on the right of the 2d corps. The rebels pushed on with characteristic pertinacity, and the shock was soon felt on the flanks of both these corps. The position which they occupied rendered it imperatively necessary that they should immediately withdraw the flanks that are thus exposed, and fill up the existing gap by making a connection with each other along the line of entrenchments in the rear.

While this was being done the enemy inflicted considerable damage on our men by a murderous fire and captured several hundred from us. The column came down in a diagonal direction, and, as it happened, struck the flanks of the divisions which were disconnected, and hence the disastrous consequences which ensued. This forced the retirement of Barlow, the partial withdrawal of Mott, and a part of the left of Gibbon, and the loss of four guns, the enemy swept down over the ground our troops had left taking quite a number of prisoners as he advanced. Pressing on still in a diagonal direction, the column came to Gibbon, the left of which suffered somewhat from the shock.

The right held its position [?] age, and poured a murderous fire into the advancing forces. The musketry was terrific on both sides. As the enemy swept over the angle which marked the left of the dividing line, he enveloped a battery which occupied an advanced position behind a parapet, and almost before the officers were aware of the situation of affairs our artillery was practically in the hands of the enemy. It was Capt. McKnight's battery. The moment the rebels appeared in sight, McKnight opened on them with canister; they separated in front, and coming in on the right and left, completely surrounded the guns. A rebel color bearer immediately planted his colors on the parapet. Capt. McKnight and Lieut. Roll both scorned the summons to surrender, and fired several rounds of canister at the enemy with the rebel flag floating by the battery. Both these officers distinguished themselves, but it was impossible to take the guns off the field.

In the meantime Capt. Clark's 1st New Jersey battery, which was posted in the breastworks further to the right, opened on the enemy and contributed considerably to check a further advance. The rebels quickly turned upon us the captured guns, at the same time concentrating the fire of some twenty other pieces on Clark's single battery. The works behind which this battery was placed was of wall, battered by the solid shot which came pouring over in quick succession from the fortifications of the rebels.

Whilst this active work was going on at the right of the corps, part of the rebel attacking column, which by this time had been deployed in line of battle, was still pressing upon the left. The interval between the right of the 6th corps and the left of the 2d corps was gradually greater from the fact that the imperilled flanks thus exposed to the enemy were slowly getting away when Gen. Miles' brigade of Barlow's division, which was in reserve, came on the double quick, one regiment was sent forward through the woods to check the enemy's advance, while the remainder of the brigade was formed behind the breastworks, to fill up the interval in question. At the same time Lieut. Roder's battery, the 4th U. S., wheeled into position with commendable celerity, and the infantry and artillery soon checked the further progress of the enemy at that point.

Scarcely had these dispositions been enacted before the rebels made another attempt to pierce the lines a little to the right of that point, but the attack was gallantly repulsed. We took a number of prisoners, and among them many wounded; the casualties were not, however, heavy on either side, because the rebels did not cross fire in front of the breastworks behind which our men were posted.

About seven o'clock in the evening an effort was made by Gen. Gibbon, with one of his brigades, [?] by one from Griffin's division of the 5th corps, to retake the lost guns of the 12th New York. The attack was very sharp and spirited, but failed to accomplish the design.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 23—6 A. M.

The only fighting that took place yesterday was an attack made by the enemy on Gen. Burnside; but whether intended as a feint to cover some more important move, or an attempt to break through our lines, it was a failure. They opened with a heavy fire of artillery which was returned by our batteries, and the rebels making a charge, were driven back in confusion, with upward of 1,000 behind, who were taken prisoners.

This occurred about 8 a. m., and the artillery firing was kept up for an hour, when all became quiet at that point. At the same time a battery opened in front of a hospital on the left of the 5th corps, which the rebels seemed desirous of clearing out, but they were deterred by our guns before any damage resulted. The engagement between the 6th corps and the enemy for the possession of the railroad on Wednesday was quite severe, particularly in front of 2d division, commanded by Wheat.

Only a short distance of railroad had been destroyed when the party were attacked by a heavy force of the enemy under Gen. Anderson, supported by Wilcox's division. Captain Beatty, of the 3d Vermont, was in charge of the party that reached the road, and he fell back slowly while the skirmish line held the enemy in check, but a body of the enemy made a flank move, expecting to turn the left flank of the line battle. They, however, did not penetrate far enough, although they succeeded in taking a large number of skirmishers prisoners, principally of the 4th and 11th Vermont regiments, of the Vermont brigade. The enemy advanced and attempted to break through the lines at several points, but were met with such heavy fire from our forces that they were driven back every time with great slaughter. They finally, at dark, gave up the effort, and retreated across the railroad bank, where they took up an advantageous position.

The railroad from City Point to Petersburg is being placed in order, and an engine and cars are already procured to put on it as soon as it is in running order. Supplies are received at the front regularly, and the troops lack nothing in this respect, though they suffer somewhat from a scarcity of water.

Important Military Regulations.

From the Chattanooga Gazette.]

We publish below a severe order by Major General Steedman. It prohibits any citizen coming within three miles of the railroad from Bridgeport to Chattanooga, or from Chattanooga to the front, on penalty of being treated as a spy. Ample time is given before the order takes effect for persons of unquestioned loyalty and integrity to obtain exemption from its penalties. We hail the order with pleasure. It looks like business, and those acquainted with Gen. Steedman know that it means business. Our communication has been so often interrupted by disloyal families, who hide their non-combative professions by acting the spy for guerrillas. If this order is enforced by Gen. Steedman's subordinates, we think we shall hear of no more railroad tracks being torn up. Here is the order:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, Tenn., June 28, 1864.

General Orders, No. 5.

I. The frequent depredations committed upon the communications between Bridgeport and the army in front, as well as the barbarities practised by placing torpedoes under the track to blow up trains containing sick and wounded soldiers and citizens, demand the adoption of the most stringent measures to suppress these crimes and atrocities. To this end, all citizens, except Government employees, found within three miles of the railroad from Bridgeport to the federal Army in Georgia, outside of the picket lines of any post or station of troops, after the 7th of July 1864, will be arrested and forwarded to these headquarters, to be tried before a Military Commission as spies, "found lurking" within the lines of the United States. All officers commanding troops within the District are charged with the execution of this order. Exceptions to this order will be made only by the General Commanding the District [?] upon the most conclusive evidence, that the party applying to be excepted is of undoubted loyalty, and that it is for the interest of the federal arms that the exception be made.

II. Commanding Officers of Forts and Stations on the line of road mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, will keep constant Patrols on the road between their respective stations, who will carefully examine the track and all the bridges and culverts, and if any part of them be found dangerous for the passing of trains, report the condition of the track to the person in charge of such train. Daily patrols will also be made over the territory from which citizens are excluded by the foregoing paragraph. Guards stationed at bridges will inspect them after the passage of each train, and see that all fire that may be dropped from the engine is extinguished, and that the track and bridge is unimpaired by the passing train. In like manner all tunnels will be inspected by the guards stationed to protect them.

III. When any train, either Railroad or wagon, or any Battery, herd of cattle, mules or horses, arrive at any station or post, in this District, with orders to proceed beyond, and the commanding officer of such post or station shall deem the guard accompanying such property, insufficient for its protection, he shall add to such guard, a force sufficient in his opinion to protect it to the next station, where it will be relieved if necessary by a detail made in accordance with this paragraph, in each case, reporting by Telegraph to these Headquarters the strength of such additional guard.

By command of
Major General STEEDMAN.
S. B. MOE, Capt. & A. A. G.

☞ We make the following extracts from the Nashville Times, of June 25th:

COTTON CROP.—The cotton crop in Rutherford county is said to be quite fair. A little more loyalty, law and order, on the part of the planters, and a little more regard for the rights of labor, would have enabled them to raise a crop ten fold the value of any previous crop. But treason is blind, and like a sightless rattlesnake in the dog days, stings itself to death.

GUERRILLAS AT MITCHELVILLE—TRAIN FIRED INTO.—We learn that the train which left Louisville Tuesday evening for this place, was fired into near Mitchelville, at the State line. Two men were severely, perhaps mortally hurt. The locomotive was also thrown off the track. The guerrillas immediately fled. There was a guard of ten soldiers on the train. Mitchellville will probably recover her former bad name for outrages of this kind. That region needs prompt attention.

It is reported that as the train from Chattanooga to this point, [?] the other day, two women were seen fixing a torpedo on the track. They were allowed a few minutes to take some articles from their house by the road-side, when the building was fired.

The Chattanooga Gazette says: On Saturday the guerillas who captured a train below Resaca, compelled Mr. King sutler, to (if we recollect correctly,) an Indiana regiment to set fire to several thousand dollars worth of his own goods. They then took him off with them declaring they would send him to Atlanta.

The Misses Wade, daughters of a respectable citizen of Rutherford county, who went South on the arrival of the Union troops some time ago, returned the other day to Murfreesboro. They were immediately sent back by the military authorities. There has been quite enough of passing and repassing by disloyal women, who carry all kinds of information to the rebels.

Our market is now tolerably well furnished with vegetables. Peas sell at 30 cents a peck, beets 10 cents a bunch, onions ditto, very small, yublings, 50 cents a pair, new potatoes $1 25 a peck, chickens from 25 to 50 cents each, raspberries 10 cents a quart, and other articles in proportion. The supplies frequently fall short, and stalls and benches are swept clear at an early hour, to the great dismay of those who love a morning nap.

From Trans-Mississippi.

Major Gen. Canby still continues in command of the forces west of the Mississippi.

The Yankee army are afraid to advance again into the interior. They appear to remember the late thrashing they have received.

Banks' threatened draft in New Orleans has caused a large number of residents to leave the place.

Marmaduke's batteries are doing much damage to Yankee boats on the Mississippi.

The proceedings of the free negro convention in New Orleans do not amount to much as yet.

It is stated that all the available Confederate cavalry of the department, some 20,000 in number, has started for Missouri, under command of Gen. Wharton of Texas. Brig. Gen. Joseph Shelby has crossed the Arkansas river with 2500 men, and was already in Missouri. Gen. Marmaduke has also crossed the Arkansas, and Brig. Gen. Jas. P. Major had left Texas with 5030 men, for the same State. Major Gen. Price was in chief command in Missouri, and it is said would advance with the infantry and artillery as rapidly as possible. Maj. Gen. Buckner has command in Arkansas, and Gen. Magruder in Texas.

The Yankees have evacuated Little Rock.

Report that Gen. R. Taylor has been relieved, has no foundation; it is stated that the General instead of resigning, was making his way towards New Orleans.

RECAPTURED.—Five Yankee prisoners (who with several others had escaped from the train a few days ago, while being conveyed to Andersonville, Ga.,) were arrested yesterday near Graham's Station, on the South Carolina Railroad. It appears that they rushed past the guard, and twelve of them succeeded in getting away. After wandering about the country three or four days, five of them were overhauled; the others are at large. A gentleman from Atlanta who was on board the train recognized one of them as a printer, named J. W. Johnston, who had formerly worked in several Southern cities. Johnston represented himself as the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, and that he is attached to Gen. Crook's corps. He claims to be a good Southern man and a native of Kentucky. He worked in Montgomery when President Davis was inaugurated, and subsequently in Savannah, Ga., and crossed the lines at Harper's Ferry in the latter part of 1861. The prisoners were brought to Columbia and turned over to the proper authorities.—*South Carolinian.*

☞ An important order appears from the Adjutant and Inspector General of Mississippi, in reference to the organization for local defense, of all officers and others now in the State, exempted from military duty in the Confederate service. One company of cavalry and one of infantry may be formed in each county, and mustered into service by the Sheriff. No company will be accepted having less than twenty-five men. All companies are to obey the summons of the Sheriff and assist in enforcing the laws. They will not be called from their respective counties, except in cases of emergency.

☞ The trains will soon commence running on the Memphis and Charleston railroad to Tuscumbia, Alabama, and the telegraph extend to that place.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863 by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Latest Northern News.

RICHMOND, July 7.—The New York Herald of the 4th says, that Sigel has been defeated. It says that Gen. Kirby Smith was operating on the Mississippi—several confused telegrams from Bermuda Hundred indicate that heavy fighting was going on in three columns.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 4th of July says, that all communication between Little Rock and Memphis was cut off.

There was a great fire at Springfield Armory, destroying much machinery, &c.

Congress was to adjourn the 4th of July

Provisions of all kinds have advanced largely.

Baltimore was excited on Sunday with rumors that Rebel cavalry and infantry had appeared near Martinsburg. The latter amounted to ten thousand

Early has evacuated the town.

Latest from Mississippi.

MOBILE, July 8th.—A dispatch from Jackson of the 7th last evening, says we drove the enemy from the city. We renewed the fight early this morning. The fight is going through the day.

The enemy was severely punished and closely pursued to Clinton, where, owing to rapid marches, and the jaded condition of the men and animals, pursuit ceased. Our loss was one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, among whom was Gen. Gholson, severely but not dangerously wounded. Six Captains were killed.

We captured 25 prisoners, who report that their train was burnt to facilitate their flight.

The enemy's loss is unknown. They left 26 killed and wounded on to-day's field. He removed his wounded very rapidly.

The majority of our troops were raw, and never under fire before.

From the Front.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, July 8.—There was very heavy firing last night along Gen. Hood's front, caused by an attempt of the enemy to plant a battery to command the river. Our artillery opened on them. Theirs replied rapidly, but was soon silenced. The enemy charged Gen. Bates' skirmish line last night, and were repulsed. Loss slight.

One regiment of the enemy's cavalry undertook to cross the Chattahoochee yesterday at Roswell. Our cavalry let them wait until they got half way across when they opened on them, and drove them back in great confusion, wounding many horses.

Army Scenes.

It is with strange and thrilling sensation—when an enemy is immediately in front—that an order for an advance before daybreak is heard in camp, accompanied as it always is with an ominous seeming cut of three days provisions, and sixty rounds of ball cartridge to each man; with the bustle of packing up heavy baggage—the noise and hubbub in the camp—the deep and hollow rolls of the great guns, dragging up from the rear—and the congregating together of the officers in their tents, preparing for the movement; some speculating upon the results of the coming battle; some smoking segars and jesting with death; some musing upon absent friends, ruminating on the past, or peering into the future; and perchance, a few—a very few thinking beings, pondering on the final destiny of man, the mystery of death, and the searchless secret beyond the grave—*John Malcom.*

These are the delights of soldiership, the indescribable and brilliant colorings which the scene of danger, the desire of fame and the hope of triumph throw over life and Nature.—*Salathiel.*

Gen. Sherman's account of the Situation.

Gen. Sherman, says the Nashville Union, in a dispatch to the War Department, dated at half past seven o'clock, the evening of the 20th, says:

I was premature in announcing that the enemy had abandoned his position. I based my report upon those of the army commanders. The enemy has thrown back his flank and abandoned all his works in front of Kennesaw mountain, but holds that mountain as the apex of his position, with his flanks behind Noonday and Moses creeks. We have pressed him pretty close to-day, although the continued rain makes all movements almost an impossibility.

This is an amendment of his first report to Stanton announcing his arrival at Marietta and putting Gen. Johnston south of the Chattahoochie.

Robert Elliot the Scout.

We learn that Robert Elliot the well known scout from North Alabama, died suddenly on Wednesday morning. He was one of the most intelligent and successful guerillas that ever followed in the tracks of an enemy. He was well known in the army of Tennessee and had a wide spread reputation as a Yankee slayer. He was an unusually eccentric man in his habits and expressions. His habits of life and dress were very plain but peculiar enough to attract attention. He was possessed of considerable wealth which he made by his shrewd business capacity. We regret his death, for his service to the army and country were invaluable.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

FORREST'S MOVEMENTS.—An intelligent young gentleman just arrived here from Aberdeen, Miss., reports that the Yankee expedition which was to attack Forrest came out from Memphis and made a demonstration in the direction of Aberdeen, and then turned suddenly and took the direction of Savannah, Tenn. He also reports that General Forrest had concentrated his forces at Tupelo, in anticipation of this expedition, and as soon as he discovered the real design of the enemy, started in the direction of the river to cut him off. Our informant was of the impression that it is a close race between Forrest and the Yankees, making for Sherman's rear.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

☞ While the nation is steeped to its very lips in blood, its Chief Magistrate is retailing old jokes in the Presidential mansion, or else is on electioneering tours among the people. Of the latter kind is his visit to Philadelphia, made on Thursday, and which, under the guise of sympathy for the purposes of the sanitary fair, was undertaken simply with a view of making a stump speech to Philadelphia with reference to the late elections. Before his nomination, Mr. Lincoln did not visit sanitary fairs; since then, he has suddenly grown to be wonderfully sympathetic with works of charity.

[Yankee paper.

☞ A resolution has passed the yankee House authorizing Mr. Lincoln to give the British Government notice of a wish to put an end to the treaty of 1817 respecting the naval forces of the two governments in the great lakes of the North. Under the recent treaty, the yankees are allowed to put but one armed vessel on the lakes. The treaty can at any time be abrogated by six months previous notice being given by either party.

☞ Mrs. E. Terry, a Maryland lady, convicted of blockade running, has been sentenced to be imprisoned at Salem Mass., for one year.

☞ Large quantities of yankee Government freight are collected at Harpeth Shoals, on the Cumberland river.

☞ Garret Davis denounces Lincoln for the arrest of Vallandigham. Saulsbury, of Delaware, has also done the same thing.

The Sandusky Register of the 23d June, states that the rebel General Archer transferred from Johnston's Island to Washington city will be sent to Gen. Foster to be placed under rebel fire, in retaliation for the treatment of Yankee Generals at Charleston.

Gen. Foster informs Stanton that five of our general officers are in the enemy's hands and are kept under fire, and Stanton gave Foster permission to place a like number of rebel officers same rank, under rebel fire.

The above items of late war news disclose a shocking and alarming stage of the conflict. It has now lost nearly all the chivalrous and moral characteristics of modern warfare, and is running into an unmitigated state of savagery and vandalism. That this deplorable fact is due to the enemy, we of the South are well convinced, but we fear that the outside world does not so clearly see where the responsibility belongs. It is due to humanity and to civilization that a most earnest and prompt effort should be made to restrain the excess and the barbarities that now mark its progress. Unless these enormities be quickly corrected, they will rapidly "grow by what they feed on," until certain inhuman treatment or death will be the fate of every man who falls into his enemy's hands. Mutual distrust and determination to wreak vengeance will be the ruling passion in the bosoms of the belligerents, and warfare on this continent will relapse to the condition that marked the strifes of its aborigines before the white man brought his boasted christianity, chivalry and refinement.

We do not believe that any negotiation for peace would at present be productive of good results; but it would be a reflection upon the humanity and progress of the age to entertain the thought that some thing may not be done to check the mad rush of unrestrained passion and vindictive brutality.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

10 REAMS

SUPERIOR English Letter Paper, for sale by
jy5—4t J. H. JOHNSON & CO.

NOTICE—NEW FIRM.

THE style of the firm heretofore known as Dismuke & Hall, will hereafter be A. T. Finney & Co.

The cash system will hereafter be inflexibly adhered to except upon government work.

The attention of quartermasters is called to our stock of Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails and Nail Rod, of which we have a large supply constantly on hand. A. T. FINNEY & CO.

Griffin, July 4—1m.

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,
ju30—5t Lt. and E. O. 7th Dist. Ga.

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A PROCLAMATION

BY

ISHAM G. HARRIS, GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

To the Sheriffs, Coroners and other civil officers of the State of Tennessee, and to the officers in command of troops from said State, either on duty or in hospitals:

WHEREAS, a vacancy for Congress in the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, has been occasioned by the death of Hon. David M. Currin, you are therefore commanded to open and hold an election on THURSDAY, the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at all the voting places in your respective counties, and at the camps of the army, and at such other points as Tennessee soldiers may be on duty, or in hospital, on the day of election, 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 1st, 1863, and an act amendatory thereof, approved June 9th, 1864, for the purpose of filling said vacancy, and due return thereof make to me according to law. In testimony whereof,

[L. S.] I, ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of Tennessee, have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, this the 20th day of June, A. D., 1864.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

By the Governor:
J. E. R. RAY, Secretary of State.
ju27—td.

☞ Tennessee papers copy Proclamation till 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 in the State of Tennessee, elections for Representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States, shall be by general ticket for said State, and each voter shall be entitled to one ticket containing the names of one person for each Congressional District in said State; and the person receiving the greatest number of votes of the whole vote of the State, shall be commissioned as Representative by the Governor of said State.

SEC. 2. Such election shall be held in said State on the first Thursday in August next, and in each second year thereafter during the war.

SEC. 3. Such elections shall be so held by the officers, authorities, or persons appointed, or provided by the laws of said State for the purpose of holding such elections, and at the places provided to hold elections for members of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

SEC. 4. Such elections shall be conducted according to the mode prescribed by the laws of said State, except so far as the same are modified by this act.

SEC. 5. In such elections every citizen of the Confederate States who shall be qualified to vote for a member of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of said State, shall be entitled to vote at the place or places in said State at which he would be entitled to vote in an election for such member of such Legislature.

SEC. 6. But in case such citizen shall be in the military service of the Confederate States, or in case he shall be driven from his home by the occupation of his country by the public enemy, or by the movements of his troops, or in case the elections cannot be held at the usual places of holding election, by reason of such occupation or movements, then such citizen shall be allowed to vote at any place of voting in said State, or in the camps of the army, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 7. Such elections for Representatives shall be held in the camps of the army within said State, as follows: In every army corps, division or command, the Colonel of each regiment, or other officer in command thereof, or the officer in command of any less body on detached service, shall appoint two judges and three clerks to open and hold such election, who shall hold the same, and make out the poll books and returns under the same rules and regulations as if the same were opened and held at the usual places of holding the same in said State, and shall allow all persons entitled to vote therein.

SEC. 8. The returns of such elections in camps shall be forwarded by the several commanding officers appointing the judges and clerks as aforesaid, to the highest officer in grade, and the senior of the grade (if of said State) for which the same is held in the encampment or army in which the same is held, whose duty it shall be, at once, to forward the same to the Governor of the State, or the same may be, if more convenient, forwarded by such commanding officer directly to the Governor.

SEC. 9. In case the exigencies of the public service prevent the holding of the elections in any camp under this act, at the time provided by law, the same may be held at any time within ten days after the preventing cause may cease; the time for holding the same to be fixed by the officer authorized to appoint the judges and clerks.

SEC. 10. Such officer shall be authorized to administer the proper oaths to the judges and clerks, or they may administer the same to each other.

SEC. 11. Every person concerned in holding such elections shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States, and to discharge his duty in holding such elections faithfully and impartially.

Approved May 1st, 1863.

AN ACT to amend an 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 1st, 1863.

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 1st, 1863, 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 commissioned 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 as in the State and the election shall be conducted otherwise as provided in said act as amended by this act.

SEC. 3. In such elections all persons entitled to vote under said act 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. [jy1—1w

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