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THE DAILY REBEL.

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BY FRANC. M. PAUL.

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THE DAILY REBEL.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

Latest from the Front.

All was quiet yesterday, along our lines in the front, with slight skirmishing, and some artillery firing. The armies are in about the same position that they have been for the last three or four days. The enemy are evidently jaded, worn and tired of the "hunt." They are now taking rest. The Register says that the Fourth, Sixteenth and Twenty-third army corps of Sherman's army are across the river on our right.

☞ Alluding to Gov. Brown's proclamation calling out the militia, the Columbus Times says the Governor does not over-rate the consequences of the destruction of Johnston's army. That army is the only barrier between the people of Georgia and utter, remediless destruction, and should be sustained and strengthened by the whole physical strength of the State. All who are called out, all who are not (unless they are doing equally important service elsewhere) should respond at once.

☞ It appears that Lord Lyons has applied to Secretary Seward for the release of the British steamer Greyhound, which was captured by a yankee vessel, one hundred and twenty-five miles out of Washington, on the high seas, and out of the jurisdiction claimed by the United States. The application also requests the release of Mr. Edward A. Pollard, of Richmond.

☞ The Wilmington Journal says that the confederates who have paid a visit to "Stay Maryland" have lost the gloves with which they made their previous visit. It is expected that somebody will be handled "without gloves."

☞ George P. Morris, author of "Woodman spare that tree," "On the lake where drooped the willow" and many other popular songs, is dead. It will be remembered that Morris and N. P. Willis were the editors of the Home Journal, New York.

☞ The Mobile Tribune has information which it thinks leaves no doubt that Gen. Canby is preparing a formidable expedition against Mobile, which will operate in conjunction with Farragut's fleet.

☞ In the Federal House of Representatives a committee reported adversely on the memorial of citizens of Illinois, for a cessation of hostilities against the rebels.

☞ General Dix has refused "Manhattan," the correspondent of the London Herald, permission to send his letters without first submitting them to him.

☞ The New York Times thinks if Grant captures Richmond, the rebel cause is not lost, and its downfall will be as great loss of life to the Federals.

Report of men Admitted into Hospital at Griffin, Ga., July 14th, 1864.

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

CATOOSA HOSPITAL.

Captain W. R. Lutes, I, 154 Tenn. reg.
Major R. N. Tankesley, 37th Tenn.
Adj't. R F Sloan, 5th Tenn. cav.
Ast. Sur. T J Mitchell, 20th Ala.
Private W A McCleadon, White's bat.
G W Wright, B, 1st Ga. cav.
J G Stafford, B, 154th Tenn.

DIRECTION HOSPITAL.

Private Jas M Upchurch, H, 6th Ga.
W F Patterson, C, 4th Ga.

S. P. MOORE HOSPITAL.

Private W E Bankhill, C, 57th Ala.
A A Boyd, D, 37th Ala.
J F McClendon, B, 5th Ga.
T H Brooks, G, 2d Ga. cav.
S Boggs, D, 60th Ga.

DIED AT CATOOSA HOSPITAL.

Private G. W. Wright, B, 1st Ga. cav.

DIED AT S. P. MOORE HOSPITAL.

Newton Cook, D, 9th Ky.
R. H. Hood, I, 63d Ga.

R. C. FOSTER, 9th
Surg. in ch'ge of Hosp.

Meeting in Honor of Lt. Col. John R. Johnson Deceased.

At a meeting of the Tennessee men now in Griffin, at the Bank of Tennessee, to express their regret at the loss to the country and the service, in consequence of the death of Lt. Col. Jno. R. Johnson, 29th Tenn. Regt:

On motion, Governor I. G. Harris was requested to act as Chairman, and Leon. Trousdale appointed Secretary.

On motion of Gen. W. C. Whitthorne, a committee of five gentlemen was appointed to present resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting, composed of the following gentlemen, viz: Gen. W. C. Whitthorne, Maj. Jno. W. Chalmers, Gen. Robt. C. Foster, F. C. Dunnington Esq., and Gen. Granville P. Smith.

The committee reported the following resolutions which, on motion, were unanimously adopted:

Death has again invaded our circle, and from our midst recruited another of the gallant sons of Tennessee. Lieut. Col. Johnson, of the 29th Tennessee regiment, this day departed this life. The soldier now no more has been entire from other than temporal duty, and though it may be for good, it is our loss, hence we meet to day as mourners. He is gone from the bonds of friendship, where his fine social qualities made him a favorite companion. He is gone from that noble army of patriots—the army of Tennessee—where his high martial spirit, soldierly bearing and training gave him real, and position of usefulness. He is gone from his Country upon whose escutcheon his good conduct had reflected honor, and with whose future the bright promise of his youthful deeds had shadowed him, and that State must account for her loss in his premature decease. He is gone from the domestic hearth, where his presence cheered the heart of a father, a wife, an exile from his home, and where he was to become the hope and stay of a family already sorely bereaved. The bereavement to the State, army, the friend, and the father and family is truth heavy, but as the blow comes from Him who is all wisdom, we humbly bow to His decree, and Thy will be done!

Yet we deem this occasion not inappropriate to pitch to record our esteem for him whose remains we are about to commit to Mother Earth, and to speak of those virtues, which embalm his name in our memories. Lieut. Col. Jno. R. Johnson was born in the county of Maury, State of Tennessee in the year 1811. But a schoolboy when the present revolution commenced, with it with that enthusiasm and military order which peculiarly belongs to the young men of the Volunteer State, he became a soldier, a private in the First Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, and went into camps at Cheatham, from which he was promoted by the Governor of the State to the position of Drill Master. After instructing the troops at camp Cheatham, he was ordered to an encampment near Knoxville. From Drill Master he was promoted by election to a Lieutenantcy in the 29th Tennessee, then commanded by Col. Powell. Upon the reorganization of that regiment, such had been his soldierly bearing and qualities, that he was by the voice of his companions in arms selected Major of that regiment. (In the great body of women, he was an entire stranger, prior to his official connection with them,) a flattering compliment to him, and a deserved tribute to his worth—subsequently by promotion he became Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment.

With the 29th regiment, he has marched, fought, bivouacked, from the mountains of Kentucky to the sands of Georgia and Mississippi. With them has shared the honors that belong to the glorious battlefields of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga, commanding the regiment on one of these occasions. He has been with his gallant command in the severe campaign from Dalton to Kennesaw Mountain, where the fell destroyer struck him with that sickness of which he died. Death came in the form of Typhoid fever, and for the greater part of his illness, deliriousnt his reason, during which time the ruling passion and instinct of the young Captain and soldier was shown, in his attempt to obey the orders, as he fancied, of his favorite commanders Cleburne and Hardee. Alas! a more inexorable commander had put him under orders, and nothing vital of our friend is left save the memory of his youthful daring and accomplishments. And as a mark whereof we deem it proper to pay those observances required and appropriate from the living to the cherished dead and therefore we do resolve,

1st. That we, the citizens of Tennessee in Griffin, Georgia, assembled, will as a body attend the funeral of Col. Johnson, tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, and that from our number the chairman appoint eight pall bearers, to attend the body of the deceased to its last resting place.

2nd. That we tender to the father of Lt. Col. Jno. R. Johnson our sincere sympathies in his heavy bereavement.

3d. That the Proprietors of the *Rebel* and the *Appeal* be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed Pall Bearers in accordance with the resolutions, viz: Hon. Geo. W. Jones, Capt. Jas. L. Rice, Gen. J. B. Clements, S. P. McMillin, T. D. Flippin, Gen. Jas. F. Dunlap, Jno. A. Fisher, Esq., Dr. R. M. Lytle.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

I. HAM G. HARRIS,
Ch'n

LEON TROUSDALE, Sec'y.

NORTHERN NEWS.

We copy the following telegraphic dispatches from the Cincinnati Gazette of the 9th. Some of them have been already contradicted by later news by way of Washington, but they are interesting, as showing the sort of news which is furnished to the mass of Federal readers.

EXTERMINATION, July 8.—Yesterday evening the rebels advanced and fired Gum Bridge over the Monocacy. Gen. Wallace with a small portion of his force crossed to Cole's about a mile westward of town, and after four hours fight, the rebels after being three times repulsed, retreated leaving dead on the ground.

Bonnet's cavalry crossed the fell into the city, doing no damage of moment.

Gen. Wallace is confident of holding Frederick. We have no estimate of the killed and wounded. Reinforcements are rapidly pushing forward.

The New York Herald's special of the 7th, gives the following as the substance of a dispatch signed by Gen. Couch. The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad telegraphed here that the invading force in Maryland on full march for that State is not less than 40,000. They say they have seen bonded the rebels their own private report.

About 15,000 of the enemy, infantry, artillery and cavalry, chiefly the latter, 15th Hagerstown this morning for Frederick, they declared a diabolical rumor prevails that several thousand are shipped just south of Middleburg between Greencastle and Hagerstown.

A force is levying contributions at Hagerstown. It is a part of Imboden's old force under Jenkins which fell back after a raid into Pennsylvania but yesterday to the battle of Gettysburg. There are wheels this side of Hagerstown.

Harper's Ferry is still held by the rebels who have sharp shooters in houses to prevent our coming down from the Heights.

Gen. Wallace fired a sharp fight with the rebels last evening, but cannot dislodge them from their place.

The rebel force night of fire to the bridge at the Ferry and destroyed two hundred feet of trestle work and the wooden work under the arch upon the Virginia side.

New York, July 8.—Capt. Getty, U. S. Navy, in a cutter with only sixteen men, run ashore near Wilmington, on the 24th ult. and captured a court with a valuable mail, took several prisoners and run the gauntlet of the rebel gunboats on his return.

Times Washington special says: large numbers of Wilson's men come into our lines daily. Our loss will be cut down to about one thousand.

It is believed Forrest will not attack the currency.

HARRISBURG, July 8.—We are assured everything is progressing well and large reinforcements were reaching the front.

The rebels will leave this Land expeditious and be disappointed.

Gen. Wallace says the detachment of hundred day men in the front day's fight behaved well.

New York, July 8.—The World's Frederick special says the Commander's forces of Hunter and Sigel were not burned as reported, but abandoned. The rebels learning this sent a party of their force into Maryland as a blind, scattering them about to attract attention while they burned the stores which are valuable till the way of Staunton and Winchester.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—A private dispatch from Chambersburg says that the campaign in that locality ended.

HARRISBURG, July 8.—Dispatches from Frederick received at headquarters this morning, say the enemy retreated during the night, General Wallace pursuing them. Reinforcements are rapidly going forward. Cannon are heard to the west, and large force engaged.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Sunday Times from New Orleans, July 1st, has arrived.

General Banks has been relieved from Department.

Gold 149—Sold 150.

Another Raid on Jackson.

The Meridian Clarion of the 12th inst., published at Jackson, contains the following item:

CLOSE ALARM.—The most reliable information we could obtain up to the hour of going to press, placed the advance of another raid between Edwards Depot and Bryarwood. Our scouts have not yet been able to determine the strength of the expedition, but that another raid is in progress there appears to be little doubt. The patrons may also expect a paper to-morrow.

☞ The Chicago Times announces that Miss Mary Maurer, who a few years ago was a beautiful and wealthy young lady, moving in good society and sustaining an enviable reputation is now the mistress of a negro white washer of that city—So much for Abolitionism.

[From the Louisville Times.]

The Confederate Rams.

A few days ago there lay, as there still lie in the Mersey, two enormous masses which twenty years ago would have been astonishing, if not ridiculous. Unused to massive iron, they are furnished with prows, or rams, of a form and purpose familiar enough to schoolboys, but till lately exploded in modern warfare. People are slow not only to learn but even to reflect and to remember, and when it had taken twenty years to remind our naval builders that a ship of war could be moved with steam as well as with three or five banks of oars, it took a longer time for Admiralty to perceive that the revival of the triremes gave us the opportunity of reviving the ram. But here, at last, were two rams capable of doing as much mischief on their own element as the rams of ancient siege operations. No doubt they were meant for the Confederates, and were to be employed in the destruction of blockading squadrons.

A splendid career—not so brilliant, indeed, as that of the Alabama, but not less useful—awaited them; but they had already a history. Consuls had watched their growth and spies had found their way on deck—correspondence had grown into blue books about them; the telegraphic wires had been kept continually at work upon them; finally, they had been actually seized; the highest responsibility of the Crown had been exercised against them, and had been met by litigation, by suits in various courts, by debates in both houses, by a correspondence between two worlds, and, as if reality were not enough, forgeries and romances had gathered like barnacles along the mournful hulls. They had been built on speculation, it was alleged, by a Frenchman; they had been ordered by the Pasha of Egypt; they were simply articles on sale, like a couple of steam sloops—yes, they were, but the sloops they were not for. The wits of Washington and New York were busily busying the anxious public with alleged reports and correspondence about them. The British Government was menaced with with heavy damage for seizing them, with a Confederate quarrel for stopping a legal transaction, with a federal war for allowing the equipment of ships of war with a Parliamentary decision and ex-minister from office for doing either one thing or the other.

Could the twin rams have been conscious of anything, could a thought or a sensation have pierced their thick epidermis, they might have been proud to occupy the attention of mankind and affect the destinies of Governments and nations. But all at once, myth and mystery, litigation and debate, diplomacy and war subsided and disappeared. Nothing remained but the solid hulls and impassible rams. The stroke of a pen across a slip of paper conveyed these famous ships, with all their hobilities and engagements, to the possession of her Britannic Majesty, and condemned them to a life of tolling and repairing, pulling to pieces and patching up, a slow decay, and an inglorious death in one of her Majesty's dockyards, without having once crushed in the flank of a hapless Yankee.

This is a quick and easy solution of a great difficulty. The impatient public, always looking forward and asking "What next?" has been taken aback by the discovery that nothing now is coming and half a dozen curious, interesting, controversies and suits have been capped by an extinguisher. A whole illumination, not to say a possible conflagration, has been put out. The rams are now as dark as their hundreds of brethren lying in ordinary, waiting for some possible resurrection to the light of day. Even after the announcement last week there was a lingering hope the first might break out in some form or other. It was hoped that Her Majesty's Government might be found to have a misguided loyalty, or might be still liable to costs for the seizure, that the previous proceedings, horrible enough in effect, were only against the innocent rams, not against their owners; while, by the possession of the vessels, the new owners inherited themselves any possible claims in respect to the seizure.

The purchase is comprehensive and conclusive. For £225,000, it appears, Government has become possessed of two tremendous engines which we most devoutly hope, and most certainly expect, it will never have the least occasion for. But, though this concludes everything as between Government and the Federals, the Confederates and Mr. Laird, a lesser Parliamentary speaker something is still. Is not the precedent dangerous? Will not such now hold all sorts of internal devices on the speculation that it is a Government can take them off, was the question of will? How that may be we know not, but England may congratulate itself on the possession of private ship building yards capable of turning out such monsters of the deep, even without an immediate demand, and with the power of turning out such monsters of the deep, even without an immediate demand, and with the power of turning out such monsters of the deep, even without an immediate demand, and with the power