1886, June 28, Gift of Moorfield Story. Secretary of the Treasury

THE DAILY CHATTANOOGA REBEL.

Volume II. GRIFFIN, GA., JUNE 29. 1864. Number 259.

THE DAILY REBEL.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

BY FRANC. M. PAUL.

Terms of Subscription.

One copy one month.....$3.00
" " two months.....6.00
" " three months.....9.00

Rates of Advertising.

Two Dollars per Square of ten lines or less for each insertion.

☞ Terms—CASH.

THE DAILY REBEL.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

Latest from the Front.

THE repulse of the enemy yesterday morning by the Divisions of Cleburne, Cheatham and Walker, Hardee's corps, is one of the severest checks sustained by him during the war. The enemy came right up to our breastworks, in one instance at least, planting a standard of colors upon them. The color-bearer's body was riddled with balls. With great coolness and deliberation our brave boys waited until the Yankees came up to the breastworks, when they opened upon them with the deadly musket, rifle, and grape and canister. The destruction was immense.

A distinguished General officer telegraphed to Atlanta, last night, that the enemy's loss was larger than it was at New Hope Church.

The enemy made the attack in seven columns Three stands of colors were captured, Cheatham taking two, and Cleburne one, as stated to us by a prominent officer, in a memorandum, received by the train this morning.

Our lines are about the same as before the attack. Heavy skirmishing was going on all along our lines during the day, and was still going on at 6 o'clock; yesterday evening, both cannon and small arms being used. About 100 prisoners had been taken up to 6 o'clock.

French's and Loring's Divisions were also attacked in force yesterday evening, and also handsomely repulsed the enemy, inflicting severe injury to him, in killed, wounded and prisoners. This attack was not so severe as that on Cheatham, Cleburne and Walker.

Prisoners captured yesterday state that the bridges are being destroyed, and the railroad track torn up continually in the enemy's rear, but that they do not know by what command this is being done.

Gold Still going Up.

On the 20th gold was quoted in New York at 198, on the 23d it went to 225, and finally closed at 206. These extraordinary fluctuations in the gold market indicate, with unerring certainty, a great lack of confidence in the military operations now going on. Our news from Petersburg direct, is only up to the 20th, the day on which the quotation was 198, but it was then very evident that Grant's army was effectually checked. If any battle occurred between that time and Thursday, the 23d, on which day gold went to the unprecedented figure of 225, we have no information of it and the Yankee dispatches furnish no account. We are, therefore, led to believe that no battle occurred, and that the excitement in the gold market was produced by a belief, daily strengthening, that Grant had got himself and his army into a position in which nothing important could be accomplished, and that the campaign against Richmond was a failure. The prediction of Mr. Chase, that without military success all financial measures must fail, is being suddenly realized, and we see the verification in the excitement in the money market.

Those solemn-looking figures, giving the price of gold as compared to greenbacks, tell us plainer than words could do, that the faith of the Yankee nation in their government, and in its ability to conquer us, is breaking down. The lying dispatches of Grant and Sherman will weigh but little with the masses against such startling facts as an advance of 27 cents in the value of gold in the space of three days. For they begin to see the dark wing of bankruptcy already overshadowing them and all their national interests.

At the same time that greenbacks are going down, Confederate money is rapidly advancing at Memphis, and is now worth 21 cents. But a few months ago it could be purchased for 5 cents in the same city. These are all cheerful and encouraging indications.

A Word for Mr. Memminger.

We take the following from the Richmond Enquirer on Monday. We have no doubt there is a good deal of truth in it says the Wilmington Journal. The amount of praise or blame really attaching to Mr. Memminger is necessarily small, as he could do no more than carry out the legislation of Congress, for which he can hardly be held responsible, or if responsible at all, only so in a very slight degree, since Congress seldom or never acted upon his recommendations:—

Whatever new ideas this war may have developed in military science, the history of paper money has not been in the least altered by the experience of the Confederacy. The same results have been demonstrated by the Confederacy that attended our Revolutionary fathers—if not to the same extent, yet to as great degree, if time and circumstances are considered. Confederate notes, continental currency, and French assignats, have all the same history, because influenced by the same general causes, and whenever and wherever these causes operate they will produce the same effects.

The resignation of Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, will not in the least modify or improve these results. As he did not produce them, so his resignation will not improve them. No successor that he can have will bring to the public service more untiring exertion, more zeal and devotion, or greater ability in the use of the means provided him by the Congress. The substantial wealth of the country has not been impaired by the currency, nor exhausted by any action of the Treasury Department; but as the illicit gains of heartless extortion and immoral speculation melted away, it was to be expected that unmerited censure and undeserved obloquy would be leveled at the ostensible cause of all the loss.

The Congress made the notes, the Congress increased the notes, and the Congress failed to provide for their reduction or redemption. Without taxation to return the notes to the treasury, and without other currency to support and maintain the war, it was impossible for the amount of notes not to increase, and just as equally impossible to prevent their depreciation and the consequent rise of prices.

All this was the work of the Congress, and not of Mr. Memminger; and whatever may be said of the recommendations of the Secretary, as they were never regarded or adopted by the Congress, he should not be held accountable for the results of legislation that he did not recommend, and which he was obliged to execute. A people disappointed in their expectations are not likely to do justice but when the cooler head of the historian comes to chronicle the financial history of this war, the honest zeal, the faithful labor and devotion to the cause shown by Mr. Memminger will find their reward, and the causes that have produced the present condition of Confederate finances, their proper estimate.

FOUND.—A gentleman has left at this office a blue veil, found in the street, which the owner can get, by calling at this office.

Report of men Admitted into Hospital at Griffin, Ga., June 26th, 1864.

The following named soldiers were admitted into Hospital, at this Post to-day.

CATOOSA HOSPITAL.

Coprl John Cinnola, co I, 16th Tenn.
Private R M Matthews, co A, 4th Ky.
D W Armsor, co K, 63d Ga.
W D Buckalbo, co E, 8th Miss.
W W Wallace, co H, 33d Tenn.
R P Gregg, co H, 3d Tenn.
S S Cox, co B, 56th Ala Cav.
T M Terry, co G, 24th Tex Cav.
E M Vickers, co I, 10th Tex Cav.
F M Orr, co E, 31st Miss.
Coprl J T Seale, co F, 18th Ala.
Private G H Conwell, co G, 37th Ga.
M P Hammonds, co G, 37th Ga.
Lieut Jas M Davis, co K, 37th Ala.
George Jones, co C, 8th Miss.

DIRECTION HOSPITAL.

Private Thos Ganns, co C, 17 Ala.
E Fickland, co K, 17th Ala.
Sergt S C Byrd, co I, 33d Ala.
P G Grant, co F, 37th Ala.
Private T P Hargrove, co D, 45th Ala.
Sergt Henry Key, co K, 45th Ala.
Private Wm P Harris, co G, 58th Ala.
S J Ashton, co G, 58th Ala.
E S Bough, co E, 24th Ala.
Wm D Leonard, coA, 57th Ala.
Thos C Ford, co E, 12th Ala Bat.
W G Horton, co H, 46th Ga.
E J Langford, co C, 46th Ga.
Texas Davis, co D, 65d Ga.
Ephriam Thompson, co A, 63d Ga.
H H Welbon, co E, 63d Ga.
W Darmancy co F, 63d Ga.
T C Welsh, co E, 63d Ga.
Saml Brown, co I, 3d Ga.
Michael Shay, co A, 3d Confed.
J F Hunt, co E, 4th Ga Cav.
Sergt T M Stanford, co E, 4th Ga Cav.
A V Swanson, Commissary Dept.
Private D M Davis, co H, 1st Ga.
J W Wilson, co I, 39th N C.
Elijah Gribble, co I, 39th N C.
J J Tealy co I, 39th N C.
Felix Dowdle, co I, 39th N C.
Jno W Hall, co I, 39th N C.
Jas M Dean, co B, 4th Miss.
P M McNemar, co I, 6th Miss.
T B Webb, co I, 6th Miss.
S E Butler, co H, 6th Miss.
Phillip Roberts, co H, 6th Miss.
C W Smith, co B, 6th Miss.
T J Taylor, co D, 46th Miss.
S M Stevens, co D, 46th Miss.
Wm Fleming, co A, 10th Miss.
Nathan Morgan, co F, 23d Miss.
John W Campbell, co K, 33d Miss.
Sergeant A G Berry, co A, 39th Miss.
" A T Yates, co F, 7th "
Private H H Carmack, co. A, 13th Tenn.
M R Robinson, co A, 13th "
Corpl N B Blair, co H, 29th "
Private John Holt, co H, 29th "
Jos Braughton, co K, 8th "
J H Bynum, co I, 16th "
Amon Rollins, co F, 21th "
Sergeant J R Hodge, co D, 32d "
Private J F Driver, co E, 41st "
J W Jayine, co I, 1st Mo.
W J Newton, co K, 1st "
E P Chamberlain, co C, 1st & 3d Mo. Cs.
J D Fowler, co A, Loring's Eng. Corp.
Laban Overtree, 3rd Eng Corps.
Seburn Hill, 3rd "
L M Thompson, co C, 3d "
John Gentry, co E, 9th Texas Cav.
Whitnell Phillips, co E, 10th Tex Cav.
Nathan Littlefield, Ferrell's Batt.
Sylvester Martin, Kobb's "
J M Folwell, Pioneer corps.
W R Tell, 3d Eng. corps.

QUINTARD HOSPITAL.

Private Z. F. Rhodes, co B, 39th N. C.
Jno R Cabe, co I, 39th "
R J Fairchild, co K, 8th "

S. P. MOORE HOSPITAL.

Sergt R Z Wise, co E, 6th Ark.
Private P M Tarpley, co D, 5th "
Danl Killian, co K, 60th N. C.
G W Davis, co D, 38th "
Hez. Thomas, " "
Jno H Brigganco, co K, 32d Ten.
Lafayette Binns, " "
G W Roxeman, co C, 7th Flo.
Sergt Jon Sparkman, co C, 1st Mo.
Private H C Walker, co E, 1st "
J F Covington, " "
J H Page, co K, 1st and 3d Mo. cav.
Alex McMeurtre, King's Mo. bat.
Willis McKinney, co C, 6th Mo.
B F Bishop co G, 54th, Georgia.
Wm Visage, co A, " "
D F Clements, co H, 47th "
N W Woodcock, co K, 47th "
A F Eckles, co H, 37th "
A J Morgan, co F, 63d "
Robt Hood, co I, " "
Jno T Ridgewak, co F, 1st "
W A Laws, co G, 54th "
P H White, co C, 1st "
Marion Jackson, co D, 29th "
W P Hamilton, co E, 28th Alabama.
Alex. Heath, co D, " "
H D Purswell, co G, 29th "
John Ledbetter, co C, " "
W H Huffstuttler, co B, 29th Ala.
Isaac Spivey, to C, 46th Ala.
John Bradley, co C, 46th Ala.
J M Franklin, co K, 36th Ala.
G W Carter, co B, 37th Ala.
J M Sambreth, co C, 46th Miss.
W W Glenn, co B, 14th Miss. bat. cav.
Frank Duff, co B, 39th Miss.
Dan Gill, co B, 39th Miss.
W J Evans, co B, 39th Miss.
S T P Havens, co K, 40th Miss.
Robt Posey, co C, 40th Miss.
EF Hall, co B, 31st Miss.
F M Mayerhoff, co F, 2d Miss. cav.
W K Erivan, co H, 43d Miss.
W C Watkins, co K, 43d Miss.
G W Mars, co K, 43d Miss.
W S Clayton, co C, 41st Mrss.
S J Hickman, co B, 5th Miss.
J M Pratt, co K, 4th Ga.
N Laundreys co A, 30th Ga.
J B McQueens, co K, 5th Ky.
J W Hammond, co B, 29th Tenn.
Jno Pinion, co A, 39th Tenn.
F Dunderwood, co B, 28th Tenn.
Jas Gray, co K, 11th Tenn.
J A Cowen, co A, 5th Tenn. cav.
R Hipsher, co D, 26th Tenn.
John Cameron, co C, 26th Tenn. cav.
Cor'pl S C Ware, co I, 33d Tenn.
Private Chas Puckett, co C, 12th Tenn.
S S Thomas, co C, 12th Tenn.
Wm Brunson, co A, 12th Tenn.
R C McNealy, co F, 47th Tenn.
Jno Beasly, co I, 1st Tenn.
Corp'l J M Cale, co E, 51st Tenn.
Musician Jas Moore, 5th Tenn.
Private W S Fowlkes, co K, 4th Tenn.
S B Anderson, co B, 41st Tenn.
S Bumgardner, co H, 63d Va.
W H Wyick, co H, 63d Va.

FIM HOSPITAL.

Private W J Benton, co A, 51st Tenn.
R W Cherry, co K, 47th Tenn.
C A Bell, co E, 47th Tenn.
Jas Buford, co K, 9th Tenn.
Sergeant S S Gill, co I, 4th Tenn.
W C Cunningham, co A, 4th Conf. Tenn.
A S Ellis, co F, 5th Miss
Corporal W F Flint, co E, 14th Miss.
Private W L McArver, co F, 9th Ark.
Jas Bolton, co F, 36th Miss.
Private J M Altman, co E, 6th Miss.
Serg'nt G W Chester, co E, 6th Miss.
Private Jeff Kenny, co K, 46th Ga.
Sam'l Brown, co C, 25th Ga.
Corp'l W S McCraw, co F, 19th La.
Private H A Russell, co, G, 5th Ga Cav.

DIED.

Private J G Manley, co B, 5th Ga.

ROB'T C. FOSTER, 4TH
Surg. in chg'e Hospitals.

☞ Telegraphic communication with Richmond is interrupted by both lines. The operator of the Express Company's telegraph is of opinion that a raiding party has cut the lines at Burkeville, if they have not been in possession of the place. This town is at the intersection of the Petersburg and Lynchburg (Southside,) and Danville and Richmond Railronds—87 miles from the former; 53 from Richmond; and 52 from Petersburg by the Southside Railroad. It will thus be seen to be an important locality. The interruption, however, is but temporary, as the raiders probably did not hold the place.

[*Columbia Guadian.*

THEY ASK ME TO DESERT MY LAND.

From the Montgomery Mail.]

During our imprisonment at Point Lookout, every prisoner was brought before an officer, and had several questions propounded him, among which was, "Do you wish to take the oath of allegiance," which caused me to write these lines:

AIR—Wait till the War, Love, is over.

They ask me to desert my land,
Its history and glory,
Whose faith is penned sublimely grand,
In thrilling epic story—
Whose strength is written on ploughed plains,
By war's red, fiery finger,
Where crushing battle shocks and stains
Of carnage ever linger,
Dear land, loved land, thou art my home forever.

They ask me to desert my land,
Lee, Beauregard and Davis,
Bright names that fondest hopes have fanned,
Bright heroes that will save us;
Johnston, Longstreet, Stuart, too,
From them they would me sever,
And in my country's blood imbue
My hands—I answer never!
Dear land, loved land, thou art my home forever.

They ask me to desert my land,
My banner proud and fearless,
And charge no more with blade in hand,
Beside the brave and fearless—
Though battle clouds, 'mid fire and shell—
Fair freedom's land defending,
And hear a despot's dying knell,
With shouts of victory blending.
Dear land, loved land, thou art my home forever.

They ask me to desert my land,
My tie of country sever,
Affix a traitor's deed and brand
Upon my name forever.
They do not know the heart that beats
Beneath my bosom swelling—
I'd rather, in my winding sheets,
Sleep in my last clay dwelling.
Dear land, loved land, thou art my home forever.

They ask me to desert my land,
To which my life is given,
And make my spirit fear to stand
Within the courts of Heaven.
Fair, sunny land you trusted me
Amid the shock of battle—
My arm shall strike to set thee free,
Again when cannons rattle.
Dear land, loved land, thou art my home forever.

J. M. McC.

France and the United States.

From the Fayetteville Observer.]

The sudden and unanimous vote of the House of Representatives of the United States, a few weeks ago, that the Monroe doctrine would be adhered to appears not to have been intended to meet and put down a State intrigue between Lincoln's and Napoleon's government in supervision of that dictorial pretension of the United States Congress, at the suggestion of President Monroe that no foreign power should be allowed to interfere in any manner with the internal policy or government of any nation on this Continent. There was in this unquestionably, a good deal of bullyism, meant to deter the powers of Europe from any attempt of the kind. And yet the big bully was persuaded of his power, so full of the idea that he could whip the world in arms, "that it has always been a question whether he would not really have acted up to the declaration if the emergency had arisen. At all events the bully frightened all the world till our civil war comenced, when Napoleon, apparently better comprehending its gigantic proportions and long duration than oven the parties to it, seized the opportunity to settle some old grudges he had against Mexico. He invaded and conquered Mexico, and placed a European on its throne as Emperor—all in defiance of the Monroe doctrine.

It appears from published correspondence between Seward and his Minister in France, that the latter was early instructed "not to provoke debate" with France on the subject, for the reason that the United States had its hands full at home. As the invasion progressed Mr. Seward gently remonstrated, but did not threaten. That did not stop Napoleon. And then Seward, in Sept., 1863, fairly and squarely backed out from the Monroe doctrine, insisting that the U. S. had no right nor disposition to intervene in the affairs of Mexico, either to establish or maintain a government there "or to overthrow an imperial or a foreign one, if Mexico chooses to establish or accept it."

France thereupon asked a distinct recognition of Maximilian's government by the U. S., stating that she would leave Mexico as soon as that was obtained, but would stand by Maximilian until it was obtained. Mr. Seward declined that for the time, because the war in Mexico had not been ended, but again said that the U. S. would not interfere with the decision of Mexico herself.

This was in November last. Then comes, and in consequence of Seward's abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, the resolution most positively affirming that doctrine, which was introduced by Mr. Winter Davis, of Maryland, (an enemy to Lincoln) and passed unanimously.

This presents a very serious state of things. Seward (or Lincoln) and the Congress are at points. The former cannot satisfy Napoleon without a recognition of Maximilian, and cannot recognize Maximilian without offending Congress. The policy of deception and temporizing is about to result in offending all parties, and may lead to a speedier rupture than if a straightforward and manly course had been pursued. Seward is unable even if he were willing, or even intended, to make good his promise to Napoleon. Not only has the House of Representatives unanimously interposed a veto, but the Monroe doctrine, in all its fullness, is incorporated in the platforms of both the Fremont and Lincoln Conventions, and will undoubtedly form a plank in that of the Democrats to meet next month.

NOVEL PLAN OF COURTSHIP.—If marriage is a lottery prizes are apt to be drawn in the following method as any other;

At a wedding, recently celebrated, were present some twenty-five young persons, all of them in a condition which, for various reasons, they generally concurred in regarding as undesirable—the "unengaged." One of the gentlemen of the party suspected the prevalence among them of feelings that might easily be exchanged for others indefinitely more fixed and agreeable. He accordingly proposed the choosing of a president, a person worthy of all confidence, whose duty it should be to receive from each individual a folded paper, inscribed with the name of the person handing it in, and also with the name of another person of the other sex, whom the first would be willing to marry.—The president, in addition to the restraints of his own sense of honor, was to be put under a solemn pledge of eternal secresy. All refusing to accede to the proposition were for the time to leave the room. Those whose choice was reciprocal, that is, whose papers contained the same two names, were to be privately informed, while the selections of the others were to remain undisclosed. The result was that the trial was made; all shared in the experiment, and eleven couples were found to have made themselves happy; and their several unions were afterwards consummated.

☞ The entire losses in Longstreet's corps, in the recent battles around Richmond, in killed, wounded and missing, is stated to be only 263.

The Haynau of America.

From the London Morning Herald, April 26.]

The order issued from Gen. Butler's headquarters which we published yesterday, is only one, though perhaps the most remarkable among a long series of acts of the same character; one instrument among many of a persecution the most cruel, vexatious and inquisitorial that ever was inflicted on conquered provinces and captured cities. The proceedings of the German invaders in Schleswig and Jutland, their outrages on the homes of the living and monuments of the dead, their expulsion of Danish officials, and the assaults on the families of the Danish loyalists which they have countenanced and permitted, have brought down upon them the condemnation and contempt of Europe. But the Prussians are not to be compared with the yankees. They appear, by contrast, as most merciful, civilized and well-behaved conquerors. The armies of the North have spread ravage and desolation wherever they have passed. They have driven the population from their homes, they have laid waste farms and plantations, they have carried off all the means of subsistence and destroyed all that they could not carry off, and have driven old and sick men, women and children into the woods, to die of cold and hunger, if they fail to escape within the Confederate lines.

The inhabitants of those towns which have fallen under their mere permanent command have suffered noxious cruelty. The miseries, protracted and continually enhanced by every species of torment and humiliation which ingenious malignity could devise, that have been endured by the wretched people of Norfolk and the surrounding district, would have rendered them the bitter enemies of the Union if they had been disposed at first to welcome the invaders as heartily as Holstein welcomed the German allies of conscription. Gen. Butler has quartered negro soldiers on defenceless women. He has seized the most respected citizens of the place—men mostly advanced in years, the youth of Norfolk being in the Southern army—and has forced them to labor as convicts, with chain and ball attached to their limbs, in the public streets, for the crime of disliking the federal government, or expressing their profound abhorrence of his own character. Others he has hanged, and has compelled their friends to assist in building their scaffolds.

The treatment endured by the women is exactly what might have been expected under the rule of the wretch whose New Orleans proclamation has excited the indignation and execration of the civilized world. No lady is entitled to any protection from the violence of Federal troops unless she will take the oath of allegiance to a Government which her family and her country have repudiated—against which her husband, brothers and sons are in arms. If she will not stoop to this degradation, the associates of Gen. Butler, the scum of New York and Boston, by whom his troops are officered, the brutal and licentious mercenaries, whom these command, the miserable negroes who form a considerable part of his garrison, may do with her what they will. "You do not acknowledge our government—apply to your own for protection," is the answer of the wretch by whose orders these atrocities are perpetrated to complaints of the foulest outrage, the most brutal violence. Without taking this oath no one can perform the ordinary offices of social life; no one may buy or sell, no shopkeeper can supply his customers, no lawyer can draw a conveyance, no physician attend the sick.

And to complete his work, and surpass all precedents set by former tyrants, Gen. Butler has taken charge even of the religious observances of his subjects. As clergymen will not preach his faith, nor congregations pray for the perpetuation of his rule he has placed the churches under martial law. The clergy are driven from their pulpits; military officials are to select their successors; Federal officers and negro soldiers are to have free access to every part of every chapel, to force themselves into every pew, and seat themselves beside the women whom it has been their delight to outrage and terrify, and the children whom they have made fatherless; and it is part of the duty of the provost marshal to punish all who shall offer to the intruders any affront, "by look, word or gesture"—every gentleman who may interpose to shield a widowed woman from the approach of her husband's murderers, every lady who may prefer to leave her seat rather than endure the proximity of uniformed negroes, and epauletted barkeeper. Never before, we should think did any man, pretending to the name of soldier, conceive an order so redolent of small spite and petty malice, so miserably mean and so lawlessly despotic.

But it would not be just to lay the blame on such men as this exclusively or especially on Gen. Butler. Infamous as that man's name has become, and justly become, he is but the representative of the people, from whom he sprang and the Government which he serves. His worst and vilest crimes—even his disgraceful proclamation—have been received with enthusiastic applause by the people of Massachusetts. Without having won, or even fought a battle; having signalized himself only by murdering defenceless men; having achieved no triumphs save over women and children—he is the most popular man in New England. So, also, having rendered no service but that of oppressing with especial and ingenious cruelty the people of New Orleans and Norfolk, he is the favorite of the Federal Government which has approved every act of his administration, and which, to mark its entire endorsement of his proceedings, has named him, after his outlawry by the Confederate Government, Commissioner of Exchanges. His acts are in complete accord with the spirit of the Administration which refuses to try the assassin McNeil by court-martial, which re-instated Turchin when dismissed by a court-martial, and which has declared medicines contraband of war.

The guilt and shame which attach to General Butler belong to Abraham Lincoln and to his ministers; they are one and all equally brutal, cowardly, criminal and infamous. But it is hardly worth while to dwell upon the infamy of men whom Europe has already condemned, and whom even their own countrymen avowedly regard with feelings more akin to contempt than to confidence. What is worthy of observation is the significance of their conduct as illustrating the spirit and intention of the war. At first we were perseveringly told that the North was fighting for the restoration of the Union, and nothing more; to liberate from secessionist tyranny the loyal Unionists of the South, and to bring the seceded States back with their own consent, as free and equal Confederates. Next, English admirers of Lincoln assured us that the war was waged for the abolition of negro slavery, while every captured negro was either enlisted as a soldier or consigned to forced labor under some Yankee squatter in Tennessee or Louisiana.

Finally, the dominant party in Congress openly proclaimed the necessity of conquering the South. But the proceedings of Federal Generals—the devastating expeditions—which go forth without any hope of subduing an additional inch of territory, simply to burn, slay and plunder—the cruelties inflicted on the inhabitants of conquered districts—the appointment to command of such satraps as Butler—clearly tell another and truer tale, and proclaim the war a war of vengeance, and of vengeance only. Slaves are not liberated; they are simply carried off to die under cruel task-masters or of still more cruel neglect. Conquest is not effected; on the contrary, everything is done to prove to the South that she has no hope of mercy, to arm even women and children against the invader, and to make the whole population unanimous in the resolve to fight while an ounce of powder, a bushel of meal, or a square mile of territory remains to them.

Conquest by Lincolns and Butlers and Turchins means extermination, and nothing less; for to such conquerors no man will submit while resistance—even the resistance of a disorganized guerilla warfare—is possible. But these men are as well aware as the opponents whom they are striving to expel from Congress, that the war, as a war of conquest, is utterly hopeless. They do not expect to reduce the South to submission. They simply hope to increase her injuries and perfect her sufferings, to destroy her wealth, to exhaust the flower of her population, to let her go,—since go she must—only when she is weakened, impoverished, crippled, bleeding to death.

For these purposes, and these alone—for the sake of ruin, slaughter, and devastation—for the purely evil and of inflicting vengeance wholly unprovoked and undeserved on a people guilty only of resolving to be independent—this war is now protracted. To this lust of vengeance those Englishmen who have devoted themselves to the federal cause have given their sanction and sympathy. To this wanton indulgence of the worst to human passions the Governments of Europe, at the instigation of England, have given their silent consent.

And thus, in the face of the world, with the permission of Christendom, under the patronage of England, is to be enacted another act—God grant it may be the last, of the most horrible tragedy that human wickedness has yet brought about; a spectacle of wholesale and useless slaughter for slaughter's sake, and misery inflicted from pure love of evil, with the full certainty that the final issue has long ago been determined, and that all this bloodshed, cruelty and crime cannot avert, and cannot long delay, the independence to which the South has so gallantly maintained her right.

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.

Yankee News from Virginia.

SENATORIA, June 23.—Northern dates to the evening of the 20th are received.

Stanton's dispatches claim a great success in Grant's new movements.

Baldy Smith assaulted and carried the principal line of works before Petersburg on the 15th, capturing thirteen cannon, several stands of colors, and between 3000 and 5000 prisoners.

The hardest fighting of the war was done by the negroes.

The capture of Petersburg was reported.

Rumors that Richmond is being evacuated by the citizens are rife.

Gillmore has been relieved of the command of his corps by Butler.

The Federal losses to the 3d in the battles near the Chickahominy were 12,000.

Grant's force, exclusive of Butler's and Hunter's, is estimated at 125,000.

Northern View of the Situation in Georgia.

The following extract from the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times, bearing date the 2d instant, is interesting, as showing the degree of insight which Northern observers have into our affairs, and the presages they thence draw of the event of the campaign.

It is said on good authority that information has been received here, to the effect that whatever reinforcements Gen. Lee may have received have not come from the West, and that Gen. Johnston,s army is now inact, the same as it was when it began to fall back from Resaca—minus, of course the casualties of battle. This information is, no doubt, correct. Breckinridge's division (which is now with Lee) is spoken of in some of the papers as having been a part of Johnston's forces: but that is incorrect. Breckinridge has been stationed in Southwestern Virginia, and has never formed any part of Johnston's forces. There is good reason to believe, also, that Gen. Johnston has been heavily reinforced by Bishop Polk from Mobile, by way of Selma and Montgomery, and that he has, including these reinforcements and Hardee's corps, 75,000 troops.

I know that doubt has been expressed as to his having over 50,000 men, because it has been said, if he had had that many, he would not have abandoned the line of the Etowah river. Surely the intelligent reader of the Times will remember that Gen. Johnston's object is to save Atlanta and to defeat Sherman's army. Now if he is convinced by sound military reasons that he can accomplish this object more securely, more effectually, by retiring to the line of the Chattahoochee river, why should he not do so?

We have learned a great many useful lessons in this war, but one that we have yet to learn is, that some campaigns can be best gained by retreats. Washington's celebrated retreat through the Jerseys is a case in point. Is the present case, by retreating to the left bank of the Chattahoochee river, Gen. Johnston meets there, and is strengthened by the reinforcements brought to him by Bishop Polk, and has drawn Gen. Sherman's army far into the interior of Georgia, and to an immense distance from his base of supplies. These considerations, and others of a like nature, cause considerable apprehension in regard to the actual result of the campaign against Atlanta.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune says that he has seen and conversed with a gentleman of high standing, who has just returned from the Yazoo valley, and whose word can be relied on, who states that the Yankees, in their last raid, totally and most effectually destroyed everything that was in their way, laying waste some of the finest plantations in the Confederacy, and making the rich section of country which in the good old times of yore, was justly called the granary of Southwestern Mississippi, a barren wilderness.

A gentleman who has been on a trip along the banks of the Mississippi river says that the people in that region are yet untainted by contract with our enemy. They are quite loyal to the cause of freedom, though they trade to a considerable extent with the Yankees. Cotton is not being cultivated there any more than it is in the interior districts, though the inducements are great.

There is a surprising number of negroes there, considering its proximity to the enemy. They appear to be as docile as they ever were before Lincoln's ukase of emancipation was fulminated.

MILITARY NOTICE.—The following is an extract from the late orders of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office at Richmond.

Post commanders will inspect the offices of such officers as are prohibited from employing able bodied men in the departments or bureaus, and in case of the violation of the law, take the action required by the department and district commander in section 9, act of February 17, 1864.

This refers to the new military law wherein Quartermasters, Commissaries &c., are prohibited from employing men in their departments capable of performing duties in the field.

Perpetual Motion.

If there be any reward attached to the discovery of perpetual motion, we mean to have it—if there be any honor, we mean to claim it on behalf of a dog of our acquaintance, who, to use a quaint phrase, is "wide awake and full of fleas." He is never known to sleep, or if he does sleep, he walks and scratches, in his sleep. Day and night are the same to him. He is always fighting the "battle of life', with his, backbites, the fleas. And yet he is jolly and is something of a wag, or his tail is. He sometimes forgets himself, as we noticed lately. He gave regular battle at the top of a long pair of stairs, and in wheeling by the left flank lost his ballance and tumbled down! chollop, to the bottom, an astonished dog. He had no time for useless regrets—the Philistines were upon him, and he resumed the attack literally "tooth and toe nail." His name is "Spot," and a friend suggest that the individual Spot alluded to by Lady Macbeth, when she exclaims "out, d—d Spot!" Spot has too many intimate friends. They bore him. Neither peneroyal nor any other drug can medicine him to "that sweet sleep," &c. He has a badge, but the fleas don,t respect that. When the dogs institute a federative republic he will be entitled to admission as a State. We are certain that he has the necessary population. If we were in his skin we would go mad immediately. He has a perfect right to be as mad as he pleases.—*Wilmington Journal.*

FANS.

A beautiful lot of ladies' Fans just received and for sale by J. H. JOHNSON & CO.
ja28, 4t.

The Patriotism and Fortitude of the People.

We are in the fourth year of the war, and all the effervescence of a fitful enthusiasm and excitement has long since vanished before the costly sacrifices and stern exactions of a terrible struggle for life and liberty. All hearts bleed and all backs ache with the burden. It is felt to be equally woeful and to demand the utmost of our fortitude, endurance, faith and patience. Just now it is, therefore, that the voluntary co-operation of the people with the Government takes the highest order of merit, and displays in the brightest colors the elastic, unconquerable and patriotic spirit of the Southern freeman. We are delighted and proud to see the promptitude with which the people of Georgia at home—women and men alike—are coming up to the noble work of providing for the sick and wounded of Johnston's army. The liberal contributions of food—the patient labor with which it is conducted and forwarded, and more than all, the self sacrificing spirit with which our men take upon themselves the arduous task of the battlefield committee, all bespeak a people acting upon principle—under a solemn sense of duty and determined to be free at any cost and sacrifice. In future time they will recount with noble pride there sacrifices for liberty in behalf of themselves and their children. Go into the good work.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Death of Col. Ed. C. Cook of the Thirty-Second Tennessee.

The service has met a calamity in the death of the gallant young officer whose name heads this article. At an early period of the revolution, Col, Cook raised a company in his native county—Williamson, Tennessee—and upon the organization of the regiment, he was almost unanimously chosen as its commanding officer. The talents and industry he displayed in that position vindicated the good sense of his election. He has entered heart and soul into the Southern cause, and devoted every energy of mind and body to the discharge of his arduous duties. He was wounded on Wednesday, the 22d inst., and expired at Marietta on the night of the 23d. His gallantry as a commander was frequently spoken of by his superior officers in the most complimentary manner.

At the age of twenty three he was elected a representative in the Legislature, from Williamson county. He died at the age of about thirty-three years, and at the time of his death was commanding Gen. John C. Brown's brigade. The writer knew him from boyhood, and loved him as a brother and a friend.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

☞ The Baltimore Gazette, of the 16th, says that the campaign in Northern and Eastern Virginia has been brought to a close. After pushing from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy with indomitable resolution, but with a terrible sacrifice of life, Gen. Grant has concluded to abandon the line on which, at one time, he declared his determination to fight it out if it took all summer, and to commence a new campaign against the defences of Richmond from the Southside of James River. Gen. Grant has established his headquarters at Bermuda Landing. He will proceed to invest Fort Drewry, the capture of which is regarded as an absolute necessity.

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 in 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, entuled "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,

(- -) I, ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of
(L. S.) Tennessee, have hereunto set my hand
(- -) and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, this the 24th 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.

MUSIC, MIRTH, MELODY & TABLEAUX!

THE ATLANTA AMATEURS

WILL give a CONCERT at the Amateur Hall in this City to-morrow evening, JUNE 28th. Proceeds to be given to the Ladie's Soldier's Relief Society, of Griffin. ADMISSION FIVE DOLLARS. Tickets to be had at the Hall, Tuesday evening, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

ju27. WM. H. BARNES, *Manager.*

DENTISTRY.

Dr. J. W. Kennedy, Resident Dentist,

IS prepared to perform any operation in the Dental line. Office at his residence in west Griffin, corner Ninth and Solomon sts.

Refers by permission to W. P. Inman, Cash. N. W. Bank, Atlanta; Dr. R. J. Massey, M. D., Atlanta; Dr. Sam. Hape, Dental Depot, Atlanta.

☞ Indigent soldiers and their families by coming to his office, can have teeth extracted free of charge. june16—5t*

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

BEEKS & JOHNSON,

Griffin, Ga.

June 14tf