THE DAILY REBEL.

GRIFFIN, Ga.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1864.

MORNING EDITION.

LOST!

At the Bread Riots at Macon, thought, about [illegible] a large pocket Pocket Book, containing notes and accounts. There was one note for one hundred dollars on A. G. Bishop, and another for three hundred dollars on S. Anderson, with a credit of one hundred dollars endorsed on the back. The accounts were mostly against the Confederate Government, and made out on Forms No. 12 and 22. Accounts against the government had been approved, or certified correct by the following named officers: Col. Alex. McKinstry, [illegible]; Col. R. D. Blake, $153,00; Col. Archer Anderson, [illegible]; Lt. Col. F. M. Rust, $1,000; Capt. J. [illegible], $16,50; Capt. O. G. Burke, $12,00; Lieut. J. S. Harwell, $77,00; Lt. General Hood, [illegible]. The last named account was receipted, and had been paid, but never delivered to the proper officer.

The payment of the approved accounts and of thereafter presented, depends on the papers being returned to the owner, and hence they will be returned. We will pay a liberal reward for the return of the pocket book papers.

[illegible] FRANCIS M. PAUL.

[illegible] Macon Telegraph and Confederate copy 10[illegible].

Death of Colonel Andrew Ewing, of Tennessee.

A telegraphic dispatch to Gen. J. B. Clements advises us of the death of Col. Andrew Ewing, President of the court martial of Bragg's corps, at Atlanta, yesterday morning:

Col. Ewing, for some three or four weeks, been [illegible] from which our friends had entertained little hope he would never recover, contracted during the march of the army from Dalton to Dallas. The hardships he had endured these worst apostles had by making him a victim to the prevailing disease in the shape of a mortal event.

Col. Ewing was one of the most eminent lawyers and prominent politicians of Tennessee. He was born and reared in Rockbridge, and early espoused the Democratic cause. He was for several years a member of the Federal Congress from the Nashville District. He became one of the most active advocates for secession, independently upon the promulgation of Lincoln's Proclamation of coercion, and when Middle Tennessee was occupied by the Confederate forces under Gen. A. Sydney Johnston, voluntarily abandoned one of the most beautiful and elegant homes in the vicinity of Nashville, becoming a refugee for his country's cause and a refugee from Nashville and tyranny. He was very active, for several months of popularity in recruiting, as a volunteer throughout the mountains of Tennessee and East Tennessee, and from Middle Tennessee, as a volunteer in the ranks, fell by his famous exploit, alone by captured Murfreesboro', after a terrible fight in the streets of that devoted city. He also participated, Gen. Bragg into Kentucky and was present at the capitulation of Munfordsville.

Soon after the retreat of the army of Tennessee from Kentucky, Col. Ewing was appointed the President of the Court Martial of Polk's corps, a position which he has ever since filled with that dignity, ability and quiet unmistakable devotion to duty which have won characterized him. He has accompanied the army, in all its varied fortunes, since his appointment, and has witnessed several of the greatest battles on this continent.

Col. Ewing was remarkable for a genial temperament, high social attributes, strict integrity and much reader and impartiality, which led him to scrutinize the actions of men through the medium of judgment rather than prejudice.

His family are within the federal lines, and the loss of such a husband and father will be a bereavement irreparable. Col. Ewing was about fifty-one years of age. His loss will be felt by one of the widest circles of relatives and friends that endeared any man to his country.

Gen. Lee's Command Extended.

We are informed, by telegraph, that Gen. Lee has been placed in command of all the forces in Virginia and North Carolina. This extension of his command has probably been made to consolidate the forces, in view of the threatened attack upon Richmond from the Southside, so that unity of purpose and action may prevail. It does not involve any higher powers than Gen. Lee already possessed, for these were already complete, within the sphere of his command, which extended only to the north side of the James. The limits of his command have only been extended to the department of North Carolina, including the country lying between the James and the Appomattox, including, as it does, the defense of Richmond against an attack supposed to be mostly concentrated on the Southside.

Day of Fasting of Prayer

Yesterday was observed by many of our citizens as a day of fasting and prayer to Almighty God, in view of the crisis now existing in the affairs of our country. Service was had in the Presbyterian Church by Dr. Patterson, President of the Synodical College, and no precome to the other Churches. Our people, throughout the Confederacy, place their reliance in us all merciful Providence to sustain them in their trials, strengthen their weakness and confound their enemies. May they ever thus prove themselves a truly Christian and religious people in word and deed!

The Congressional Manifesto.

This document, which is reported to be written by the venerable Wm. C. Rives of Virginia, places the South upon high and true ground and fitly speaks the sentiments of the people. It is dignified, manly and elevated in tone and in style, and will compare favorably with the best productions which purport to be the utterances of a free people, to be found in history. Upon its sentiments and principles the people of the Confederate States are willing to stand forever. They will adopt it themselves and their children will applaud and be proud of it.

YANKEE OFFICERS AT CHARLESTON.—The following is a list of the yankee officers recently transferred from Macon to Charleston, and who are now within range of the fire of their own batteries, and liable to be destroyed if their friends persist in throwing their missiles among the women and children of Charleston, viz:

Brig Gen Seymour,	Lt Col E Alexander,
Brig Gen Wessels,	Lt Col J Putley,
Brig Gen Scammon,	Lt Col A E Rogers,
Brig Gen Shaler,	Lt Col J H Burnham,
Brig Gen Hickman,	Lt Col R Baldwin,
Col T G Gregor,	Lt Col W R Cook,
Col R Hawkins,	Lt Col W G Bartholimer,
Col W Harrimon,	Lt Col C J Dickerson,
Col J H Lehmann,	Lt Col J T Fellows,
Col O H Kingsbury,	Lt Col Fairbanks,
Col W C Ross,	Lt Col W Gleaun,
Col R White,	Lt Col T P Spofford,
Col H C Bellinger,	Lt Col W W Stewart,
Col H L Dawes,	Lt Col F W Swift,
Col E L Dana,	Lt Col A W Taylor,
Col H Fairchild,	Lt Col W P Sanville,
Lt Col E S Hayes,	Major C H Rowe,
Lt Col N B Hunter,	Major W F Baker,
Lt Col T N Higginbotham,	Major H W Rowe,
Lt Col G C Joslin,	Major J E Clarke,
Lt Col W T McMakin,	Major D A Carpenter,
Lt Col D Miles,	Major W Crandall,
Lt Col W C Maxwell,	Major H D Grant,
Lt Col J D Mayhew,	Major J Hall,
Lt Col S Mordit,	Major J N Johnson.

☞ There appears to be but little doubt that the forces of Gen. A. J. Smith from the Trans-Mississippi, are now on their way to reinforce Sherman. The yankee army in our front may be waiting for their arrival, which it is thought accounts for its recent idleness and inactivity. Smith's force, from what we can gather concerning it, may amount eight or ten thousand men, but even that number is a considerable addition to enemy already as large as Sherman's.

☞ They yankee prisoners confined at Charleston will no doubt soon be sending in a protest to their government against such barbarous practices as bombarding non combatants with three hundred pounders, and using such hellish contrivances as Greek fire against women and children.

☞ Gen. Johnston issued the following beautiful, touching and sentiment-inspiring address upon the sad calamity which has befallen the country in the death of Lieut. General Polk:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, In the field, June 11, 1864.

General Field Orders, No. 2.

Comrades! You are called to mourn your first captain, your oldest companion-in-arms, Lieutenant General Polk. Fell to-day at the outset of this army—the army he raised and commanded—in all of whose trials he has shared—to all of whose victories he contributed.

In this distinguished leader, we have lost the most courteous of gentlemen, the most gallant of soldiers.

The Christian, patriot, soldier, has neither lived nor died in vain. His example is before you—his mantle rests with you.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

Official: KYLOCH FALCONER, A. A. G.

List of Casualties in the 14th Tennessee Regiment, from the Wilderness, May 5, to Chickahominy, June 5, in the late Battles near Richmond.

Company A—Killed: David Sullivan; wounded none; missing, Geo Campbell, T H Williamson, Henry Klepper, G M Paynor, J B Day, T H Harris.

Company B—Wounded: Sgt J. L. Hooker, Lt Joe Horn, Corpl J M Tyson, Sgt H T Monsler, John Davis; missing, Sgt W H Riley, Sgt John R Weth.

Company C—Killed: A. T Samuels; missing, John Campbell; wounded, T M Bowery.

Company D—Wounded: Geo Hickman; missing, John Wright, J L Edwards, —— Richardson.

Company E—Killed: Lt C C Cracksell, Sgt A Morris, Corpl B H Blane, R L Stanley; wounded: John W Murphey; missing, Corpl W C Thompson.

Company G—Wounded: Ensign T C Dryslong, Corpl S H Dorsch, John Tidwell, Jas Mathews, Sgt Jas Brantley.

Company H—Killed: J Clark Fodder; wounded: Sgt John Hurst, G B Mosely, J R Chilliness, J H Payne, R M Johnson; missing N S Leavell, G W Rice, S R Rogers, D C Jackson, Ben W Johnson.

Company I—Killed: T J Murphey; wounded: Alfred Hughes, G H Tree; missing, G H Gossom, John Collins, B B Berry, J W Douglass, Jas Eldridge, Jas Hargis, Chas Johnson, E H Jenkins, Larkin Vaught, John Robinson, Jas Hicks.

Company K—Wounded: Sgt J F Crandall, Sgt A W Payne; missing, Lt John D Jenkins, Washington Mollie.

Company L—Killed: Sgt J K Chester; wounded, H H Trice; missing, Lewis Smith, J E Wray. Killed 9, wounded 22, missing 32; total, 63.

R. S. MOORE, Sergt. Major.

From the Army of Tennessee.

Correspondence of the Rebel:

MARIETTA, June 16th, 1864.

ED. REBEL: The death of Lieut. Gen. Polk, will create a sad sensation throughout our young Confederacy, second only to the immortal Jackson. Our infant nation will be clad in funeral weeds. The press and pulpit will eulogize his name, and even the enemy (if he has one spark of chivalry in his bosom) will award the tribute of a tear and do justice to his piety as a man and his valor as a soldier.

A venerable Bishop of a Church, whose form of worship is established by a nation first in laws, literature, philosophy, arts, arms and science—a nation on "whose dominions the sun never sets" and whose power is limited only by the habitated globe, he ascended to the topmost round of the ecclesiastical ladder known to a body of christians distinguished for piety and talent. A brave and illustrious General, he sprang at a single bound into a place among the stars of empire, to contend with the first warriors of the age. The General was equal to his mien whose valor, constancy and sufferings will form a theme for the future historian and poet, and whose services will be appreciated as long as constitutional freedom has a friend and protector.

Whilst, then, we do justice to the memory of the illustrious General and Bishop—while "storied urn and animated bust" markes his grave, let us never forget our obligations to the "unknown and uncrowded" private soldier. The General may be moved to seek the cannon's mouth by the "bubble reputation." His rank and the applause of the world may form the instinct and inspiration of his bravery. The private knows no ambition or hope of fame, but duty and love to his family, his country and his God. He knows too well that no pealing organ, no poet's pen, no orator's tongue, no lying epitaph will sound for him the notes of praise. Brave men were living before Agamemnon—they died to fame for want of a Homer. Heroes as brave as Cæsar and as patriotic as Brutus, pass here daily worn down and pale with sickness and mutilated with wounds. Are these inglorious heroes to remain unnoticed? No! Thanks to the spirit of Christianity—blessings attend the civilization that conceived the idea of Relief Committees whose special duty it is to seek out the suffering of every rank and condition of life, to cheer their drooping spirits, and bind up their bleeding wound. If the spirits of Polk and Jackson are still concerned with the things of this life, surely no more fitting tribute to their names—no holier incense could ascend to Heaven, than the efforts of men in a different sphere, to tread as unflinchingly the paths of humanity, although that path may not be strewn with garments rolled in blood. They were Christian heroes. They delighted not to wade through slaughter to a throne. The horrors of human bloodshed with them, was sanctified by truth. They obeyed God in resistance to wrong, and fully appreciated the couplet

"The drying up a single tear has more
Of honest fame than shedding seas of gore."

Let me, however, change the subject. We have much here to sadden the heart and anything in the shape of the ludicrous affords relief. A little scene occurred in one of our hospitals a few nights ago, of an amusing character. Mr. A. Chairman, we believe, of the Macon, Committee, a zealous and humane man, went into one of our hospitals late at night. He believed he had effected a general clearance of the wounded to be sent to Atlanta, but after a minute observation he discovered a man stretched on a pallet, in the extreme end of the room. He approached the sleeper and after a shake, he told him he must be off for Atlanta. The man accosted, arose surprised, and in true Hibernian account replied, "The divil you say mossther—did your honor spake to me?" Yes said the Chairman, with great animation, "you must be off in a minute to the car." "The devil fly off with my jacket," said the Irishman, "if I go a foot." The Chairman perplexed to the extreme, called to his assistants "to lay hold—that the man was out of his head, and must go." The Paddy affirmed he was neither deranged, or wounded, but of "sound mind and disposing memory," and protested most earnestly against the assault on his personal rights. The Chairman soon found he was "drawn on," and joined heartily in the laugh, at his expense. The supposed soldier was an Irish assistant at the hospital, and was only taking a snooze after the labors of the night and day.

There is little change in the front. The enemy are moving to-day to the left. Some skirmishing but not so heavy as on yesterday. The wounded as you will find from the enclosed list, is increasing.

G. A. M.

Cor. Griffin, R. R. C.

Joint Resolution

Declaring the Dispositions, Principles and Purposes of the Confederate States in Relation to the Existing War with the United States.

Whereas, It is due to the great cause of humanity and civilization, and especially to the heroic sacrifices of their gallant army in this field, that on means, consistent with a proper self-respect and the approved usages nations, should be omitted by the Confederate States to enlighten the public opinion of the world with regard to the true character of the struggle in which they are engaged, and the dispositions, principles and purposes by which they are actuated; therefore,

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the following manifesto be issued in their name and by their authority, and that the President be requested to cause copies thereof to be transmitted to our commissioners abroad, to the end that the same may be laid before foreign Governments:

Manifesto of the Congress of the Confederate States of America Relative to the Existing War with the United States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, acknowledging their responsibility to the opinion of the civilized world, to the great law of Christian philanthropy, and to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, for the part they have been counselled to bear in the sad spectacle of war and carnage which this sentiment has, for the last three years, exhibited to the eyes of afflicted humanity, deems the present a fitting occasion to declare the principles, the sentiments and the purposes by which they have been and are still actuated.

They have ever deeply deplored the necessity which constrained them to take up arms in defense of liberty rights and of the free institutions derived from their ancestors; and there is nothing they more ardently desire than peace, whensoever their enemy, by ceasing from the unhallowed war waged upon them, shall permit them to enjoy in peace the sheltering protection of those hereditary rights and of those cherished institutions.

The series of successes with which it has pleased Almighty God, in so signal a manner, to crown our arms on almost every point of our invaded border since the opening of the present campaign, enables us to profess this desire of peace in the interests of civilization and humanity without danger of having our motives misinterpreted, or of the declaration being ascribed to any unmanly sentiment or any distrust of our ability fully to maintain our cause. The repeated and disastrous checks, foreshadowing utter discomfiture, which their gigantic army, directed against the capital of the Confederacy, has already met with, are but a continuation of the same providential successes for us.—We do not refer to these successes in any spirit of vain boasting, but in humble acknowledgment of that Almighty protection which has vouchsafed and granted them.

The world must now see that eight millions of people, inhabiting so extensive a territory, with such varied resources and such numerous facilities for defence as the benignant bounty of nature has bestowed upon us, and animated with one spirit to encounter every privation and sacrifice of ease, of health, of property, of life itself, rather than be degraded from the condition of free and independent States into which they were born, can never be conquered.

Will not our adversaries themselves begin to feel that humanity has bled long enough; that tears and blood and treasure enough have been expended in a heedless undertaking, covering their own land, no less than ours, with a pall of mourning, and exposing them far more than ourselves to the catastrophe of financial exhaustion and bankruptcy, not to speak of the loss of their liberties by the despotism engendered in an aggressive warfare upon the liberties of another and kindred people? Will they be willing by a longer perseverance in a wanton and hopeless attempt to make this continent, which they so long boasted to be the chosen abode of liberty and self-government, of peace and a higher civilization, the theatre of the most causeless and prodigal effusion of blood which the world has ever seen, of a virtual relapse into the barbarism of the ruder ages, and of the destruction of constitutional freedom by the lawlessness of usurped power?

These are questions which our adversaries will decide for themselves. We desire to stand acquitted before the tribunal of the world, as well as in the eyes of Omniscient Justice, of any responsibility for the origin or prolongation of a war as contrary to the spirit of the age as to the traditions and acknowledged maxims of the political system of America.

On this continent, whatever opinion may have prevailed elsewhere, it has ever been held and acknowledged by all parties that government, to be lawful, must be founded on the consent of the governed. We were forced to dissolve our federal connection with our former associates by their aggressions on the fundamental principles of our compact of union with them; and in doing so, we exercised a right consecrated in the great charter of American liberty—the right of a free people, when a government proves destructive of the end for which it was established, to recur to original principles and to institute new guards for their security. The separate independence of the States, as sovereign and co-equal members of the Federal Union, had never been surrendered, and the pretension of applying to independent communities so constituted and organized, the ordinary rules of coercion, and reducing rebellious subjects to obedience, was a solecism in terms, as well as an outrage on the principles of public law.

The war made upon the Confederate States was, therefore, wholly one of aggression. On our side, it has been strictly defensive. Born freemen, and the descendants of a gallant ancestry, we had no option but to stand up in defense of our invaded firesides, of our desecrated altars, of our violated liberties and birthright, and of the prescriptive institutions which guard and protect them. We have not interfered, nor do we wish, in any manner whatever, to interfere with the internal peace and prosperity of the States arrayed in hostility against us, or with the freest development of their destinies in any form of action, or line of policy they may think proper to adopt for themselves. All we ask, is alike immunity for ourselves and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all the parties to the social compact.

Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing and are still willing to enter into communications with our adversaries in a spirit of peace, of equity, and manly frankness. Strong in the persuasion of the justice of our cause, in the gallant devotion of our citizen-soldiers, and of the whole body of our people, and above all in the gracious protection of Heaven, we are not afraid to avow a sincere desire for peace on terms consistent with our honor and the permanent security of our rights, an earnest aspiration to see the world once more restored to the beneficient pursuit of industry, and of mutual intercourse and exchanges so essential to its well being, and which have been so gravely interrupted by the existence of this unnatural war in America.

But if our adversaries, or those whom they have placed in authority, deaf to the voice of reason and justice, steeled against the dictates of both prudence and humanity by the pride, impotence and delusive confidence in their civil numbers, or, those of their black and foreign mercenaries, shall determine upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so ruinous to themselves, and so injurious to the interests of mankind.

For ourselves, we have no fear of the result. The wildest pictures ever drawn of a disordered imagination comes short of the extravagance which could dream of the conquest of eight millions of people, resolved with one mind "to die freemen rather than live slaves," and forewarned by the savage and exterminating spirit in which this war has been waged upon them, and by the road avowals of its patrons and supporters, of the worse than Egyptian bondage that awaits them in the event of their subjugation.

With these declarations of our dispositions, our principles, and our purposes, we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment and the sober reflection of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of heaven.

List of Wounded Received at Marietta, Ga., June 15th, 1864.

Lt J N Collier, co G 40th Ala, hand.
Private J W Maddin, co E 34 Miss, left elbow.
" Wm Bird, 4th Ga S S left hand.
" J E Holcum, co H 18th S C; foot.
" W C Andrews, co C 37th Ga; shoulder.
" Wm Peper, co G 54th Ga; knee.
" John Verdin, co C 37th Ga; breast.
" F M Vause, co D 34 Fla; finger
" W M Roach, co F 37th Ga; shoulder.
" S C Thomas, co A 53d Miss; hand.
" E Brock, co F 37th Ga; shoulder.
" D H Vernon, co C 4th Ga, S S; head.
" J Helton co B 37th Ga; hand.
Corporal J W Canley, co E 4th Ga S S; breast.
Private A M Grant, co E 24 Ga; breast.
" W N Smith, co E 24 Ga; leg.
" S T Porter, co E 24 Ga; leg amp.
" R Livingston, co E 24 Ga, arm.
" E Whitsone, co D 54 Fla; side.
" A M Nelherlin, co C 1st T-P; leg; shl'dr.
" G T Smith, co C 1st Ten Leg; hand.
" J P Davis, co B 19th Ala; shoulder.
" J Crimmer, co E 4th Ga S S; thigh.
Lieut Col John G Hall, 37th Tenn; hip.
Lieut J S Dickson, co G 37th Tenn; left side.
Private J C Brooks co G 29th Tenn; hand.
" W W Thomas, co F 25d Miss; right foot
" M E Rawling, co A 46th Ala; head.
" J T Cappe, co B 45th Ala; left wrist.
" R T Robinson, co D 45th Ala; left hand.
" W T Missick, co B 63 Va; left hand.
Lieut J E Wright, co A 24 A 9th Miss; both legs.
Private W H Lookmore, co E 4th Miss; face.
" J M Corthelge, co B 31st Miss; hand.
" J F Green, co D 46th Miss; left hand.
" T Morris, co F 13th S C; left hand.
Private W A Milner, co I, 19th Ala.; right shoulder.
" A D Jones, co E, 46th Ala.; left arm amputated.
" W H Boggus, right hip.
" W B Heath, co B, 63d Ga., left ankle.
" W Simmons, co D, 54th Ga; right wrist.
Capt J Venler, co I, 54th Ga., left hand.
Private J J Mulkey, co A, 54th Ga., left hand.
" A Harper, co H, 56th Ala., right shoulder.
" H Widerscher, co H, 56th Ala, right leg.
" E A Blere, co B, 56th Ala, left leg.
" D V Glenn, co G, 45th Ala; right arm amputated.
" A J Kaylor, co C, 53d Miss, left leg.
" J R Jackson, co C, 24th Ala. Cav. shoulder and neck.
" W B Granger, co E, 53d Ala. right hand.
" L J Vimbat, co G, 12th Ga arm.
" A J Whitaker, co A, 12th La. knee.
" C Crew, co D, 12th La. knee.
Sergt H C Gose, co C, 12th La. Cav. shoulder.
Capt Saml Berry, co F, 12th La. finger.
" Jas Rud, co B, 55th Ala., arm.
Sergt G C Hays, co K, 57th Ala. arm.
" Z D Smith, co B, 20th Miss. neck.
" J D Turner, co B, 20th Miss. left leg.
" J B Lowe, co B, 20th Miss. right thigh.
Corporal W M O'Brian, co K, 20th Miss. right thigh.
" J A Lowry, co C, 20th Miss. right hip.
Private J F Taylor, co F 42d Ala. right arm.
Lt A A Stoddard, co C, 20 Miss. face.
Private J M Daniel, co G, 10th Con. left ankle.
Lt Thomas Johnston, co H, 24 Con. lumber region.
Private W A McAmer, co D, 34 Con. left ankle.
" R B Jones, co A; 1st Con. right leg.
" Lewis Croft, co K, 34 Con. right side.
" S L Stewart, co F, 34 Con. left side.
" C Dowd, co B, 34 Con. left hip.
Private H P Jones, co E, 46th Ala, left thigh.
" A D Jones, co D, 46th Ala, left arm amp.
Corpl B F Still, co G, 42d Ga, right thigh.
" W J Crook, co I, 37th Ga, left knee.
Lieut M E Davis, co D, 57th Ga, left leg flesh.
Private J N Hammond, co E, 46th Miss, left arm.
" David Counts, co H, 55 Ala, bowels.
Lieut J H Jordan, co B, 46th Miss, left arm.
Private W T Daniels, co A, 41st Ala, right arm.
" T L Taylor, co I, 53d Ala, left hip.
" W C Boyd, co A, 20th Miss, left thigh.
" W T Pickett, co C, 20th Miss, left arm.
" M P Prismore, co C, 20th Miss, right arm and thigh.
Private P T Lyon, co F, 41st Ga. back.
Lieut T C Evans, co E, 41st Ga. right ankle.
Private J D Barber, co E, 63d Ga. left hand.
" J Q Shipp, co E, 63d Ga. left hand.
" W H Parrish, co C, 20th Miss, left foot.
" G M White, co H, 46th Miss, breast.
" W Jones, co D, 8th Miss, left hand.
" W J Butler, co I, 4th Miss, right arm.
" J L Hancock, co I, 4th Miss, Phlegmon.
Lieut W L Cameron, co B, 46th Miss, left foot.
Private J T Wamble, co B, 12th Miss, left hip.
" C K Leeves, co C, 20th Miss, right foot.
Lieut G W Williams, co E, 45th Miss, chest.
Private J King, co G, 32d Miss, face.
Private Richard Hill, co E 41st Miss, right arm.
" J Mullins, co D 45th Ala, right leg.
Lieut W H Gardner, co C 25th Ala, right leg.
Private J M Cox, co C 16th Ala, left hip.
Sergt J W Randal, co H 19th Ala, right hand.
Private M M Minshan, co C 39th Ala, neck.
" H M Pierce, co E 37th Ga, head.
" S S Thompson, co C 29th Ala.
" J H Young, co A 54th Va, left leg.
Capt Z W Hood, co E 34th Ga, right foot.
Private W J Justice, co H 6th Ark, old
" J P Harrigton, co K 46th Miss, spine.
" C D Musso, co A 2d Miss, right side.

All sent to Atlanta but J. P. Harrington, whose wound would not permit him to be moved.

Points and Distances.

The following statement of points and distances about to be made historic by the great armies of the East and Southwest, may be useful to those unacquainted with them:

In the Southwest, Chattanooga, Cleveland and Dalton, are connected by rail forming a triangle, the two sides 27 miles, the end from Chattanooga to Dalton 38 miles. Chattanooga and Atlanta are connected by the Western and Atlantic railway, or, as generally called, the Georgia State Road, 138 miles, the road running in the main S. E. and N. W. Chicamauga is 10 miles south of Chattanooga, and 28 from Dalton. Ringgold, on this road, is 23 from Chattanooga and 15 from Dalton. Tunnel Hill is 7 miles N. W. from Dalton. Resaca is 16 to 18 miles from Dalton towards Atlanta. Calhoun 4 to 6 miles from Resaca—then the Oostenaula river. Adairsville is 10 miles from Kingston and 9 from Calhoun. Allatoona, is 40 miles from Atlanta.

Kingston is 41 miles from Dalton, and is the village from which a branch railroad makes off to Rome 18 miles. Rome is in the Cherokee Nation, Ga., in Floyd county, which borders on Alabama, and in the fork of the Etowah (or High Tower) and Oostenaula, and at the head of steam navigation of the Coosa.

From Dalton to Atlanta is 100 miles. Etowah Station is fifty-odd miles from Dalton, and forty-odd from Atlanta, thus making the Etowah and the Oostenaula by rail about 40 miles apart.

Between Kingston and Etowah, are Cass Station and Cartersville, 5 miles apart, the former 7 from Kingston, and the latter 3 to 5 from Etowah. From Kingston to Etowah is about 15 miles. Marietta is 20 miles from Atlanta, Big Shanty 7 north of Marietta.—Atlanta is 7 miles from the Chattahoochee. There is no stream of any consequence between the Chattahoochee and the Etowah, which, by rail, are about 40 miles apart.—The railroad between the Oostenaula and the Etowah runs near the foot of a small range of mountains running S. W. and N. E., a little over 100 miles, [illegible] Blue Ridge, and terminating in the centre of N. Carolina. Each of these rivers [illegible] one of which is also watered by the Chattahoochee, which runs parallel with and on the east of the Blue Ridge, which terminates with the Stone Mountain not far from Decatur, Ga. Dallas is on the railroad from Acworth, which is between the Sixty and Allatoona.

Distances in Virginia.

Hanover Junction is 28 miles from Richmond by the Central and 21 by the Fredericksburg road. Hanover C. H. is on Beaver Dam 40, Louisa C. H. 52, Gordonsville 77.—the latter 29 from Charlottesville, which is 58, from Staunton.

Taylorsville, on the Fredericksburg road, is 3 miles south of the Junction. Chatham's field Station 2 miles north of the same. Milford, 15. Guinnea's 26 and 12 from Fredericksburg. Ashland on the Fredericksburg road is 14 miles from Richmond and 6 miles Hanover Junction. Aquia Creek is 15 miles from Fredericksburg, 55 from Washington and 47 from Alexandria.

Between Richmond and the Junction (by roads) the Chickahominy, the South Anna and Little Rivers. Between the Junction and Fredericksburg, are the North Anna and the Mattapony. Tappahannock is on the Rappahannock about 30 miles from the Chesapeake, 70 or 80 below Fredericksburg and about 70 from Richmond, with the Mattapony, Pamunkey and Chickahominy intervening. The Chickahominy runs in the main parallel with the James, then turns south, and empties into the latter about [illegible] miles from Williamsburg.

Jarratt's, in Sussex county, (where the late raid was made,) is a noted locality 30 miles from Petersburg and 34 from Wilson. Between Petersburg and Wilson are the Nottoway and Meherrin rivers, and a few small streams. Weldon leaves the Roanoke at the head of a small navigable extension.

The White House is on the Pamunkey, about 17 miles from Richmond.

Atlee's is half way between Richmond and Hanover C. H. 9 miles from each.

As most of these points are at points of more than ordinary interest, it may be well to preserve this paper for reference hereafter. It may be inaccurate in some respects but we believe it is correct in the main.

The "Battle Governor" of Tennessee.

The following which we clip from a Southern exchange, is a deserved tribute to the worth and valued services of the gallant "Battle Governor" of the "Volunteer State":

Isham Green Harris, whose time as Governor of Tennessee has expired, but continues to hold the office under the usual rule until his successor, B. L. Carmichael, who has been elected Governor, is qualified, is a very noticeable man. He has done more effective service, both civil and military, to the great cause in which the Southern Confederacy is engaged, than any other civilian within our knowledge. He introduced himself as a loyal Southern Statesman to President Lincoln, at a very early period in the secession by his curt but Patrick Henry response to Lincoln's demand on Tennessee for her quota of soldiers to suppress the rebellion: "Not one soldier to shoot Southern men, but 50,000 for defence."

The incessant and [illegible] labors performed by him in organizing the Provisional State Troops of Tennessee, will long be remembered by those of us who witnessed his harrassing and onerous duties, especially his efficiency, zeal and alacrity, combined with his buckled down to the work. Did you ever read his messages to the Legislature? To all that concerns chaste and nervous style, beauty and elegance of language, bold and patriotic sentiment, I affirm that those messages will compare favorably, according to my judgment, with any state papers, before or during this war, not excepting those of Mr. Madison before, or of the still more admirable papers of President Davis since his inauguration as President of the Confederate States.

He has never faltered, but marched right forward in the discharge of his duties. He never felt it his duty to call the legislature together to make protests against the actings and doings of the Southern Congress, upon fancied constitutional grounds, nor did he seek to clog or retard the advance of our great cause by seeking to provoke angry quarrels with the President and Secretary of War, touching the constitutionality of conscript laws. No; his loyal and patriotic heart was too deeply enlisted in the cause of Southern independence to do that. He put forth all his strength and influence in harmonizing political differences, energed his strong mind in educating his people to approve and love the great cause in which they were about to embark, and to act as a unit in advancing it and in strengthening our armies for the great conflict that awaited us. So far from using his power as Governor to keep the citizens of Tennessee out of the war on one pretext and another of details and militia exemption and civil exemption, it has been his policy and action, all the time, to increase the army and to contribute to its strength and efficiency in every lawful way.

More than this, the Tennessee Governor has given other demonstrations of fidelity and even of enthusiasm in our cause, which have endeared him very much to the Southern people. He has shown himself to possess all the elements of a soldier. He fought gallantly at Shiloh, at Murfreesboro' and Chicamauga. He stood and fought side by side with that brave and lamented soldier, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, and was the first to receive him from his horse when fainting and dying of the wound received in the battle of Shiloh. Since the battle of Chicamauga, where he was distinguished as a volunteer aid to Gen. Bragg, he has been constantly by the side of the gallant Forrest in the daring battles in Mississippi and the Western District of Tennessee. It is said that that brave man Forrest was asked by a Tennesseean what sort of a soldier Isham G. Harris made? "By G—d," said the General, "Harris is a fighting Governor. While some Governors stay at home to quarrel with Jeff Davis, our Governor has been with me to fight Yankees."

Governor Harris has many friends in Tennessee and elsewhere who are already speaking of him for a much higher office in the future. I have heard it said by some that by taking his pocket on his shoulder and plunging into this war he was making a strike in the right direction, and that the fact of his having been educated in the school of Jackson and Polk, would be no disadvantage to him in making up the prestige and elements of character necessary to constitute a *dark* horse for a worthy aspirant of that high office. One fact is clear in my judgment, and that is, the Southern Confederacy will never take any man for its President unless he be one who has the prestige of having been a soldier in the field.

And the writer will venture to make the prophesy that any Governor who has aspirations for the Presidency of this Confederacy, and who has remained at home, talking or part in the revolution, after man in shouting out dolorous complaints against the President and lugubrious wailings against the Congress of the Confederacy, thereby sowing seeds of discord amongst the people, and at a time, too, whilst the guns of the enemy are thundering at the very doors of the capital for invasion, I say it does not take a prophet to foretell that such a Governor, with such antecedents, who expects thereby to be elevated to such an office as President of this young giant of a Republic has reckoned without his host. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

TELEGRAPHIC,

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

[illegible] Congress, on the year 1863, by [illegible] in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Louisiana.

[illegible] June 10th.—Wednesday morning at day [illegible] Col. Smith's Lancers attacked and [illegible] Gen. Bragg, at Camp [illegible] and [illegible]'s Ferry. The engagement lasted [illegible] and [illegible] the engagement was renewed. The Bragg was forced off, with thirty [illegible] prisoners left. There is much moving of rebels transports up and down the river between Red Hill and New Orleans.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

[illegible], June 12th.—The latest accounts from the Mississippi river state that Marmaduke had [illegible] Little Rock. A. J. Smith landed his [illegible] below. Marmaduke was about to flank him [illegible] without taking all his boats and stores. Marmaduke inflicted a great many of the enemy's [illegible] on the river.

The Small Pox is very bad in the yankee camps at Vicksburg and is spreading among the citizens. Gold there is 20.

From the Front.

TUNNEL HILL, WEST OF MARIETTA, June 17th.—The enemy made an attack in three lines of battle on our extreme left, near Lost Mountain, and were received with terrific volleys of artillery and musketry. They were driven back and our forces were soon occupying the ground from which they had been driven.

The fight commenced at 2 p. m. to-day. Full accounts have not yet been received. The enemy commenced our works in the centre of our lines [illegible] both lines remain substantially the same as yesterday. The enemy continues fortifying. They attempted to shell our Signal Corps on Kennesaw, but could not reach the top of the mountain.

Report of Men Admitted into Hospital at Griffin, Ga., June 16th 1864.

The following named soldiers were admitted into the general hospital for treatment, to-day.

CHAMBER HOSPITAL.

Lieut J D Allen, co I 29th Ala.
Corpl T J Tallaferro, co —— 22d Miss.
Private D A Skinner, co C 16th Ga.
Corporal G J Carter, co H 4th Ga cav.

DIRECTION HOSPITAL.

Private Richard Green, co D 5th Ga.

QUINTARD HOSPITAL.

Private T A Barnett, co C 11 Ga.

JOHN AT QUINTARD HOSPITAL.

Private L Williamson, co H 65d Ga.
" Wm Boddy, co C 16th Ga.

JOHN AT THE HOSPITAL.

Private Nace Russell, co B 53d Ala cav.

ROB'T C. FOSTER, 4th,
Surg. in chg's Hospitals.

THE FEDERAL FLEET IN RED RIVER.—The Shreveport News enumerates the Federal gunboats and transports taken and destroyed on Red river as follows: Gunboats Eastport, Chillicothe, Covington, Signal, Granite City, Wade, transports Woodford, Ohio Belle, Empress, Starlight, Bella Donna, Lacrosse, Champion No. 3, Champion No. 5, John Warner, Thos. Hastings, City Belle, and two other transports since the 8th day of May, names unknown. In addition to these, two other transports were reported to be destroyed.

There is a class of good women who have no right to marry good men, for they have the power of serving those who would go to ruin but for the guiding providence of a good wife.

FOR SALE.

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

june18—tw A. J. MATHEWS.

FOR HIRE.

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

DR. WM. T. BASKETT, offers his professional services to the citizens of Griffin, and surrounding country. He has had large experience in the practice of the several branches of this profession.

His office is in the south-west corner of Mrs. Barnes' boarding house. june14—eod3t

RAGS! RAGS!!

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

HEADQUARTERS CON. CIR. CONS. DIST. GA.
Griffin, June 7th 1864.

The attention of Sub Enrolling Officers and the public is called to the following paragraphs of Circular No. 5, Headquarters Conscript service, Ga.

* * * * * * *

4th. The most active and continuous efforts of Enrolling Officers will be directed to perfecting a thorough voluntary registration of all white males, resident or found within their respective districts, who are between the ages of seventeen and fifty years. This "Register" should embrace all men not already in service, no matter what may be their physical cond