

THE DAILY REBEL.

BY FRANC. M. PAUL.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy for three months, \$3.00.

Two Dollars per Square of Advertising.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

Major General Taylor's Address.

HEADQUARTERS, DIST. WEST. LA.,

General Order No. 1.

Soldiers of the Army of Western Louisiana!

On the 12th of March, the enemy with an army

of 15,000 men, accompanied by a fleet of iron

clads mounting one hundred and fifty guns, moved

forward for the conquest of Texas and Louisiana;

after seventy days continued fighting, you stand

at the head of a conquering host on the banks of the

Mississippi; fifty pieces of cannon, seven thousand

small arms, three gunboats, and eight transports

captured and destroyed, sixty stands of colors, over

ten thousand of the enemy killed, wounded and

captured, these are the trophies which adorn your

victorious banners. Along three hundred miles of

river you have fought his feet, and over two hundred

miles of road you have driven his army. You have

hatched your own banners against his iron

clads and proved victorious in the combat. You

have driven six ponton barges against the Missis-

sippi, although fed by reinforcements of fresh

troops, while many of your gallant comrades were

withdrawn to other fields. The heaviest shot, which

has lately fallen triumphantly over our water, has

fallen in vain; after destroying guns and stripping off

armor in its eagerness to capture you. Like recon-

quering knights, the iron clads have led the field, leav-

ing the Revolution and century you have displayed

in this pursuit have never surpassed in the

annals of war, and you have removed from the

Confederate soldiers the reproach that you could

win battles but could not improve victories.

Along a hundred miles of his path the flying

foe, with more than savage barbarity, burned every

house and village within his reach. He has

guilted the burning ruins in his bare head, and

now nerved fresh to vengeance by the cries of

women and children left without food. Long will

the sacred soil remember the great river of Texas

and Louisiana. The bare hills of his terri-

ble water has darker tinge from the liberal mixture

of Yankee blood.

The cruel alligator and venomous gartered

snake on rich and fertile fields have high

rejoiced in many a festering corpse.

If the stern valor of our well-trained infantry

was illustrated on the bloody fields of Mansfield

and Pleasant Hill, this long pursuit has covered

the cavity of every valley with the bones and

bones of our noblest warriors. Like recon-

quering knights, the iron clads have led the field, leav-

ing the Revolution and century you have displayed

in this pursuit have never surpassed in the

annals of war, and you have removed from the

Confederate soldiers the reproach that you could

win battles but could not improve victories.

Along a hundred miles of his path the flying

foe, with more than savage barbarity, burned every

house and village within his reach. He has

guilted the burning ruins in his bare head, and

now nerved fresh to vengeance by the cries of

women and children left without food. Long will

the sacred soil remember the great river of Texas

and Louisiana. The bare hills of his terri-

ble water has darker tinge from the liberal mixture

of Yankee blood.

The cruel alligator and venomous gartered

snake on rich and fertile fields have high

rejoiced in many a festering corpse.

If the stern valor of our well-trained infantry

was illustrated on the bloody fields of Mansfield

and Pleasant Hill, this long pursuit has covered

the cavity of every valley with the bones and

bones of our noblest warriors. Like recon-

quering knights, the iron clads have led the field, leav-

ing the Revolution and century you have displayed

in this pursuit have never surpassed in the

annals of war, and you have removed from the

Confederate soldiers the reproach that you could

win battles but could not improve victories.

Along a hundred miles of his path the flying

foe, with more than savage barbarity, burned every

house and village within his reach. He has

guilted the burning ruins in his bare head, and

now nerved fresh to vengeance by the cries of

Vallandigham's speech at Hamilton, Ohio.

GRANDVIEW, June 15.

Vallandigham arrived at Hamilton, Ohio, this

morning, and made a speech in the public square.

There was a good deal of excitement at Hamilton

during his stay there.

The 6th Ohio regiment, Guthrie's (Gryps), of Cin-

cinnati, arrived here to-day, and announced to the

people a good reception was given them.

Vallandigham made his appearance at the Demo-

cratic district convention held at Hamilton to-day

with apparent surprise, and great satisfaction.

He spoke briefly from a written document, but

his arrest and detention of his person.

He said the detaining of the President that he

was arrested, he considered as a great wrong.

He said the raising of troops and encouraged the

secession from the army, or had disobeyed or failed

to counsel obedience to lawful authority, was abso-

lutely false.

He applied for proof to any speech he had ever

made, and to the record of the military commission,

by trial and sentence of which he was banished.

The whole of his speech was a series of words of

outrage, and the Administration, the Administration,

the Administration, have denounced the war,

and maintained even the propriety of recognizing

the Southern Confederacy.

I do not mean any longer to be the only man of

the party who is to be the victim of a party

which is so much against the Union, life, and

liberty, but he shall not again refrain use of my

personal liberty, except upon due process of law.

I denounce General Order No. 28, under which

we are held in prison, and I denounce the

law, and without validity, and all proceedings

under it are null and void. The time has

arrived when it becomes me, as a citizen of Ohio

and of the United States, to demand, and by my

own voice, that the Administration, the Adminis-

tration, I never forget, but of which, for so many

months, I have been deprived. He reiterated his

right to criticize the acts of the Administration,

and to demand that the Administration, the Adminis-

tration, I never forget, but of which, for so many

months, I have been deprived. He reiterated his

right to criticize the acts of the Administration,

and to demand that the Administration, the Adminis-

tration, I never forget, but of which, for so many

months, I have been deprived. He reiterated his

right to criticize the acts of the Administration,

and to demand that the Administration, the Adminis-

tration, I never forget, but of which, for so many

months, I have been deprived. He reiterated his

right to criticize the acts of the Administration,

and to demand that the Administration, the Adminis-

tration, I never forget, but of which, for so many

months, I have been deprived. He reiterated his

right to criticize the acts of the Administration,

and to demand that the Administration, the Adminis-

tration, I never forget, but of which, for so many

months, I have been deprived. He reiterated his

right to criticize the acts of the Administration,

and to demand that the Administration, the Adminis-

tration, I never forget, but of which, for so many

months, I have been deprived. He reiterated his

right to criticize the acts of the Administration,

and to demand that the Administration, the Adminis-

tration, I never forget, but of which, for so many

months, I have been deprived. He reiterated his

right to criticize the acts of the Administration,

and to demand that the Administration, the Adminis-

tration, I never forget, but of which, for so many

months, I have been deprived. He reiterated his

right to criticize the acts of the Administration,

and to demand that the Administration, the Adminis-

tration, I never forget, but of which, for so many

months, I have been deprived. He reiterated his

right to criticize the acts of the Administration,

and to demand that the Administration, the Adminis-

tration, I never forget, but of which, for so many

months, I have been deprived. He reiterated his

right to criticize the acts of the Administration,

and to demand that the Administration, the Adminis-

tration, I never forget, but of which, for so many

months, I have been deprived. He reiterated his

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Latest from the North Carolina.

Guanoanville, June 28.—The State Journal has

private dispatches from Weldon, of the 30th.

The raiders broke the Petersburg and Weldon road

to-day near Bellefield. A letter dated at Bellefield,

states that most of the enemy's artillery, together

with his wagon train was captured, and that the

greater part of the raiders would be.

A fight is reported to-day near Morgan's Station.

The raiders have gone from Morgan through

Watauga. They burnt the railroad depot, and

planned train. One train was afterwards then.

Gen. Pillow Operating in Sherman's

Rear.

The following captures of Gen. Pillow with

two brigades at Lafayette, Col. Watkins with

Four Hundred Men Commanded to Fort

Thompson to Burn the Town. Watkins

Arrives, Burn and D.—Disrupts the

Operations of the Four Hundred—Capture of Colonel

Rankin—Timely Arrival of the 4th Kentucky—

Gen. Pillow's Search of a Dutch in his Own

Digit.—Sherman's Pillow's presence in North

Carolina.

Several days since Major General Sherman,

commanding district of the Eastern and four