THE DAILY REBEL.

GRIFFIN, Ga.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

Latest from the Front.

Perfect stillness prevailed along the lines yesterday. There was no movement of either party, and but little shelling of the city, either yesterday or this morning. A general opinion prevails in the army that there will be no general engagement for several days, based upon the belief, probably, that whichever side may make the attack, will be repulsed and damaged. We do not believe, however, that the proximity of the two armies and the general situation will admit of great delay in active operations. A solution of the problem which involves our success, or the fall of Atlanta, must soon occur.

That was a very heavy practical joke played off by Geo. N. Saunders upon Greely and Lincoln on the subject of negotiations for peace. It is not astonishing that Lincoln, overwhelmed and confused as he is by the difficulties of "the situation" and seeing no road to extrication, should snap at a proposition such as that presented by the great practical joker, but that Greeley, the shrewd, and astute editor, who is not often deceived, and who knows George Saunders personally, and is familiar with his waggeries, should have been taken in, proves the overpowering anxiety of the Northern people for some outlet from their difficulties and their willingness to negotiate. The fact is, that from the President to the clod hopper, the Northern people now recognize the fact that the toils are closing around them; that the war is a failure; subjugation an impossibility, and bankruptcy and universal ruin, threatening and imminent. They are ready to seize upon any thing which promises relief and safety, from negotiations with us to revolution among themselves. Those who live in the North during the next three months will "see sights and hear noises."

It is generally believed in the army, and so reported by yankee prisoners, that Maj. General Frank Blair was captured by our forces in the fight of Friday, and that he is now concealing himself in the disguise of a private, with the view, probably, of getting an earlier exchange than he would get if his rank was known. The crowd of prisoners should be thoroughly searched and the rascal ferreted out. No one who has ever seen his face could forget it, for it is the embodiment of brassy impudence and assurance. Hon. George W. Jones, and Col. John H. Savage, now in this place, we believe served in the old congress with him, and would be able to identify his hang-dog countenance. The prisoners, we are informed, will pass through Griffin on their way south to-day. For want of transportation they are on foot.

Col. L. J. Dupre, late editor of the Atlanta Register, arrived in town last night from the army Tennessee, with which he has been since it crossed the Chattahoochee.

A very long list of the wounded received in hospitals at this place, will be published in our morning's issue.

Special Army Correspondence.

ATLANTA, Friday night, July 24, 1864.

But little has occurred at the front to-day worthy of note.

The yankee raid towards Covington, referred to in my letter of yesterday, has returned after burning the depot at Conyers' station and the bridge over Yellow creek.

Their line has been still further contracted by withdrawing their left from Decatur, and concentrating on their right and centre.

Gen. Wheeler succeeded in capturing a forage train of about 40 wagons at Decatur on yesterday.

From prisoners brought in to-day and other sources of information, we have reliable evidence of the death of Gen's McPherson and Smith. They admit a heavy loss from the operations of Friday, and some demoralization among their troops.

How far the interest of the country has been subserved by the recent change of commanders of the Army of Tennessee the future alone can determine; I must say, however, that I am gratified at the energy and enterprise displayed by Gen. Hood, and have reason to believe that it will soon make him as great a favorite with his troops as was his predecessor. The Army of Tennessee wants *success* and are willing to be subjected to any ordeal and follow any leader under whom it can be achieved. Their superior gallantry was frankly conceded by one of the Yankee officers who fell into our hands in Friday's fight, by calling attention to the fact that while they had been repulsed in an attempt to storm our works with a force seven columns deep we had carried theirs in the recent fight with a single line.

As an evidence of Gen. Hood's determination to increase the strength and efficiency of the army, I was shown to-day an order just issued from headquarters, requiring all able-bodied men in the different departments to report at once at the front; and requiring, whenever it can possibly be done, the heads of departments to perform their own clerical labor, and, when that is impracticable, the employment of men unfitted for the field. This order is directed, not only to Quartermasters, Commissaries, Commandants of Posts, Provost Marshals and Surgeons, but also to the Generals.—Enforced, as I have assurance he intends it shall be, it will bring several thousand additional men to the field. It will be received with great satisfaction by our gallant men now confronting the enemy, and I trust will not meet the displeasure even of those upon whom it is intended to operate. The sentiment behind the army should contribute to its enforcement.

I have reason to believe, also, that a step has been taken designed to increase the efficiency of the cavalry. I regret to say it is generally conceived that there is room for improvement. It is composed of a fine body of brave and patriotic men, embracing many gallant and skillful officers, yet every one has felt that it has not accomplished all that it ought to have accomplished.

Among the many incidents connected with the recent defence of Atlanta, I have heard of two by no means creditable to many of its citizens. On the evening previous to the recent engagement, the energetic and efficient Provost Marshal General of the Army, Col. HILL, made an earnest appeal to the citizens of Atlanta, to imitate the example of the citizens of Richmond, Petersburg and other places, by rallying to the defense of their homes and families. The appeal instead of having the desired effect produced a general stampede. I must not fail to mention, however, that there were some honorable exceptions, who offered their services and are still on duty. I have heard also, from what I deem reliable authority, that some of the wounded yankee officers are now comfortably quartered in private families in Atlanta, and are looked to, no doubt, as a means of protection, should the enemy get in. Such conduct should not be concealed, but deserves to be reprobated.

Information has been received through our scouts, that a force of federal infantry, estimated from 3000 to 5000 were sent from Sherman's rear to Decatur, Alabama, about the 18th inst. They represented themselves as reinforcements for Grant, on route by way of Nashville, but they may be intended for some other purpose. We have also learned through the same source of information that about 500 or 2000 cavalry have recently come to Sherman, supposed to be Rosseau's command that have been raiding through Alabama.

Among the yankee officers captured on Friday, was Col. Montgomery, who with his cavalry marauders in north Alabama last winter won an infamy equal to that of Turchin. A Confederate soldier, whose aged father he had permitted his ruffians to whip upon the back and offer other indignities, recognizing him, begged permission, to *guard* him, but for fear of violence I think it was refused. He had already lost an arm.

Col. Hill, in charge of the prisoners, learned today, from reliable Confederate officers, that among the captures on Friday was one bearing the insignia of a Major General. No such officer, however, having been enrolled, it is supposed that he managed to change his uniform, or has otherwise escaped detection. Strict search is now being made for him.

Gen. Hood to his Army.

The following order from Gen. Hood to his army has the ring of the true metal. It has in it the thunders of artillery, the roar of musketry, the flash of sabres, and victory breaths through every line. With a commander so inspired, and an army so patriotic, resolute and brave, we cannot fail to achieve a glorious and valuable triumph:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, IN THE FIELD, July 25th, 1864.

General Field Orders No. 7.

Soldiers! Experience has proved to you that safety in time of battle consists in getting to close quarters with the enemy. Guns and colors are the only unerring indications of victory. The valor of troops is easily estimated, too, by the number of these secured.

If the enemy be allowed to continue the operation of flanking you out of position, our cause is in great peril. Your recent brilliant success proves the ability to prevent it. You have but to will it and God will grant us the victory your country and commander so confidently expect.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD, General.

Report of men Admitted into Hospital at Griffin, Ga., July 23d, 1864.

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

CATOOSA HOSPITAL.

Col. Thomas Benton, 34th Miss.; Sergeant G. B. Webb, co. C, 16th Tenn. Lieut. J. P. Green, E, 16th Tenn.; Lieut. B P Green, E, 16th Tenn.; Lieut. John Akeman, H, 16th Tenn. Private Allen Smith, H, 16th Tenn. Capt. E W Douglas, C, 13th Tenn. Lieut. G S Dickinson, F, 51st Tenn. Lieut. B S Lovelace, F, 51st Tenn. Private Lawrence Wells, B, 11th Tenn.; Lieutenants J. W. Phillips, K, 11th Tenn., A R McDaniel, D, 11th Tenn. Thomas Lane, E, 11th Tenn. J A Hunter, C, 63d Ga. G P Johnson, G, 63d Ga. W S McCree, C, 25th Texas cavalry;; W D Roberts, A, 28th Tenn.; Lieut. Col. W M Negland, 25th Texas cavalry,; Privates J A Dilworth, D, 32d Miss. B T Outland, E, 10th S. C., J M Monman, E, 44th Ga. C C Early, B, 52d Ga.

DIRECTION HOSPITAL.

Lieutenant J C Chesnut, I, 1st Ark.; Sergeant E P Richards, A, 44th Miss.; Corp. Nat Kellogg, F, 85th Ala.; Joe, servant boy; Privates L C Spencer, H, 1st & 3d Mo., R F Sweeten, E, 1st Ark. J D Bell, G, 41st Ga.

QUINTARD HOSPITAL.

Lieutenant J. A. Jenkins, C, 61st Tenn.; Serg'ts. Alfred Pollard, C, 38th Tenn. R A Cook, E, 38th Tenn. C O Sears, K, 45th Ala.

PRIVATES.

G L Kirbon, G, 63d Ga. R W Ledbetter, G, 34th Ga. H McGuffin, D, 29th Ga. J J Harris, K, 45th Ala. J Hagler, A, 45th Ala. S L J Richardson, K, 55th Ala. A J Sharp, K, 55th Ala. W F Smith, K, 55th Ala. J W Richardson, K, 55th Ala. Wm Kanada, K, 55th Ala. J C Gresham, B, 38th Tenn. R L Henry, C, 52d Tenn. J M Lawnes, D, 12th Tenn. G H Lawnes, D, 12th Tenn J B Moore, B, 12th Tenn. W J Banks, I, 154th Tenn. E T King, I, 47th Tenn. Henry Vaughan, White's bat. John Laugly, E, 35th Miss. A E Thornwell, F, 44th Miss. E Dorsett, B, 27th Miss. J W Wadford, 3d Eng. corps, W B Lynch, B, 11th Tenn. cav. Pearce Clay, C, 29th Ga. J P Adams, D, 12th Tenn.

Lieutenants C S Herring, G, 6th Fla. J V Brown, H, 16th Tenn. Serg'ts. T N Glass, I, 1st Confed. J W Sartain, G, 38th Tenn. R M Saffley, H, 16th Tenn. A J Loring, I, 38th Tenn. Corporals E. E. Dunn, A, 9th Ky., B Williamson, F, 40th Miss.

PRIVATES.

J M Kimmons, H, 6th Fla. C Stevens, A, 54th Ga. G F Johnson, I, 51st Tenn. T J Broach, I, 5th Tenn. J N Mercer, C, 16th Tenn. G A Maxey, C, 5th Ten. J M Reeves, G, 13th Tenn. A J Jones, I, 38th Ten. R Hupsher, D, 26th Ten. A J Thompson, D, 12th Ten. J. J. Whitfield, A, 28th Ten., B. H. Johns, C, 18th Ten. A. W Martin, H, 11th Ten. J. H. Sturdivant, G, 38th Tenn. J F Jones, D, 12th Ten. J W Hughes, — 154th Ten. D A Chasteen, G, 38th Ten. P H Lain, B, 8th Ga. bat. S S Mathis, B, 8th Ga. bat. O F Box, A, 12th Ala. cav. M. Sheffield, C, 23d Ala. cav. G. McCathron, A, 45th Ala. cav. Wm Hedger, D, 9th Ky. B F Stewart, F, 40th Miss. E Braddock, A, 40th Miss., W. G Thompson, D, 32d Miss., G. M. D. Weaver, K, 24th S. C., J F Barnett, E, 37th Ga.

PIN HOSPITAL.

Lieut. T W. Perry, E, 39th Ala. Sergeants B. F. Lawrence, F, 33d Ala. C W. Piddy, I, 13th Tenn.

PRIVATES.

James Wright, E, 33d Ala. W. H. Taylor, H, 33d Ala. J. W. Jones, C, 33d Ala., W D Graydon, C, 33d Ala. Wm Franklin, F, 33d Ala., W. P. Crews, F, 20th Ala. H O Patton, E, 45th Ala. B H Crook, I, 13th Ten. S D Mitchell, H, 38th Ten. J H Carroll, F, 51st Tenn. J H Culpepper, B, 37th Ga. J F Mayo, — — Ga. Militia, J. M. Utly, I, 9th Miss. William Dougherty, A, 1st Ark. G W Laugsford, C, 5th Ark.

DIED AT CATOOSA HOSPITAL.

Private D J Masson, G, 18th Texas.

DIED AT DIRECTION HOSPITAL.

Private W F Wiggins, I, 29th Ala.
S H Horton, I, 38th Ala.

DIED AT QUINTARD HOSPITAL.

Privave H B Collins, C, 43d Tenn.

DIED AT S. P. MOORE HOSPITAL.

Sergeant W S Porter, Whitworth's Rifles, Miss.
Private C. Stevens, A, 54th Ga.
J M Reeves, G, 13th Tenn.

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

The Confederates in Maryland.

We had a conversation with an intelligent gentleman from our army in Maryland, who arrived here last night, having been within three miles of Washington City, with the Confederate cavalry Monday at 1 o'clock. He gives some interesting particulars about the "raiders" in that State, some of which we can make public.

The cavalry on Monday was in three miles of Washington City, and met on the roads leading from the city many citizens who had come out from the place, not desiring to be there when it was "carried by assault," as they supposed it would be. Several of them claimed to be good "secesh," and said they hoped our troops would go in, that now was the time. The soldiers there, they said, were all heavy artillery men, and most of them new 100 days from the North. All the old soldiers and fighting troops had been sent a week before to Siegel, and are now with him on top of Maryland Heights. They were sent under the impression that the Confederate raiders were a small force and would not think of going around the rear of the Heights and leaving Seigel in their rear. With Seigel they are now cut off from Washington.—These citizens said there were not two full regiments of real soldiers in Washington City. There were a good many long faces among the Union people living along the roads in the vicinity of Washington, and they got a good deal longer Monday when a farm house about three miles distant from the city was burnt by the Confederates. Our informant did not know the name of the owner of the house. A gentleman living near the city handed over about 100 fat cattle to our cavalry, to be driven into Dixie. He refused to take pay for them.

At Baltimore, our cavalry was hovering around the town in sight of its fortifications, which are about two miles distant from the city. The Yankees are all inside of the works and have no pickets out, our cavalry having run into town the few they did have out. Governor Bradford's house, which was burned, was within a stone's throw of one of the works—so close that a Yankee hallooed out "never mind, d—d you, we'll pay you for that." To this a ragged rebel replied, begging him not to mind that little bill, that the Confederates intended to burn Baltimore the next day, and he could settle it all at once.

Citizens who came out of Baltimore said that the place could easily be taken by the cavalry then around it, as the soldiers of the garrison were out aiding Gen. Lew Wallace in a search for a large body of rebel infantry, which were reported to be near Monocacy Bridge.

The fight at the Monocacy bridge, our informant says, was just no fight at all. It was a run, and if the yankees lost one thousand men, most of them must have broken their necks running. There wasn't a soldier with Wallace who fired more than once. They found the rebels getting around them in all directions, and, using discretion, to their heels. The one hundred days' men are described as "splendid." They all had on nice new uniforms, shiny brass buttons, and muskets as bright as if they had just come out of the store. They also had bran-new shoes, many pairs of which some of the rebels in delicate health, who had gotten their feet wet, were forced to borrow. These warriors didn't seem disposed to hurt anybody. Some of them didn't know which end of a cartridge went in first, and the general impression among them was that the regulation mode of getting the ramrod out of a gun was to blow it out.

Some Pennsylvania men who were in Maryland, and had not been able to make their escape back home, were quite talkative to our troops. They themselves were Democrats, (of course,) and didn't favor the war, and didn't intend to come out at any body's requisition.—They disclosed, however, a state of feeling on the part of the Republicans, which is rather interesting. They say that their Republican neighbors won't come out to defend their homes, though Curtin's call has been out a week. These miscegenators say they cannot join the patriots for a hundred days any more than a hundred years, as one day among the rebels might damage them beyond repair, at any price. They say there are no regular troops about there now that can be sent out to drum them up, as was done during the invasion last year, and they intend to stay at home and smoke their pipes in peace.

Gen. Hunter had reached Martinsburg, and had gone into Pensylvania by the Greencastle and Chambersburg road. Our scouts saw his force as it moved along the Greencastle road, and he did not have over 6,000 infantry with him. He is going to Gettysburg; to put himself between the Confederate raiders and Philadelphia.

The stock gathered by the raiders in Maryland is said to be immense. Droves of fat cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., throng the roads. The gentleman from whom we get these facts says that in coming back from near Baltimore, on the route by way of Shepherdstown, he "didn't see as much as a chicken left."

A report was circulated at the North about three weeks ago, that the Confederates were about to make an effort to release the prisoners at Point Lookout, whereupon, according to the statements of persons who came out from Baltimore, the Government impressed every steamer, "from Maine to Baltimore," and sending them to the Point, removed the prisoners farther North.

The Maryland troops, with the raiders, were having the finest sort of a time in the way of eating and drinking, and warm welcomes from parents and friends.

The roads in Maryland were in splendid condition, and the marching easy and rapid.

Richmond Dispatch, 16th.

Rome—Allocution of His Holiness on Poland.

[Erom the London Tablet.]

ROME, April 22.—An allocution was delivered by the Pope in the Consistory recently held at the Vatican.

The following translation is given by the Express:

"The blood of the weak and the innocent cries for vengeance before the throne of the Eternal against those who shed it; and in our days do we not see also innocent blood shed in a Catholic country—in unhappy Poland—where that same Catholic religion, for which Saint Fidelio gave up his life, is so cruelly persecuted? I should have wished to speak of it before the next Consistory, but I fear that by keeping silence any longer I should draw upon myself the punishment of heaven denounced by the prophets upon those who leave iniquity to be committed. *Væ mihi quia tacui.* Conscience compels me to raise my voice against that powerful sovereign whose States reach even to the pole. Listen! Here is the powerful monarch, who dares also to call himself Catholic, being outside our Holy Church, and who forgets the judgment of God which awaits him for his crimes. This monarch persecutes with a ferocious cruelty the Polish nation, and he had undertaken the impious task of extirpating the Catholic religion in Poland, and of introducing schism by force. The Priests of that Catholic religion are forcibly taken from their flocks; others are exiled; others again are condemned to forced labor or to infamous punishment.—Happy are those who have been able to fly, and who now wander without an asylum in a foreign land. Churches are profaned; others are shut on account of the absence of the Priests. Finally this arrogant potentate has arrogated to himself a power which even the Vicar of Christ does not possess.

After having torn from his Diocese, exiled, and kept in captivity for a year, our well-beloved son, the Archbishop of Warsaw, he has dared to deprive him of that charge which he had conferred upon him. Imposing opprobrium upon such acts we by no means give an encouragement to European revolution. We well know how to make a difference between social revolution and the legitimate rights of a nation which struggles for its independence and for the safety of religion. In stigmatizing the persecutors of the Catholic religion we fulfill a sacred duty of our conscience. This is why I have made you aware of the sad news received from that unhappy country, for which we ought to redouble our prayers. We declare, in consequence, that we give our Apostolic Benediction to all those who shall have prayed for Poland. Let us all pray for her!"

The allocution has made a great impression in Rome.

May 1.—The Russian Charge d'Affaires having asked the Pontifical Government for an explanation of the allocution lately delivered by the Pope, Cardinal Antonelli defended the right and necessity of speaking as the Pope had done.

The Charge d'Affaires acknowledge the virtue of Monsignor Felinski but said that he was a rebellious subject, having invited the Czar to renounce his possession of Poland.

Cardinal Antonelli has demanded from the Italian Government through the mediation of a neutral Power, the liberation of Cardinal Morichini, who has been arrested at Jesi, Ancona.

[From the Nashville Union of the 14th.]

Revelations of a Democratic Paper—Sensible Talk.

That sterling war democratic paper, the Chicago Post, contains the following revelations relative to copperhead secret organization:

There is a party in this country in favor of peace on any terms. There is a party in this country who want a peace now; who want to stop the war at its present stage, and who want the Union to be dissolved now in the vain delusion, that in the general wreck of all things that would follow, the people would as an escape from anarchy, be led into the formation of another Union, with a new constitution framed as our conquering and victorious neighbors might dictate. There is such party in Illinois, and early in August they propose to hold a public meeting in Peoria in this state, where they will ventillate their peculiar doctrines and give expression to their determination for the future.

They have increased in number because their organization has been a secret one within locked doors and associates bound not to divulge the proceedings. They have lashed themselves into fury, and have arrived at the conclusion that the rest of mankind were equally as foolish as themselves. Seeing no one, admitting no one but the initiated to their deliberations, they have increased in numbers by thousands who would not dare to appear in public in connection with such an organization. There being but one side to all their discussions, there being no opposition to their propositions, they have concluded that they represent the moral and political sentiments of the whole people. They at last propose to hold a public meeting, and that is to be held at Peoria.

There can be no question of the existence of this treasonable organization; and it is equally certain it is similar to the one established all over the South, previous to the rebellion. It is a reorganization of the party of Knights of the Golden Circle, and has for its object a bloody revolution in the North.

The Post says:

There they intend if possible to scare the Democratic party into their measures; to hold the threat of defection over the Democratic party with a view of coercing it into a formal declaration of hostility to the prosecution of the war for any purpose. The Democratic party have been too long accustomed to the administration of the government not to be thoroughly educated as to the duty of the people towards their country in time of peace as well as war.

They know that no man can consent to a dissolution of the Union, a recognition of the Confederacy, and general dismemberment of the nation, without being guilty of treason and perfidy; they know that it is the duty of all men to uphold the nation by every possible means, and the threats of malcontents, and designing men whose hearts are with the rebellion, and its success will not prevent them from declaring what that duty is, and their purpose to pursue it to the letter.

The Post is mistaken in one thing; these men will control the Chicago Convention; will give the candidate and platform to the democracy; and if there is a split, the War Democrats will be the seceders. The "democratic" organization is completely in the hands of these abettors of treason; and the sooner War Democrats understand this, and act, upon it, the better.

FOR CONGRESS.

To the People of Tennessee.

I am a candidate to represent the Memphis District in the Congress of the Confederate States. Election 18th August 1864.

jy26—te. JOHN L. T. SNEED.

NOTICE.

A comfortable residence and garden to rent, Apply to F. MINCHENER, jy26—tf. at the Brass Foundry.

LOST CERTIFICATE.

THE Subscriber has lost a certificate, No. 1361, for ($1,000) one thousand dollars signed by G. H. Johnson, Depositary. All persons are hereby warned not to trade for said certificate. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Rebel office. JAMES BEATLY.

jy25—3t

CONFEDERATE MONEY WANTED.

FOR sale, a desirable lot in this city, containing two small residences and other necessary houses—an excellent well and garden. Apply to F. MINCHENER, jy13—tf at the Brass Foundry.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

We have on hand a lot of blank forms of certificates and affidavits for collecting claims of deceased soldiers. Price fifty cents per sheet. Persons at a distance needing such blanks can procure them by addressing the REBEL OFFICE through the mails.

WRAPPING PAPER.

A LOT of WRAPPING PAPER for sale at the jy20 REBEL OFFICE.

ENVELOPES.

A GOOD supply of excellent ENVELOPES, for sale at the jy20 REBEL OFFICE.

LETTER PAPER.

A GOOD article for sale low at the jy20 REBEL OFFICE.

MEMORANDUM BOOKS.

BOUND in leather, and neatly ruled, for sale at the [jy20] REBEL OFFICE

CIRCULAR.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
ADJ'T. AND INSPECTOR GEN'L. OFFICE,
Macon, July 15, 1864.

To the Aids de Camp of the Military Districts and Officers detailed by Major-Gen. Smith to bring up the Reserve Militia:

Immediately upon the receipt of these instructions you will call upon the justices of the inferior court, the clerks of the superior and inferior courts, sheriffs, tax collectors and other officials exempt by law from militia duty in your counties to assist you in carrying out the orders given by the Governor in his proclamation of the 9th inst. These officers will be expected to go through their respective counties, summoning individually every one ordered by the Governor to report to Gen. G. W. Smith at this place, and warning them to assemble at the county seat on a given day, (within five days after you arrival in the county,) to repair in a body to Macon as required; and subsequently to that day, to arrest any one refusing or delaying to obey the summons, and send them forward under proper guard. In the execution of this duty you will be governed by the principles laid down in the Governor's proclamation of the 9th July, 1864, and in his letter to his aide, Col. J. C. C. Blackburn, of July 14th, 1864, copies of which are herewith enclosed; and you will see that all militia men exempts and detailed men within the limits of your Senatorial districts and counties, except such as are exempted by the Governor's proclamation above mentioned, either come or are sent forward to this place as directed.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

HENRY C. WAYNE,
Adj't and Insp. General.

Each newspaper in the State copy twice and send bill to Adjutant General's Office, Milledgeville.

GEORGE DIXON,

(FORMERLY OF MEMPHIS, TENN.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RICHMOND, VA.

All claims against the Confederate Government, adjusted and collected.

Particular attention paid to Soldiers' claims.

je7—tf.

Book Keepers Attention.

THERE are several hundred Volumes of Books belonging to Dr. Robbins' library loaned out in Griffin. Parties having them will please return them to his old rooms, and oblige,

je9-1m. L. G. STEWART.

LEGAL BLANKS.

We have on hand at this office a large supply of the Blanks used by Sheriffs, Clerks and Ordinaries in this State, beautifully printed on fine white paper, which we will sell at the same rates now charged for the blank paper alone.

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.

FOR SALE.

IN west Griffin, a neat Cottage House, containing six rooms—all necessary out buildings—a rich garden spot in a high state of cultivation. For particulars, apply at the Express office.

jy20—6t*

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.

From the Front.

ATLANTA, July 25.—The enemy made an attempt last night, to break our lines, but were repulsed by Cheatham, after a conflict of one hour. During the day quiet prevailed around the city, the only demonstrations being occasional picket firing. At mid-day, the yankees opened with shell again upon the city, shelling one hour with some vigor.

No notice of his intention to shell the city was given to enable the women and children to be removed to a place of safety. His barbarous violation of the usages of civilized warfare, only enabled him to murder a few non-combatants. Most of the shells come from two 20-pounder parrott guns on the Western and Atlantic railroad, with an occasion missile from another gun east of the city.

The gallant operations of Wednesday and Friday seem to have impressed the the enemy with a wholesome desire to strengthen his flanks, which he is now doing. He displayed rocket signals this evening. The rockets were very brilliant, indicating some movement on their part.

Brig. Gen. F. A. Shoupe, has been assigned as Chief of Staff of this army to-day.

TREASURER OF GEORGIA.

TO Tax payers and Collectors of the tax of Georgia and all others whom it may concern:

Frequent enquiries being made as to the funds required in this department in the payment of taxes and other public dues, I take this method of publishing, that by order of the Governor, I am only authorized to take

Georgia Treasury notes of all issues.
Bonds and coupons of the State of Georgia—due.
Confederate Treasury notes of the new issue only.
Current Bank notes and specie.
Central Bank notes of the State of Georgia.

JNO. JONES, Treasurer.

Milledgeville, July 19, 1864.

*All papers in the State publish one time and charge the Executive department.

THE ATLANTA DAILY AND WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

The undersigned, proprietor of the Atlanta Daily and Weekly INTELLIGENCER, announces to the public that he has made arrangements for the publication of these journals in this city, (Macon,) and that in a few days subscribers to the same will be furnished as usual with their papers.

Correspondents, advertisers, and all persons having business with the INTELLIGENCER, will please address their communications to "The Intelligencer office, Macon, Georgia."

All Job and Government work on hand will be resumed at an early day.

JARED I. WHITAKER, Proprietor.

jy21—6t.

LADIES' HATS AND ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

JUST received, through the blockade, a fine stock of Ladies' Hats and Artificial Flowers, which are for sale at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Millinery Store, East side of Hill street. The Ladies are requested to call. Griffin, July 20—2t*

EXCHANGE NOTICE No. 11.

RICHMOND, VA., June 27, 1864.

ALL officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4, 1863, who reported for duty either at Enterprise, Miss.; Demopolis, Ala.; Jonesboro', Tenn.; Vienna, Natchitoches, Shreveport, or Alexandria, La., at any time prior to April 1st, 1864, and whose names have been forwarded to me by the proper officers, are hereby declared exchanged.

ROBT. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

july 20—6t

POST HEADQUARTERS, GRIFFIN, GA., July 18th, 1864.

IN accordance with "Special Field Orders, No. 47," dated "Headquarters Army of Tennessee, July 15th, 1864," I have this day assumed command of this Post. Stephen M. Howard, is announced as my Adjutant, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Colonel 27th Tennessee Regiment, Com'dg Post.

jy19—tf

FOR CONGRESS.

CAPTAIN M. W. CLUSKEY, Vaughan's brigade, Cheatham's division, Army of Tennessee, having been called out by a large number of the soldiers of the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, is a candidate to fill the vacancy in the present Congress, occasioned by the death of the Hon. David M. Currin. jy19—tde

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, entitled "An Act to provide for holding elections for Representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States in the State of Tennessee," approved May 1st, 1863, and an act amendatory thereof, approved June 9th, 1864, for the purpose of filling said vacancy, and due return thereof make to me according to law. In testimony whereof,

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

GRIFFIN

Match Factory

The undersigned are now prepared to fill orders for

SUPERIOR

FRICTION MATCHES

TRY THEM;

They are as good as any yankee ma es.

Address

BEEKS & JOHNSON,

Griffin, Ga.

June 14tf

The Chattanooga Foundry,

LOCATED AT GRIFFIN, GA.

ARE exchanging HOLLOW WARE of all kinds and SYRUP KETTLES at old prices for old CASTINGS at old prices, or they will give the highest cash price for old CASTINGS.

je8—tf. T. WEBSTER, & CO.

FOR SALE.

A large assortment of English writing paper, blue and white, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price reasonable. Apply to

G. A. RAMSPECK,
ju2910teod. Rebel Office, Griffin, Ga.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS

OF THE

First Congress of the Confederate States,

Passed at the fourth session, which was began and held at the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on Monday, the seventh day of December, A. D., 1863, and ended on Thursday, the eighteenth day of February, 1864.

CHAP. LXIV.—An Act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That, in addition to the taxes levied by the "act to lay taxes for the common defence, and to carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved twenty-fourth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, there shall be levied from the passage of this act, on the subjects of taxation hereafter mentioned, and collected from every person, co-partnership, association or corporation, liable therefor, taxes as follows, to-wit:

I. Upon the value of property, real, personal and mixed, of every kind and description, not hereinafter exempted or taxed at a different rate, five per cent.: Provided, That from this tax on the value of property, employed in agriculture, shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind derived therefrom, as assessed under the law imposing it, and delivered to the Government: Provided, That no credit shall be allowed beyond five per cent.

II. On the value of gold and silver wares and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches, ten per cent.

III. The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same, or similar property, in the neighborhood where assessed in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, except in cases where lands, slaves, cotton or tobacco, have been purchased since the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, in which case the said land, slaves, cotton and tobacco, so purchased, shall be assessed at the price actually paid for the same by the owner.

SEC. 2. On the value of all shares or interests held in any bank, banking company or association, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, insurance, manufacturing, telegraph, express, railroad and dry dock companies, and all other joint stock companies of every kind, whether incorporated or not, five per cent. The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed upon the basis of the market value of said property in the neighborhood where assessed, in such currency as may be in general use there, in the purchase and sale of such property, at the time of assessment.

SEC. 3. I. Upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, whether held by banks or other corporations or individuals, five per cent.; and upon all moneys held abroad, or upon the amount of all bills of exchange, drawn therefor on foreign countries, a tax of five per cent.; such tax upon money abroad to be assessed and collected according to the value thereof at the place where the tax is paid.

II. Upon the amount of all solvent credits, and of all bank bills, and all other paper issued as currency, exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate treasury notes, and not employed in a registered business, the income derived from which is taxed five per cent.

SEC. 4. Upon profits made in trade and business, as follows:

I. On all profits made by buying and selling spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cloths, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails, at any time between the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, ten per cent., in addition to the tax on such profits as income under the "act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1863.

II. On all profits made by buying and selling money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits, or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property, or effects of any kind, not enumerated in the preceding paragraph, between the times named therein, ten per cent., in addition to the tax on such profits as income, under the act aforesaid.

III. On the amount of profits exceeding twenty five per cent., made during either of the years eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing, dry dock, or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not, twenty-five per cent. on such excess.

SEC. 5. The following exemptions from taxation under this act shall be allowed, to-wit:

I. Property of each head of a family to the value of five hundred dollars; and for each minor child of the family to the further value of one hundred dollars; and for each son actually engaged in the army or navy, or who has died or been killed in the military or naval service, and who was a member of the family when he entered the service, to the further value of five hundred dollars.

II. Property of the widow of any officer, soldier, sailor or marine, who may have died or been killed in the military or naval service, or where there is no widow, then of the family being minor children, to the value of one thousand dollars.

III. Property of every officer, soldier, sailor or marine, actually engaged in the military or naval service, or of such as have been disabled in such service, to the value of one thousand dollars: Provided, That the above exemptions shall not apply to any person, whose property, exclusive of household furniture, shall be assessed at a value exceeding one thousand dollars.

IV. That where property has been injured or destroyed by the enemy, or the owner thereof has been temporarily deprived of the use or occupancy thereof or of the means of cultivating the same, by reason of the presence or proximity of the enemy, the assessment on such property may be reduced, in proportion to the damage sustained by the owner, or the tax assessed thereon may be reduced in the same ratio by the district collector, on satisfactory evidence submitted to him by the owner or assessor.

SEC. 6. That the taxes of property, laid for the year eighteen hundred and sixty four, shall be assessed as on the day of the passage of this act, and be due and collected on the first day of June next, or as soon after as practicable, allowing an extension of ninety days west of the Mississippi river. The additional taxes on incomes or profits for the year eighteen hundred and sixty three, levied by this act, shall be assessed and collected forthwith; and the taxes on incomes or profits for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be assessed and collected according to the provisions of the tax and assessment acts of eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

SEC. 7. So much of the tax act of the twenty fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as levies a tax on incomes derived from property or effects, on the amount or value of which a tax is levied by this act, and also the first section of said act, are suspended for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and no estimated rent, hire, or interest on property or credits herein taxed ad valorem, shall be assessed or taxed as incomes under the tax act of eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

SEC. 8. That the tax imposed by this act on bonds of the Confederate States heretofore issued, shall in no case exceed the interest on the same, and such bonds when held by or for minors or lunatics, shall be exempt from the tax in all cases where the interest on the same shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

Approved February 17, 1864.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CATOOSA Hospital is now crowded with officers and men badly wounded. Oil cloths are much needed, and cannot be had than by an appeal to the patriotism of the people. It is believed that this will be a sufficient inducement to the citizens to bring them forward at once to the relief