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THE DAILY REBEL.

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BY FRANC. M. PAUL.

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THE DAILY REBEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, 1864.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE REBEL.

TO NEWS-DEALERS.

From and after to-day, the REBEL will be printed on a sheet as large as that of any other paper in the Confederacy, and will contain more reading matter than any other paper. The additional outlay caused by this enlargement [illegible] per hundred.

CORRECTION.—The article copied into our paper of yesterday, headed "ANOTHER REMARKABLE ARTICLE," and credited to the Richmond Examiner, should have been credited to the *Sentinel*. It derived its only significance from the fact that it appeared in a paper that is supposed to reflect the sentiments of the President; whereas the Examiner is an erratic journal, hostile to everything, and whose opinions, somewhat like those of the New York Herald, never astonish any one. This correction is important to a proper appreciation of the article referred to.

☞ The excellent Band of the 1st Tennessee regiment, assisted by quite a number of excellent performers, will give a concert at Amazeen Hall, to-night for the benefit of the Tennessee Relief Association. The bill presented is a first rate one, the object of the performance very laudable and much to be commended, and we hope to see an overflowing house.

☞ There will be preaching in the Baptist Church on next Sabbath by the Pastor, Rev. D. W. Gwin.

Aug. 26th 1864.

☞ The Richmond Examiner reduces the history of the war to a demonstration—that the conquest of the South by the North is, in all respects, impossible.

It says that something more has been demonstrated than the mere physical incompetency of the North for subjugating this Confederacy—the demonstration has appeared before the resistant energies of the South have been fully taxed. The campaign leaves this Confederacy—after exhibiting all this effort of more than three years, after withstanding the potential energy and colossal momentum of a military power greater than has been exhibited in all the warfare of this world—stronger than at the beginning, more capable of strenuous combat, more perfectly endowed with the elements of resistance, better nerved than ever in the energy of a year from what she has suffered and lost having broken her spirit, that spirit was never until now thoroughly roused and combined. Her military organization could never, until the present period, be regarded as perfect: and her resources, though restricted, are more sufficient for her [illegible] than the superabundance possessed and wasted in the beginning. She is now in a condition analogous to that of the athlete, trained by severe practice and due to his special work, and endowed with the vigor, skill and endurance to compete with a dozen men. She is practically stronger this day than she has been at any period of the struggle, and will inflict a greater military efficiency hereafter than she has done at any period in the past.

A Long Walk and Some Tidings.

A lady arrived in Macon yesterday, who resides a few miles from Dalton, from which point she walked every step of the way, flanking the Federal and Confederate armies, and accompanied only by her little son, a lad of six or seven years of age. She has come for the shelter and protection of a married sister's roof, the Yankees having plundered her house of everything, except the clothes she wore. She left home on the 14th, and during her pilgrimage she fell in with a friend and neighbor from Dalton, Mr. Barnwell, who informed her of the capture of Dalton, by Wheeler, and told her that he saw the tunnel at Tunnel Hill blown up by Wheeler with three barrels of gunpowder, and that it was done most effectually.—Mr. Barnwell left Dalton on the 14th, and, no doubt, although the lady could not furnish other dates, Dalton was surprised and captured by Gen. Wheeler before daylight on the morning of the 17th, and the tunnel was probably destroyed on the same day.

The lady made an unsuccessful effort, at Resaca, to procure, from the Federal commander at that place, a pass to go through the Federal lines to Atlanta, so as to travel by cars, but was rudely refused. She says they represented that they had no other food at Resaca beyond a small supply of hard tack.—*Macon Telegraph.*

From the Montgomery Advertiser and Register we clip the additional, which goes to strengthen our hopes that Gen. Wheeler is doing good service in the enemy's rear:

From a prominent citizen of Marshall county we learned some good news yesterday from Sherman's rear. He said the information came from a clergyman of Rome, Ga., who had been ordered to go North, but was unable to do it in consequence of the destruction of the railroad above Rome by our cavalry. It seems that this minister applied to the Provost Marshal for a pass to go North, when he was informed that travel in that direction was suspended by the operations of Gen. Wheeler's cavalry, and he was referred to the yankee General in command of that place for particulars. Calling upon that officer, he was informed that a courier had come in from above, who reported the destruction of the railroad, the capture of Dalton, and the blowing up of Tunnel Hill by Gen. Wheeler, thus rendering travel on the railroad impossible. Our informant also said that Wheeler was reported to have also captured fifteen hundred head of yankee beef cattle, and that Gen. Clanton had destroyed the railroad from Kingston to Rome.

Vaughn's Tennessee Cavalry.

The Charlottesville Va. *Chronicle*, pays a well merited compliment to this gallant body of men. We regret to learn by later advices that General Vaughn has been wounded. The character of his wound we have not learned further than that it has disabled him for service. The Chronicle says:

"According to all accounts, the above cavalry certainly deserves much credit for invaluable service rendered throughout the late engagements with the enemy in the Valley of Virginia and in Maryland.

It will be remembered that this cavalry, commanded by General J. C. Vaughn, of East Tennessee, was dismounted in Southwestern Virginia for the purpose of participating in the engagement at Piedmont with Gen. Hunter. Notwithstanding the defeat at this point, Vaughn's dismounted cavalry brigade lost no laurels or honors of battle. It fought with a desperation seldom known under such circumstances as at that time existed. The different hospitals of this section of country can substantiate this statement.

In many instances this brigade has distinguished itself. At Newtown and Hagerstown it met and defeated Averill's force. It opened the battle at Kernstown and won the applause of the commanding General (Early) for its gallantry and skill, and drew from him the remark that he "never saw such cavalry." Dismounted, it was as good as any infantry, and in the saddle it could not be excelled for fighting. Justice to a brave body of men only induced the above comment."

[COMMUNICATED.]

Selection of Officers.

ATLANTA, Georgia, August 25th 1864.

To the uninitiated it has often been a subject of inquiry how it happens that so many appointments are made of officers who never have in any way distinguished themselves in battle, and exhibit but little qualifications, or claims save their appointment, and inquirers have been induced to remain in ignorance rather than join in tumultuous strife with newspaper correspondents and semi-officials. But now that necessity demands our greatest efforts, it becomes the duty of every true friend to his country to use every means to promote her interest.

It is with this view, sir, that I propose (though a novice in the art) to call the attention of appointing authorities to the merits of certain officers to higher position and the consequent claims of the Government to their services in that capacity. For I hold that no man has a claim upon his country for position in this struggle. I allude to Col. M. Farrell, of the 15th Miss. Regt., Loring's Division, whose gallantry upon various fields, and [illegible] exhibited in the famous [illegible] interest and zeal which he exhibits in our cause, designates him as a proper personage for promotion to Brig. General.

Col. F. has had no pet or special friend to force his name before the public, but like a true soldier he has contented himself with a faithful discharge of his duties in the humble position he holds, and he is now entirely ignorant of this move as well as a comparative stranger to the writer.

The appointment of Col. Farrel would give great satisfaction to his numerous observers and would be considered as the just desert of a true and brave soldier.

A FRIEND TO MERIT.

Liability of Exempted and Detailed Men.

The following correspondence between Governor Watts of Alabama, and the Secretary of War, settles the question of the liability of exempted and detailed men. It will be seen that "exempted" men are liable to do military duty under the call of the Governor, and that the detailed men are liable for service when called on by the Confederate commander of the reserves in a State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, Montgomery, August 5, '64.

To Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

Do you regard the bonded agriculturists and other exempted men subject to military duty? If they are not subject to militia duty they should be called out as reserves.

Mobile is attacked, and General Maury has called for all the troops I can send. I hold these men as subject to militia duty, and have issued my orders accordingly. Let me hear from you at once.

T. H. WATTS, Governor of Alabama.

Gov. T. H. Watts: RICHMOND, Aug. 6, 1864.

The exempted men are all liable to militia duty. Detailed men are liable to be called on for service in an exigency by the commander of the Reserves in your State.

JAS. A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

A Grave Abuse.

A correspondent of the Macon Telegraph thus alludes to one of the many evils incident to an army:

[illegible] the good men of the army, as well as to our home population, that the proper authorities should be more vigilant in their efforts to gather up those stragglers and protect the country from their depredations:

I presume that Gen. Hood is neither aware of the number of men from the army who are roving over the country, nor of the outrages they are daily and hourly committing upon persons and property, or he would certainly adopt some stringent corrective policy. Bands of cavalrymen, numbering from two to twenty, are in the daily practice of entering the farms of the people and taking therefrom whatever their rapaciousness may crave. Green corn is cut in the field, watermelon patches devastated, and fodder, oats and corn carried off, regardless of the protestations of the owners that they have not enough for their own immediate wants. Private dwellings are impudently entered, and food and lodging peremptorily demanded, without regard to the inconvenience or distress they inflict. Our best and most liberal citizens are assailed in terms of the bitterest abuse, because, having contributed all they could, they at last refuse to take the bread out of their children's mouths to feed an unprincipled set of stragglers, whose main feats of gallantry consist in robbing defenceless families, and insulting good and patriotic citizens. Now and then an officer, more scrupulous than his men, will demand supplies in the name of his Government, giving a written acknowledgement not worth the paper it consumes, because no Post Quartermaster will recognize its validity. * *

Because one man exposes his body fearlessly to the enemy's bullets on the field of battle, that is no reason why he should disparage the patriotism or inflict wrongs upon another who, though not thus exposing himself, still labors industriously at home to promote the comfort of the soldier and advance the interests of government. Indeed, our bravest soldiers are not apt to aggress upon the rights of citizens or question the loyalty of all who are not in line of battle when the bugle sounds the charge. Prompted by pure and chivalric motives himself, he cannot conceive that baseness in others which would restrain them from an equitable participancy in the great cause of freedom. The depredations upon private persons and property, as a general rule, do not belong to the class of good soldiers. Nevertheless they are doing incalculable evil, and justice to the true soldier, no less than to our outraged citizens, requires that the wrong-doer should be punished and the evil remedied. If this is not done, and that speedily, it is pertinent to ask: What are we coming to?" for it is folly to suppose that a people groaning under wrong and oppression, will long tolerate affection for a government which permits them to be injured without an effort at redress.

There are honorable exceptions to the conduct alluded to in this article. All our soldiers are not violators of personal rights, nor are cavalrymen, perhaps, more culpable than teamsters and roving infantrymen. The object of the writer is not to implicate the innocent with the guilty, but to denounce the evil-doer, and by holding him up to the scorn and reprobation of officer and private, render him and his conduct obnoxious to all honest and honorable men, whether soldiers or citizens. BURR.

The Niagara Conference.

STATEMENT OF HORACE GREELY.

Mr. Greeley, in last week's Independent, gives the following account of his negotiation:

In the other effort for peace I was a participant as follows:

Some time since it was announced by telegraph from Halifax, that Messrs. C. C. Clay, of Alabama; Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, (ex-United States Senators); Prof. J. Holcombe, of the University of Virginia, and Geo. N. Sanders, of Kentucky, had reached that city from Dixie, via Bermuda, on important business, and all of these but Mr. Thompson (who is in Toronto) were soon quartered at the Clifton House, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls. I heard soon after of confidential interviews between some or all of these gentlemen and leading Democrats from our own and neighboring States, and there were telegraphic whispers of overtures for reconstruction, and conditions were set forth as those on which the Confederates would consent to reunion. (I cannot say that any of these reports were authentic.) At length, after several less direct intimations, I received a private letter from Mr. Sanders, stating that Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, himself and another, desired to visit Washington, upon complete and unqualified protection being given by the President or the Secretary of War.

I saw no reason why the opposition should be the sole recipients of these gentlemen's overtures, if such they were, (and it is stated that Mr. Clay aforesaid is preparing or is to prepare an important letter to the Chicago convention,) I wrote the President, urging him to invite the rebel gentlemen aforesaid to Washington, there to open their budget. I stated expressly that I knew not what they would propose, if so invited; but I could imagine no offer that might be made by them which would not conduce, in one way or another, to a restoration of the integrity and just authority of the Union.

The President ultimately acquiesced in this view, so far as to consent that the rebel agents should visit Washington, but directed that I should proceed to Niagara and accompany them thence to the capital. This service I most reluctantly undertook, feeling deeply and observing that almost any one else might better have been sent on this errand. But time seemed precious, and I immediately started.

Arrived on this side of the Falls, I wrote across to Messrs. Clay & Co., stating that, on the understanding that they had the needful powers from the authorities at Richmond, I was authorized and ready to give them a safe conduct to Washington. They responded that, though in the confidential employment of their Government and fully conversant with its views and purposes, they had not the specific powers I required, but would get them, if permitted and desired—in order to save time—to proceed at once to Washington, and be permitted thence to communicate with Richmond for the purpose. Not feeling at liberty to concede this, I telegraphed to Washington for further instructions, and was duly informed that Major Hay, the President's Private Secretary, would soon be on his way to me. He reached the Falls on the 20th, and we crossed over to the Clifton, where Major Hay, after mutual introductions, handed Professor Holcombe the following paper, in the handwriting of the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To whom it may concern: Any proposition which shall lead to the restoration of peace, the integrity of the Union and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes officially, and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the executive government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points; and the bearer thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

I left the Falls by the next train, leaving Major Hay to receive any response to the President's proffer, should any be made, but there was none. Messrs. Clay and Holcomb addressed to me a letter of sharp criticism on the President's proffer above quoted, which I first read in the columns of the daily journals of this city. And here the matter closed, despite all rumors of further or other negotiations. Messrs. Clay, Holcombe and Sanders remain at the Falls, or at the adjacent watering place of St. Catherines, and are still in the receipt of many visits from democratic politicians, who cross the borders on purpose.

I heartily approve the President's basis of negotiation, and think them calculated to exert a salutary influence at the South; and yet I think it would have been wiser to have interposed no conditions, but asked the Confederates to perfect and verify their credentials, and then make their proposition. For, thus brought to book, what could they have proffered that would not have strengthened the upholders of the Union cause? It looks to me as though a rare opportunity was lost for compelling either the Democracy of the loyal States or the despots of Europe to forego further manifestations of sympathy with the rebels in their desperate struggle. I may be mistaken in this, but I cannot be in my conviction that every intimation of a desire on our part to arrest bloodshed and restore amity, tends to disabuse and reconcile the great perverted masses of those now fighting to divide and destroy their and our country.

The Black Peasantry.

From the Richmond Enquirer.]

How little does the Yankee know of the negro. The Brownites believed them a race oppressed and panting for vengeance. Lincoln trusted he could make no mistake when he proclaimed them free, and made them soldiers. Europe stood in expectation of a second San Domingo. The slaves, tempted by the promises of their Yankee friends, ran away from their masters, but in no instance did they mark their departure by acts of violence to persons or property. They had no wrongs to avenge. The enlistment of a negro in the Yankee army is often a funny affair. They collar the terrified recruit, and drag him to the rendezvous. *Pour de la vraie couple* which are seen when the recruiting officer of Mexico returns from a plantation with a score of peons lashed by the wrists to a cable. It is no wonder that in battle the negroes run madly to the rear, overthrowing their reserves and exposing the army to demoralization and defeat.

The philanthropist nicknames the negro a slave. He is no such thing; he is a peasant. He gets such a share of his labor as satisfies him. He has more money at Christmas than his brother peasant of Europe, with his rent, clothes, food and doctor's bill guaranteed in advance for his life-time.

True, the negro is subject to the will of his master; regulated by law, and tempered with a human regard for his own interest. The European operative is subject to the same control, without the same protection or sympathy.

The Yankees do not understand the negro. In their hands he is a paupper and a curse; in ours, a happy and useful creature. We comprehend his faculties and his defects. We have made him eminently useful in the present crisis.

He has fed this war. He has taken care—faithful care, of the soldier's home and family, whilst making war upon our enemies. The swolen and festering bodies of innumerable negroes infect the slaughter-pen of Baxter road. The groans of their miserable wounded fall upon hostile ears. The yankees that negro troops are most dangerous to those who employ them. Our negroes have made and harvested our troops. We hear the loud voices and peculiar rhythm of the negro as we write. It is a procession of well-clad, well-fed slaves. Each man has his knapsack and haversack filled by the care of his master. With them march the overseers sent by each vicinage to superintend them, in sickness and health, to see that they do not suffer from mal-treatment or neglect, and to receive and bring back their wages. This procession constitutes in part our engineers corps. They are not our Irish—they are not our Dutch. They are our linable and attached servants. They do our digging. It is they, who, having made our crops, have built those extensive earthworks which embrace Richmond and Petersburg, and which have stood ready for months, to receive Grant as he strove like some evil animal to break into the circle and citadel of our freedom. The overseers and negroes of Virginia have mainly constructed her defences. Mr. Greeley, the non-slaveholder, did not fold his hands in neutrality. The downtrodden slave did not fly to the enemy. They united in providing defences against those who only wished to employ them to subjugate the master, and then exterminate both as an incumbrance upon the paradise which both together have created.

The world gives the South no credit for having effected what all the efforts of religion and philanthropy, from the Abolitionist experiment of the Pope to the latest decree of Exter Hall, has been made to accomplish. The South has taught the negro the language of civilization, and the religion of Christ. She has clad him in garments, and taught him the arts. He sows and cultivates the crop, mines and forges the iron, digs the entrenchment and raises the redoubt—and all this, the world should know—without any other stimulant than affection for his master and instinctive dread of the Yankees. Corporal punishment is rarely resorted to except for police purposes. Exeter Hall will be surprised to learn, perhaps, that the Yankees manufactured the cowskin, and that it is almost unknown upon the plantation.

Now the Yankee receives the negro from our hands at this high state of improvement and discipline. In a few months the negro is brought to grief and destruction. He is made free and put to work upon his master's plantation, under a Yankee "contractor," and very soon he is shot by the bushwhacker, or his philanthropic friend, the contractor, is found hanging in familiar equality with the deluded wretches, upon whose uncompensated labor he had expected to grow rich. The negro women and children taken from comfortable cabins and abundant food, are penned up in shanties and fed by contract. Like the remnant of negroes carried from the United Colonies by the British army in 1783 they will infest society as a nuisance, and will be ultimately shipped to some Sierra Leone to perish by the atrophy of vice and idleness. The negro militant, having been caught, tied and fitted with a blue suit and musket, is employed as a movable breastwork to protect Yankees. His masters egg him in arms, and is so much exasperated that he rushes upon the miserable creatures, who fly shrieking to the rear, exposing to merited destruction the Yankees who crouched behind them. Hereupon the Yankee damns and deserts the negro as neither fit for peaceful nor warlike pursuits, as exposing him to be hung for cultivating cotton at his side, or shot for even springing a mine in his company. We think these new allies are already tired of each other, and the inevitable separation will be mutually acceptable.

The guardians *ad litem* of the negro had better look to their ward. He is losing the protection of the only friend God has ever given him on earth, and is abandoned to the tender mercies of the yankees, who have just discovered they have no use for him. He is between the upper and nether millstone. His guardians had better stop the mill or he will be ground to a black and impalpable powder. For heaven's sake stop your philanthropy, *Monsieur les amis des noirs*, or your charge will, like the servant liberated by Don Quixotte, suffer a double punishment—one for his own faults, and another for your interference. Let the black peasant rest, and converge the rays of your destructive affections upon the peasant of Ireland, of Austria, the serfs of Russia, the homeless bondsmen of Poland. You have imported enough experimentally.—You can improve your physical deficiences by miscegenation. You would be even more improved if you could thereby acquire the moral qualities of the negro. You can employ the fugitive negro by the month, pay him in cheap jewelry or cast of clothing, or kick him from your door without paying him at all. Spare Coffee a little while, that he may recover his strength after the cruel tortures to which your wicked interference has subjected him.

Interesting Correspondence.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Columbia, August 15, 1864.

To the Citizens of South Carolina:—Having expressed to Mr. Trenholm the gratification felt by his fellow-citizens at his acceptance of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, I received in reply the following letter. Although not intended for publication, such is its public interest that, by his permission, I lay it before you.

While the schedule of prices adopted by the Commissioners of this State does not approximate in its rates the former schedule of the Virginia Commissioners, it is to be hoped that satisfactory results will follow its production.

I concurring fully in the importance to the country of reducing as low as practicable all prices, I commend the letter to the careful and favorable consideration of every citizen.

M. L. BONHAM.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., Richmond, August 5, 1864.

To His Excellency Gov. Bonham—DEAR SIR: Your very kind and encouraging letter of 20th ult. was received yesterday. If it shall prove to be my happy fortune, through the Divine blessing, to contribute in any degree to the welfare of my country, I shall be more than compensated for all the labors and anxieties to which I have been appointed. Expressions of confidence and good will on the part of my fellow-citizens, such as you have been good enough to convey to me, are most grateful and encouraging. I regard the Treasury of the Confederate States as most peculiarly the treasury of the people, and there is nothing in the power of man that would so soon restore it to a condition of ease and prosperity as the universal and generous support of our people. There is nothing in its present circumstances to inspire alarm, but, on the contrary, every motive for confidence. An all pervading cause of embarrassment and distress has been the character of our legislation. However patriotically intended, it is not to be denied that the measures adopted by Congress for the reform of the currency had the unhappy effect of inspiring the public mind with feelings of fear and distrust as to the course that would ultimately be pursued in relation to that part of the public debt that is represented by the Treasury notes. Apprehensions of ultimate repudiation crept like an all-pervading poison into the minds of the people, and greatly circumscribed and diminished the purchasing power of the notes.

There were many distinguished and patriotic men in Congress, who earnestly believed that the great, if not the sole, evil of the currency was to be found in its redundancy alone. And reasoning from this premise, they inferred that a corresponding reduction of this large volume of the purchasing medium, would produce an immediate reduction in the price of all saleable commodities. Others entertained a different opinion, and believing that the purchasing power and value of these had a critical and sensitive dependence upon the confidence and good will of those who were called upon to exchange their substance for them, insisted that a reduction of the quantity, by any measure that disturbed the confidence of the people in the good faith of the Government, would lead to a majority vote. A minority vote prevailed in the first opinion, and it must now be universally admitted, I think, that the policy that prevailed was erroneous, and the consequences precisely such as had been predicted by those who opposed it.—The immense reduction effected by the tax of 33½ per cent. levied upon the currency, and by the process of compulsory funding, produced very little effect upon the prices of each addition. Everybody regarded, with distrust, a new issue of notes of the same character as the last, and resting for their support as a circulating medium upon the same pledges, which had ended in disappointment before.

That this is the true difficulty we have to encounter I think every candid person must now allow, and I cannot refrain from indulging the hope that a new and sounder policy will govern our future legislation. The patriotism of Congress is not to be called in question, nor are we to forget that their willingness to renounce any policy that may be proven, by experience, to be erroneous and mischievous. Our people, at the same time, should not be silent, and in this respect the patriotic citizens of the great and suffering Commonwealth of Virginia have set a noble example.

On my arrival in Richmond, I found that the commissioners of prices had fixed the schedule rates for wheat and corn at $30 and $24 dollars per bushel, respectively, for the months of August and September. The feeling of disappointment and alarm, with which I was inspired by this circumstance, you can easily immagine. This painful feeling was, however, soon changed for one of renewed confidence and hope, by the farmers of Virginia. Public meetings were held in the agricultural counties, and resolutions adopted, boldly avowing the impossibility of maintaining the public faith, if the Government were forced by the people to pay such high prices for supplies, and patriotically insisting upon a reduction of the standard rates, and their establishment upon a basis sufficiently low to inspire confidence in the currency. The result was that the commissioners re-assembled and reduced the schedule prices to $75 for wheat for the month of August, and $5 for September. A wiser and more patriotic course was never pursued by any people; and I would respectfully appeal to you, as Chief Magistrate of our gallant and patriotic State, to suggest and encourage similar meetings and resolutions, on the part of our own people. I have an abiding confidence that a general and well established belief in the intention of Congress, under no circumstances of temptation or trial, to shrink from the observance of the most rigid good faith in our financial transactions to enable us to overcome all our financial difficulties. That such is their real intention, I cannot doubt; but this determination should be encouraged and supported by the public declaration of our people, expressive of their own resolute will to foster the credit of the Government by the establishment of low prices, and by the patriotic support of its Treasury. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed in the past or whatever errors may be supposed to have existed in the past, or whatever errors may be supposed to have been committed, may now be buried in a common grave. We are making a new start in our finances, and under circumstances by no means unfavorable or discouraging.

The expenditures of the Government are of two classes; those incurred abroad, and those incurred at home. In respect of the first, there has hitherto been little embarrassment, nor is there any reason to expect greater difficulty in the future.—Our foreign supplies will probably be procured without making any addition to the public debt.—The malice of our foes having raised the price of cotton to 30d. per pound in European markets, while the depreciation of our currency enables us at the same time to buy at home at less actually than 4d., it is plainly seen that it can be no difficult task to draw from our enemies, and from the complacent spectators of this atrocious war, the means of supplying all our foreign wants. This would leave us, then, only our domestic debt to deal with, and when it is considered that all that is asked of our people, and all that the Government is called upon to pay for, is simply their surplus productions, and their services in transportation and mechanical and other labors, who can doubt the ability of the people to bear this burthen? If they gave all that is asked, without compensation, they would give at best no more than their surplus, and would be no poorer for the gift. How, then, can their condition be made worse by receiving the money and the bonds of the Government, in place of receiving nothing?

I hope, my dear sir, that you may agree with me in the opinions and sentiments I have expressed, and may join with me in the effort to give a new and generous impulse to the public sentiment upon this great topic of our national affairs. I do not think that planters and farmers should alone be called upon to declare in favor of lower prices; manufacturers, railroad companies, and every great interest of the country, should contribute to this reform. Let us content ourselves with more moderate prices, and keep down the public debt; and not by exterting the highest prices, swell the public burthen and disturb our confidence in the virtue and the resources of the Government. I remain, dear sir, yours, with great respect,

A. G. TRENHOLM.

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.

The Enemy Changing His Lines.

ATLANTA, August 26.

The enemy retired from our right-front last night, and our forces occupy their second line of entrenchments this morning. The enemy's lines from Decatur to Peachtree street are all abandoned, but he is still on our left and centre. This movement, on his part, is interpreted to be a concentration of his forces on our left. There is skirmishing this morning on our left and centre.

With the exception of a few stragglers, the enemy has not shelled the city for twenty-four hours.

Two deserters reached our lines yesterday.—They claim to have been drafted at Dayton, Ohio, and conveyed into service. They also state that they came through by railroad direct from Chattanooga.

We have no further news from Gen. Wheeler.—Prisoners brought in this morning from our right, state that Wheeler only tapped the railroad twice, which was repaired immediately, and trains were running through. They also state that Sherman's army is on full rations.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, August 26.—Since morning the enemy has retired from our extreme left. Prisoners state that trains came through from Chattanooga yesterday.

The Chattanooga Gazette, of the 23d, states that Wheeler destroyed the depot at Cleveland, Tenn., and burned the town.

Latest from the Front.

ATLANTA, August 26th.—The enemy have massed between Pace's ferry and the Campbellton road and abandoned their entire line on the right of the Chattanooga railroad.

Sherman's orders, dated 25th, directing a reduction of rations, was picked up in the deserted camps.

There was sharp skirmishing on the left all this afternoon.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Nashville, August 18th, says the rebel cavalry attacked Graysville, on Tuesday, a few miles below Chicamauga. During the fight, Gen. Steadman was seriously wounded and Col. Straight was killed.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, of the 18th, states that as the time of the draft approaches, the people are becoming excited, and there is a great demand for substitutes of any and all color.

From Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, August 26th.—The lines at Vicksburg are completely closed for the next twenty days. Ingress and egress are not allowed. Under the circumstances, it is thought that there is another [illegible] pressed by the yankees. The prisoners captured in Memphis by Forrest left here for Cahawba this morning.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, August 26.—The flag of truce boat returned last evening. The Yankees say Fort Morgan capitulated at two o'clock on Tuesday last. On Monday evening they concentrated their fire on the fort, which replied sharply. On Tuesday the bombardment was renewed, meanwhile the enemy succeeded in getting howitzers in position and the line of skirmishers on the glacis of the fort kept up a heavy fire on our guns and gunners. With the assistance of the mortars of the fleet they succeeded in damaging several gun carriages. The fort did not fire on Tuesday.

Gen. Page destroyed everything in the Fort, and spiked his guns. He and the garrison, numbering 380 men were sent to New Orleans, seventeen were killed; the number of wounded is unknown.

Non-combatants are now allowed to visit the city.

Landing of the Enemy at Grant's Pass.

MOBILE, Aug. 26.—The enemy has thrown a force of four thousand on the mainland at Grant's Pass, opposite Fort Powell.

Fight at Clinton, La.

MOBILE, August 26, from Osyka 26.—Colonel Scott fought the enemy in the suburbs of Clinton yesterday and drove them back one mile. The fight was desperate, our men charging them gallantly. The enemy received reinforcements and recovered their ground, and now occupy Clinton.—Our forces are near Clinton. The enemy's force is reported to be six thousand infantry and cavalry with thirty pieces of artillery. Prisoners captured say their intention is to remain in Clinton, but it is not believed.

Telegraphic communication is open to within six miles of Clinton.

DEPARTURE OF PRISONERS.—Mrs. Dr. Walker, captured in Georgia; Mrs. Margaret Lennard, a laundress, captured with her husband, a Yankee soldier, at Plymouth, North Carolina; Samuel Steers, United States Custom House officer, in London county; and Wm. A. Kidd, a boy, captured as a spy in Mississippi, all of whom have been confined in Castle Thunder for sometime past, were discharged on yesterday and sent to the flag of truce steamer Varinna, en route for the North. Several hundred sick and wounded Federal soldiers were also sent to the same place for embarkation, homeward bound.—*Richmond Enquirer, 13th.*

AN EXCELLENT HINT.—The Buffalo New York Courier thus gives good reasons for not publishing the Declaration of Independence:

We had intended to republish the Declaration of Independence to-day, but omit it because it might be construed into an attack upon the Aministration, and because it is full of "copperhead" sentiments and Democratic principles, which are held to be "treasonable" by the powers that be.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—Three planters of Monroe and Clarke counties, Alabama, upon hearing of the threatning condition of affairs in Mobile immediately took their hands to the number of three hundred and seventy five, and tendered them to the Government, and were accepted. A few more such acts will give enough of labor without resorting to impressment.

PLANT POTATOES.—A correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist, writing on the 15th inst., says:

Irish potatoes should be planted immediately for a winter crop; prepare your ground well, and plant them eight or ten inches deep, and cover with wet manure. Beets, onions and salsafy should be put in at once; also turnips and cabbage.

☞ A Canadian journal reports that several considerable droves of horses, purchased in Western Canada on Confederate account, have passed down on the royal mail steamers during the past few days, destined for Quebec, where it is understood they will be shipped for a Mexican port, and thence passed overland into the Confederacy.

BRIGHT SPOTS.—Two events are about to happen which will cause the "Rebels" of Mobile to rejoice, even though Farragut should be raining the fire and iron on their heads at the time. That is all we can say at present.—*Mobile Register and Advertiser.*

THE CONFEDERATE PRISONERS AT ELMIRA.—The Rochester Journal says

There are about eight thousand rebel prisoners at Elmira, and more are coming up daily. They are most all able bodied men, evidently of good families at the South. They are orderly and respectful in their department, but most decided in their adherance to Southern principle. The discipline of the camp is very rigid, and there is no intercourse between the prisoners and the public. Few civilians can ever get a peep over the high fence at the mass, much less get within speaking distance.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Milledgeville, August 19th, 1864.

AS numerous complaints are made to this office by persons now in the Division of Militia under command of Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, for furloughs, details and discharges, I take this method of stating to all concerned that the Division has been placed under the command of Gen. J. B. Hood till such time as I may choose to assume the command, or till I shall order it disbanded, when I am satisfied the emergency has passed.

As it is important that there be no divided counsels at Atlanta, when so much depends upon the [illegible] I shall at present refer all such applications to Gen. Hood, till I shall think proper to resume it as above stated, and all the applications for furlough, detail or discharge, must be made to him through the regular military channels. None of them will be acted upon by me. The Hospitals of the Militia are also under the direction and control of the officers in that Department, under Gen. Hood, and the State has no control over them.

During the time that Gen. Hood commands the Militia, they are as absolutely under his control, for the defence of Atlanta, as the Georgians in Virginia are under the control of Gen. Lee.

The only difference is in the term of service. Those in Virginia are in for the war, while the Militia are in for the emergency, to be judged by the Governor, and they are disbanded or withdrawn by his order. JOSEPH E. BROWN.

☞ Each Daily paper in the State is requested to copy. aug27-1t

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Milledgeville, Aug. 19th, 1864.

To the Justice of the Inferior Courts and Aids de-Camp:

I AM informed that the Policemen in some of the counties, who have been detailed under Orders from these Headquarters, upon the applications of the Inferior Courts, to act as a police force for their respective counties, are neglecting their duties and giving their attention exclusively to their own private affairs. This cannot be tolerated. The details were not granted to them as matter of personal favor, but as a matter of public interest.

They are required to give their whole time to the business of traveling through the county from plantation to plantation, under such regulations as the Court may prescribe, and in seeing that the negroes on all plantations left without overseers, are kept in subjection and property protected.

This duty is expected to be performed as promptly and faithfully as they would peform the duty of soldiers at the front. No policeman is expected to give any more of his time to his own plantation than he does to the plantation of like size of each other person in the section of the county town he may be assigned by the Court.

In each case of neglect to perform his duty under the rules laid down, the Court and the Aids-de-Camp are charged and required to arrest such delinquent Policeman and send him immediately to Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, at Atlanta that he may be compelled to do duty at the front.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

☞ Each Daily paper in the State is request to copy. aug24-1t.ed

GEORGIA, Butts County.—Brought to Jail in this county, a boy who says that his name is Bill, of dark complexion, medium size, and says that he belongs to a man by the name of Bloodworth, but says he is the Wagon Master (or a Wagon Master) in Ross' Brigade of Cavalry, and that he, the boy, got lost from the wagon train when it was ordered to fall back, from Atlanta, Ga. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward and take said boy away.

aug27-10t W. R. BANKSTEN, Jailor.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen on Sunday last, a large Red Cow, brass tips on horns. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or for information that will lead to her recovery. Address, or call on MRS. SAM'L H. SMITH. New Orleans street, Griffin, Ga.

aug27-3t.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD!

STOLEN from my quarters, on the night of August 21st, my Horse, blood bay, fifteen and a half hands high, black mane and tail, black legs, long, round body, and large full eyes.

I will pay one Thousand Dollars for the delivery of the Horse to me or to Maj. Gen'l. Cheatham, Army of Tennessee, or for information that will lead to his recovery, and no questions asked.

W. F. ERSKINE, Chief Quartermaster Artillery, A. T.

Atlanta, August 24, 1864.

☞ The Macon Telegraph, Montgomery Advertiser, Columbus Times, Mississippian at Selma, and the Meridian Clarion, will publish the above one week and send bills to this office.

aug26-1w

PICKED UP.

A LARGE sorrel horse with a white streak in the face. The owner can get him by proving property, and paying costs at Mercer's Brigade ambulance train, Cleburne's Division.

R. B. HARRIS, aug26-3t* As't. Surg. 57th Ga., Regt.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP on the 20th inst, a bright bay horse, very thin in order, eight years old, fifteen hands high, left eye weak and saddle sore on the right side of his weathers, which the owner can get by applying at the headquarters of the 6th and 9th Tenn. Regts., Maney's Brigade, Cheatham's Division, proving property, paying for this advertisement and other expenses.

aug26-3t*

Returns of the Tennessee Election.

The official returns of the Tennessee election should be sent to J. E. R. Ray Esq., Secretary of State, Macon, Ga. These are the temporary Headquarters of the Government of Tennessee.

aug23-1w.

GRIFFIN, GA., August 23d, 1864.

STRAW wanted for the sick and wounded at the distributing Hospital at East Point, to transfer them on the cars.

Persons having straw to dispose of for the above purpose will please leave their names with Maj. F. A. Stesky, Hospital Q. M., who will send for it. A liberal price will be paid for it if required.

Those having the means to bale the straw will be rendering an essential service by having it done.

aug24-tf T. O. SULLY, Ag't Hosp't.

CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS, GRIFFIN, GA., August 22d, 1864.

ALL officers and men absent from and unable to join their commands will report at once to the Cavalry rendezvous at Griffin, Ga. L