THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE DAILY CHATTANOOGA REBEL.

PRICE, $4 PER MONTH. **MORNING EDITION.** $16.50 PER HUNDRED.

Volume III. GRIFFIN, GA., SEPTEMBER 8, 1864. Number 33.

THE DAILY REBEL.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

BY FRANC. M. PAUL.

Terms of Subscription.

One copy one month $4.00
" two months 8.00
" three months 12.00

Rates of Advertising.

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

☞ Terms—Cash.

THE DAILY REBEL.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1864.

Pocket Book Found.—Found, on yesterday morning, a large leather pocket-book, containing a soldier's furlough, an officer's pay account and a small sum of money. The owner can obtain the book and contents on application to this office.

☞ J. S. THRASHER, the Superintendent of the Press Association, has gone to Texas, on a business trip. Mr. John Graham, will discharge the duties of his office in his absence.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer states that Gen. J. H. Winder has been relieved from the command of the post at Andersonville, Ga.

☞ It is said on the authority of a foreign paper that Capt. Semmes is now on his way to Nassau, en route for the Confederacy.

☞ The Examiner has confirmation of the report that Mosby hung thirty yankees when he caught burning residences in Clark county.

☞ The whole of Middle and North Mississippi is represented as a vast cornfield, and the crop is said to be the finest ever seen in that region.

☞ Col. Bryan M. Thomas, of Milledgeville, has been appointed a Brigadier General, and assigned to duty at Mobile. He is a son of Col. J. Thomas, of Midway.

☞ One of the editors of the Missouri Republican recently made a tour to the central portion of that State, including the counties of Randolph, Howard, Boone, Audrain, Calloway, Monroe, Montgomery and St. Charles. The harvest, as a general thing, is short, owing to the excessive drought. The cultivation of cotton and sorghum is rapidly increasing in these counties. It is also observed, as an effect of the present high prices, the loom and spinning wheel were heard in almost every house.

(Special Correspondence of the Rebel.)

Letter from "Phax."

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 26th, 1864.

Pursuant to a resolution of Congress, polls were opened in this city on Thursday the 18th for an election in [illegible] Congressional [illegible] Congress. Only four votes were cast and all of these were for Capt. Cluskey. The Captain is undoubtedly elected. Bully for him!

Last night we had one of those cool, refreshing rains, for which we have been actually suffering for so long a time. This will have a tendency to strengthen vegetation. Great wagon loads of melons and fruits of all sorts are filling our market. These delicious articles are necessary to the cheering of the inner man, in these dog days, are dirt cheap, when we compare them with the other necessaries of life. In fact everything, her board, is cheap in Charlotte.

Old Jubal Early, or as Gen. Lee calls him, his "bad old man," has won a name, during his sojourn in the Valley of Virginia, of which he is well worthy. Did you ever see him? I not you have missed one of the greatest curiosities of the war. He is a man of considerable corporosity, with a full face, which has the appearance of the full moon when it is at its height to reduce. He is about six feet high and of immense structure. His voice sounds like a cracked Chinese fiddle, and comes from his mouth somewhat on the style of a bardshell Baptist, with a long drawl, accompanied with an interpolation of oaths. In the winter his head is encased in a red striped woollen skull cap drawn down over his ears, while his body is contained within the embraces of a Virginia cloth over coat striking his heels. His legs are covered by leggins of the same material, wrapped from the feet upwards as high as the knees with white tape. He is as brave as he is homely and as homely as any man you ever saw, except Parson Brownlow, who is said to rival his Satanic Majesty in his personal appearance. There are many anecdotes related of old Jubal, but I cannot at present call to memory but one. During the battles in the Wilderness on one occasion a regiment from South Carolina was ordered to charge the enemy. For some reason they faltered. Old Jubal hearing of it rode up to the head of the column and in that peculiarity of tone for which he is noted, cried out at the top of his voice, "Boys you got us into this d—d scrape, and by G—d you shall help us out. Charge!" The Regiment were so cut by the remark that they rushed upon the foe driving him from every position.

The yankees have again cut the Weldon and Petersburg road. We have not as yet ascertained the damage done but presume it is of very little importance.

Citizens from East Tennessee report but few Federal troops in that portion of the State. These are generally confined to Knoxville, where there is a force of negroes (probably about 500) as a garrison. A raid in that section either on Knoxville or Cleveland with a sufficient force would frighten Sherman up extensively. PHAX.

YANKEE LIES.—Not long since the Louisville and Nashville papers reported Col. Adam Johnson defeated and killed in southern Kentucky, now they have him, whipped by a force of ninety Yankees whom he had surrounded with six or seven hundred men. A very reasonable tale. The Danville Journal of the 26th, gives the following improbable report of the affair:

ADAM JOHNSON'S DEFEAT.—We have some particulars of the brilliant fight which took place about eight miles from Princeton, Kentucky, on Sunday morning last. Major Tyler, of the 5th Kentucky mounted infantry, was stationed at the place with ninety-three men, to guard the crossing of the road to Hopkinsville, and the road from White's Mill to Wallonia, a noted guerilla road.—On the preceding Friday evening he had encountered Woodward's two hundred and fifty men on their way from the fight at Hopkinsville to join Adam Johnson in Webster county, and forced them to retreat.

On Sunday morning he was surrounded in camp by Johnson, six or seven hundred strong, who made a furious attack at daylight. Major Tyler formed his men in a good position, and gave battle with determination written on every man's face to win or die. The conflict was fierce and bloody for about an hour, when the rebels retired whipped and discomfited, with a loss of nearly fifty killed and many wounded, Johnson among the number, who had both eyes shot out by a ball through the temple. Lieutenant Colonel (Scott) was wounded in the leg, and his Adjutant (Bullock) and four others were taken prisoners. The 5th lost one killed and five or six wounded. Johnson's forces fell back about two miles, toward Providence, and Major Tyler remained master of the field. The Major and his little band of heroes deserve great credit for this signal triumph over a largely superior force.

Speech of Emerson Etheridge.

We are indebted to our correspondent "Grape" for the following speech of Emerson Etheridge at a McClellan meeting in New York:

Fellow citizens: I stand before you in behalf of the many thousands of American citizens, who, like myself, have lost the right to vote in the next Presidential election. We look to you of the North to whom this right yet remains, so to exercise it that our rights may be respected—our sufferings compassionated—and the fraternal love which bound us as one people, may be rekindled under the bond of an everlasting union. [Loud cheers.] I am not here to represent that class at the South who, with their allies at the North, have brought this bloody strife upon the nation. I do not speak for them. When you assembled four years ago as sovereign electors and chose Abraham Lincoln President of the United States, [screams and hisses] we in the South were as devoted to the Union as you in the North.—[Applause.] The South being numerically the weaker section, were naturally jealous of their rights, and when a long train of circumstances, culminating in the raid of John Brown, had aroused their fears to the most intense degree, followed, as it immediately was, by the election of a man who avowed the belief that the Union could not exist half slave and half free, they were led to take an attitude of self-defense against dangers which, they believed before God, then menaced their destruction. [Cheers.] In connection with abler men than myself I labored to persuade our people to rely upon your patriotism, to restrain within constitutional bounds your President, and prevent any treasonable act, if such be meditated, against the reserved rights of the State and the people. [Applause, and groans for Lincoln.] Conventions, however, were obtained, by a minority of votes, in most of the States.

But you will recollect that previous to the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, only six States had formally adopted ordinances of secession. In these a majority of the people were opposed to a dissolution of the Union. Conventions assembled in all the Southern States, not for the purpose, as the people understood, of unequivocal separation, but for the settlement of the questions of difference, and in the phraseology of that day to reconstruct their Union. At that time Lincoln could have overwhelmed the secession party by some simple declarative act, which might have inspired confidence in his ability and sincere intention to maintain the Constitution in its integrity and wield the powers of the Government for the equal rights of all. He was not the man for the emergency. [Groans.] He met the entreaties of the earnest men North and South only with sniveling protestations of good intentions. But this could not quiet their fears. They remembered the vigorous language of the old divine, "that the road to hell is paved with *good intentions*." Looking over the past three years to the broken columns of States, the mouldering ruins of cities and towns, the devastation and ruin of whole populations, to the vast armies of the dead, the hundreds of thousands of widows and orphans reduced to slavery, the question arises, whether Lincoln was a traitor at heart meditating the dismemberment of these States and the usurpation of despotic power at the time he swore, on the Evangelist, of Almighty God, to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution." [A voice—"he was a traitor," and groans.] But have you considered whether you have power to-day to change the Administration by the ballot? Can you vote Abraham Lincoln out, and place the Government in the hands of a capable and a true Union man? Will Lincoln permit you? that is the question. He has long designed to continue himself in power by force or by fraud, and he has at his command, for that purpose the most leathesome pack ever bribed by the corruption of unrestrained power. [Sound sheers.]

I do not ask to will have [illegible] election in [illegible] at State of New York by [illegible] polls [illegible] as substantially as by ballot, [illegible] of free ballot, in Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, or Missouri. For, as it is in the Kingdom of God, whatsoever injury is done to the humblest of these States, or to the individuals therein, is done to the State of New York. [A voice—"That's so."] Lincoln intends by the bayonet to carry an electoral vote for himself in the border Slave States; and if these are insufficient, then he will count the votes of Arkansas and Louisiana, and other bogus States, if necessary to make good his election. Already has the first act in this appalling drama been performed. He has sealed to Congress, in defiance of the will of the people, members from the border States of have just named, in order to count the fraudulent electoral votes, or to elect himself in case the choice should devolve upon the House of Representatives. [Hisses.] I therefore submit that, if it be your will to defeat Lincoln, as I believe it is, you must poll such a majority of votes as will preclude him from the possibility of counting his fraudulent votes against you; or you must prepare to meet the danger of which you have been timely warned by Senator Wade and Winter Davis. [Tremendous applause.] Let me, then, entreat you, Democrats and Republicans, of whatever name, to combine all your strength—subordinate all your minor differences to that almighty question, the salvation of liberty. ["We'll do it," and loud cheers.] It is not my purpose to inquire into the merits of the several political organizations, each of which is striving, in its own patriotic way, to bring the country to a just judgment in the selection of a President. But I shall very briefly allude to the resulting effects of your decision upon the Southern mind. If you of the North would have a speedy termination of this fratricidal war and the constitutional relations of all the States restored in their integrity, you can do it by electing George B. McClellan next President of the United States. [Cheers for McClellan again and again.]

On the contrary, if you would have these States irrevocably divided, if you would have the independence of the Confederate States established and recognized by all the great powers of Europe, if you would have the slave trade opened at the South and the African race doomed to wear upon this continent the galling chain of servitude for thousands of years to come, you will have accomplished that by the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. [Screams and hisses.] With all deference, let me say that the election of any man upon the platform of "peace on any terms" would be regarded in the South as tantamount to a recognition of Southern independence. It would at once blast the hopes of a large majority of the Southern people who are now looking to the Presidential election to open the door for a settlement of all differences, and an honorable and glorious return to the Union. [Applause.] To perceive the force of the propositions I have stated, it is necessary to have some distinct idea of the predominating sentiment which controls the Southern mind. Although that people are acting in solido, as one vast and mighty engine of war, they are divided as they have been, and shall reason as they have ever done, upon the question of union or, disunion. Upon the question of State rights, or local self-government, there is no dissent among the southern people. But the masses are not fighting, for separable nationality, nor are they fighting for slavery. With many the question is regarded as no longer at issue, and there is no wish to censure it. The party who now control the South are fighting for empire. This party has existed at the North. And these are they who lighted the torch of civil war. [Cheers.] But the whole people are grounded in the theory of State rights, and believe it a religious obligation to maintain them against all encroachments of the general government.

It has been difficult at any time to find one so craven as not to stand ready to stake his life for the defence of the reserved rights of the States and the people. [Loud cheers.] When, then, they saw the war perverted to the very destruction of these rights, can you wonder that they made common cause with Jeff. Davis in resisting Lincoln's unconstitutional acts? Our peace *per se* friends are not authorized to infer from this fact that the Southern people are committed against a union with the Northern people.

The people, for instance, in Texas, Louisiana or Arkansas, would as readily agree to live with the States of Illinois or New York under the national Constitution as they would with Virginia or South Carolina, under the Confederate Constitution.

The December message of Lincoln [groans] and his amnesty proclamation, together with his recent letter "To whom it may concern," is met with one consuming blast of ineffable scorn. This claim of a right in the President of the United States to modify State Constitutions, repeal State laws, and dictate institutions, coming, as it does, squarely against the most firmly-rooted convictions of the Southern mind, proves Lincoln, if he is not the veriest fool that was ever intrusted with official power, a traitor, and a disunionist. ["He is both."] This Union can only be restored by a majority of the Southern people in their corporate capacity, for States can only act by organs recognized and created by State and Federal Constitutions. This must, necessarily, be the work time, requiring great moderation and justice on the part of the general government. If you will elect McClellan this can be accomplished without the firing of another gun or the loss of another life.

☞ The Prayer Meeting in behalf of the country will be held in the Baptist Church this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

NORTHERN DISPATCHES.

To the Associated Press.

CAIRO, August 25.

—Memphis advices to the 23d inst., say the Seventh Illinois cavalry regiment has, returned from the pursuit after Forrest. From the last account, Monday, the rebels had crossed the Coldwater river, twenty-three miles from Memphis, retreating in the direction of Panola, grumbling over the failure of their expedition. They expected to create a diversion in Gen. Smith's expedition.

General Forrest told our officers, under flag of truce, on Sunday, that General Grierson occupied Oxford.

Mississippi steamers bring New Orleans dates to the 18th instant, with the following summary of news:

Admiral Farragut made a reconnoissance on the 10th. Obstructions near Mobile found. The Nashville is sunk across the channel, making access to the city impossible until she is removed. The gunboat Morgan came down and cannonaded our vessels from a safe distance. There are still two ironclad rams and several plated batteries near the city. Our batteries will open on Fort Morgan in a few days.

Farragut issued a congratulatory order, returning thanks to the officers and crews of the vessels of the fleet for their gallant conduct during the engagement on the 5th, and for the noble and implicit confidence reposed in their leader.

Two hundred rebel prisoners, taken at Fort Gaines, petitioned to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance. The General commanding authorized Col. Dwight, our Commissioner of Exchange, to waive the just claims of the Government, and to effect an immediate release of our prisoners, some 2,500, now at Camp Ford, Texas.

The officers of the steamer Rob Roy, which was reported captured and destroyed by guerrilas, have arrived at New Orleans. They report the steamer safe, but aground below Monroe, Ouachita river.

Cairo papers say that nine guerillas and rebel spies were shot by the military authorities at Paducah yesterday and the day before:

NEW YORK, Aug. 25th.

Muller, the English railway murderer, was arrested in the ship Victoria last night, and this A. M. brought to the Police headquarters. In his trunk the watch and hat of the murdered man were found. He stoutly protested his innocence. He was identified by the jeweller and the London cabman.

Gold is rather stronger to-day than yesterday. There is a strong interest in the gold room, and prices tend upward.

Sales this morning not large. The fluctuations have been from 204¼ to 205¾.

The Commercial's Washington special says:

Intelligence from Gen. Warren represent our cavalry rapidly destroying the railroad bridges between Petersburg and Weldon.

Gen. Warren is so strongly intrenched that he cannot be dislodged and is making demonstrations on the Petersburg and Lynchburg railroad.

The steamer Liberty, from Havana on the 20th has arrived.

The importation of Chinese into Cuba has been granted.

A meeting was held in Havana to petition for a Convention for representation in the Cortes.

The brookade runners, Lucien and Dolphin, are at Havana.

Business dull.

HOOD'S ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 23.

Col. Tilden, reported missing after the action of Friday, is safe. He was taken prisoner, and with others conveyed to Petersburg, but, during the excitement of loading them on the cars, he managed [illegible] the guards, and crawled [illegible] concealed till chance [illegible] into our lines on Monday unhurt.

Later—Aug. 24.—Gen. Warren advanced his line one mile along the railroad towards Petersburg yesterday, the rebel pickets falling back before his skirmishers.

The 1st division of the 2d corps were engaged all day yesterday in destroying the railroad as far as Ream's Station and beyond, a distance of about three miles.

The portion over which the 5th corps advanced was completely destroyed.

All quiet along the lines this morning, with the exception of the usual amount of picket firing.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Commercial's Washington special says: The Executive Committee of the National Union Committee are in session in this city.

The same correspondent says he has the best reason for deny the published reports that the Administration entertains an idea of appointing peace commissioners to Richmond, and of tendering an armistice. He also says: While the Weldon Railroad is finally lost to the rebels, another movement is already on foot which will cause them quite as much grief.

The Post's Washington special says: It is all quiet on the Potomac, and the reports of rebels crossing are a humbug.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—The Union has Richmond papers of the 19th instant. They claim to have captured 2700 prisoners in the assault they made on our forces on the Weldon Railroad on Friday, but seem to deplore the loss of the railroad very much.

The only items of news from Mobile are the following, under date of the 7th: A force of the enemy from Pensacola, estimated at 2,000, crossed the Perdido river yesterday, and advanced toward Mobile Bay.

A heavy yankee force is in North Mississippi. Its destination is supposed to be Mobile.

NEW YORK, Aug 25.—The Post's Washington special says that advices received there to-day from Harper's Ferry state that there was a little skirmish going on at the front on Wednesday, but without any important result. The rebels are evidently trying to get across the Potomac again, but our cavalry keep too close an eye on them.

Our troops have made a most thorough destruction of the Weldon Railroad.

It is not proposed, however, to evacuate the line of that road. Our forces will remain there for the present. A large number of prisoners of London county have been brought in, charged with being guerillas.

A special to the Commercial from Washington 25th, says: The feeling here with reference to the late movement of the army of the Potomac and those in contemplation is full of hope and confidence. It is certain that the campaign against Richmond is not yet ended, if indeed it has more than just commenced. If Lee's disposition of his forces has been based upon such an idea he may find out his error when it is too late.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 24.

The mail flag-of-trace steamer New York arrived last evening with 400 paroled Union prisoners in charge of Major Mulford. The Richmond Examiner of the 22d contains the following dispatches:

CHARLESTON, August 20.—Captain Dickenson with a greatly inferior force engaged the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Gainesville, Florida, on the 16th, and completely routed them, capturing one hundred and fifty prisoners, one piece of artillery, and one hundred stolen negroes. The enemy was pursued fourteen miles and scattered.

The Examiner also says that Gen. Richard L. Page, commanding Fort Morgan, is a Virginian.

During Saturday evening there was received at Libby Prison from Petersburg and other places 1,349 yankee prisoners, including 89 commissioned officers, with Brigadier-General Hayes, of General Warren's Corps.

The number of prisoners of war near Andersonville, Ga., is 38,000. The bad policy of congregating such an army of prisoners in one place must be apparent to the authorities. The yankee Government never committed that blunder.

The powder mills located at Charlotte, N. C., blew up some days since, killing three men and wounding several.

The Examiner of the 19th, says:

MOBILE, Aug. 17.—Maj. Gen. Frank Gardner, assumed command of the Gulf District to-day. The people are pleased with him.

Yesterday evening, the enemy landed at Montrose in five launches. Our cavalry fired on them, wounding several.

Hopes are entertained of an early exchange of prisoners at Dauphin Island.

WASHINGTON, August 25.

Negro soldiers are to be paid the same wages and bounty and clothing allowance as white soldiers in accordance with the late decision of the Attorney General. There is no ground for the rumor so assiduously reported from here, that the President proposes to send peace commissioners to the rebels. The rumors that an armistice has been, or is to be, proposed, are equally without foundation.

Superintendent Whitely has communicated to the Indian bureau some interesting facts relative to the Ute Indians, numbering about 9,000 souls. These Indians have a treaty with the U. States, now giving [illegible] of their friendship for the whites. This is an important fact, considering they are great warriors and occupying mining portions of Colorado. Their representatives left Washington favorably impressed with the kind treatment which they received.

Subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to-day amounted to $955,000, and to the 10-40 loan to $456,450.

HARPER'S FERRY, August 25.

A reconnoissance was made this morning by a large force of cavalry, under command of General Torbard, which resulted in obtaining very important information with respect to the enemy's movements. From the information received, it appears that a considerable portion of the enemy's forces broke camp at Charlestown this morning at daylight, and marched in the direction of Leetown. Our cavalry struck their line of skirmishers about a mile beyond Kearneysville, and, after a brilliant charge, succeeded in capturing quite a number of prisoners. During the skirmish we lost a few killed and wounded, all of whom were brought off the field. At the time of writing this dispatch, heavy firing is going on in the direction of Shepherdstown.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 24.—A telegraph cable of English manufacture arrived here to-day. It is to be laid across the Chesapeake from Fortress Monroe to Cherrystown. The old cable has been useless for several weeks.

The mail steamer John Brooks, from City Point, arrived at 4 P. M. All quiet—not even the usual noise by sharpshooters. The enemy have evidently given up the effort to retake the position so strongly held by our left wing, which is represented as perfectly secure and easily held.

HARRISBURG, August 25.—The called session of the Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned this morning to meet again on the 29th inst.

In the House a resolution was offered calling on President Lincoln to remove Secretary Stanton from the War Department for inefficiency. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

NEW HAVEN, August 25.—Dr. J. Knight, an eminent physician, and for many years Professor of Yale College, expired at his residence in this city this evening, aged seventy-five.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—The three Judges of the Supreme Court of Nevada Territory have resigned, after being charged with corruption by the press, and petitioned by nearly 4,000 voters to vacate the bench.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The World's dispatch from the headquarters of the 6th corps at Halltown, of the 23d, says: A reconnoissance was sent out at an early hour this morning on the Charleston pike and discovered nothing but a line of skirmishers.

The movements for the past few days show that the return of Sheridan from the banks of Cedar Run had placed his army in a position of advantage for both offensive and defensive operations, which it was impossible to obtain at that point.

There are two roads by which the enemy can attempt to enter Maryland, either through Smither's gap or across the Potomac at Shepherdstown, and thence through the gaps of South mountain. To go through Smither's gap they must first retreat, and in either case we have the inside track.

The guerrillas have been fearfully active all along our line of march. Several of our men, shot by Mosby's band, were found hung by their legs and others with sheepskins stuffed in their mouths.

10 A. M.—Picket firing is now going on in front of the left and center. The enemy developes no strength, and the artillery elicits no response as yet.

The World's special, dated in the field before Petersburg 23d, says that Warren pushed a reconnoissance toward Petersburg yesterday, and found the enemy had retired from his immediate front. Taking advantage of this Warren advanced his lines much nearer the city than we left had yet [illegible] the road to Lomsford.

The rebels have probably fallen back to their regular line of w[illegible] for they may be massing [illegible] ing for a flank attack.

A large number [illegible] they say that Lee is [illegible] to take this road if [illegible]

Many rebel officers [illegible] the story that three [illegible] Petersburg. Which [illegible] plies held at Richmond [illegible] sition. The Danville [illegible] means for transporting [illegible] districts.

The Tribune's special [illegible] the 23d, says: Sheridan [illegible] day to pay the troops [illegible] Money is being rapidly [illegible] Department, and a [illegible] probably leave to-morrow [illegible] troops.

Jake Beard on a Raid.

On Sunday morning [illegible] notorious guerrilla robber [illegible] cut throats, made a [illegible] turbed the quiet of the [illegible] they dashed down [illegible] at the negroes lounging [illegible] rible scamper to take [illegible] In all, about twenty [illegible] nately, they all sped [illegible] body was found to be [illegible] The citizens were [illegible] houses, and driven [illegible] guard was stationed [illegible] underwent a search, [illegible] ticles of value found [illegible] trophies thus obtained [illegible] money. The stores [illegible] plundered. Some [illegible] forcing the locks of [illegible] ment, but the robbers [illegible] success. Goods in [illegible] dollars were stolen from [illegible] store was also broken [illegible] hundred dollars' worth [illegible] Taggan and son, and [illegible] militia, were rendered [illegible] Major Laggard was [illegible] drels appeared to be [illegible] themselves by beating [illegible] Robert Bell and Mr. B[illegible] caught in the road and [illegible] a fine horse stolen from [illegible] compelled to evacuate [illegible] they learned that a [illegible] tucky volunteers was [illegible] time after Bennett had [illegible] the detachment of the [illegible] dashed into the place [illegible] throat gang. Learning [illegible] had taken, the Federal force [illegible] rapid pursuit. The chase [illegible] miles, but Bennett's [illegible] and succeeded in [illegible] tire loss to the town [illegible] mated at over $[illegible] Citizens are without arms, and unable to defend themselves. Much excitement exists in the neighborhood, and vengeance has been promised upon Bennett and his outlaw band.—*Louisville Journal, Aug. 26th.*

Operations in the Enemy's Rear.

From the Macon Telegraph of the 6th.]

We learn that a courier has arrived bringing full accounts of operations of our cavalry in the rear of the enemy on the State road. It appears that when Wheeler left Dalton and turned off in the direction of Cleveland, he ordered Gen. Martin, commanding one of the cavalry divisions, to blow up the tunnel at Tunnel Hill. This order was not obeyed, nor did Gen. Wheeler learn of it until Martin's division had left the road and formed a junction with the main body of our forces. As soon, however, as it was ascertained that the order had not been carried into effect, General Martin was placed under arrest and sent back to Atlanta, and a picked body of men was detached from the command and sent to the State road, with positive orders to destroy the tunnel at all hazards, as well as to remain in the vicinity of the road and capture all trains passing, destroy the track, culverts and bridges, and keep Sherman's communications cut.

On Wednesday last, the courier reports, our cavalry carried out the orders received. The day before they captured three trains of cars laden with ammunition and stores. The stores were promptly destroyed with the trains, and the cars laden with ammunition were run back to the tunnel and placed inside of it. The sides of the tunnel were closed up with rock and dirt, after the powder had been arranged in it, and, everything being prepared, the train was fired, and in a few seconds the tunnel was a mass of ruins. Our informant states that the courier reports its destruction as being complete. The tunnel is now a perfect wreck and will take at least two months of hard labor to rebuild. Last accounts our cavalry were still at work tearing up the road, and it was believed that they could not be driven off except by a very large force, which will doubtless be sent against them, now that Atlanta has fallen.

HURRICANE AT BALTIMORE.—We learn says the Wilmington Journal, that on Wednesday evening the 31st ult., a severe hurricane and hailstorm swept over the lower part of Sampson county, extending into Duplin, leaving up trees and doing considerable damage to crops.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1864, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Sherman's Report of the Occupation of Atlanta.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—The Herald of the 6th says Stanton telegraphed Dix Sherman's official report. Sherman withdrew from Atlanta and made a break towards the West Point road, reaching a good position on the 30th from which he struck the Macon road. The right commanded by Howard was near Jonesboro, and the left under Schofield near Rough and Ready, the centre under Thomas at Couch's station.

Howard drove the enemy from his position near Jonesboro after a hard fight. Sherman broke the railroad from Rough and Ready to Howard's left, throwing his whole army between Jonesboro and Atlanta, and made a general attack on the enemy at Jonesboro, on Thursday, the 14th corps, under General Jeff. Davis, carrying the works splendidly, taking ten guns and one thousand prisoners. At night the rebels retreated to Lovejoy station, the Federals following. Hood, finding Sherman between himself and a considerable portion of his army, blew up his magazine and left in the night, when the 20th corps occupied the city.

Sherman says his losses will not exceed twelve hundred, and that he had three hundred dead rebels, two hundred and fifty wounded, and over two hundred and fifty well prisoners.

Gloucm, under date of the 30th, telegraphs that the rebels destroyed seven locomotives, eighty-one cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left fourteen pieces of artillery and a large number of arms in Atlanta.

The Herald says a division of rebel cavalry under Lomax attacked a portion of Sheridan's rear at Bunker Hill, and were defeated and driven back five miles toward Winchester. The rebel artillery barely escaped capture.

The Herald says the victory at Atlanta has put down the rebellion, though the mountains of Virginia may be unpleasant to us for years to come.

There was great rejoicing at Birlington, New Jersey; Utica, Auburn, Cleveland and Bradley, Vermont, over the fall of Atlanta.

New York city is exempted from the draft.

Gold 241¼.

From the Front.

HOOD'S ARMY TENN, Sept. 7th, 1864.

The enemy have fallen back beyond Jonesboro'. The valuable public property destroyed at Atlanta, consisted almost only of ordnance stores, and of these not a sufficient amount was lost to incommode the army.

The first reports were exagerated.

Official News from General Hood.

RICHMOND, September 7.—General J. B. Hood reports officially that the enemy has withdrawn [illegible] Atlanta.

[illegible] Petersburg

[illegible] 7.—The morning News's [illegible] were surprised by a flank [illegible] dispatches were captured, [illegible] Weldon railroad. There [illegible]

[illegible] om Mobile.

[illegible] last night one of our picket [illegible] below the obstructions, but [illegible] disturbance our boat cut loose [illegible]

[illegible] and Forrest arrived here to-[illegible]

[illegible] Chronicle.)

Montgomery, Sept. 1, '64.

The situation of the Federal vessels is unchanged. [illegible] are inclined to the opinion that it will be many days [illegible] before the Yankees [illegible] streets of Mobile as commerce.

It is now [illegible] that five thousand cavalry [illegible] Sherman's army are on this side [illegible] the Yanks are [illegible] enough to attack us.

A flag of truce [illegible] passed at Pascagoula yesterday, [illegible] captured at Forts Gaines [illegible] has anticipated me in [illegible] Lexington.

[illegible] for the last week than [illegible] Yesterday a man white [illegible] a swamp near the city, [illegible] and another was also [illegible] Today we have prospect [illegible] rain, and [illegible] cool and pleasant [illegible] Lexington.

NORTH CAROLINA [illegible] The Express says a [illegible] greyhound to the value of Me[illegible] McCrea's brigade, all North [illegible] charge upon the en[illegible] the battle was de[illegible] favor.

Major [illegible] Guthrie.

[illegible] we are called on in [illegible] are the loss of one of [illegible] our John F. Guthrie, [illegible] Volunteers. One [illegible] services in defence of [illegible] the campaigns of [illegible] the present protracted and trying campaign, he showed himself to be the true soldier, brave and courageous in battle, patient and enduring on the march, cheerful and ever cheering the men of his regiment. Ever faithful in the discharge of his duty, especially on the battle field, where his courage and conduct shone preeminent. He fell August 31st, 1864, while gallantly leading the 20th Tennessee regiment in a charge on the enemy's trenches at Jonesboro'. On the very verge of manhood, he has passed away, another young martyr to the glorious cause of Southern liberty. The first fruits of a widowed mother on the sacrificial altar of his country—with such does it please almighty God to work out his merciful end. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and a true christian—he was also a Deacon of the same church. As a christian, as well as a soldier, he was ever at his post of duty; as a citizen, he was useful; as a son, he was obedient, and as a husband he was affectionate. Maj. Jno. F. Guthrie, first entered the service as a private, and at the organization of the regiment, he was chosen for Orderly Sergeant of Co. (B,) then called Zollicoffer Guards, in which he served until the 8th of May, 1862, when he was unanimously elected Captain, in which he served until the 15th of October, 1863, when he was promoted to Major. Since that time, he has served without being absent from his command one day, until the hour that he received his death blow. The office vacated by his death, will be hard to fill, as well and as easily as the gallant deceased did. The Roman Cornelia was not prouder of her two jewels, than Maj. Guthrie's mother was of her son, and well he deserved it, for he was a young man of merit and promise; a kind husband and good dutiful son. He leaves an affectionate wife and two children, to mourn his loss. We unite our sympathies with the numerous dear friends who had learned to love him, and share the sorrow of the grief stricken wife, mother, sisters and brothers, and hope that the Father of all mercies, may make the burden of their affliction easy to bear.

TIMOTHY JOHNSON.

NATIONAL SONG.

The Magnolia.

BY ALBERT PIKE.

What, what is the true Southern symbol,
The symbol of honor and right,
The emblem that suits a brave people
In arms against numbers and might?
'Tis the evergreen stately Magnolia,
Its pearl flowers pure as the truth,
Defiant of tempest and lightning,
Its life a perpetual youth.

CHORUS.

Our colors the blue, white and green!
Our colors the blue, white and green!
Independence and freedom forever!
Hurrah for the blue, white and green!

French blood stained with glory the lilies,
While centuries marched to their grave,
And over bold Scott and gay Irish
The thistle and shamrock yet wave:
Ours, ours be the noble Magnolia
That only in Southern soil grows,
The symbol of life everlasting;—
Leave the Eagle to thieve for our foes!

CHORUS.

Our colors the blue, white and green!
Our colors the blue, white and green!
Independence and freedom forever!
Hurrah for the blue, white and green!

Paint the flower on a field blue as Heaven,
Let the broad leaves around it be seen,
'*Semper virens*' the eloquent motto,
Our colors the blue, white and green.
Type of chivalry, loyalty, virtue
In winter and summer the same,
Full of leaf, full of flower, full of vigor—
It befits those who fight for a name.

CHORUS.

Our colors the blue, white and green!
Our colors the blue, white and green!
Independence and freedom forever!
Hurrah for the blue, white and green!

For a name among earth's ancient nation,
Yet more for the truth and the right;
For freedom, for proud Independence,—
The old strife of darkness and light,
Round the world bear the flag of our glory
While the nations look on and admire!
And our struggle, immortal in story,
Shall the free of all ages inspire.

CHORUS.

Our colors the blue, white and green!
Our colors the blue, white and green!
Independence and freedom forever!
Hurrah for the blue, white and green!

What though many fall in the conflict,
And our blood redden many a field?
The foe's on our soil, fellow soldiers!
And God is our strength and our shield
Through the fire and the smoke bear her banners,
Ever on, while a fragment remains!
What though we endure [illegible] years?
The Lord reigns!

CHORUS.

Our colors the blue, white and green!
Our colors the blue, white and green!
Independence and freedom forever!
Hurrah for the blue, white and green!

June, 1863.

SYRUP AND CANE SYRUP FOR SALE.

BARREL No. 1 CANE SYRUP.
One barrel more [illegible]
sep7-1t* D. A. WALKER.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN [illegible] the subscriber, near Griffin, Ga., a black horse, about 6 years of age, medium [illegible] will pay the hundred dollars for the horse and [illegible] with evidence to convict, or fifty dollars for information so I can get the horse at the Cavalry camp of Gen. G. W. Smith, commanding Georgia Militia.
sep7-3t* M. T. McBRYDE.

BRING YOUR SLAVES.

MACON, Sept. 5th, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby [illegible] to the slaveholders of Spalding, Pike, Henry and Butts counties, that no further delay can be allowed in furnishing the negroes called for [illegible] The necessity for their immediate [illegible] is imperative. One fifth of all the male negroes between the ages of 18 and 50, in possession of [illegible] who have not furnished their full quota, must be brought in by the 8th instant, otherwise compulsatory means will be used to [illegible] them. The negroes will be received and delivered by [illegible] or by Sergt Leatherwood, who can be found at the office of Capt. Smith, Post Quartermaster at Macon.

JOHN G. CLARK, Capt. & A. Q. M.
sep6-3t Chief for [illegible] Enlistment at Macon.

WANTED.

A CAVALRY SADDLE. Apply to
sep6-1w* F. M. BROWN.

NOTICE.

CAPT. C. McBRIDE [illegible] T. R. HILL give notice to their friends [illegible] they will be in Camden, Texas, on the [illegible] in three months from this date. They [illegible] will please address them at that point. [illegible] wishing to join Capt. [illegible] at Camden, Texas.

"REBEL" JOB OFFICE.

BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,

Griffin, Ga.

HAVING purchased the NEW AND EXTENSIVE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT formerly owned by Messrs. HILL & SWAYZE, we are now prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING,

in a style not to be surpassed by any other similar establishment in the Confederacy.

Our office is now one of the largest, and the material is certainly the

Newest and Most Fashionable

in the South.

Having secured a very large stock of EXCELLENT STATIONERY, we are better than ever prepared to do all kinds of

ARMY PRINTING,

at short notice, and at rates more reasonable than ever.

ALL BLANKS USED BY

Quartermasters, Commissaries, Ordnance Officers, Surgeons,

and others, kept on hand, for sale, or printed to order, in the most

Expeditious Manner.

Having a good stock of FINE STATIONERY, AND CARDS, we are prepared to execute

Mercantile Printing,

in a style not to be excelled.

A large lot of FASHIONABLE FANCY CARDS AND NOTE PAPERS enables us to print

Wedding and Ball Cards, and Invitations, Visiting Cards, &c.,

in a style not to be approached by any other office in the country.

☞ We respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends in the Army of Tennessee and elsewhere, and of the public generally.

FINE LETTER PAPER

FOR sale at the REBEL OFFICE.

For Sale,

A BUGGY AND HARNESS AND ONE TWO HORSE WAGON.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder on Saturday, 3rd September at 10 a. m.
One splendid Open Top Buggy and Harness.
One good Two Horse Wagon.
sep1-3t MRS. J. N. CARSON.

LOST.

YESTERDAY in West Griffin, a light leather Pocket Book, containing $75 in new issue and $1.