THE DAILY CHATTANOOGA REBEL—ARMY EDITION.

THE DAILY REBEL.
GRIFFIN, GA.
Wednesday (Evening) Sept. 14, 1864.

[illegible] the General Francis A. Shoup, C.S.A., [illegible] this office, recently appointed the one of the most responsible and important positions in the Army of Tennessee, to little Hardee is [illegible] of our readers, and his past experience and military history are perfectly known in this department, to the loss of which he comes, rather as a stranger, than one who has long been intimately associated therewith, we think it not inappropriate to bestow some mention of his soldierly career, and propose to give a brief sketch of his military life.

Gen. Shoup is a native of Indiana and graduated at West Point in 1856 or 1857, at the age of 22. He served in Mexico and in Florida in the United States Artillery service for a period of better than two years. He subsequently resigned his commission and devoted himself to the study of law, in which profession he practiced [illegible] St. Mary's, Kansas, up to the breaking out of the Revolution. Immediately after the declaration of war, he repaired to the Seat of Government, then at Montgomery, Ala., and tendered his services to the President of the Confederate States as a volunteer [illegible] and was at once assigned to duty with these Marines, with his old rank and grade as First Lieut. of Artillery, which position he held in the United States service up to the time of his resignation.

He accompanied General Hardee to Arkansas, where he commanded a battalion of artillery. He next accompanied Gen. Hardee to Bowling Green, Ky., when that commander with his entire command was ordered to that department.

Previous to leaving Arkansas, Gen. Shoup was offered the command of a regiment of infantry, which he declined at the solicitation of his superior officer, who believed his services indispensably necessary to the artillery branch of the service.

His ability as an instructor and disciplinarian at once pointed for him a prominent position, and at leaving Green he was appointed Major and assigned to the command of all the artillery of Hardee's Division.

As the evacuation of Bowling Green he rendered valuable service in the removal of the immense amount of valuable stores at that Post, and his promotion was strongly urged by Gen's. Johnston and Hardee.

At the battle of Shiloh, he served as Chief of Artillery of Hardee's corps, and his conduct upon the field won for him the universal commendation of his superiors as a gallant and useful officer.—After the battle of Shiloh, he was tendered, by General Beauregard, then commanding the Army of the Mississippi, the position of Chief of Artillery of the whole army, but having signified his willingness to accompany General Hindman to the Trans-Mississippi, that officer insisted upon retaining him as indispensably necessary in the organization of his new command, and he was appointed Inspector General of the Department, with the rank of Colonel. To his ability and individual exertions, is mainly due the credit of the success of the campaign which immediately ensued. In October, 1862, he received the appointment of Brigadier General of the Confederate States Army, and, at the battle of Prairie Grove, commanded a division, and successfully resisted the assault of Herron's entire corps of North-western troops, and largely contributed to the result of that important triumph of our arms. During the interval of 1862 and 1863, some question having been raised as to the validity of his appointment, he applied for and obtained permission to visit Richmond, where, the appointment being confirmed, he was ordered to Mobile, and in the May following, was directed to report to Lieutenant General Pemberton, by whom he was assigned to the Louisiana brigade which had formerly been under the command of Brigadier General Stephen D. Lee. The services of this noble brigade, during the memorable Vicksburg seige, are too well known to require comment. General Shoup, by his skill as Engineer, Artillerist, and Strategist has won laurels to adorn its proud escutcheon.

In the consultation of General officers prior to the surrender of Vicksburg, General S. was of that number who opposed certain articles of the capitulation, and especially offered strenuous opposition to the surrender of the city and garrison upon the 4th of July, urging earnestly that a day previous or one day afterwards, be selected for the capitulation. In this he was overruled, and yielded to the majority, but still with the minority adhering to their original opinion and suggestion. After being exchanged, he was ordered to the command of Fort Morgan, thence transferred to the command of the defenses of the city of Mobile. Early in April last, at the urgent request of General Joseph E. Johnston, he was assigned to the command of the Artillery of the Army of Tennessee. Throughout the memorable campaign of that great commander, from the time of its skillful withdrawal to the banks of the Tennessee, General Shoup was distinguished for exalted courage and personal daring, and for coolness and [illegible] in battle of every high order. His services throughout the retrograde movement were eminently valuable, and all who come within his sphere of duty had learned to repose in him the utmost confidence.

While the army was at Kenesaw Mountain, General Johnston, with a view to successfully retiring it upon that base, directed General Shoup to supervise the construction of a line of works upon the north bank of the Chattahoochee. These works which are known to every experienced and intelligent soldier of the Army of Tennessee, speak most eloquently of General Shoup's genius and skill as an engineer. They are regarded as the most admirably devised and constructed works, and the most durable fort of distinct which mark the course of that memorable retreat. If the statements of the Northern Press may be relied upon as a reflex of military opinion amongst our enemies, these works were also so regarded by hostile officers of high position and unbiased experience.

When General Johnston was relieved from command of the Army of Tennessee, and Lt. General Hood appointed as his successor, General Shoup was assigned to the responsible position which he now occupies, as Chief of Staff of the Commander in Chief of the Army of Tennessee. In relation to rumors which have been circulated as to negligence on the part of this officer in the evacuation of Atlanta, it may be perhaps only necessary to state, that they relate to matters of an official and military nature now undergoing investigation before a court of inquiry, and it is fair to presume from so brilliant a record in the past, he will scarcely be found to be criminally culpable in the more recent discharge of his duties to his country, and to the profession which he has adorned. With this view, it would be but simple justice and righteous discretion on the part of our contemporaries and the public, to suspend judgment in a case so little known and understood, until the published proceedings of the court afford a satisfactory and proper solution.

Sorghum Syrup and the Militia.

Tremulous horror brooded o'er the sun,
Pressing wrath to Georgia and to man,
Oh, Heavens! cried Joe, we must our Sorghum save,
Is there no hand on high to shield the brave?
Through Instruction sweep these lovely plains,
What's liberty to us if Sorghum yet remains?
Let that stand, hence we raise our banner on high,
And swear to pop it while we live, and suck it as we die.

[illegible]

In compliance with the proclamation of Gov. Brown, to-morrow, Thursday, will be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. There will be service at the Methodist Church in this city, commencencing at 10 o'clock. An appropriate discourse will be delivered by Rev. Dr. J. B. McFerrin.

[illegible] place to sign [illegible] Tennessee's [illegible] defeat of the war was in [illegible] Methodist Book Concern at Nashville.

We [illegible] a [illegible] which: "What is life without liberty, and what is liberty without religious virtue?" Governor Brown says what is [illegible] without Christianity, and how is [illegible] English?

[illegible] Sherman [illegible] by [illegible] called his attention [illegible] to save their Sorghum. This [illegible] on the Sorghum is certainly a [illegible]

[illegible] lieutenant of the enemy from Atlanta arrived here [illegible] days. They filled a long train, and were [illegible] of women and children. Many of these households were [illegible] yesterday, a little girl, a child of one of the unfortunates, four or five years old, was accidentally run over by a train which crushed her head to pieces, killing it instantly.

THE ATLANTA EXILES.

Continuation of the Correspondence between Gens. Hood and Sherman.

The following is a continuation of the correspondence between General Hood, commanding the Army of Tennessee, and Major General Sherman, commanding U. S. Forces at Atlanta.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9, 1864.

Gen. J. B. Hood,
Commanding Army of Tennessee, Confederate Army.

General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, at the hands of Messrs. Ball and Crew, commencing the arrangements I had proposed to facilitate the removal South of the people of Atlanta, who prefer to go in that direction, I enclose you a copy of my orders, which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose perfectly. You single the measures proposed "inhumanity and barbarism in the dark history of War for a parallel, as the act of wanton and ingenious cruelty." It is not unprecedented, for Gen. Johnston himself, very wisely and properly, removed the families all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted.

Nor is it necessary to appeal to the dark History of War, when recent and modern examples are so handy. You yourself burned dwelling houses along your parapet and I have seen to-day the houses that you have rendered uninhabitable because they stood in the way of your forts and men. You defended Atlanta as a line so close to town that every cannon-shot and many musket-balls from our line of investment, that overshot their mark, went into the habitations of women and children. I made no complaint of your firing into Atlanta, in any way you thought proper. I make none now, but there are an hundred thousand living witnesses, that you fired into the habitations of women and children for weeks, firing far above, and miles beyond my line of defence. I have too good an opinion, founded both upon observation and experience, of the skill of your artillerists, to credit the insinuation that they for several weeks, unintentionally fired too high for my modest field-works, and slaughtered women and children by accident and want of skill.

The residue of your letter is rather discursive. It opens a wide field for a discussion of questions which I do not feel are committed to me. I am only a general of one of the armies of the Confederate States, charged with military operations in the field, under the direction of my superior officers, and I am not called upon to discuss with you the causes of the present war, or the political questions which led to, or resulted from it. These grave and important questions have been committed to far abler hands than mine, and I shall only refer to them so far as to repel any unjust conclusion, which might be drawn from my silence. You charge my country with "daring and budgering you to battle." The truth is, we cost commissioners to you respectfully offering a peaceful separation before the first gun was fired on either side. You say we insulted your flag. The truth is we fired upon it and those who fought under it when you came to our doors upon the mission of subjugation. You say we seized upon your forts and arsenals, and made prisoners of the garrisons sent to protect us against negroes and Indians. The truth is, we expelled by force of arms insolent intruders, and took possession of our own forts and arsenals to resist your claim to dominion over masters, slaves, and Indians, all of whom are to this day with unanimity unexampled in the history of the world warring against your attempts to become their masters. You say that we tried to force Missouri and Kentucky into rebellion in spite of themselves. The truth is, my government from the beginning of this struggle to this hour has again and again offered before the whole world to leave it to the unbiased will of these States and all others to determine for themselves whether they will cast their destiny with your Government or ours and your Government has resisted this fundamental principle of free institutions with the bayonet, and labors daily by force and fraud to fasten its baleful tyranny upon the unfortunate women of these States. You say we falsified the vote of Louisiana. The truth is, Louisiana not only separated herself from your Government by nearly a unanimous vote of her people, but has vindicated the act upon every battle field from Gettysburg to the Sabine, and has established an heroic devotion to her freedom which challenges the admiration and expect of every one capable of feeling sympathy for the oppressed or admiration for heroic valor. You say she was turned loose pirates to plunder your unarmed ships. The truth is, when you robbed us of our part of the navy, we built and bought a few vessels, hoisted the flag of our country, and swept the seas in defiance of your navy around the whole circumference of the globe. You say we have expelled Union families by thousands. The truth is, not a single family has been expelled from the Confederate States, that I am aware of, but on the contrary the moderation of our Government towards traitors has been a fruitful theme of denunciation by its enemies and many well-meaning friends of our cause. You say my Government by acts of Congress has confiscated "all debts due northern men for goods sold and delivered." The truth is, our Congress gave due and ample time to your merchants and traders to depart from our shores with their ships, goods and effects, and only sequestrated the property of our enemies in retaliation for their acts declaring our citizens and confiscating our property wherever their power extended either in their country or our own. Such are your accusations, and such are the facts known of all men to be true.

You order into exile the whole population of a city, drive men, women and children from their homes at the point of the bayonet, under the plea that it is to the interest of your Government, and on the claim that citizens not of kindred to those inhabits of Atlanta." Rather only banished from New Orleans, the populous capital of his Government and acknowledged that he did it as a punishment. Vandalism is sweeping idiot covering all the inhabitants of a city and add insult to the injury heaped upon the defenceless by assuming that you have done them a kindness. This you follow by the assertion that you will "make as many sacrifices for the peace and honor of the South as any people of the Southron." And because I characterize what you call kindness as being real cruelty, you propose to sit in judgment between me and my Government and decide that my earnest prayer to the Almighty Father to save our women and children from what you call kindness is a "merciless, [illegible] proposal."

You come into our country with your army avowedly for the purpose of subjugating free white women and children; and not only intend to rule over them but you make serious your intent and desire to place over us as inferiors, race you have raised from barbarism to its present position, which is the highest ever attained by that race in any country in all time. I must therefore decline to accept your statements in reference to your kindness towards the people of Atlanta, and your willingness to sacrifice struggling for the peace and honor of the South, and return to be governed by your decision in regard to matters between myself and my country, and my God.

You say "but we fight it out like men." To this my reply is, for myself, and, I believe, for all true men, aye and women and children, in my country, we will fight you to the death. Better die a thousand deaths than submit to live under you or your government, and your negro allies.

Having answered the points forced upon me by your letter of the 8th September, I close this correspondence with you, and notwithstanding your comments upon my appeal to God as the cause of humanity, I again humbly and reverently invoke his Almighty aid in defence of justice and right.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed,] J. B. HOOD, General.
[Official copy.]
F. H. WIGHALL, A. D. C.

From Kentucky.

In the Richmond Enquirer we find the annexed news from Kentucky:

Captain S. P. Cunningham, of Colonel Adam Johnson's command, arrived in Richmond a few days since from the new Military Department of Southern Kentucky, bringing the War department the most cheering report of the practical results in that quarter and the bright prospects that await the progress of our arms in the entire State. Col. Johnson's movements have been demonstrated by the enemy a mere raid, and from the absence of direct advices we have been under a like impression heretofore. It appears, however, that a regular Military Department has been erected in Southern Kentucky, comprising an area of eight populous counties. It is self-supporting, and daily extending in boundary.

On entering the State Colonel Johnson issued the following address:

Citizens of Kentucky:

The alternative is now presented to you of entering either the Federal or Confederate army. All persons between the ages of seventeen and forty-five, who are not lawfully exempted, will be required to go into service at once.

You must now see that, after the sacrifice of all that freemen should hold dear, to avoid this evil and to save your property, that the one has not been rendered secure, and you have not saved yourself from the other, even by the sacrifice of principle and honor. Your country has been overrun by lawless bands, whose depredations are only equalled by the outrages of larger bands of the Federal army. Neither feel nor have any respect for the submissionists, and you are plundered, robbed and murdered with impunity. How long do you intend this to continue? To what depths of degredation and shame are you to be reduced before you cut loose the bonds of slavery and assert your rights as freemen?

Men of Kentucky! Are you willing to see your families reduced to the level of your slaves? Mothers, can you realize an affiliation of your daughters with the African?

Young men! can you expect to have any claims to manhood, can you hope to share the smiles or claim the love of the bright eyed daughters of this famed "Land of beauty," while those gentle beings are subjected to the insults of Yankee hirelings and negro troops? If you do, then speedily seize the only way to bring you peace, liberty and honor. Too long have you listened to the siren song of the traitors of the country. Already too much has been sacrificed to no advantage. Your only hope of peace is in the success of the Southern armies! Not alone your liberties, but your lives are involved in this issue. The moderate Union man, the Democrat at the North, as well as the Southern soldier, will all owe their lives and liberties to this result.

I appeal to you again as I did two years ago to rally and strike a blow for the freedom of your country.

A. R. JOHNSON,
Commanding Confederate Forces in Eastern Kentucky.

Recruits poured in from all quarters of the State.

It will be seen, from the subjoined order, that we do not intend to tolerate "neutrality" in the new department:

HEADQRS DEPARTMENT SOUTHERN KY.,
August 8th, 1864.

General Order, No. 2.

In pursuance to General Orders from the War Department, Richmond, Virginia, I hereby order all citizens in this department, between the ages of 17 and 45 (who are not exempt from military duty,) to report to their county towns, or the nearest camp thereto, for duty as soldiers in the Confederate States' army.

This department embraces all that portion of the Confederacy contained within the following boundary, to wit: Commencing at the mouth of Salt river, and extending through Elizabethtown, Glasgow and Tompkinsville, Kentucky, to Gerbage, Tennessee; then following the Cumberland river to Nashville; thence with the line of the North Western railroad to the Tennessee River; thence west to Hickman, Kentucky; then up the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Ohio, then to the place of beginning.

All persons failing to report as above ordered will be conscripted, immediately after the 15th instant. By command of

Col. A. R. Johnson,
Com'ding Department Southern Ky.
B. P. Cunningham,
Captain and A. A. G.

As the department is extended, the army will doubtless be enlarged, and it may reasonably be presumed with good results. The State is represented as ablaze with revolution. The inauguration of Sherman's colonizing programme is the feather that has broken the back of "neutrality." A thousand citizens have recently been arrested, shipped down the Mississippi and sent to Canada. There was not one implicated him among the murdered, and the old men, helpless women and children, who are the victims of this terrible cruelty, must perish of starvation on the inhospitable shore of Yucatan, from the effects of that deadly climate. Instances are numerous where men have been seized at dead of night, forced into the Federal ranks, and others damned, banished without a moment's warning. Frequently the husband is sent to Canada and the wife to Yucatan, or vice versa.

So limit is set by the Federal authorities to the fiendishness of Payne and Burbridge, who have already become, under the tutelage of Dupeche and example of Butler, the most accomplished scoundrels in anti-Christendom.

The military operations of General Johnston have been mostly confined to organizing his department, recruiting, &c., still, he has found time to capture a large number of transports, upwards of seven hundred head of cattle, immense quantities of quartermasters' stores, and other supplies, and all with the loss of less than twenty men.

We hope to see this new department under the management of General Johnson, rapidly grow, until it includes the entire State. If the change wrought in the sentiment of Kentucky, exists to the extent represented by all accounts that have reached us from the State, the conjecture that such results await us is not improbable.

Treasure Found.

We understand that while a gang of negroes were engaged in digging in the neighborhood of the old earthworks outside of the city, during some of the past few days, they found some specie hidden away in jars. Of course there was instantly a vigorous scramble for "shares," and the discovery was made known. Soon after this an old lady in the neighborhood went to the earthworks in apparently great tribulation and claimed the money as hers. In reply to inquiries, she said she had buried it in 1861; but unfortunately for the verisimilitude of her story, there were pieces found bearing the date 1865! Of course she might have deserted them after the original interment, but it seemed had an opportunity of making this "explanation" not we are not informed. We understand the money all disappeared, however. What the amount was it would perhaps be impossible now to ascertain, and like merely to conjecture.

Mobile News and Cricket.

[illegible] Wednesday, the 31st, and the guard to withdraw at dark, the trees to furnish the next morning.

By order of
(Signed) Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
L. M. DAYTON,
Aid-de-Camp.

To Gen. [illegible]
Commanding Confederate Army in Ga.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Sept. 12th, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman,
Comd'g Div. Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, with its enclosures, the response to the women, children and others, whom you have thought proper to expel from their homes in the city of Atlanta. Had you seen proper to let the matter rest there, I would gladly have allowed your letter to close this correspondence, and without your expressing it in words would have been willing to believe that while, "the interest of the United States" in your opinion constrained you to act so inhuman a cruelty, you regretted the necessity, and would have dropped the subject. But you have chosen to indulge in statements which I feel compelled to notice, at least so far as to signify my dissent, and that others should be aware of the grounds on which I base my assertions. I am holding in your communication, which indicates no to modify the language of my communication with which I characterized your order. It but strengthens me in the opinion that it stands preeminent in the dark history of war, for studied and ingenious cruelty." Your original order was stripped of all pretences, you announced the exist for the sole reason that it was "to the interest of the United States." This alone, you offered to us and the civilized world, as an all sufficient reason for disregarding the laws of God and man. You say that "General Johnston himself very wisely and properly removed the families all the way from Dalton down." It is due to that gallant soldier and gentleman to say that no act of his distinguished career gives the least color to your unfounded assertion upon his conduct. He depopulated no villages, nor towns, nor cities, either friendly or hostile. He offered and extended friendly aid to his unfortunate fellow-citizens who desired to flee from your fraternal embrace. You are equally unfortunate in your attempt to find a justification for this act of cruelty, either in the defence of Jonesboro' by General Hardee, or of Atlanta by myself. General Hardee defended his position in front of Jonesboro' at the expense of injury to the Roses, an ordinary, proper and justifiable act of war. I defended Atlanta at the same risk and cost. If there was any fault in either case, it was your own, in not giving notice, especially in the case of Atlanta, of your purpose to shell the town, which is usual in war among civilized nations. No inhabitant of either town was expelled from his home and fireside by the orders of either General Hardee or myself, and therefore your recent order can find no support from the conduct of either of us. I felt no other emotion than pain, in reading that portion of your letter, which attempts to justify your shelling Atlanta without notice, under the pretence that I defended Atlanta upon a line so close to town, that every cannon-shot and many musket-balls from our line of investment, that overshot their mark, went into the habitations of women and children. I made no complaint of your firing into Atlanta, in any way you thought proper. I make none now, but there are an hundred thousand living witnesses, that you fired into the habitations of women and children for weeks, firing far above, and miles beyond my line of defence. I have too good an opinion, founded both upon observation and experience, of the skill of your artillerists, to credit the insinuation that they for several weeks, unintentionally fired too high for my modest field-works, and slaughtered women and children by accident and want of skill.

The residue of your letter is rather discursive. It opens a wide field for a discussion of questions which I do not feel are committed to me. I am only a general of one of the armies of the Confederate States, charged with military operations in the field, under the direction of my superior officers, and I am not called upon to discuss with you the causes of the present war, or the political questions which led to, or resulted from it. These grave and important questions have been committed to far abler hands than mine, and I shall only refer to them so far as to repel any unjust conclusion, which might be drawn from my silence. You charge my country with "daring and budgering you to battle." The truth is, we cost commissioners to you respectfully offering a peaceful separation before the first gun was fired on either side. You say we insulted your flag. The truth is we fired upon it and those who fought under it when you came to our doors upon the mission of subjugation. You say we seized upon your forts and arsenals, and made prisoners of the garrisons sent to protect us against negroes and Indians. The truth is, we expelled by force of arms insolent intruders, and took possession of our own forts and arsenals to resist your claim to dominion over masters, slaves, and Indians, all of whom are to this day with unanimity unexampled in the history of the world warring against your attempts to become their masters. You say that we tried to force Missouri and Kentucky into rebellion in spite of themselves. The truth is, my government from the beginning of this struggle to this hour has again and again offered before the whole world to leave it to the unbiased will of these States and all others to determine for themselves whether they will cast their destiny with your Government or ours and your Government has resisted this fundamental principle of free institutions with the bayonet, and labors daily by force and fraud to fasten its baleful tyranny upon the unfortunate women of these States. You say we falsified the vote of Louisiana. The truth is, Louisiana not only separated herself from your Government by nearly a unanimous vote of her people, but has vindicated the act upon every battle field from Gettysburg to the Sabine, and has established an heroic devotion to her freedom which challenges the admiration and expect of every one capable of feeling sympathy for the oppressed or admiration for heroic valor. You say she was turned loose pirates to plunder your unarmed ships. The truth is, when you robbed us of our part of the navy, we built and bought a few vessels, hoisted the flag of our country, and swept the seas in defiance of your navy around the whole circumference of the globe. You say we have expelled Union families by thousands. The truth is, not a single family has been expelled from the Confederate States, that I am aware of, but on the contrary the moderation of our Government towards traitors has been a fruitful theme of denunciation by its enemies and many well-meaning friends of our cause. You say my Government by acts of Congress has confiscated "all debts due northern men for goods sold and delivered." The truth is, our Congress gave due and ample time to your merchants and traders to depart from our shores with their ships, goods and effects, and only sequestrated the property of our enemies in retaliation for their acts declaring our citizens and confiscating our property wherever their power extended either in their country or our own. Such are your accusations, and such are the facts known of all men to be true.

You order into exile the whole population of a city, drive men, women and children from their homes at the point of the bayonet, under the plea that it is to the interest of your Government, and on the claim that citizens not of kindred to those inhabits of Atlanta." Rather only banished from New Orleans, the populous capital of his Government and acknowledged that he did it as a punishment. Vandalism is sweeping idiot covering all the inhabitants of a city and add insult to the injury heaped upon the defenceless by assuming that you have done them a kindness. This you follow by the assertion that you will "make as many sacrifices for the peace and honor of the South as any people of the Southron." And because I characterize what you call kindness as being real cruelty, you propose to sit in judgment between me and my Government and decide that my earnest prayer to the Almighty Father to save our women and children from what you call kindness is a "merciless, [illegible] proposal."

You come into our country with your army avowedly for the purpose of subjugating free white women and children; and not only intend to rule over them but you make serious your intent and desire to place over us as inferiors, race you have raised from barbarism to its present position, which is the highest ever attained by that race in any country in all time. I must therefore decline to accept your statements in reference to your kindness towards the people of Atlanta, and your willingness to sacrifice struggling for the peace and honor of the South, and return to be governed by your decision in regard to matters between myself and my country, and my God.

You say "but we fight it out like men." To this my reply is, for myself, and, I believe, for all true men, aye and women and children, in my country, we will fight you to the death. Better die a thousand deaths than submit to live under you or your government, and your negro allies.

Having answered the points forced upon me by your letter of the 9th September, I close this correspondence with you, and notwithstanding your comments upon my appeal to God as the cause of humanity, I again humbly and reverently invoke his Almighty aid in defence of justice and right.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed,] J. B. HOOD, General.
[Official copy.]
F. H. WIGHALL, A. D. C.

From Kentucky.

In the Richmond Enquirer we find the annexed news from Kentucky:

Captain S. P. Cunningham, of Colonel Adam Johnson's command, arrived in Richmond a few days since from the new Military Department of Southern Kentucky, bringing the War department the most cheering report of the practical results in that quarter and the bright prospects that await the progress of our arms in the entire State. Col. Johnson's movements have been demonstrated by the enemy a mere raid, and from the absence of direct advices we have been under a like impression heretofore. It appears, however, that a regular Military Department has been erected in Southern Kentucky, comprising an area of eight populous counties. It is self-supporting, and daily extending in boundary.

On entering the State Colonel Johnson issued the following address:

Citizens of Kentucky:

The alternative is now presented to you of entering either the Federal or Confederate army. All persons between the ages of seventeen and forty-five, who are not lawfully exempted, will be required to go into service at once.

You must now see that, after the sacrifice of all that freemen should hold dear, to avoid this evil and to save your property, that the one has not been rendered secure, and you have not saved yourself from the other, even by the sacrifice of principle and honor. Your country has been overrun by lawless bands, whose depredations are only equalled by the outrages of larger bands of the Federal army. Neither feel nor have any respect for the submissionists, and you are plundered, robbed and murdered with impunity. How long do you intend this to continue? To what depths of degredation and shame are you to be reduced before you cut loose the bonds of slavery and assert your rights as freemen?

Men of Kentucky! Are you willing to see your families reduced to the level of your slaves? Mothers, can you realize an affiliation of your daughters with the African?

Young men! can you expect to have any claims to manhood, can you hope to share the smiles or claim the love of the bright eyed daughters of this famed "Land of beauty," while those gentle beings are subjected to the insults of Yankee hirelings and negro troops? If you do, then speedily seize the only way to bring you peace, liberty and honor. Too long have you listened to the siren song of the traitors of the country. Already too much has been sacrificed to no advantage. Your only hope of peace is in the success of the Southern armies! Not alone your liberties, but your lives are involved in this issue. The moderate Union man, the Democrat at the North, as well as the Southern soldier, will all owe their lives and liberties to this result.

I appeal to you again as I did two years ago to rally and strike a blow for the freedom of your country.

A. R. JOHNSON,
Commanding Confederate Forces in Eastern Kentucky.

Recruits poured in from all quarters of the State.

It will be seen, from the subjoined order, that we do not intend to tolerate "neutrality" in the new department:

HEAD'RS DEPARTMENT SOUTHERN KY.,
August 8th, 1864.

General Order, No. 2.

In pursuance to General Orders from the War Department, Richmond, Virginia, I hereby order all citizens in this department, between the ages of 17 and 45 (who are not exempt from military duty,) to report to their county towns, or the nearest camp thereto, for duty as soldiers in the Confederate States' army.

This department embraces all that portion of the Confederacy contained within the following boundary, to wit: Commencing at the mouth of Salt river, and extending through Elizabethtown, Glasgow and Tompkinsville, Kentucky, to Gerbage, Tennessee; then following the Cumberland river to Nashville; thence with the line of the North Western railroad to the Tennessee River; thence west to Hickman, Kentucky; then up the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Ohio, then to the place of beginning.

All persons failing to report as above ordered will be conscripted, immediately after the 15th instant. By command of

Col. A. R. Johnson,
Com'ding Department Southern Ky.
B. P. Cunningham,
Captain and A. A. G.

As the department is extended, the army will doubtless be enlarged, and it may reasonably be presumed with good results. The State is represented as ablaze with revolution. The inauguration of Sherman's colonizing programme is the feather that has broken the back of "neutrality." A thousand citizens have recently been arrested, shipped down the Mississippi and sent to Canada. There was not one implicated him among the murdered, and the old men, helpless women and children, who are the victims of this terrible cruelty, must perish of starvation on the inhospitable shore of Yucatan, from the effects of that deadly climate. Instances are numerous where men have been seized at dead of night, forced into the Federal ranks, and others damned, banished without a moment's warning. Frequently the husband is sent to Canada and the wife to Yucatan, or vice versa.

So limit is set by the Federal authorities to the fiendishness of Payne and Burbridge, who have already become, under the tutelage of Dupeche and example of Butler, the most accomplished scoundrels in anti-Christendom.

The military operations of General Johnston have been mostly confined to organizing his department, recruiting, &c., still, he has found time to capture a large number of transports, upwards of seven hundred head of cattle, immense quantities of quartermasters' stores, and other supplies, and all with the loss of less than twenty men.

We hope to see this new department under the management of General Johnson, rapidly grow, until it includes the entire State. If the change wrought in the sentiment of Kentucky exists to the extent represented by all accounts that have reached us from the State, the conjecture that such results await us is not improbable.

Treasure Found.

We understand that while a gang of negroes were engaged in digging in the neighborhood of the old earthworks outside of the city, during some of the past few days, they found some specie hidden away in jars. Of course there was instantly a vigorous scramble for "shares," and the discovery was made known. Soon after this an old lady in the neighborhood went to the earthworks in apparently great tribulation and claimed the money as hers. In reply to inquiries, she said she had buried it in 1861; but unfortunately for the verisimilitude of her story, there were pieces found bearing the date 1865! Of course she might have deserted them after the original interment, but it seemed had an opportunity of making this "explanation" not we are not informed. We understand the money all disappeared, however. What the amount was it would perhaps be impossible now to ascertain, and like merely to conjecture.

Mobile News and Cricket.

[illegible]

[From the Public Register.]

Fort Gaines.

A document purporting to be a stolen paper, using the signature of "Paul," purporting to be from the New Orleans military [illegible] the reasons of last which deter mined Colonel Anderson to surrender this fort. This is the first statement to the public that has any [illegible] of being from the principals of the affair. Colonel Anderson has kindly consented to a hearing [illegible] the only information the public has has been carried from a brief official dispatch from General Page to Colonel Anderson after Gaines was surrendered, and it was upon this alone that the public judgment could be based. Paul, puts another face on the transaction, and if his facts are fairly stated they show that Fort Gaines never was anything but what it was the mere caricature of a fort and its only safety consisted in not being attacked.

Where not space for Paul's entire article, and shall have to content ourselves with a condensation of its contents. The writer declares that the garrison was entirely at the mercy of the enemy's guns by water, and that there was no protection for the men in casemates or bomb-proofs, the ditches were open to enfilading fire from the enemy, the magazine was exposed, the commissary stores unprotected, the men could not stand to each gunnery was left there, and that a handful would have involved a slaughter without the smallest hope of successful resistance. Colonel Anderson gave the reasons for advising it in writing. In the interviewing which took place before the surrender, was complete, Colonel Anderson displayed the greatest firmness and coolness, and won the entire confidence of his officers and men. In reference to the charge that Colonel Anderson disobeyed the orders of his superior officer, General Page, the writer states that his only order from Page was to "do the best he could." General Page makes a different statement in his official dispatch. Time and a court of inquiry will have to reconcile the discrepancy.

We append the copy of the minute of proceedings of his officers and their communication to Col. Anderson, furnished by "Paul."

We have said that these developments put a different face on the capitulation of Fort Gaines, and are far more favorable than we had dared hope. The whole matter will be sifted to the bottom, and we need not say that it will afford us both relief and pleasure to find the course of the Confederate officer in command fully justified and sustained by a military tribunal. We repeat that we can afford to lose forts and ships if we do not lose the honor of our arms with them.

["Copy."]

FORT GAINES, Ala., Aug. 6, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers composing the garrison of Fort Gaines, held this day, it was unanimously resolved that the sense of said meeting be communicated, in writing, to Col. Anderson, Commander of the post, and in order to carry out said motion, the following officers were appointed a committee by the President of the meeting: Capt. F. Williams, Jr., Lieut. T. N. Macartney and Chas. Ollenbron, Engineer in charge.

To Col. C. D. Anderson, 21st Reg. Ala. Vols., Commanding Fort Gaines, Alabama:

COLONEL: In pursuance of the above resolution, we, the committee appointed by the meeting held this evening, do respectfully, in expressing this question, for the purpose of deliberating upon the condition of the defences of the place, now proceed to express the reasons that have caused the meeting to be held without your knowledge, and the conclusions we have arrived at.

Yesterday morning the enemy's fleet, under a terrific fire from the guns of Fort Morgan, succeeded in passing the forts, and have now taken up their position in our port, determining after a brief cannonade, the evacuation of Fort Powell.

We are not prepared, from all means attention by land or the land fleet of a fort whose armament cannot in anywise effectually respond to the guns of the fleet.

The fort itself is so weak and so ill protected by its insufficient bomb-proofs, and the bastionettes at its angles now used as powder magazines that the surrender of the place is no longer a question to us or to any one else.

If then becomes our duty to consider whether a defence, entailing the fearful responsibility of heavy loss of life, will be of sufficient usefulness to compensate the sacrifice, and we unhesitatingly say no.

The position of the fleet is such as to enfilade the parapets, the parade ground, the entire range of casemates inside, and our ditches outside. Our pickets, whose duty is of a very trying nature, under their exposure to the sun, and to the fire of an enemy much more numerous than we could possibly expect to cope with successfully, can be completely raked by its naval force—and we feel confident that a few days, or perhaps two or three broadsides of the fleet, Fort Gaines would be completely dismantled—the greater part of its defenders either dead or wounded, and the position lost.

We know that it will be urged that we must hold on as long as possible in order that Mobile may have preparations for defence, and to keep the fleet here, but this, we answer that the fleet is only staying here because it is not ready to go, and that our attempt at resistance, whose inevitable result will be a very heavy loss of life, will not, even if they attack us, retard the course of events in Mobile.

The men under our several commands feel this as well as we do, and have frequently communicated to us their opinions on the subject, vowing, at the same time, that if we deemed it necessary they were ready and willing to follow where we led.—Shall we assume the heavy responsibility of the lives held under our trust?

No, sir, we, for we know that no hope is left of the sacrifice of life being useful in the slightest degree.

In consideration of the above we have concluded to address you, and to say to you: Col. Anderson—We know, and every man in your command knows, that you are a brave and oft-tried officer, and that you would never propose a surrender to us except under the most extreme necessity. We also feel keenly the painful position of a commanding officer broaching the subject to his subordinates, with reference to the hauling down of his flag. But we know also that under the present circumstances of the case, surrender is unavoidable, and we come this night to advise you to take the necessary steps to procure from the enemy the best possible terms. Our wish is to surrender to the navy, and we feel it no shame to surrender to those whose testimony of our impossibility to defend this place will not be withheld one instant after they see the position of this fort.

And in order that no one may assume that you took the initiative in this case, we now certify over our signatures that we recommend to you to surrender, for the reasons set forth in the above document, showing your determination to defend this place to the last moment possible.

(Signed)

F. W. Smith, Treasurer, Capt. Co. G, 21st Ala.
Chas. B. Johnston, Major 21st Ala.
O. K. Sherman, Capt. com'd'g Reserve Bat.
J. H. Gaston, Capt. Com. Co. H, 21st Ala.
R. B. Sherman, Capt. Co. D, 21st Ala.
S. P. Gallowey, Capt. Co. A, Battery, S. C. V.
O. S. Dennis, 1st Lieut. Co. G, 21st Ala.
J. F. Tedford, 1st Lieut. Co. B, 21st Ala.
A. Hastings, 1st Lieut. Co. C, 21st Ala.
J. M. Moseley, 2d Lieut. com'd'g Co. F, 21st Ala.
F. Williams, Jr., Captain commanding 1st bat. Ala. Militia.
S. A. Fondren, 2d Lt. co G, 21st Ala.
T. N. Macartney, 2d Lt co E, 21st Ala.
R. F. Allison, 2d Lt commanding co E, 21st Ala.
J. M. Mims, 2d Lt co H, 21st Ala.
J. H. Denny, 2d Lt co H, 21st Ala.
J. A. Fondren, 2d Lt co C, 21st Ala.
A. J. Somerville, Ass't. Surgeon, Culpepper Light Art. Battery.
W. S. Badger, 1st Lt co A, 21st Ala.
J. H. Pressley, Ass't Surgeon, P. A. C. S.
J. M. Bond, Surgeon, P. A. C. S.
Chas. O. Dibrason, Reg in Charge.
W. H. Andrews, 1st Lt co G, Ala.
Geo. Yelverton, Adj 21st Ala.
M. W. Dubose, Ass't Surgeon 21st Ala.
E. E. Baker, 1st Lt and Ordnance Officer of Post.
D. S. McCullough, 2d Lt co B, 21st Ala.
T. B. Herbert, 1st co I, 21st Ala.
M. V. Crenshaw, Capt co I, 21st Ala.
D. B. Wood, 2d Lieut Comd'g co K, Reserve Battalion.
G. S. Dentzler, 2d Lieut co L, 21st Ala.
M. McInnis, 1st Lieut co I, 21st Ala.
E. P. Baldwin, 2d Lieut co E, 21st Ala.
J. J. O'Connor, Capt Co B, 21st Ala.
Wm Downey, 2d Lieut co G, 21st Ala.
M. Burke, 2d Lieut co B, 21st Ala.
I. Dick Roper, 1st Lieut co A, 1st Battallion Cadets.
J. H. Bass, Lieut co K, Lockhart's Battall