## GRIFFIN, Ga.

PRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1864.

Inefficiency in Office.

Most of the evils with which the country is af listed, and many of the disasters to which our cause is subjected, result from the inefficiency of men serigaed to positions of grave responsibility. We have no special complaint to make. It is not our purpose to join in the general clamor, often un-morited, against the abuse of office. We have a conviction, however, not speculative, but positive, that great evil results to the country from the seemes with which men are frequently assigned to the discharge of duties without regard to their peculiar adaptation to the office, or the energy with which its labors should be discharged. There are many successful Generals who would make very indifferent Quartermasters, and there are others again who, though they may have acquitted themselves well in some subordinate position in the field, are very unprofitable to the service as commandants of posts of provest marshale. And yet, each and all of these are positions of responsibility, in which much good can be done for the country, or a corresponding evil entailed by an inefficiency of incumbents.

How often do we find persons filling positions the last to which their acquaintances would have assigned them on the score of qualification. Duerey; and persons who are only qualified as executive officers, are not unfrequently appointed to But worse than all is to see a position of high and delicate responsibility filled, in an hour like this, with an incumbent who has ability neither to conthat such is not unfrequently the case.

The defences of the country need strengthening. can be stimulated into section on the part of the Tais should be stopped if possible. government and the people. We have nothing to spare in this time of great public trial. In the lifetime of a nation, there is seldom but one such dethe civil and military departments, who hold with- mitizens. in their hands the means of correction.

It is a weakness so common, to lend our infiriwe speak of it with great charity. And yet who will say that any relation is so sacred as to justify its being taken into account in times like the present? The weight in the balance new is blood; yea more than blood, it is the liberty, the honor, the all. He gives notice that a "full pardon will be granted that is sacred to the people; involving not only the to all descriers and absentees who surrentler thempresent but the future ; and every act of an official selves on or before the 10th day of September next." solemnity of the times and the magnitude of the the extreme penalty to be dealt out to them.

It is not our purpose to read a lecture or to write a bomily. We simply throw out a thought often article, Butler is cutting a canal across Dutch Gap, suggested by the lamentable inefficiency which a distance of about half a mile, but when constructevery one encounters; and which, while it may not | ed it will save a distance of about eleven miles, and be entirely prevented, can be greatly remedied by will enable the Federals to avoid the obstructions a fittle more thoughtfulness on the part of those who have the distribution of labor incident to the great work now before us.

-The Enmored Renewal of Negotiations at Niagara.

We have it on the authority of the New York Herald, as will be seen in -there has been another interview at Niagara between Mesers. Clay and Holcombe on the one part and certain agents of Lincoln on the other part. looking to an armistice, with a view to a peaceful

So anxious are we, in common with the people of the Confederate State, to reach the conclusion of this bloody drams, that we can but feel a lively interest in everything, however trivial, having a bearing in that way. It is proper to say, however, that we attach but little importance to the on dit of the Herald, for the reason, first, that it could not come through a more questionable channel; and, secondly, because we have every reason to believe that if Lincoln is entertaining such proposition it is not with an honest purpose, which would promise its summary news-board, gives the Northern view of good results, but as a mere trick to be used in a canvass in which his known hostility to any other arbitrament than the sword is to be the chief argument against him. It is generally understood that the first card of Saunders & Co., was intended as a cetch for the benefit of the peace element of the North in the ensuing canvass, and that it was eminently successful, likely to result to the serious detriment of Lincoln and his party. In view of this fact and the dishonesty of the man, we take it for sudden, and it was hoped decisive. Delays, howgranted, that-even if the Herald's information is ever, occurred. On the 4th and 5th, the troops of Lincoln which is likely to lead to profitable results, unless they come as the mere incidents to an infincace that has gone beyond his control.

If true, it at least argues that he recognises the growing sentiment of the North, more pacific than his own, which he finds it necessary to conciliate or mislead; and in this view of the matter we are encouraged in the hope that reason may not so far have forsaken the northern people that it will not return to them again, after the bitterness of experience, and enable us to resume once more-relations somewhat in harmony with the character of christian age and a civilized people.

Wo have very reliable authority for sta that at lest accounts from Clarksville, Tenn., Col. Thos. G. Woodward of the 21 Ky., regiment, and Co. Ada Johnson, with a considerable force, were occupying that place. The greater part of the garrison had been withdrawn to strengthen Sherman, and although the place is strongly forti-And, it is understood that it was given up without a fight. This the second time that Cols. Woodward and Johnston have captured Clarksville. The first time in August, 1862, when the 71st Ohio regiment, Col. Rodney Mason, surrendered with a large amount of commissary stores without firing a guo. There are not two more gallant officers in the cavalry service of the Confederate States.

The precipitate retreat of the Yankee army in North-Musissippi is unaccountable, except my in North-Mesissippi is unaccountable, except upon the presemption that it has been ordered to the relief of Sherman. The fact that Forrest, with two or three brigades, was in the rear of that army, is no adequate reason for the movement of so better, and there is no doubt that a full average commenced, it is probable that news had been received of the important movement in Sherman's rear, so seriously threatening his army on the question of supplies. It would not surprise us to hear that the army of General Smith had moved towards Chettencous.

We see that our gallant young friend, Lt Col. C. A. Hauny, has been appointed temporary Propert Marshall General of the Army of Tonnestes. The appointment to this high and responpible position, requiring as it does, such varied talonts and satiring energy, indicates an amount of se and esteem on the part of the Communder in Chief, which must be as gratifying to Col. Henry as it is to his numerous friends.

Gov. Watte, of Ala., has ordered aliens take up arms, or leave the State.

A party of positical johors were auddent and mexpectedly brought to griof in this city a From the Richmond Examiner. night or two since while perpetrating a very ill. : INTERVENTION INTERESTS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH mannered jost mon a newly married couple, in the shape of one of those horrible perenades that wakes the very demon of discordance and makes "night the very demon of discordance and makes "night male attire, for the purpose, we suppose, of giving the affair some respectability. The whole party was gobbled up by the guard and put under duress. The officer who ordered them under arrest, very incentify supposing that they were of different sexes, proceeded to separate the cases from the goals on comprosceded to separate the cases from the goals on comprosceded to separate the cases from the goals on comprosceded to separate the cases from the goals on comprosceded to separate the cases from the goals on comprosceded to separate the cases from the goals on comprosceded to separate the cases from the goals on comprosing the comprosing that they were of different sexes. the score of propriety, when he was informed of his mistake. They were kept under guard a part of the night and then turned loose, wiser if not better

EXCITEMENT IN GOTHAM. - By the latest hewspaper accounts it appears that considerable excitement prevailed in New York in consequence of the Tallahasee making her appearance off Sandy Hook, and remore that had reached Gov. Seymour of a contemplated invasion of the State by the rebels from Canada. The Governor has issued un order calling out troops, and placing the florthern border counties under command of General John A. Greene. A yankee skipper who had been overhanled by the Tallahasses near Sandy Hook, reports that it is the intention of the pirate craft to enter New York harbor. No wonder the Gothamites are in terror.

I am sorry to see that sold of our soldiers, and old ones at that, have not yet -learned to desist from probing and tinkering with unexploded shells to render interference, if not dangerous, yet likely that have been thrown by the enemy. Notwithstanding all that has been said, by the press and their offices, urging them to avoid handling or exceed any gains that the most hopeful could expect to seem that the most hopeful could expect to seem that the most hopeful could expect to seem the seem to avoid handling or the seem to see the seem to see the seem to see the seem that the most hopeful could expect to seem the seem through the great strength to render interference, if not dangerous, yet likely that the losses which would likely of incomplete the seem through the seem th positions that require them to devise and plan .- from probing and tinkering with unexploded shells ceive nor execute, nor the fidelity to exercise the stirring these always dangerous missiles. Yet, it is pect to accrue. little capacity he has. And yet, every one knows of amost daily occurrence to hear of soldiers being mortally wounded by the explosion of these unexploded shells, caused by soldiers picking at them There is a demand for every energy and virtue that with their knives through curiosity or other wise.

GES. EARLY RETALIATING .- The 'fiend' General Hunter, arrested and carried off six Southern genmand for universal action. In view of which we tlemen from Hedgesville, and as soon as tlengral beg to suggest that great good can be done by a Early was informed of it, he took six of the most careful consideration of the evils to which we have prominent Union men of Hagerstown, Maryland, been adverting on the part of those at the head of and held them as hostages for the release of our

This is the proper way to do-the lex talionis should be carried out in its strictest and sternest eace in placing men in position from motives of a sense, for it is by this means only that our foe can personal and private character, rather than from be brought to conduct the war against us on prin the sole and higher view of public interest, that ciples of humanity and the recognized rules of civilized warfare.

30 Brig. Gen. J. G. Martin, has taken com mand of the "District of Western North Carolina."

The New York Herald says in its situation in James river. The enemy is bringing a heavy fire to bear upon the working party, but the Work goes nobly on.

The Louisville Journal says, that within the month past the rebels captured trains and destroyed Government property on the line of the of several millions of dollars.

GANGRENE AMONG YANKEE PRISONERS .--- WC learn from one of the Surgeons of Camp Ogleadjustment of the difficulties between the North thorpe that nearly every Yankee who comes down wounded from Atlanta, is affected with gangrene. In many instances it is very fatal.

This is the sixteenth day since Gen. Wheeler started on his expedition to Sherman's rear .-If the proper degree of energy and skill has been employed, a vast amount of injury must ere this have been inflicted upon the Yankee communica-

The Battle of the 6th of August.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 18th inst., under the fight upon our left of the 6th of August :

There can no longer be any doubt that the battle of 6th of August, before Atlanta, was quite a serious affair. For several days previous Gen. Sherman had been massing his troops on the right, and making all necessary arrangements for a determined against on Hood's works. The object of the Federal commander was to force his way to the Macon road and compel Hood either to accept batthe in the open field or to evacuate Atlanta.

true, there is wanting that sincerity on the part of the 23d and 14th corps were in line of battle, and positions were assigned them from which an engagement was to have been brought on. On the evening of the 5th, the 14th corps, supported by a portion of the 23d, was ordered to advance and drive the enemy from a position in front of the Fed. eral line. A misunderstanding on a point of military ettiquette arose between the commanders, and the movement was not made. Orders were finally issued for the columns to advance at daylight on the

> At the appointed time, the fourteenth corps, sup ported by the Twenty-third, crossed Utoy creek drove in the enemy's skirmishers and pickets, and pushed forward eagerly to assault the line of earthworks that the Confederates had thrown snd pushed forward eagerly to assault the line of earthworks that the Confederates had thrown up on a succession of hills, and whose possession would open the way to the Macon railroad. The federal troops advanced to within twenty pards of the works, when the Confederates, who had reserved the best largain they ever had a chance of driving the bargain, but if ed their fire, poured into the assaulting column a ving perfect storm of bullets which struck the men down by hundreds. Animated by a defermination to force the line at any cost, the troops continued, nevertheless, to press forward, but the fire was so stoody and persistent that they finally received and fell back, leaving their dead and wounded in the hands of the enemy. The loss sustained in this attack by the figst brigade alone, is estimated at 300. In the mountaine, firing had become general along, the whole line, till it reached the front of the Fifthe whole line, till it reached the front of the Fif-teenth corps, which was hotly engaged for more than an hour; but the results in that quarter are not given. The Second, Third and Twentieth corps succeeded, after a server engagement, in advancing well forward upon the extreme left of the Confeder-ates which was to entend along the line of railroad; but the battle cloud without reaching the coveted point. We learn from later dispatches that no se-rious engagement his since taken place.

look rigorous and fleurishing, while the sorgho promises a most abundant yield. Several plan-ters have already commenced the manufacture of

There is a good deal of last year's corn still the country. A Harnwell planter recently sold fourteen thousand bushels at \$10 per bushel, making the snug sam of \$140,000 for a single product of his plantation.—Charleston Correct.

YANKERS JUBILANT. - Barly fast Saturday morn ing, about 4 e'clock, the enemy's ficet lying off Sa-vannah, appeared with all their colors displayed, and continued the bring of salutes antil about sev-en o'clock, which was absentiated until about half past ten or eleven s'eleck when it was again repast ten or eleven s'elect when it was again resumed and kept up for a short time. The demonstration it is supposed was caused by the receptian of the nears from Mobile and the capture of
Admiral Buchanan; if so they will seen find as we
hope, that the rejeicing was premature, and that
their Yankes comrades at Mobile are as far from
the capture of that city as they have been at any
time during the way.

One federal brigade is reported killed.
Among our wounded is Col. Robert McColouch,
of the 3d Missouri, shot through the breast.

Entrest found that the enemy outcambered him
sarrow escape.

Another disputch says that Washburn's staff was
time during the way.

Format's loss was 30.

Another Remarkable Article.

vidual feelings or sympathies, prejudices or parti-alities. To trifle with the well being of millions of subjects from private feelings or motives, however pable, disjuterested and generous, by esponsing a foreign cause or quarrel, would be equally criminal and dangerous; for the people of Christendom have become enlightened, know their true interest and know their power and how to combine and compel governments to respect and entire true. bine and compel governments to respect and main-tain those interests. The governments of all civilized countries have become republican in charac-ter and manner of administration, and no matter what they may be in name, Louis and the F lish Queen and Ministry look to and consult Teelings, wishes, prejudices and interests of their subjects with a more sleepless eye than ever did the rulers of America. The res publica is looked to alike by kings and emperors, governors and

presidents.

As to American affairs, it is probable they, as individuals, have strong feelings and prejudices, inclining or biassing them towards one side or the offer; but it would not be proper, safe, wise of prudent for them even to give expression to their private feelings, opinions and preferences. They are trustees for their subjects, and must think and speak and act, in public matters, for them, not for themselves.

interfered in a quarrel in which the great strength exhibited by each of the belligerents would seem to render interference, if not Phose reflections seem sufficient to account for, if

not entirely to justify, the non-intervention policy of European nations in our quarrel up to the present time. But now each combatant exhibits signs of exhaustion and a desire for peace. Their strength is no longer to be dreaded by either England or France, By taking the side of the weaker party either of these nations might make a treaty seem ing commercial and manufacturing advantages that would far exceed any losses likely to be incurred by the war it might bring on with the exhausted North, The North is no longer an enemy to be dreaded : and the South in her rich, varied and mighty agricultural products in her great import and export trade, with no vessels of our own to carry it on with, offers to the nation who can win her favor and preference, a field for commercial and manufacturing enterprise richer than the mines of California or

France and England must see this, and we of the outh may hourly expect, from one of the other, or from both, offers of intervention, coupled with the condition that we shall grant commercial advantages and preferences to the nation so interfering. Now, it is manifestly our interest to reject all such propositions, if we can win our independence without foreign aid. We want no entangling alhances -no treaties compelling us to give or withhold favors or preferences from this or that nation. Let our independence be complete, and it will not be complete if our future legislation is fettered by commercial treaties.

On this subject the interests of the North persisting in this war, to call for or accept foreign aid, that aid will, no doubt, be given on conditiso favorable and partial to the party rendering it, as to exclude all hope with the North of eve hereafter being able to carry on a profitable trad with the South a trade that has built up her wealth, her power and her population, and which is needed to maintain them. Besides, the North West, in such event, will not only be clogged, impeded and heavily taxed in its trade with the South, but its navigation of the Mississippi will be tranmelled by every restriction permitted by the law of nations, and which it will be in the power of ourselves and our intervening ally to enforce.

Now, before any foreign nation has intervened,

the accepted time for the North to treat with us for peace. Now whilst our action is untrammence by foreign alliances, and whilst as yet, in matters has a large and powerful army in the field, and can make a formidable show of power to enforce the terms which she may demand. Now, ere her three years' veterans are disbanded, and her hunthousand hundred days' men return to their homes. Now, ere her army is depleted, and she is driven to the doubtful and perilous experiment of filling up the ranks of her army with raw, reluctant recruits, forced into service by an un-popular and odious draft. Now, ere her failing eredit quite explodes, and she has to try to carry on the war without money, and with a very inadequate number of raw recruits. We, too, are much exhausted, heartily sick o to make peace on terms favorable to the North.

this war, and without foreign aid would be ready In many respects our interests on the subject of peace are identical. Our money, like that of the yorth, is none of the best, and our soldiers long for the wanto end in order that they may return to their homes, to the endearments of family and friends, of parents and wives and children, sisters

We will venture a further suggestion purely our own on this subject. The people of the two secand good feeling between the North and the South. But all wars will have an end, all gusts of passion in time blow over. Let a truce of ninety days be agreed upon. Let peace commissioners be appointed and delegated from either section; let all our thoughts and words and writing be turned on peace; let us all cool down, on either side, and look at the subject in a calm and practical way; let our goverament imitate the governments of Europe, dismiss passion, prejudice and personal feeling, and take the subject up solely and with a view to the public weal, the lasting interest ofs the people and the

weal, the lasting interest of sine, people and the States of the whole Confederacy.

When we have schooled ourselves into this judicial temper, let the question be propounded, shall we not be willing to give to the North as the price of peace and independence, which she can at once secure to us, all those preferences and commercial advantages, which we would be willing to give to an intervening nation, that could but help us to win peace and independence, what we would be ready to engage to give to an inter-vening power, that could but help us to try and win them. Our heart, our feelings say no; our

Our Navy.

All that concerns its welfare is of the highest interest to our people. It is peculiarly entitled to its generous sympathy, for its officers have been the martyrs, and where opportunity has offered, have proved themselves the heroes of this war.—

No Nelson himself, with his shining star, at the battle of the Nile, chaffenged with a more dauntless breast the shots of the enemy, than Buchanan triamphant on the deck of the Virginia, or shot down on the deck of the Tennesse? And as with him as with others of lower rank but not lesser him, so with others, of lower rank, but not leaser courage; Tatall, surrounded by the fleet of the courage; Tathall, surrounded by the fleet of the enemy, in his little cockle boat of a steamboat, at Port Royal; Tucker, in his wooden gunteat, in the great fight on the Potomac, and Huger, opposed to moniture and three deckers, fighting when he could not stand, on his sinking shell of a ship, on the waters of the Mississippi. These are the proper types and exponents of their brave devoion. And on the ocean, in their wondrous career on the Mabama and Florida—who have borne the on the Madama and Fibrida—who have borne the flag of the Confederacy, more proudly, dealt the adversary more cruel blows, and attracted more the admiration of the world? Who more than Semmes and Maffitt, and now Morris and Wood? every sea, and compelled it to take protection and cloak itself beneath the flag of its ancient foe. So on the land—at Drewry's Bluff—batteries, handled by the skid, and backed by the valor of naval officers, for the first time placed an impassable har across the James River, and taught the Yankee sailors that they could not break it or pass it, and that the James was not among the roads to Richmond.—Charleston Mercury.

AT A special dispatch to the Mobile Adverser and Register, from Sanatobia, gives the folwing additional items connected with Gen. Forest's recent dash upon Memphis:

One federal brigade is reported killed.
Among our wounded is Col. Robert McCelouch,
of the 3d Missouri, shot through the breast.
Forrest found that the enemy outsumbered him

Exchange of Prisoners. When the first batch of yankee officers were sent eastward from Macon, Georgia, as was supposed at the time, for exchange, we entered our protest against any partial exchange. We thought then, as we think now, that sound policy requires any plan of exchange that may be adopted to embrace the privates as well as the officers. This appears

right upon general principles hat especially so in riew of the peculiar circum-tances surrounding the ase at present. It is well known the failure of the yankee Govrament to observe the terms of the cartel agreed upon two years ago, and how the enemy, when they believed that they had the most prisoners, suddenly ceased the exchange upon a flinsy pretext. It was hoped and believed by our people that the eartel would be resumed when the preponderance was again in our favor. But not so, they have steadily refused and even now refuse to exchange generally. Commissioner Ould has had frequent interviews with the yankee agent of exchange. Now, hower-er, at another point—Charleston—the commander of the yankee forces in the vicinity has received authority to go into the exchange business, and has lately exchanged an equal number of prisoners of equal grade of our officers for those yankee officers who had been placed under fire at Charleston. Doubtless, if our Government will consent, ail of the yankee officers in our hands can and will exchanged for Confederate officers, now prisoners. Indeed, the authorities have already, under that mpression, forwarded the remainder of the yankee flicers from Macon to Charleston. Probably, in a few weeks, the exchange of these will be effected-

and then we predict the exchange will cease.
We believe that it is the furtherest from the in We believe that it is the fartherest from the in-tention of the Lincoln government to permit the exchange of the enlisted men or privates. That government knows the time of pearly all of their men now prisoners in our hands has expired, and there is no probability of any, respectable number at their to the strong in of yeakee armies. On the other hand, our men who are prisoners are in for other hand, our men who are prisoners are in for the war, and if exchanged, will so at common erease our strength in the common of exinjurious appears to the yankees any plan of ex change that will embrace the privates.

It is desirable, we admit, to have our officers re-turned to us again, but men for the ranks are great-ly more needed by us. We have already too many fficers with very small commands and without com mands. Men with us age scarce, and we are compelled in consequence to go into too many unequal contests. The true policy is to agree to no ex-change that did not require the return of the privates in proportion to the officers. If our authorities would insist upon such a basis, the desirable object could probably be obtained. But as long as that England, in the event of a war, night expect they are a party to a partial exchange, the exck our gallant enlisted men. Let our Government stop the further exchange at Charleston until the enemy agree to exchange privates as well as officers. The policy is wrong, working injustice to our own men and our cause while preving a benefit to the yankers .- Mont. Adv.

Valuable and Expeditious Method of Pre-paring Leather.

Lieut, H. W. Fields, 12th Va. Infahtry, has furnished us for publication, the following valuable and expeditious recipe for preparing Leather, dress-ed with the hair on. He youches for the stability and duration of the leather thus prepared, and refers to high authority for the truth of his averment.

We therefore publish it for the benefit of farmers and individuals who may have hides to tan, and i Fort Powell being evacuated, a few hours work will remove the obstructions in Grant's Pass, and only quickly tanned, but the leather when prepared, bears a most favorable comparison with the best produced by the long and tedious process in vogue n England and in this country. Many of the soldiers in one, if not in more of the brigades of this

in pure water about the or three days.

2d. When well soaked, or when fresh bides, flesh them thoroughly. 3d. Prepare a pickle made of 3 lbs. alum, and

5 lbs, common salt to a pint of water, enough to For every large single old hide, 34 lbs, alum and o lbe, salt, may be necessary, whereas for a small calf's hide, ? lb. alum and two lies, salt may be

But for a pack of 25 hides unassorted, of sizes and conditions the average is as above. 4th. Soak the fleshed hides in this pickle from 3 to 10 days, more or less, according to condition of

5th. Soak them again 2 or 3 days in pure water to take out the sult. 6th. When about half dry break them with the proper currier's breaking knives. 7th. Smoke them, the flesh side down, say 8 or 10 days over hard wood, (hickory or oak) smother, continuing to break and roll and grind them in suc-

3th. Boil the Neatsfeet for oil, safe the oil and inbricate the bides with the jelly and greasy water

breaking them all the time.

9th. Dress and finish off.

The small hides, thin and fresh, can be finished in from 6 to 8 days. Medium size hides, in good condition, from 12 to 15 days. The largest and worst conditioned bides can be finished in from 18 to 20 days. It is recommended to take from 18 to 20 day for all. If you want the hair off, soak in lime water first, until the hair sloughs: but then you must be careful to thoroughly work the lime out: or it will eat the fibre of the leather.

The leather is best with the hair on. It makes the best and most comfortable shoes-soles and all. Put the hair of the upper inside: and of the soles -put upper sole hair out, and outer sole hair in thus fill the soles with the best of water proofing, and making the soles the more challe and lasting. With the hair on it is especially the best for sad dle covers, stirrup leathers, thabracks, traces, horse collars, caps. gloves, sentinel coats, halters, trunk covers and every use known, Petersburg Express.

A CANINE VETERAN .- We saw at Battery Gladden yester-lay, says the Mobile Register, a curiosi-ty in the way of a small dog. We have read of the "fille da Regiment," and in the carly part of this war we have seen genuine Vivandieres marching in military jackets in the ranks of regiments en route for the front; but we were yesterday in-troduced to a "chien du Regiment," in the shape of a fierco-little specimen, who at the moment he was pointed out to us was bristling his back and trying to get up a fight with another deg five times

He had lost his left hind leg below the know-That was shot off at Shiloh. He had a hole through his ear, done by a minnie at Vicksburg. On his body were the marks of a terrible wound received from a piece of shell also at Vicksburg. He belonged to the 22d Louisians, and has been with the regiment ever since it was formed. As the "blog of the Regiment" he is of course a great per, and he has a game look and mien that closs no dischaft to that fighting corps.

LEANING ON A BROKEN REED .- Many of our per LEANING ON A BROKEN REED.—Many of our peo-ple are looking to the Chicago Convention and the defeat of Lincoln for deliverance and peace.— Leaning on a broken reed, for peace can only come by negotiation, and the surest means to in-duce them to treat with us is to prosecute the war with vigor and whip the Yankees wherever and whenever we can find them. No change of ad-ministration at the North will bring peace, or even haston it; and more than that, no change is at all haston it; and more than that, no change is at all probable. Liucoln's re-election is about as certain as anything can be that is four months distant.—Raleigh (N. C.) Progress.

Nelson, of New York. For Vice President Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, has the inside track. Mr. Fillmore, in fact, lies there perdu in Buffalo, ready to spring upon the country from his retreat. He is like a stone ready for the builder, who must have if to country his missing and although its growth was retarded by the worsted. have it to complete his edifice.

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET .- Brokers are buying at the following quotations: Confederate Bonds, 1868, \$98, do. 1877, \$113; do. 1881, \$115.

Four per cent. Certificates \$60.
7 30 Notes, \$70.
Gold \$19; Silver \$18; Sterling bills, \$18 for one.
Rank Notes—North Carolina \$3; Georgia \$3 50;
irginia and South Carolina \$1 50 for one. North Carolina Tressury Notes \$1 10. [ Wilmington Journal, 17th inst. On last Saturday, about eight hundred Befored prisoners left this place to be emphaged. We understand the point of exchange is the mouth-of

The London correspondent of the New York Times, writing under date of July 2 d, says

In the House of Lords, a few days ago, Lord Brougham predicted that events would take place in America within two months which would make it expedient and therefore desirable that the Government should interfere, and if the British public puts faith in the letters of Mr. Mackay, at New York, Mr. Lewley, at Richmond, and Mr. Sala, wherever he may have not the state of the sala, wherever he may have not the sala. wherever he may happen to be, the general opin-ion cannot differ much from that expressed by Lord Brougham.

If Englishmen did not think it wicked to bet on

anything but horse races, the odds would be very strong this morning that Washington would be captured before Richmond, and that Mr. Lincoln would be taken a prisoner before Jeff. Davis. It is believed by more than Lord Brougham that the war is at its crieis, and cannot last beyond the present campaign. With that belief comes, how-ever, a dread of what may follow. Canada is not forgotten, and the projet now mooted is to form a great Morthern Confederacy of all the British possessions, with a central power—a Government which, backed by the mother country, will be strong enough to hold the obstreperous Yankees in check on the north, while the Southern Confederacy and Mexical Empire will have them on the South. The accounts sent by Mr. Lawley, from Richmond down to the 20th of June, are especially coleur de rose. According to him, nothing can exceed the spirit of the Southern nemy, which can with difficulty be restrained by its officers, from destroying the force of Gen'l Grant by a coup de main . I men who could successfully defend the works of Richmond against any force which it is conceivable the North could send against them. Consequently deneral Lee would be able to detach two thirds of

of England expects to hear that Washings is taken or Baltimore burnes and expetious. minded the House of Commons lest night that one half the people of England were dependent for their daily food on foreign countries: that without com-merce she was lost; that her only safety was in being able to command the seas; that it was not necessary to attack, but only to blockade her, and she must be starved into submission, "which body ean deay." Yet, for all this, England has scarcely a ship which could keep the seas against those of their neighboring powers, and what good ships she has are not armed with switable artillery. Mr. Laird told the House that the result of the bata great disaster.

Mobile.

The Tricone of recent date indulges in some opinions of the enemy's movements, and comer to the conclusion that Mobile carnet be taken, if a determined effort of resistance be shown

THE EXEMY'S MOVEMENTS. For month some of our citizens have indalged the opinion that our fortifications could not prevent a properly organized fleet from entering the b and their calculations were based on precisely same mode which was adopted by the enemy. Ad miral Farragut lashed all his tender vessels logother, and flanked them with his iron-clads, and thus ed to be felt in the city yesterday concerning the moved in abreast with all steam on. The result we matter.—Macon Confederate of the 25th. miral Farragut lashed all his tender vessels togethhave before us. They all got in, notwith-tanding the vigorous opposition of Fort Morgan.

They are within the Bay, and now what

follow? Conjectures here may not be at mult. hen there will be uninterrupted con New Orleans. Thence the enemy can supply his vessels with all that they need. The forts are of no use at all to prevent this; and thence, also, he can bring as many men as he has at command for a land attack on this city. The probability is if army, have used shoes made from this leather for months past, and pronounce them superior, as regards comfort and quality, to the English and American Army shoes:

- Mode of Cherarica Deessed with the mode of Cherarica Deessed Cheraric conrage and determination.

It is impossible to imagine how he will get the

forces necessary to make this kind of approach pra-dent. But, as we have been often disappointed to summer to justify him in making the attempt. It is by this means, then that he expects to subjuggete | to or address the Rebel office, Griffin. Mobile, and the fact-for, it looks like a fact-will ! show what our policy is and what is needed of us on land. We hold it to be totally impossible for this city to be taken by this process, if behind its defences there be men of valor and determina-

The Recent Fight in Virginia. We extract the following interesting items from

The Confederate loss is slight, not exceeding one hundred killed and five hundred wounded. The Federal loss, on the contrary, is represented to have been seven hundred killed and about three thousard wounded. A few prisoners fell into our hands, perhaps as many as four hundred. The Examin er says the negro prisoners got into a fog on their way to the city and have not been heard of since. Ameng the killed on our side was Brig. Gen. Chambliss, of Virginia, and Brig. Gen. Grady, of Georgia. The latter was quite a young man, and had only very recently been promoted for gailant conduct on the field from the rank of Captain in the Adjutant General's Department to that of Brigadier of Infantry. He was a young man of ex-

rellent character and of great promise. Yesterday the enemy moved a mixed column of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, out to a point on the Weldon Railroad, about four miles from Petersburg. They were engaged by Heth's division and driven some distance, but whether from the railroad I am unable to say, the telegrams, both private and official, being somewhat cloudy, like the weather, on that point. Heth took about two

bundred prisoners. There is a prospect of the early resumption of the exchange of prisoners. The exchange will be conducted on the principle of giving man for man and officer for officer, any surplus of either not to be pareled, but held for future exchange. It is not probable that objection will be made by the Con-federate sutherities to including in the exchange such free pegroes, inhabitants of the Northern States, as may have fallen into their hands. Free blacks are enlisted in the English and French armies, and are exchanged like white prisoners. No groes who have been seduced or forced from their and others. Southern homes by the emissaries and armies of the in the most North, will not, of course be exchanged, but will be returned to their former owners

From the Petersburg Express; The Crops in Virginia.

The recent rains have been immensely beneficial to the late planted core, and also to the sorghum crop. Any serious deficiency in the supply of the former would be one of the severage disasters that could befal our people, and two weeks ago it seemed as if we would be doomed to experience it. More then six weeks of continued dry weather, with a Burning sun all the time, brought this grain crop almost to the verge of destruction and inspired the most gloomy apprehousiess. That portice of it which was planted early was much injured and a good deal of it irrecovably so. But, thanks to a kind Propidence, the rains came in time to save the crops generally, from the failule which was threatened, and although it may not reach an average yield it will not be far below it. There will be tain as anything can be that is four months distant.—Raleigh (N. C.) Progress.

The Chicago correspondent of the St. Louis
Democrat, under date of July 17, writes as follows:
Now, I am not a Yankee, but I will bezard a guess that the candidate will be selected from the following, with a chance strongly in favor of the first: Millard Fillmore, Pranklin Pierce, and Jahr.

> WHAT IT HAS COST .- The New York Herald suys that for every nigger made free by Lincoln's war a white man has died and \$5,000 been spent. And after all, one-fourth of the freed negroes have per-ished already by famine, disease and bullets. The Herald asks what will be left of the north if they go on at that rate till the whole four millions are

REBEL CONSCRIPTION IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY. -Louisville, Aug. 12.—The rebel Col. Adam Johnson has issued a proclamation requiring all persons in the rebel department of Southern Kentucky, between the ages of 18 and 45, not tawfully exempt, to report for the Confederate service in the county towns nearest camp thereby, on the 11th instant threatening with conscription afterward those who do not comply.

Englishmen and the Contederate Cause. The "Ne Plus Ultra of Yankee Impudence.

One of our officers who was present at the taking Plymouth, told us an anecdote the other day which is about the best illustration of the cool, unbleshing impudence of Yankee thieving which we I have yet heard.

Shortly after the taking of the town one of the Vankee chapisins came up to Gen. Hoke, and in the blandest manner said to him: General, I hope I shall be allowed to retain this chest of theological works presented to me by my friends from the North," pointing as he spoke to an open chest con-taining books. "Certainly, sir," replied Gen. Hoke; "the pri-

cate property of the Foderal officers shall in all cares be left to them: "You seem to have a very handsome collection," added he, carelessly taking in a volume of Scott's Family Bible, and opening it. On the fly-leaf, to his surprise, he read the name of Mr. Josiah Collins. Laying it down without ramark, he picked up a London edition of Butler's works, and read inscribed on the first page, "Charles Pettigren."

"Charles Pettigrea."

Turning to the chaplain who still stood beside him, he exclaimed, "How dare yes, you infamous, by pooritical scoundrel, wearing the livery of Christ as you do, aftempt to palm off such a trick with the, and fell me these books were presented to you by your friends in the North, when they were stolen rom Southern gentlemen?" "Oh, General, they were as I said, presented to

me by my friend, from the North, though it is true, they obtained them in Carolina."

The efficer who related this incident to us had it from one of them. Hoke's side who was greent and himself saw the books. The last seen of that chaplain he was tradging on foot with the rest of the Piymouth prisoters, minus his "theological libra-

his force, either to operate in the rear of Sherman ry."—Exchange paper.

or invade Maryland or Penn-ylvania. Half Huntsville, last Sunday, between Bill Anderson's gang of forty guerillas, and a body of militia. The fight took piace about three miles south of Hunts-ville. The militia had been sent out from Alfen in pursuit of Anderson's gang, and while upon the roal between Huntsville and Smithland, were warned that the bushwhackers were a short distance in advance of them. They instantly dismounted, hitched their borses, and, forming in line, advanced on foot.

The rebels meanwhile were watching their move ments, and by a circuitous maneuvre, got between the militia and their horses, and captured all of

> In the attack which then followed, the militia were taken at a disadvantage, and four of them killed, one mortally wounded, six severely wounded, and the remainder dispersed. One bushwhacker was killed and several others wounded, among the latter, Bill Anderson, the leader of the gang, who received two balls in the shoulder.
>
> After the fight the rebels permitted a party of the citizens from Huntsville, to come out and bary the dead Union soldiers.
>
> Private J I Kubow.
>
> Carroll county, Ga.
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> Private G. W Landas.
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> Campbell county, Ga.
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> Private J J Daniel,
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> Campbell county, Ga.
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> Private J J Daniel,
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> Campbell county, Ga.
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> Private J J Daniel,
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> Campbell county, Ga.
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> Private J J Daniel,
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> Campbell county, Ga. the dead Union soldiers. Anderson's gang is the same one that robbed Huntsville about ten days ago, and killed young Dayson. Louisville Journal.

THE RAID. - Up to a late hour yesterday evening nothing further was beard from the reported raids coming down from Atlanta. We heard that a party of them was within thirty miles of Easonton on

Chors Augustant.-The crops in the Trans-Misissippi District are overwhelming. The like has ever been seen before. Texas alone could feed the entire army for a year.

TO COMMISSARIES. agreeably to the late order of the Commissary General. Orders can be sent to THE REBEL OFFICE.

\$500 TO ARMY OF TENNESSEE. OR the apprehension and delivery at Griffin, Ga., of two negroes now working their way through

ters, has considerable army experience belongs to Isane, 50 or 35, low, rather light, black quick in navement, talks rapidly and quite indistinctly, be-

WANTED. SITUATION as teacher, by a young lady of experience. Teaches Music, &c. Address Post office, box No. 18, Griffin, Ga.

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

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at short notice, and at rates more ireasonable than ever. ALL BLANKS USED BY Quartermasters.

· Commissaries, Ordnance Officers, Surgeons,

and others, kept on hand, for sale, or printed to order Expeditions Manner.

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

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Visiting Cords, &c., in a style not to be approached by any other office in the WE respectfully solicit the patronege of ou friends in the ARMY OF TENNESSEE and elsewhere, a

of the public generally. \* Printing Material For Sale.

Having purchased one of the largest and best apwe offer for sale the material formerly used in the puplication of the DAHLY REDEL, together with the JOB OFFICE attached.

The news office is supplied with every requisite for the publication of a Daily or-Weekly Journal. The newspaper type consists of Bourgeois and Minion, with a small font of Long Primer. The Job Office is well supplied with type, suits

able for ordinary job and book work; a good Gordon Machine Press, a large foat of Small Pica for book work, a good assortement of fancy letter, phases, cases, stones, stands, &c. The entire material is in good order, and will

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A MILCH COW with young calf. Enquire of F. M. EDDLEMAN under this office. BU#23 20

SHOES AND SALT FOR WHEAT, WILL exchange Shoes or Salt for Wheat.

Apply to F. M. EDDLEMAN, topposite the Market House. aug23-3:0

\$30 REWARD. HEADO'RS 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. ) Griffin, Ga., August 20th, 1861. DR. J. T. McKEY made application to this office for exemption, which has been disapproved by the Bareau of Conscription. Rending he action on his application, he was allowed a fur lough, at the expiration of which he was to report to this office, or be considered a deserter. This

furlough expired six weeks ago. The above requarters beight 6 feet, complexion fair, hair light, eves blee, blind in one eye.

Lient, and E. O. 7th Cong. Dist Macon Telegraph copy four times and send bill

DESERTERS. HEAD'QRS, 30TH GA RGT, August 18, 1861. THE usual reward of (\$50) thirty dollars will be paid for the arrest and delivery of each of the ollowing deserters.
Sergt W L Wilson, co K, 30th Ga, residence Coweta county, Ga. Sergt A P Bryant, es K. 36th Ga, residence Car roll county, Ga. Corpl M K Ataway, co K, 20th Ga, residence Coweta county, Ga.

Private B F Ataway, co K, 20th Ga, residence Coweta county, Ga. Private J C Ataway, co K; 30th Ga, residence Coweta county, Ga.

Private W J Burson, co K. 20th Ga. residen Campbell county, Gn.
Private W D Blalock, co K, arth Gu, residen-Campbell county, Ga.

Private J M Brook, co . 3uth Ga, residence Campbell county, Ga. Private J E Hurd, on K. 30th Ga. residence Coweta county, Ga.

Private J C Harrison, oo K, 50th Ga, residence Campbell county Ga.

Private J H Kubow, e. K. auth Ga, residence Private J L Loe, co K, Both Ga, residence Camp bell county, Ga.

Private G. W. Landas, ea. K. Stih Ga, residence Campbell county, Ga.

Private J J Daniel, co K, 20th Ga, residence Private If A Owen, co K, 30th Ga. residence Campbell county, Ga.

Private J M Ray, co K, 38th Ga. residence Carroll county, Ga. Private R Rainwater, co K, 30th Ga, residence Campbell county, Ga.
Private C Rainwater, co K, 56th Ga, residence Campbell county, Ga.
Private D T Upshon, co K. 36th Ga, residence Carroll county, Ga. Private DJ Watkins, co K. 30 Ga, residence Campbell county, Ga, Private P S Nelson, co K. Soth Ga, residence Campbell county, Ga. Private T.J. Nelson, co K. 38th Ga, residence in Campbell county, Ga.

Private Berry Engley, co C. 30 h Ga, residence Private J H Miller, co C. 20th Ga. residence WE have printed on good paper, Form No. 5. Private J M Alexander, co C, community of Provisions sold to Officers, Campbell county, Ga.

Private J II Causey, co C, Soth Ga. residence Campbell county, Ga.

Private James Easley, co C, 50th Ga, residence Campbell county, Ga.

Private Joseph Easley, co C, 36th Ga, residence Campbell county, Ga. Private A J Goodson, co C, 30th Ga., resider

ampbell county, Ga. Private II II Gamiel co B. 56th Ca. residence Private J P Hall, co B, 20th Ga, residence Car-Private J M Hall, co B, Soth Ga, residence Caroll county, Ga. Private S II Holloway, co B, 20th Ga, residence Campbell county, Ga.

Private W H Johnston, co B. 38th Ga, residence

Campbell cou ty, Ga.

Private J1 ScEwen, co B, such Gae residence Campbell county, Ga. Private W T Mosely, co B. 20th Ga, residence Campbell county, Ga.

Private P G Stewart, co B. 30th Ga, residence Campbell county, Go.
Private G N Stricklin, co B. 30th tha residence the Richmond correspondent of the Savannah Republican. Refering to the fight on the 19th, of publican. Refering to the fight on the 19th, of Private J.N. Sprabury, co B. Seria Ga. Private C. W. Weddington, co B. 20th Ga. residence C. Private C. W. Weddington, co B. 20th Ga. residence C. Private C. W. Weddington, co B. 20th Ga. residence C. Private C. W. Weddington, co B. 20th Ga. residence C. Private C. W. Weddington, co B. 20th Ga. residence C. Private C. W. Weddington, co B. 20th Ga. residence C. Private C. W. Weddington, co B. 20th Ga. Private C. W. Weddington, co B. 20th Ga. Private C. W. Weddington, co B. 20th Ga.

> Campbell county, Ga. Private A D Bellaton, co E. 20th Ge, residence ESTABLISHMENT formerly owned by Messrs. Hill & Clayton county, Ca.
> Private J N Bray, co E, 30th Ga, residence Clay-Private W II Dollar, co E. Both Ga. residence Newton county, Ga. Private J B Evans, co E. Sich tin, residence Clayton county, Ga. Private T A Ester, co E. Soul da, resider of Clay ton county. Ga. Private J B Grice, co F, Sed. da, residence Clas

Private A J White, co B, 30th Ga, residence

dence Campbeil county, Ga.

ton county, Ga.
Privato T N Grice, co E. 30 h Ga, residence Clay ton county, Ga. Private C E Hancock, co E, Such Ga, residen Fulton county, Ga.
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Private A A Priggers, co H, 35th Ga, residence Campbell county, Ga.

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Private W H Earon, co H, Soth Ga, residence Campbell county, Ga.

Private David Griffin, co H, Soth Ga, residence Campbell county, Gz.
Private W M Hathcock, co H, 28th Ga, residence Campbell county, Ga.
Private G W Morris, co II, 50th Ga. reside Campbell county, Ga.
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Private N B Smith, co 11, 30th Ga, residence Campbell county, Ga. Private W M Sewel, co II. 20th Ga, residence Campbell county, Ga. Private A J Victory, co II, 30th Ga. residence Campbell county, Ga. Private G M Vincent, co H, 30th Ga, residence Campbell county, Ga.

Private T J Vincent, co II, 20th Ga, residence Campbell county, tin.

Private W A Walker, co II, 30th Ga, residence Campbell county, Ga.
Private H C Wood, co H, 30th Ga. residence

Campbell county, Ga.
Private W G Yarborough, co II, 36th Ga, resi ee Campbell county, (i. Private L R Luck, co II, 30th Ga, residence Campbell county, Ga.
Private L D Motes. co, II. 30th Ga, residence Campbell county, Ga. Private J D Rodgers, co H, Soth Ga, residence Henry county, Ga.
Private S Dukes, co II, 30th Ga. residence

Private W A McPeak, co H, residence Clayton Private S A Morris, co II. 30th Ga. residence Clayton county Ga. Private W J Mitts, co II, 30th Ga. residence Heary county, Ga.
Private J P Morgan, co H. 30th Ga, residence Henry county, Ga.

Private R McCullough, co H. 30th Ga, residence Heary county, Ga.

Private W F Paxton, co II, 50th Ga, residence Perry county, Ga.
Private J W Wilson, co II, 30th Ga, residence

Heary county Gu. H. HENDRICK, Major aug25-1w Commanding Regiment.