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Memphis Appeal [Atlanta and Montgomery], June 28, 1864-November 3, 1864

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MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL
June 28, 1864 -- November 3, 1864

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 28, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

The Salisbury, N. C. Prison.--Capt. G. W. Alexander has been relieved from duty at Salisbury and Col. J. A. Gilmer, of the 27th N. C. troops, appointed to the command of that post. Col. Gilmer is a native of Guilford county, and has borne himself very handsomely in the field service of his country since the commencement of the war. He is now a sufferer from a wound received in battle.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 28, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

The editor of the Charlotte *Bulletin* left Petersburg on Friday morning, 17th inst. He says: "Business in Petersburg is almost entirely suspended; but we think very few have left the city, except to go into the intrenchments [sic]. We saw about as many ladies on Sycamore street last Wednesday and Thursday as we ever did when the stores were all open and Yankee fabrics were exhibited in every window. The veriest veteran could not listen to the rattle of musketry and the booming of cannon with greater nonchalance than do the citizens of Petersburg. Verily, the denizens of the Cockade city, male and female, are a brave people."

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Handsome Donation.--Dr. J. Mercer Green, in charge of the hospitals at Macon, acknowledged the reception of forty-two bales of cotton from Mr. S. Davis Tonge, of Bainbridge, Ga., to be made into mattresses for sick and wounded soldiers. This cotton, at current prices, is worth \$21,000, and can be made into 1100 or 1200 mattresses.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Desolation in Georgia.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Kingston, Ga., June 1, says:

Before the rebellion, Kingston was, to use the vernacular of this region, "a right smart place." It boasted some eight hundred inhabitants, several large stores, three or four hotels, and considerable cotton trade with the surrounding neighborhood. But war's dread desolation, and a destructive fire, which accidentally took place in February last, have rendered the town one of the most miserable, straggling looking places to be seen anywhere between here and Nashville. The inhabitants have dwindled down, by removals and enlistments in the rebel army, and there are not more, at present, than about one hundred citizens resident in the village. These are mostly women--lean, lank and scrawny--who [rest of article torn out]

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

Vegetables for the Army.--We trust that the earnest appeal of Gen. Marcus J. Wright, commandant of the post, for vegetables of [for?] the army of Tennessee, will meet with a hearty and liberal response from the people. The gardens are now teaming with potatoes, onions, peas, beans, beets, cabbages, etc., and the widow's mite will be as thankfully received by Johnston's veterans as the abundant donations of the opulent. All should contribute something to so noble and patriotic an object.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

Concentrate and Systematise [sic] Your Efforts. A friend, whose heart and soul is engaged in the noble task of ministering to the wants and necessities of our sick and wounded soldiers, suggests a practical plan for making the efforts of each individual, however humble, more effective. He suggests that one person select a certain number of tents, or row of bunks, and agree to supply daily the occupants with cooked vegetables, buttermilk, etc. He does not like, however, to pass any by, and if his means allowed he would not do so. His wife is as ardent and devoted in the work as the husband. Concentrate and systematise [sic] your efforts, and make glad the heart of the poor soldier.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

Complaints.--Some of the inmates of the Gate City Hospital complain that an old building near the hospital is filled with hides, which emit an intolerable stench, permeating and infecting the atmosphere of the hospital, to the detriment of its inmates. Will not the authorities have the nuisance abated?

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

Atlanta Amateurs.--This talented corps left here this morning for Griffin, Ga., where they give one of their unique entertainments for benevolent purposes. In the past three years they have raised some \$36,000 for benevolent and patriotic purposes.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

Millen's Brass Band.--Capt. Millen's brass band left with the amateurs this morning for Griffin. As the train moved off the band struck up a spirit stirring tune.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

Wanted. E. McDonald, surgeon in charge of the Lumpkin hospital, at Covington, Ga., wishes to hire, by the month or year, thirty negroes, at \$25 per month, payable monthly.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

Express Notice.--With that commendable liberality which has ever characterized the Southern Express Company, they notify soldiers that they will deliver their freight on Sundays from 7 to 8 o'clock A.M., and from 3 to 4 P.M., in time for morning and evening train to Marietta.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

Circular.

Headquarters Post Atlanta, Ga. }
June 25th, 1864. }

The General commanding Post respectfully asks of the patriotic citizens of Atlanta and the vicinity, who have contributed so largely to the wants of our gallant wounded, contribution of VEGETABLES to the Army of Tennessee.

The many privations of the soldiers in the field commend them particularly to the active sympathy of their citizen friends and demand its full display during the present oppressive

weather. All should be promptly contributed that may preserve their health and add to their efficiency. Capt. J. C. Moore, A. C. S., at Capt. Stockman's office, Butler & Peters building is charged with receiving and forwarding to the army all contributions of vegetables.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wright.

L. L. Butler,
Major and A. A. A. G.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

To the Citizens of Atlanta and Its
Vicinity.

The Army of Tennessee is in great need of Vegetables. Potatoes, onions, peas, beans, beets, etc., are wanted in any quantity for our brave soldiers.

The undersigned will take great pleasure in receiving and forwarding all contributions of (and will pay a fair price for) Vegetables of every description delivered at his office, in Butler & Peters' Warehouse, near the W. and A. R. R. Depot.

J. C. Moore,
Capt. and A. C. S.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

Atlanta Hospital Association.

The citizens of our State are earnestly requested to contribute to our 'Association' such articles as will benefit the sick and wounded men that are daily arriving in our city. Everything in the shape of something to eat will be thankfully received and appropriately disbursed. The mere announcement of the above is all that is now required. Citizens of Georgia! will you permit our gallant soldiers to suffer for anything which you have to bestow?

Providence has kindly sent the early and the later rain--our gardens and fields are teaming with vegetables and fruits of all kinds, and will you not give to them out of your abundance?

By order of Mrs. Isaac Winship, President.

Lue H. Goode,
Secretary.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

Rags Wanted!

Clean cotton rags will find a ready sale at this office at the market price. Apply to the
Appeal Counting Room.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 8

Blackberries!

The Government needs Blackberry Wine for sick soldiers--\$10 will be paid for every bushel of Blackberries delivered at any depot on the railroads in Georgia. Berries should be placed in clean barrels and these well stopped. No matter if fruit are bruised. Barrels will be returned free of charge, or could be kept. Agents or contractors wanted everywhere in the country. Apply quick to Jules Pepelin, Atlanta, Ga., or P. T. Berekmans, Augusta, Georgia. Berries to be sent to the latter.

Mr. Jules Popelin is my duly authorized agent for the manufacture of Blackberry Wine.

George S. Blackie,
Surgeon and Medical Purveyor,
5th Depot.

Macon, Augusta and Savannah papers please copy one week and send bill.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Latest from the Front.

Special Correspondence Memphis Appeal.]

In the Field, Near Marietta. }
Tuesday Noon, June 28, 1864. }

In the hurried account of the action I gave you yesterday, I neglected to state that three stand of colors had been captured.

During the afternoon yesterday the woods in which the action occurred, took fire from the artillery, and a large number of the enemy's dead and wounded were consumed in the flames. Our men were unable to render them any assistance without running the gauntlet of their sharpshooters.

Their dead and wounded are still upon the ground where they fell, with the exception of a few, who crawled off last night. The suffering of the wounded beggars description, having lain upon the ground for twenty four hours exposed to the burning rays of the sun, without food or water. . . .

A word to the friends in the rear who are sending vegetables to the army. These should invariably be sent by express to insure their reaching their destination before they become perfectly worthless. Scarcely a freight train arrives here without a large number of boxes of vegetables, which have been on the road for weeks, and consequently are perfectly rotten and worthless. This species of food is much needed by the men who are living upon hard tack and bacon, but it is perfectly useless to attempt to send it as ordinary freight. . . .

Special.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Emeute in the Yankee Camp.--There was a report last Sunday night that the prisoners in Camp Oglethorpe intended to make a demonstration to escape. About 11 o'clock the long roll was beat in expectation of a muss, and two of the prisoners did actually get out of the enclosure by crawling under that part of the fence which crosses the branch. One was shot by the sentinel, but the other got off, not to go far. After a wholesome discipline in the way of privation and suffering, he will be returned to durance--a sadder and wiser man. The prisoners have, in Capt. Gibson, a most gentlemanly and intelligent commandant--humane and considerate, but astute to the last degree. A man who will not fail either to detect or to punish with severity everything like

insubordination. Some of the prisoners are reported to display a great partiality for mining operations, and it will be most unfortunate for them if they push this penchant too far.--Macon Telegraph, 28th.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Aid for the Refugees.

On Friday evening, the 24th instant, a concert was given at Sparta, Ga., by Prof. J. J. Gorres, lady and pupils, for the benefit of needy refugees, when more than eight hundred dollars was received at the door. Between the first and second parts of the performance Bishop Pierce, by invitation, presented the claims of these unfortunate ones in a brief but eloquent speech, when more than four thousand dollars was added to the proceeds of the concert. The money thus collected will be placed in the hands of a competent committee for appropriate distribution.

On the day following, at a meeting of the citizens of Hancock county, Major E. G. Dawson being in the chair, Mr. Benjamin T. Harris introduced the following resolutions which passed unanimously, and which bear upon a different department of duties:

Resolved, That the people of Hancock county will forthwith organize themselves into a Relief Society, whose duty it will be to provide for and relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, both at home, and in the front, as well as those found at our hospitals in our cities or elsewhere.

Resolved, That to accomplish this praiseworthy object without delay, the chairman appoint a committee of eight who shall have charge of this entire work--collect and distribute supplies of every kind as their judgment may dictate, and, in all respects, so manage and control this work as to accomplish the greatest good.

Resolved, That said committee may organize subcommittees or appoint all agents for the accomplishment of the objects in view.

These committees are all appointed, and this good work will go energetically forward. In a few days its agents will be at the front with abundant supplies, ready to work with willing hands in relieving the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers.

The secretary, F. L. Little, Esq., has furnished us with a list of the subscribers to the fund for the relief of refugees, but it is too long for publication. The chairman, T. J. Smith, and G. W. Watkins lead off with subscriptions of \$500 each. Hancock will do her duty. We trust to see her example imitated.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Letter from Cynthiana.

Insolence of Rebel Citizens--How they Aided Morgan--Insult to the Union Dead--Terrorism [sic] Involved.

Correspondence of Cincinnati Gazette.]

Cynthiana, June 18, 1864.--The ruins of the business part of the city prove the recklessness of the rebels. The total losses, which exceed \$250,000, fall heavily on Union men. The secessionists lose fully two-thirds of the amount. Of their leaders, Mr. W. McIntosh loses \$50,000. C. A. Webster from \$25,000 to \$30,000, and Lawson Oxley, J. N. Gray and M.

Murphy, heavy amounts. Of the Unionists, S. S. Franzall lost \$15,000, John L. Magee probably \$10,000, all he had; and J. M. Dicky \$3,000. Mr. Dalling's loss by robbery was \$5,000.

Rebel Wounded and Women.

The rebel hospital in one of the churches contains, as the rebel women boastfully assert "the best blood in Kentucky." The wounded are watched by the secesh women of the town and for fifty miles about. From the tender care shown them, the boquets [sic] and wreaths which decorate their couches and the coffins of the dead, the reader would judge himself to be in a rebel town which had lately come into our possession; for the rebel women spurned our wounded, insulted in every possible manner the loyal women who nursed them, and threw out significant hints that the Union men who fled at Morgan's approach, would yet be shot or hung by their friends. The husbands and sons of many of these women are still in the rebel army. They were participants in the raid. They were heard to respond to roll call on Saturday night after their sack of the town. Yet these women are defiant rebels, and now attempt to institute a social despotism, a terrorism which shall drive loyal families from Cynthiana.

How Robbing Was Done.

At the first entrance of the rebels into Cynthiana on Wednesday, Perry Wherritt, elected mayor of Cynthiana by the secesh vote, bragged of having given aid and comfort to the rebel cause, and was present at Townsend bridge when it was burned. He also directed the rebels to the store of John L. McGee. When McGee protested against the robbery, the rebels produced and read a written order signed by John Morgan, directing the parties who held it, to plunder his store. Similar orders in reference to other parties were produced.

On Saturday citizens were robbed within five feet of where John Morgan stood. His soldiers robbed men in his presence. They obtained large sums of money, nineteen pocket-books having been found on the person of one prisoner.

Firing the Town.

When the jail was fired, Mr. James Ware heard the rebels read a written order to burn the jail, and plunder as much as they pleased. The furniture of the jailer's wife, and of some of her neighbors, was piled up together on the lower floor and fired. When Dr. Smith's house was burning, one of his girls attempted to save some of the best bed clothing. As fast as she brought quilts or blankets to the door, they were taken from her, and nothing permitted to be saved.

How Sympathy Was Shown.

Greenup Remington met the rebels in their retreat on Sunday at the forks of the road in the edge of Cynthiana, and told them if they took a certain road they could flank the rebels, yet the rebels replied: "It is of no use, we are flanked already."

When the rebels were carrying from the stores silks, satins, dress and fancy goods, the Episcopal preacher, Rev. Carter Page, told a young lady that the rebels needed these things and had a right to take them.

During the rebel occupation of Cynthiana a Methodist preacher, who some time ago left

Paviesburg [?] Va., on four hours' notice from the loyal men, was very insulting in his language to the Union ladies.

Col. Aiken [?] of Morgan's staff, in conversation with a Union lady where he was quartered, stated that it had been within the power of the rebels at any time within three months to kill or carry off any of the loyal people of Cynthiana. That they had matters so arranged that constant communication was kept up with their secesh friends in Cynthiana, and a descriptive list of the loyal men had been furnished them which showed who they were, what they were worth, etc. This list was produced and seen.

A rebel colonel, who wished to send a flag of truce to Col. Garis on Saturday, ordered his men to find a Union man to carry it. Some of the citizens pointed out Daniel Sheffman, who was given an option to carry the flag or die.

But the most marked contrast has been in the treatment of the rebel and Union dead. The rebels have been buried in coffins decked with flowers, and in two cases coffins were put in vaults profusely decorated. The Union dead by order of the city authorities, have been buried in the negro quarter of the graveyard, as a studied insult, in most cases without coffins.

When Gen. Burbridge left Cynthiana he ordered the mayor to bury the dead on both sides.

As soon as Dr. Tram, the surgeon in charge, learned the course pursued by the mayor, he ordered him to disinter the bodies and bury them in another part of the cemetery. This the mayor did not do, and the surgeon leaving the post soon after, the wounded having been removed, no one has enforced the demand or brought the mayor to task for his studied insult to the Union dead. The city authorities, who are guilty of this outrage are Perry Wherritt, mayor of Cynthiana, and the following secessionists, who compose the majority of the council: Leon Cuson, L. Oxley, J. S. Withers, W. L. Northcutt, R. C. Wherritt.

Interferring [sic] with Enlistments.

Negroes who tried to enter the Union army, and were rejected for unsoundness, have been severely punished by their rebel masters. Among well authenticated cases we note the following: Felix Ashbrook, of Cynthiana, had some slaves who came to Covington to enlist. One of them was rejected. Capt. Wilson, then in command at Covington, ordered him to be returned to his master. When Ashbrook reached Cynthiana he put the slave in jail, and ordered the jailer to give him a certain number of lashes daily until further orders. The jailer, John Bruce, whipped him two days successively, and on the third day notified Ashbrook that if he whipped the slave again, he was afraid he would die.

T. Martin took back one of his negroes under similar circumstances, and whipped him almost to death.

Rebels Couchant.

Cynthiana is to-day the headquarters for skulking rebels. Scouting parties have developed the fact that Waldron's mill, a few miles west of that place, is a rebel rendezvous, and that the gang now in Trimble county, a short time ago were there, having been collected from the debris of Morgan's forces, and still threaten a descent on stations below Falmouth, on the Kentucky Central, when they think the Union guards may be weak. The reliance of the Cynthiana rebels upon such gangs makes them bold and defiant, taking from the hospital the rebel wounded to

their own homes. The rebel women who received Morgan with cheers scornfully insult United States officers and soldiers on the streets. It is usely [sic] to talk of conciliating such persons. They are rebels at heart and in fact are spies, remaining behind because they can better serve the rebel cause, hoping to drive true Union men from the soil of Kentucky.

It is but a meager tribute to the Union men and women at Cynthiana, to say that their devotion to their Government at the peril of midnight assassination, in the midst of marauding cut-throats, and with the flames consuming their homes, has not been surpassed. When the bullets whistled in the streets, and the town was given over to Morgan's gang, when the rebel women were drunk with exultation, the Union women of Cynthiana did their whole duty to the wounded and dying defenders. It rests with the military authorities to decide whether they shall be driven from their homes now by rebel terrorism, and a premium be paid to treason, or not. If ever traitors deserved the iron hand of justice laid upon them with no abatement, the rebel citizens of Cynthiana have merited it, and the loyal men of Kentucky and Ohio, whose sons have baptised [sic] the hills of Cynthiana with their blood, expect it to fall sternly and at once.

Sigma.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

New Bakery Open!

Bread and Ginger Cakes can be had at the Stonewall Jackson Restaurant, on Whitehall street.

P. G. McAnally.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

Revolving Rifle!

1 Colt's Revolving Rifle.

For sale by
P. P. Pease,
Peachtree street.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

Notice.

Atlanta, Ga., June 17, 1864.

The undersigned having been appointed by the City Council a [sic] Board of Health for the city of Atlanta, and desiring to enter at once upon the duties incumbent upon us, earnestly request the citizens in all parts of the city to notify us of localities likely to generate disease, so that we can adopt the necessary sanitary measurements at once. It will be impossible for us to visit every part of the city daily, and we therefore ask the cordial co-operation of the people.

Thos. S. Powell, Chairman.
W. H. Mell,
David Mayer,

C. M. Caldwell,
F. Lynch,

J. M. Boring, Secretary.

Board meets every Friday evening, at 4 o'clock, at Drs. Powell & Boring's office, on Marietta street.

J. M. Boring,
Secretary.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

Now Ready,
The Camp Follower!

Containing the following Stories:

"The Cock Fight,"

"The Wife's Stratagem,"

"How I Coated Sal,"

"The Champion."

And many other Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, Poetry, etc., designed for the amusement of the Camp.

Single copies, postage paid, \$2.50. The usual discount to the trade.

Stockton & Co.,
Augusta, Ga.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 1, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Latest from the Front.

Special Correspondence Memphis Appeal.]

In the Field, Near Marietta, }
Thursday Noon, June 30, 1864.}

About two o'clock this morning a false alarm was raised in front of Hardee's corps, when a terrific fire of musketry ensued, the enemy, replying with might and main--the artillery at last adding its brazen roar to the scene of confusion--and for about an hour the firing was the severest ever heard.

The alarm it is said was caused by a vidette who, on being awakened to relieve another, accidentally discharged his gun, wounding himself in the foot, and being half asleep raised the alarm.

I understand that Mercer's brigade offer to divide the "blacking" which some of the commands proposed to furnish them with, after the false alarm at New Hope Church, for the purpose of blacking the lightning bugs at which, it is said, so many shots were fired.

It seems that neither heat nor cold, fighting nor starving, has the power to quell the spirit of fun and merriment in the army. . . .

About ten o'clock to-day a terrible drumming was heard upon our right, which led to the belief that the enemy was moving in that direction, but a scouting party being sent out to ascertain, soon returned with some half dozen Knights of the Drumstick, who acknowledged that

they had been ordered out by the firm of Sherman, Thomas & Co. to raise the wind. . . .
Special.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 1, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Late News from Chattanooga
and the North.

The Chattanooga Gazette, of the 28th, states that a citizen of Atlanta, who left the "Gate City" some weeks since, and a certain point adjacent, five days since, had reached Chattanooga. He states that Gov. Brown, in anticipation of the early occupation of the city, was rapidly removing the State road workshop to Macon or Milledgeville. This shop is the most extensive in the Confederacy, the main building covering three acres of ground. Ordinarily the works employ one hundred and fifty workmen, some of whom sympathise [sic] with the Federals. A few had escaped to the Federal lines. This veracious refugee states that the rebel Government has removed the naval laboratory, the cap factories and all the military manufacturing establishments to Macon, thus indicating the direction of Johnston's retreat. He knows of seventy-five to one hundred reliable Union men in Atlanta, some of whom are quite prominent citizens. The greatest rebels are removing all their movable property to Augusta and Macon. No sales of real estate. The partial repudiation of the old issue has entirely destroyed confidence in it, and the new issue is looked upon as but little better. The rebel and State conscription is enforced with rigid promptness. All from sixteen to sixty have been compelled to take the oath, and mustered into the State or Confederate service. Cotton \$1 to \$1.25, and very little in market. Coffee \$17 per pound; whisky, warranted to kill one hundred yards off hand, \$100 per gallon; corn \$20 per bushel; bacon \$5 to \$6 per pound; beef, mutton and pork, \$5 per pound; flour \$250 per barrel; boots \$200, and shoes \$100 per pair; officers' full suits \$800 to \$1,000. He estimates Johnston's strength at fifty thousand, and says he saw more reinforcements for Sherman's army as he came up, than he heard of for Johnston's in four weeks. The rebels estimate Sherman's strength at 120,000. The rebels have 15,000 Federal prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., without tents, naked, half fed on putrid meat, and the heat is so great they have to burrow in the ground. They are dying at the rate of three hundred per day. Who can this veracious refugee from Atlanta be? Who has disappeared from this city in the past few weeks?

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 1, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Near Marietta, June 27, 1864.

Editors Appeal: This morning at about nine o'clock, the enemy in seven lines of battle advanced against the divisions of Generals Cheatham and Cleburne, of Lieut. Gen. Hardee's corps. Our men were in one line, and after a severe fight of near an hour's duration, the enemy was bloodily and handsomely repulsed, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. We captured a few prisoners and two stand of colors. Second Sergt. W. J. Woltz, 29th Tennessee, advanced one hundred yards in front of our works, and captured the flag of the 27th Illinois. The flag was presented that regiment by Brig. Gen. Buford. Sergt. W. carried the flag to major-Gen. Cheatham, and was ordered by that admirable officer to convey it to the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Hardee. Upon arriving at Gen. Hardee's he inquired if he was at the right place, when Gen. Hardee replied: "Yes sir, I am Gen. Hardee; where did you get that flag?" "I captured it sir," says the sergeant, his face brightly beaming, "and general with your permission I will be pleased to

keep it and send it to my sweetheart." "Certainly sir, certainly," replied the general, "give me your hand. I know no reason why you should not have it, and certainly no one is better entitled to it. You shall be promoted sir; what is your name?" The sergeant modestly gave the name as above written. . .

A prisoner taken stated that he was told by his officers that he should take dinner in Atlanta on the 4th of July. Cannot you prevail upon "the powers that be" to let him stop off on his way to Anderson, Ga., the scene of his future campaign this summer, and take a dinner with some runaway negro in the barracks of your city? It is a pity to disappoint him!

Arkansas.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

From the Front.

Special Correspondence Memphis Appeal.]

In the field, near Marietta, }
June 30, 1864. }

The last of the Yankee dead in front of Cleburne and Cheatham were buried yesterday under flag of truce. . .

During the truce a number of officers and men from both sides met midway and mingled freely in friendly conversation. Among others Generals Hindman and Cheatham, the latter in his shirt sleeves. His easy, pleasant manner pleasing the Yanks one of them familiarly elbowed the general in the side, saying, "I think you are a good reb. Give me a drink old fel." Whereupon the general politely passed over his canteen of water. "Do you know who you are talking to?" inquired one of our men. "No," said the Yank, "but he is a good rebel I am certain." "Well, that is General Cheatham." Blue coat looked profound astonishment, but in a few minutes a crowd of Yankees surrounded the two generals, gazing eagerly and presenting their pocket books for autographs, which were given.

The Yankees manifested one of their leading characteristics on every available occasion, their propensity to trade. They would sell watches, knives, stirrups, canteens, or any thing they had. Tobacco was their great object, they complained of great scarcity of the article. When we sent out the flag of truce, a Yank called out, "What do you want, are you coming over to trade?" "No," replied the colonel, "I am coming to make some arrangements about burying your dead." D__n the dead, I thought you wanted to sell some tobacco for coffee. . . .

Harvey.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Letter from the Army.

In front of Marietta, June 27.

Editors Appeal: There seems to be quite a mania in our army for letter-writing, and being afflicted with the same malady to the extent of one sheet of paper, (that being all I possess,) will endeavor to interest you for a few moments only.

The days are most truly "long, long, weary" and warm, and, my dear sirs, you must know that we are becoming a little tired, and the reasons are very evident. In the trenches all the time,

"sunshine, rain or stormy weather," especially rain, as we bathed for about three weeks, rather a lengthy "shower bath," but it was certainly such, if not more so, and the roar of artillery, screaming of shot and shell, as they unhesitatingly sever the quiet, inoffensive atmosphere, the musical minies, however not related to Minnie Clyde, yet they possess great musical attainments, their songs being heard at a considerable distance from whence they emanate, (sign of good lungs or guns,) and often we extend the courtesies of the day as they pass. For two long months have we experienced this mode of living and moving. With these and many other annoyances too numerous to mention, have at last a tendency to try one's patience, yet our troops are in fine spirits, and, "passing strange" to Gen. Sherman, ever willing and ready to fight.

This morning vegetables were issued to the army, and if those generous ladies only knew how highly their kindness is appreciated, they would continue to send such acceptable offerings, as no doubt they will, having ever been characterized the ministering angels of the Southern soldiery. It is just what the army needs (anti-scorbutics) to counteract the effects of the long continued use of salt meat. The men are so eager for vegetables that they have destroyed all the "purseley" in the neighboring gardens, (besides other little things) which will no doubt gladden the hearts of the good people in this vicinity when they learn it. . . .

Ion.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Secessionists Banished North.--Sarah E. Brannam, Louisa Henman, Caroline May, Roxana Profitt, Martha Richards, Nancy Raine, and Tabitha Stevens, have been forwarded from headquarters department of the Cumberland, to be sent North of the river, to remain during the war. We're not advised as to the charged preferred against them. They were received in the morning, and landed on the Indiana shore in the afternoon. We incline to the opinion that they will not be a valuable acquisition to the Hoosier State. Also to be sent North of the river, Valentine Toland, Alfred Hinckley, and Henry Jenkins. They are citizens of Jefferson county, Tenn.--Yankee paper.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Northern Items.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* learns that Rev. W. McNutt, formerly pastor of the Baptist church at Cleveland, has been arrested by the military authorities, on account of rebel proclivities. . . .

Two women were detected placing torpedoes on the track of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. They were allowed to take a few articles from their house, when it was fired. . . .

The Misses Wade, daughters of a respectable citizen of Rutherford county, who went South on the arrival of the Yankee troops some time ago, returned to Murfreesboro' the other day.

The Nashville market is well supplied with vegetables. Peas sell for 30 cents per peck; beets, 10 cents per bunch; onions ditto; fresh potatoes,, \$1.25 per peck; chickens, 35 to 50 cents each, and raspberries, 40 cents per quart.

The cotton crop in Rutherford county is said to be quite fair. . . .

Brigadier-General Paine has nine bushwhackers shot on the public square in Lynchburg,

Lincoln county, Tenn., and several in Fayetteville. Among the number was Brigadier-General Massey, C. S. A., who superintended all the guerrilla operations in Middle Tennessee. Gen. Paine told the citizens that if they wanted to fight the Government, to go and join the rebel army under Joe Johnston. If they staid [sic] inside the Federal lines, they might think, feel, die secesh, but if they talked or acted treason he would make them houseless, homeless and lifeless. . . .

Several typos connected with the St. Louis *Democrat*, having been arrested, charged with disloyalty, shouting for Jeff. Davis and cursing all the Yankees. . . .

In an obscure corner of the graveyard at Little Rock, stands a mound of earth, marked by a pine board, whittled into curious shapes, bearing the inscription "C. F. Jackson, governor of Missouri."

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Natchez Items.

Provost Marshal's Office, Natchez, Miss., June 18, 1864.--The following cases were disposed of by the provost marshal during the previous week:

Mr. J. Warner, citizen, corresponding with armed rebels, sent North.

Mrs. M. J. Price, smuggling letters, find [sic] \$200 and sent beyond the lines.

Mr. C. Mezeix, French subject, smuggling letters, fined \$1,000 and horse and buggy confiscated, he sent beyond the lines.

Rev. Jas. H. Calvin, running pickets, fined \$800 and sent beyond the lines.

H. Moore, citizen, sent beyond the lines.

Mrs. Sweet, for sending out mail, one months imprisonment.

Miss M. J. McDowell; for same offense, two weeks imprisonment.

Mr. Arright, selling goods without permit, \$400 fine and paroled.

Mrs. Carradine, and _____, for attempting to smuggle letters, \$150 fine.

The following arrests have been made:

Dr. Harry Percy, held as hostage for Union lessees captured by the rebels.

Judge S. S. Boyd, held as a hostage for Mr. Lamb, Union lessee.

Henry L. McConnel, of St. Louis, John O'Farrel, Thomas and Henry Higgins, for attempting to go beyond the lines and join the rebel army, put on bond and parole.

Citizens are hereby cautioned against any attempt to carry out letters without proper approval, as the utmost penalty of the law will be inflicted for any violation or evasion.

By order of Col. Farrar.

Geo. D. Reynolds, Maj. 6th U. S. Art.,
and Provost Marshal.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Escaped Federal Prisoners.--The Chattanooga *Gazette* mentions the arrival of four Federal officers at that place, who escaped from rebel custody from the cars near Millen, between Augusta and Macon, Ga. Their names are Capt. Wilkins, 112th Illinois; Capt. Murray, 2d East Tennessee infantry; Lieut. Jones, of the same regiment, and Lieut. O'Connor, 59th Ohio infantry, who, with several hundred others, were being transferred from the Libby prison to Macon, to prevent their capture by Grant. They escaped by making a saw out of the back of a common table knife, and sawing a hole in the side of a car. They jumped out when the cars were

running at the rate of ten miles per hour.

The following officers escaped in the same way, and are expected to reach Chattanooga every day. Capt. Warren, 5th East Tennessee infantry; Lieut. Crawford, 2d East Tennessee infantry; Lieut. Clifford, Lieut. Smyth and Lieut. Ewing, 16th United States Infantry. The officers already mentioned as having arrived were about twenty days reaching the Federal lines. They confirm all previous accounts of the kindness extended to escaping prisoners by the negroes on their route, and report the woods and hollows in North Georgia full of citizens, who are well armed, and vow they will not join the rebel service. They shoot those who attempt to arrest them. Capt. Wilkins escaped once before, (with Col. Straight, [sic]) but was recaptured when out six days.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Executive Aid Association.

At the meeting of this association on June 30th, the committee from the Passenger Depot report fewer sick and wounded arriving the past twenty-four hours than usual. All coming here have been served with food and refreshments. The standing committee on Refugees report six hundred and eighteen ad drawing necessary supplies daily. The committee appointed for that purpose report that the railroad companies had agreed to furnish head lights for the passenger depot, and that they will speedily be placed in position.

The committee appointed to investigate the delay in distributing the sick and wounded upon their arrival here, report that it is caused by the necessity for the registration of every sick and wounded man upon his arrival here, the deficiency in local transportation, the frequent detention of ambulances at the hospitals, the insufficient number of clerks, litters and litter bearers, and the necessity from crowded hospitals, and the probabilities of a general engagement, whereby large numbers are furloughed at this point, and the routine necessary to provide the papers required.

To obviate the delay caused by the last mentioned, the committee recommend that the city park be used as a hospital by having tents stretched therein to its utmost capacity and all necessary hospital appliances, and the Ladies Hospital Association requested to cook provision for those sick and wounded arriving here with a view of being sent off, shall be attended to. This meets the approval of the Surgeon of the Post who has agreed to take steps to provide the necessary hospital tents and appliances, together with a staff of medical officers, providing also for the drawing of the requisite rations for the support of such as may be placed there.

Messrs. R. Peters, T. W. Chandler, J. J. Toon and R. A. Crawford, were appointed a committee of four to draw up and forward to army headquarters (through the proper channel) a statement of the deficiency of ambulance accommodation, and urge that steps be taken to supply that deficiency.

Messrs. R. Peters, C. K. Marshall, Perine Brown, T. W. Chandler, P. P. Pease, J. J. Toon, E. R. Sasseen, E. E. Rawson and W. P. Howard were appointed a committee to assist the authorities in perfecting necessary hospital arrangements in the city park.

Messrs. J. J. Toon, E. E. Rawson, and H. H. Parks was [sic] appointed to make an appeal for vegetables for distribution in the army.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the immediate attention of the board of health be called to the intolerable

nuisances, to-wit: The sewer leading from the Trout House, also that from the Atlanta Hotel, and the surroundings of the Macon and Western freight depot.

The following cash receipts were acknowledged: Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, Athens, Ga., \$500; W. F. Doster for J. W. Laslie and wife, \$ [scratch in film]

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

The Ladies of Washington, Ga.--The ladies of Washington, Ga., have been very industrious and energetic in sending supplies to the hospitals in this city. Few cities have done more according to its size than Washington. When the Georgia passenger train arrives at Barnett the ladies of Washington board the train with provisions for the sick and wounded soldiers passing through. Verily, they shall not lose their reward.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

Wanted!

2000 bushels (or more) Blackberries, for the use of the Medical Department of the Army of Tennessee. I will pay \$10 per bushel, delivered to me in Atlanta, Ga. The vessels containing same will be returned immediately free of expense.

F. Corra,
Opposite the Atheneum,
Decatur street.

Griffin and Macon papers copy one month and forward bill.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

Who Wants to Make
Money!
To Refugees!

Refugees and others, who have teams, can find a money making job at 49½ Mile Turn Out, Georgia Railroad, near Camak, Marion county, in hauling wood and saw logs for the road.

The hauling of some seven hundred cords of wood and two thousand to three thousand medium sized saw logs will be given to any one with teams, at the most reasonable terms, if applied for at once.

The distance to haul is less than one half mile.
Come in person or address at once

C. H. McAlpine,
Care Mayor L. Q. Bridewell,
Augusta, Ga.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Depot for the Texas Troops.

We learn that a depot for the surplus baggage of the Texas brigades has been established in this city under the charge of Mr. J. A. Glover, of the 8th Texas cavalry. The object is to save for the troops many articles of clothing and supply which, in the hot season, might be thrown away as too heavy to carry, but which by being placed in depot will be saved for winter use. Another of the objects connected with the depot, as we're informed, is to secure frequent and safe transmission of letters from the Texas regiments to friends at home and the return of replies.

Packages, whether intended for deposit here, or for transmission to the troops, should be addressed to the "Texas Depot, Atlanta, Ga.;" and letters to be sent to Texas can be sent under cover to the same address, accompanied by such amount in postage stamps or money as the writers may feel able to contribute to the postage fund; but all letters from Texas troops will be forwarded, whether accompanied by funds or not. It is hoped that arrangements will soon be made for regular communication between the depot and Texas.

The depot is in Winship's iron front building, Peachtree street, three blocks east of the railroad.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Our readers are aware that when Forrest tackled Sturgis, the headquarters of the latter were at Mrs. Brice's house, at the cross roads of that name. It is said that the Yankee general was in high spirits, as courier after courier came in repeating that they were driving the enemy, and rewarded the bringer of good tidings with a drink from his private bottle, at the same time partaking freely himself. At last a messenger came in with a different story. "What's the news?" asked the general. "Well, sir, they have broken through the line and are flanking us!" This took him quite by surprise, and calling Mrs. Brice, he said: "Madam, I know you are a rebel, but I believe you will answer me a question." "Certainly, general, if I can," was the reply. "Tell me, then," he asked, "whom am I fighting, and how many men has he?" "You are fighting General Forrest," said the lady, "and he has about fifteen thousand men." "The hell he has!" exclaimed the general; then it is time to leave here." And he left.

The story which our informant heard in the neighborhood, was confirmed by Mrs. Brice.-
-Mobile Advertiser.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

From the Army.

Letter from our Occasional Extraordinary Correspondent--Most Terrific Contest of the War--Immense Slaughter of the Enemy--Heroic Gallantry of the General and his Staff.

Editors Appeal: It is strange to me that our brigade had no chronicler during this arduous campaign. In view of its struggles, services, sufferings and achievements, I shall waive that natural modesty which is the most remarkable trait of my character, and endeavor to do the brigade of Gen. Bullie simple justice--only this and nothing more.

A history of all the gallant exploits of this brigade would require volumes. I shall, therefore, give you but one skirmish as a sample of its general conduct. From this incident the imagination of an awe-struck public can construct a connected history, even as from one fossil bone the naturalist describes, with unnerving skill, the antediluvian Mammoth.

I select then the affair at "Lietikill Creek" as the episode in our brigade history for present description--an affair which, in brilliancy of execution, has often been surpassed by us on other

fields, but I choose that as only a "small bone of the fossil."

On the morning of the 93d ult., Gen. Bullie occupied the most important position in our line--a position upon the holding of which depended, not only the safety of this army, but the salvation of the Southern Confederacy and the freedom of unborn millions.

Gen. Bullie, with that supernal prescience which characterizes all our commanding officers, knew that on this eventful morning, Sherman had taken twenty-five cocktails, and issued a keg of whisky to each one of his besotted followers, with a view of making an assault on our works, and that he had perfidiously applied a galvanic battery to the rotting corpses of the corps of Hooker, Howard and Palmer, which we had several times before annihilated, with a view of forcing them into another fight and another annihilation.

Our preparations for this shock--the fiercest that ever shook this continent--were rapidly, silently and skillfully made. Gen. Bullie and his staff retired for consultation. Capt. H. Umbug, his A. A. G., drew a small pistol from his holster, and said in an expressive and impressive voice, "Will you _____?"

Gen. Bullie, without hesitation, in a clear, ringing tone, answered in the language of Napoleon to the Prince of Solferino, "I'll do it, or any other man or his wife." And gluck, gluck, magic sounds of general satisfaction announces that his feelings were not offended. The staff quietly indulged, and were ready for the fray.

The enemy advanced in one hundred and fifty lines of battle. They were allowed to approach until the left foot of each vandal rested on our outer breastwork. Then the clarion voice of our general gave the orful order, "fire." The first fifty lines of the enemy melted away like frost before several summer suns. The others, however, advanced with sunken courage to the slaughter pen. They fought under a terrible disadvantage. Our men were protected by breastworks, erected with splendid skill. They also fought on this terrible day when the thermometer was 144, with the advantages of shade and breeze.

The air above our heads was so black with these bullets as to entirely obscure the sun, (even more so than at Resaca, *vide* report of that memorable engagement by St. John, etc., etc.) and the motion of the atmosphere, caused by the impetus of the enemy's balls and shells, gave us the advantage of a brisk and lively breeze. Thus by the malevolent fury of our infernal enemies we fought under a dense shade and a sweeping breeze, while they were exposed to a scorching sun and simoon-like heat. *Sic semper tyrannis.*

For ninety-five hours the battle raged with fearful fury. Line after line, column after column, fell before us in their mad assault. At length our efforts for slaughter became ineffectual. This was owing to the fact that the miles of dead were heaped so high in front of our works that our men could not get high enough to shoot over them.

Gen. Bullie seeing this state of affairs, with that masterly strategy and intuitive military skill that has ever been his most prominent virtue and that has saved this army on several previous occasions, seized a 20 pound parrott gun, and followed by A. A. G. H. Umbug and the rest of the staff, similarly armed, climbed to the tops of the surrounding oaks and poured fearful enfilading fires of grape and canister into the retreating enemy. No human nerve could resist such terrible punishment. Such awful slaughter was never before seen since the invention of firearms. The corps of Hooker, Howard, Palmer and several other generals, too numerous to mention, were totally annihilated. The enemy lost on this occasion some seventeen hundred thousand and nine men, besides a large assortment of officers and other heavy guns.

Our loss was not slight. A shell exploded in the bowels of Gen. Bullie, rendering him uneasy for an hour or so. Fortunately he is now himself again. Capt. H. Umbug also had several

legs taken off but has entirely recovered. All the staff were more or less killed. The general and staff lost each two hundred and fifty horses. In fact this various contest was characterized in the same remarkable manner as all the other battles of this campaign--i. e. the general and his staff did all the fighting and won all the victories, while the privates stood at "parade rest" and looked quietly on the gallant deeds of their officers, *verbum sat*. Hoping that Bullie's brigade may have the simple justice of this publication done them, I am truly yours, or anybody elses,

T. Oady.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Frog Hunting.--Some epicurian [sic] lads employ their evenings in shooting bullfrogs at a pond above the first water tank on the Georgia railroad, which though profitable to them is death to the frogs and dangers to bystanders.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Nuisances to be Removed.--The council last night instructed the superintendent of streets to have the buildings in the rear of the Cherokee block, used as a public privy, and the buildings used for the same purpose in the rear of Engine House No. 1, removed, and the places put in decent order.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

City Park.--The Executive Aid Association has fitted up the city park for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers. The park is filled with tents.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Asking for Relief.--Mrs. Susan C. Taylor petitioned Council last night to afford her relief for attending upon a Miss Jane Bolden, a refugee from Tennessee, who had been lying at her home for several weeks with typhoid fever. The petition was referred to the Tennessee relief society.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Aid for the Refugees.--The following resolutions were offered at the regular meeting of the city council last night, but were voted down. By Alderman Brown:

Resolved. That the clerk be authorized to issue a check for \$5000 in favor of Col. R. A. Crawford, president of the Atlanta Aid Association, for the relief of wounded soldiers and destitute refugee families, and the treasurer instructed to cash the check with [illegible] \$100 8 per cent. Confederate bones.

By Alderman Powell:

Whereas, a large portion of the inhabitants [illegible] Georgia have been driven from their [illegible] property destroyed by the vandal [illegible] are now refugees in our midst; [illegible] of humanity, as well as our [illegible] men, but as citizens of the [illegible] we should sympathize with [illegible] their wants in the best prac[illegible]

Therefore, resolved, That [illegible] members of the city Council in view of the [illegible] in the city treasury, we do not feel [illegible] appropriate any amount to said object we [illegible] to the chairman of the committee on the relief of [illegible] refugees to appoint a committee to canvass the city and obtain the names of all citizens who will pledge themselves to contribute a stipulated amount monthly to this object.

Letters from the Army.

Battle Line, Stovall's Ga. Brigade.}
Extreme Left, June 30, 1864.}

Editors Appeal: Everything goes on smoothly enough. Sherman cannot flank us, and he dare not attack our lines. The soldiers are well clothed and fed, and the spirit of the army is better than ever before. Occasionally we are notified by our generals that an attack is apprehended, and the only response that I have ever heard from the men is, "Let them come on to-day!" We are ready to welcome the vandals "with bloody hands and hospitable graves."

Our army is well supplied with bread and meat of good quality, but long confinement on this kind of diet alone renders it necessary that the men should be furnished with at least a small supply of vegetables, fruits, etc. Gen. Johnston has appealed to the people at home for vegetables for the soldiers; why are they not furnished? Do the noble women of Georgia know how badly they are needed? If they do not, let me tell them that if they could see what I have seen for weeks past, they would realize that this is no idle dream. I have seen hundreds of men who, previous to the war had known only luxury, boiling wild weeds, bean and pea vines and briar leaves, and then eating them as salad! Surely if the people at home knew of the facts, every family would contribute something. There is no family so poor, if on a farm, but they could aid more or less. A few snap beans, peas, potatoes, onions, beets, squashes, etc., from each family would scarcely be missed; while if every family in the State would furnish only a few, the aggregate would be a large quantity.

I am not aware that Gen. Johnston has made any arrangement to transport fruits to the army, he certainly ought to. The country is full of fruit--there would be no difficulty in supplying the army. Apples are now ripe. In a short time millions of bushels of peaches will be ripe all over the country. Most of the soldiers at the front have faced the foe for three years, and in that time have scarcely eaten as many gallons of fruit. Medical men tell me that good fruit is an anti-scorbutic, and that it would benefit the men as much as vegetables would at this time. I hope our noble general will make arrangements to transport fruit to the army. I know the people will contribute them. . . .

I have just received news from Cherokee county. The enemy have once visited Canton. They carried off the mail, arrested a few citizens, and burned Judge Donaldson's bridge over Etowah river. They either burned or cut down all the bridges over Etowah river, be [illegible] station. The citizens were arrested at Canton and held for three or four hours, and then released. I am informed that Mr. J. J. Fleers, (Fleur) of Cherokee county, displayed a Union flag to the Yankees. They considered it an outrage, and destroyed everything in his house. I hope the report is true. The Yankees do not look upon Union men in Georgia as being of much force. They say that a man who was not "all right" for the Union before the invasion of Georgia, is not "all right" now. A new manner of transporting the mail has been gotten up in the army. Yesterday I wished to write a line to a friend on the right of the army. Enclosing it and addressing it to company, regiment, brigade and division, I started it up the line, the troops passing it from one company or regiment to another. In a few hours I received the answer. The men in the trenches had passed my letter to the right and returned the answer. If a division whips the Yankees on the right, in a short time a dispatch is passed down the lines stating the facts, and the whole army soon knows

the particulars of the fight.

Vindex.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 3 [4], 1864, p. 1, c. 8

Vegetable Food--Its Importance--Our
Soldiers in the Ditches.

The Atlanta Executive Aid Association for Soldiers to the citizens of Georgia, Alabama and Florida:

Your sons, husbands and brothers, with those from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri have been shedding their best blood for your HOMES and theirs for many weary months, through cold, wet and heat; and the survivors are to-day forming breastworks of their bodies for the protection of your sacred rights, and the further and final success of our glorious cause.

These noble boys have been almost incessantly digging, fighting and watching for sixty days, with only an occasional change of raiment, and what is worse, without change of diet. Vegetable food for these brave and self sacrificing men, during this torrid season, is of the greatest importance in order that their health and further efficiency may be promoted.

It is undoubtedly the duty and special interest of every resident of our fruitful land, to do all in his power toward preserving the health and increasing the activity of those who are imperiling their lives for our peace and independence.

To effect this noble object as speedily as possible, share with them your potatoes, onions, squashes, and other vegetables.

The demand is great, the necessity urgent, and the object humane and patriotic.

Feeling assured from the repeated acts of liberality heretofore manifested, that every citizen will do something, and do it at once, we dismiss the subject by pledging ourselves to see that every package of vegetables or hospital stores is appropriated to the relief of our soldiers now facing the enemy, and fighting night and day for us.

All packages should be shipped by the Southern Express Company as early as practicable, and addressed to J. W. Duncan, Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

J. J. Toon,
R. Peters,
E. E. Rawson,
H. H. Parks,
Committee.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 3 [4], 1864, p. 2, c. 2

From the Front.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

In the Field, July 2, 1864.

. . . The Yankees are again becoming quite musical, which like a barometer indicates something in the wind. For the last two nights they have spared no pains to entertain us with a "concord of sweet sounds." I listened at them for some time from our parapets in the gray of

twilight last evening, and for a few moments while oblivious to surroundings--frowning battlements, grim warriors, bristling chevaux de frise, restless clouds, flickering lights and the distant forest trees standing out against the fading horizon like a battalion of mailed giants looking sternly down on the puny races below, I indulged in a train of very unmilitary reflections, was carried back to a land of romantic mountains, waving plains, charming towns, and prosperous people, when temperance processions, camp meetings, and circus shows or commencement occasions marked important eras in the roseat [sic] cycle of each successive year, when the goddess of peace nodded joy and abundance to a contented country--but the last note of the distant band has died away on the balmy breeze, and an angry volley from the pickets reminds me painfully of the proverb "Tempora mutamar, et nos mutantur cum illis." The long sable shadows have darkened into night. I wander down the hill, and recline upon my rude couch to see by the "faint exquisite music of a dream" the melancholy smiles, and earnest gaze of far distant forms. . . .

Harvey.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 3 [4], 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Office Soldiers' Executive Aid Association
for the Relief of the Army of Tennessee.

Association in session at half-past eight o'clock, A. M., R. A. Crawford, president, in the chair.

Committee from passenger depot reports the arrival of two hundred and nine sick and wounded received within the past twenty-four hours, all of whom were served with provisions and refreshments.

Stranding committee in charge of needy refugees Hon. Wm. Ezzard, chairman, reports six hundred and thirty as drawing daily subsistence.

A communication from Gen. Wright, in behalf of Mrs. R. Atkin, was read, and the necessary funds contributed by individual members of the association, the body having no authority to draw upon the treasurer in such cases.

The president declined the compliment which was tendered by this association, of calling the new hospital, near the passenger depot, "The Crawford Relief Hospital," and hoped it might be known as the "Park Distributing Hospital," which was agreed to.

The committee on the Park distributing hospital, R. Peters, chairman, reports that important work going on rapidly and most satisfactorily.

The committee on Ambulances, R. Peters, chairman, is unable to make satisfactory report, in consequence of ambulances being detained at hospitals.

A valuable contribution of vegetables received from the Union Springs committee, and forwarded to the front.

Robt. A. Crawford, Pres't.
John W. Duncan, Sec'y and Treas'r.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 3 [4], 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Letter from North Mississippi.

Special Correspondence Mobile Register.]

Columbus, Miss., June 27, 1864.--In the name of the thousands of tobacco chewers in the army of Mississippi, including Gen. Stephen D. Lee's department, I ask why Mr. Commissary-General Northrop has not sent a supply of tobacco out here? Private individuals can get it; and, as the Government always claims and enjoys precedence in the use of the railroads, why could not tobacco be sent for the commissaries, and especially as empty cars are all the time coming westward from Richmond, to be loaded up with supplies to go eastward? What's the use for Congress to pass laws for the benefit of the soldiers if they are not to be executed? The law says the soldier shall have tobacco rations. There is an abundance of tobacco in the Confederacy, and yet the soldier has to pay from three to six dollars a pound for all he uses. Most of the tobacco, in fact nearly all, is in Virginia and North Carolina. It can be sent South and West very easily, and its appearance would be hailed with as much joy as that of a portion of Mr. Memminger's "two hundred million," which some of the youngest of the boys hereabouts are beginning to cherish a hope of getting a glimpse of before they die. Well, let's have the tobacco, whether we get the money or not.

The published telegrams having announced that our friend Smith has left Memphis to hunt for Forrest, it may not be amiss to say that Smith will find him and he will not be the first Smith who has done so either. By the way, I borrowed from friend Blair, down at the corner, a Yankee diary, kept by an officer of the 17th army corps, he was in the Red river expedition and served under A. J. Smith. Here's what he says of him:

"March 30-- * * * * * When we stopped to rest Gen. Smith rode by, and the boys hooted him, yelling out such expressions as these, 'Blow him up, he blew up a fort,' 'Old Whiskey Barrel!' 'Whisky Smith,' 'give him hell!' 'shoot him,' &c., &c. He was pale with fear, rage, mortification or all combined. * *

"May 23--He is not fit for a major-general, for he is drunk half the time, or half drunk all the time. Mowers is a young general, but will make a much better one than Smith, for he is not a drunkard."

This is genuine. The diary was picked up on the field of the last battle. It is said liquor was not so very plentiful in the Stugis-Grierson expedition, but our boys may calculate on an abundance of it this trip. I will endeavor to be where I may keep you posted as to what is going on when the excitement opens. . . .

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 3 [4], 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Died, at Lauderdale Springs Mississippi, June 22d, 1864, of disease of the lungs, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Caledonia Hanna, aged thirty-three years.

An all wise Providence in the mysterious manifestation of His will and purposes, often selects from among us those bright and shining lights of society as objects of seeming displeasure; yet while we are called upon to mourn the loss of so noble, so generous and Christian a friend, we must feel that in the change from this cold and uncharitable world, to another where all is brightness and sunshine, what was our loss is her gain. The many shining qualities and Christian virtues which illumined her pathway in life, only shone with more beauty and brilliancy in her death. She received the announcement that she must die, with that composure and calm resignation which true Christianity alone can bring in that trying hour.

Being a refugee from her home in Memphis, she has devoted her undivided attention for the last two years to alleviating the sufferings and ministering to the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers, and many a tear of sorrow will be shed by those who have been the recipients

of her kind attention and affectionate regard while languishing with disease in some hospital, far from home and friends.

May God, in His mercy keep her goodness and noble traits of character in all the relations of life ever fresh in our memory and stimulate us to emulate her example.

A.

Rebel (Grenada, Miss.) Picket please copy.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 3 [4], 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Cotton Cards.
Forty Eight Pairs No. 10 Genuine Whitte-
more Cotton Cards

Have been donated to the Tennessee Soldiers' Relief Association, by a friend at Nassau, through Col. S. R. Cockrell.

That all may have an opportunity of contributing to the funds of the Association by the purchase of these Cards, they will be sold by the pair, at public sale, at the Auction rooms of Isaac Litton & Co., Decatur street, on Wednesday, July 6th, 1864, at 10 A.M.

The ladies are particularly invited to attend.

John Frizzell,
Treasurer.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 3 [4], 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Wanted,

Four Negro women, as Laundresses for whom twenty five dollars per month and rations will be given. Apply at the Academy Hospital Camp Marietta, near Atlanta, Ga.

Frank Hawthorn,
Surgeon in charge.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], July 3 [4], 1864, p. 2, c. 7

A Card.

To the Public: To the traveling public the proprietor of the Collins House, in Grenada, Miss., has to say, that since the raid last August, he has about replenished the damages sustained to table ware and bedding, and feels thankful to Col. Winslow for the preservation of his house. Fire was put in several places, but was extinguished by some faithful friends and servants.

We have plenty to eat in this country, as can be proven by reference to the receipts of our energetic chief commissary for this district, Major Mello--though most of our best planters have removed to some sister State with their negroes. There were many of them who remained at home, to await the dispensation of a kind Providence, rather than go abroad to receive the frowns and unwelcome receptions that are extended refugees from this State. To such of us as have done so, our negroes have shown themselves astonishingly loyal and true, while God seems to bless us in our oppressed condition. He put it into the mind of the greatest cavalier of the age to take

Mississippi for his field of operations. When he came in our midst he told the people to be contented and go to work. "Make provisions to feed my gallant men, who are the pride of my heart, and we will defend you and your homes." He has done what he promised--and he has inspired the people with a will of more determination and a greater faith in our ultimate success than they ever before possessed.

He can move an army faster, and with more order than any other man on record. He is endowed with more natural abilities as a warrior than any other officer that has ever been entrusted with the defense of our State, which all are bound to concede. Contrary to the opinion of the learned--and the unfortunate character of some of the envious--the great test of ability is repeated successes. May the prayers of a pious people ascend to God in his behalf. When I see the successes of N. B. Forrest, and how he has been spared for good, and think of the goodness and greatness of Robert E. Lee, I am almost persuaded to be a christian.

The hero and Napoleon of the continent, Jeff Davis, and the War Department have determined that Mississippi shall be fully represented in the Confederate army, when the eagle-eyed Missourian and the energetic Tennessean are sent among us to gather us all up from seventeen to fifty. We are treated kindly, and kindly submit to their call, believing and trusting in a great God that the result will be for our good, while a few fathers and mothers are left at home with a few loyal slaves to make bread and meat for the soldiers. As much as Mississippi has been abused, most of our hearts overflow with love and kindness for the soldier who is giving his life for our liberty and homes. And to prove it, if you should stop at the Collins House, I charge two dollars a meal, and eight dollars a day for board. It has been my custom, and still is, if you have no money, my bill is nothing, and if you have no money to take you home, I always lend, and you can pay when you are able. Soldiers' wives and mothers without money have always been welcome at the Collins House.

R. S. Bowles, Proprietor.

[skips to November 3, 1864]

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MONTGOMERY, AL], November 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 2
[Published at] Montgomery, Ala.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MONTGOMERY, AL], November 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

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--on--

Montgomery Street,

Nearly

Opposite Exchange Hotel.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MONTGOMERY, AL], November 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Rags Wanted.

The highest market price, either in money or subscription, will be paid for clean cotton or linen rags, white or colored, delivered at the Appeal counting room, Montgomery.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MONTGOMERY, AL], November 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Hands Wanted To Make Clothing for the Army.

I want good hands to make Jackets and Pants for our brave men at the front. Let every one come forward and assist.

Work will be given out in the country, and on the various lines of railroads for twenty or thirty miles, by bringing proper references of County Judge or other well known citizens.

Apply at the Clothing Factory, Bibb street, upstairs.

Wm. M. Gillaspie,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MONTGOMERY, AL], November 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

The Telegraph Front and Headquarters.

The Blue mountain correspondent of the Columbus *Times*, under date of the 25th, says:

The telegraph line from Selma to Blue mountain has at last been completed and an office placed at Oxford, five miles below this point, where it is said Gen. Beauregard will establish his headquarters very soon. Maj. Willis, his chief quartermaster, and some of his staff have already established themselves there.

Oxford is an unpretending little village about the size of Girard, with an antiquated hotel building, a very good livery stable, and two churches. The principal products of the surrounding country are iron, rosin, and sorghum. The citizens are very much elated at the prospect of its becoming the headquarters of this department. Calicoes and ribbons have gone up fifty per cent at the nearest country stores, and board has "riz" in private families.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MONTGOMERY, AL], November 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Experiments in Dyeing with Coal Oil and Sorghum.--Some very interesting experiments have lately been made by Henry Erni, chemist of the department of Agriculture, in testing the coloring matter in coal oil, and some sorghum seed. By combinations with different chemicals he finds that a great variety of colors can be produced from each of these substances, some of them very brilliant in tint and delicate in shading, down from the deepest to the palest. I have just been shown some beautiful specimens of silk and merino by him; small pieces, simply for trial. The prevailing colors were purple, red and green. Of the red there is almost every shade known, from Soliferino [sic] down to the daintiest peach-blow. There are different tints of purple, also, and the beauty of them is that they are "fast colors," in the old foggy-time meaning of that expression, before fast people came into date. These specimens had been tried with soap and boiled, but still held their own.--Northern paper.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MONTGOMERY, AL], November 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 8

Summary: Theatre: "Richelieu; or, The Conspiracy"; to conclude with the Glorious Farce of "Jenny Lind."

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MONTGOMERY, AL], November 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 8

Cattle Horns Wanted.

A liberal price will be paid for Cattle Horns. For particulars inquire of
R. D. Halfman,