

TELEGRAPHIC

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

FROM RICHMOND.
An official dispatch received at the War Department states that the enemy, one thousand strong, advanced on the Manassas Gap Railroad on the 4th inst. with several trains of cars loaded with Railroad material and occupied Palen and Eocottown. Gen. Mosby attacked them at Palen and Eocottown. Gen. Mosby attacked them at Palen and Eocottown.

FROM THE VALLEY.
An official dispatch, received at the War Department, says that Sheridan is still moving down the Valley. A large force of his cavalry was engaged by us on the 7th and handsomely driven back. We captured a number of horses, several ambulances, wagons, nine force, with tools, and fifty prisoners, besides killing and wounding a large number.

FROM PITTSBURGO.
Yesterday about noon the enemy moved in force on our right, supposed at first for the purpose of making an attack on our lines, but it turned out to be nothing more than an extension by the enemy of their lines on our right in order to occupy all our left works near Fort McAfee.

FROM GEORGIA—CAPTURE OF ARMY WITH THIRTEEN THOUSAND NEGROES—OLD ATWATER—FOREST IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.
Official dispatches confirm the capture of Rome; three thousand negroes with white officers were taken. The Yankees destroyed all the Commissary stores and two squares of the business portion of the town were burned.

LATER NEWS FROM FEDERALQUOD.
(Correspondence of the New York Times of the 3d inst.)
The correspondents write from the headquarters of Grant's army.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT HARRISON.
The capture of this work is thus described: The movements north of the James River commenced before daylight on the morning of Thursday last.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.
The Yellow Fever still prevails in Charleston, New Orleans occur daily and many deaths also.

JOHN OF A BLOW-UP RUNNER.
The new blockade runner captured the week of steamer Mary Bowers, while trying to run into Charleston harbor, and was sunk on Wednesday night. One of the crew was drowned. The remainder, with the passengers, were saved. The steamer was owned by Collic & Co. Most of the cargo was on government account.

FROM GEORGIA.
A letter to the Chronicle of the 10th inst. says that Sherman's army had left Atlanta and occupied a strong position from Vinings' station to and above McLean. The Yankees found on Hood's place and anticipated him. The head of our army is near Brownville. It is not known where we will march to.

FROM ATLANTA.
A letter to the same paper says that late dates from Atlanta state that four Yankee corps were in that city. Yankee officers claim to have eighty thousand troops and nearly fifty regiments and cavalry enough for 100 miles. Federal officers say that Sherman will soon move for Macon and Augusta. Deserters from Atlanta say that no trains have arrived for eight days.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.
An official dispatch from Gen. Breckinridge, states that a portion of the enemy's cavalry, after slight resistance, has been driven back from Kingsport towards Rogersville, and now there is no enemy this side of Jonesboro'.

FROM RICHMOND, Oct. 10th, 1864.
Official dispatches received at the War Department today state that Vanhook and his cavalry, who were sent to the front on the 8th, killing and wounding a good many. No enemy in force this side of Ball's Gap.

FROM PITTSBURGO, Oct. 10th, 1864.
The enemy last evening relinquished the extended line which they took possession of on Saturday.

FROM HOOD'S ARMY.
The correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser, who is with Hood's army, says that the occupation of Rome was a victory without a fight. The dash into Marietta was bloodless.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST—YANKEE RAID IN MISSISSIPPI.
Feet's cavalry met and repulsed the enemy's advance from Bayou Sara on Wednesday, near Jackson, La., after a severe fight. No casualties are known, except that one of Scott's caissons was blown up and several men killed.

FROM THE REPUBLIC BEFORE FORT GILMER.
The bloody repulse sustained in the assault on Fort Gilmer is pictured as follows: Our troops at once pushed on to the junction of the Virginia and Newmarket roads, three quarters of a mile farther, where a reconnaissance revealed a strong lunette-shaped fortification, with outlooks on either flank, to the left of the road, and commanding it fully.

FROM CHARLESTON—DEATH OF BEAUREGARD'S CHIEF ENGINEER.
Col. D. B. Harris, of Virginia, the distinguished Chief Engineer of Beauregard's staff, who constructed the battery which defended Charleston, died today at Summerville of yellow fever contracted here. His loss is deeply deplored.

FROM MOBILE.
The Naval and Flag of France took up on Friday. The Naval and Flag of France took up on Friday. The Naval and Flag of France took up on Friday.

ONE DAY LATER.
From the New York Times, of the 5th, we take the following summary of his operations: The latest intelligence from the Army of the Potomac reports no fighting. A despatch dated Sunday evening says that the rebels had this morning by their main line of works, which runs from the lead works to the South side road, or near it. This position is a very strong one, and is easily defended.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

But says some folks, if you stop importin' things you stop the revenue. That's all right. We can stand it if the revenue can. On the same principle young men should confine to get drunk on French brandy and to make their money as dry as a corn cob with Coby cigars because of duty, if they don't it will hurt their backs. This talk 'bout the revenue is the talk of the body. One thing is forlornly certain—if we don't send gold out of the country we shall have the consolation of knowing that it's in the country. So I say great credit is due to the man who will patriotically send, to tell the truth, the money generally known what they're 'bout—Of all the blazes in there's the southernst! If there's never any more money, where would my children be today?

I am, your respectfully, Yours obedient servant, H. C. J. JOHNSON.

Right of the Yankee Press on the President's Question.
The Herald has a long article upon the latter subject, resting on the North upon the subject of the President's question, and the Herald's article is a very good one. We copy a portion of the editorial: "The manner in which the rival claims of Mr. Lincoln and General McClellan are being pressed is a disgrace to the intelligence of our country and a source of national reproach to the people. The Lincoln papers are not only full of abuse, but they are full of lies. The McClellan papers are not only full of abuse, but they are full of lies. The Lincoln papers are not only full of abuse, but they are full of lies. The McClellan papers are not only full of abuse, but they are full of lies."

There are other charges. We don't, for instance, lack great generals, and we don't lack brave soldiers; but there's one thing I wish we did lack, and that is our present Congress.

I venture to say if you will search Goddenny's foot- stool all over with a ten loss power microscope, you will find the President's name on it. You will find the name of the President on the foot-stool of the President's office. You will find the name of the President on the foot-stool of the President's office.

Gen. Sherman and the House, you're not there and don't your pay and mad-sinner complaint speaks loud enough. The country at large, including the South, is disgusted with you. Why don't you show us a strategy, a plan, a scheme, a device, a search that will hit the popular heart, the man who can make a man who can rise up to the Emergency and save the country in the Emergency's hour?

Congress, you know, won't do. Go home you miserable scoundrel scoundrel!

At a special Congressional session in my district the other day, I deliberately voted for Henry Clay. I admit that Henry is dead, but in as much as we don't seem to have a live statesman in our national Congress, let us try all means we have to get a man from the timber of the North to fill the void.

And now with a general hurrah for the man who has gone to the front to fight for us, and another for the man who has gone to the front to fight for us, and another for the man who has gone to the front to fight for us.

My recollections by the North American says of Utah, led my wide circle of friends and creditors to think that I had had a very bad day, and was a good play on a golden bar. Hence my rival home was unimpaired.

On the evening when I reached my home, I found a knock at a healthy knock, and the door hereof. A night cap thrust itself out of the front chamber window. (It was my boy's night cap.) And a voice said: "Who is it?"

"I answered in a gruff voice: "I don't believe it!" she said. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied.

"Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied.

"Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied.

"Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied.

"Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied.

"Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied.

"Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied.

"Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied.

"Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied.

"Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied.

"Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied.

"Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied.

"Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied.

"Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied.

"Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied.

"Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied.

"Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied.

"Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied.

"Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied. "Then come down and see me," I replied.

TELEGRAPHIC

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

FROM RICHMOND.
An official dispatch received at the War Department states that the enemy, one thousand strong, advanced on the Manassas Gap Railroad on the 4th inst. with several trains of cars loaded with Railroad material and occupied Palen and Eocottown. Gen. Mosby attacked them at Palen and Eocottown. Gen. Mosby attacked them at Palen and Eocottown.

FROM THE VALLEY.
An official dispatch, received at the War Department, says that Sheridan is still moving down the Valley. A large force of his cavalry was engaged by us on the 7th and handsomely driven back. We captured a number of horses, several ambulances, wagons, nine force, with tools, and fifty prisoners, besides killing and wounding a large number.

FROM PITTSBURGO.
Yesterday about noon the enemy moved in force on our right, supposed at first for the purpose of making an attack on our lines, but it turned out to be nothing more than an extension by the enemy of their lines on our right in order to occupy all our left works near Fort McAfee.

FROM GEORGIA—CAPTURE OF ARMY WITH THIRTEEN THOUSAND NEGROES—OLD ATWATER—FOREST IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.
Official dispatches confirm the capture of Rome; three thousand negroes with white officers were taken. The Yankees destroyed all the Commissary stores and two squares of the business portion of the town were burned.

LATER NEWS FROM FEDERALQUOD.
(Correspondence of the New York Times of the 3d inst.)
The correspondents write from the headquarters of Grant's army.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT HARRISON.
The capture of this work is thus described: The movements north of the James River commenced before daylight on the morning of Thursday last.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.
The Yellow Fever still prevails in Charleston, New Orleans occur daily and many deaths also.

JOHN OF A BLOW-UP RUNNER.
The new blockade runner captured the week of steamer Mary Bowers, while trying to run into Charleston harbor, and was sunk on Wednesday night. One of the crew was drowned. The remainder, with the passengers, were saved. The steamer was owned by Collic & Co. Most of the cargo was on government account.

FROM GEORGIA.
A letter to the Chronicle of the 10th inst. says that Sherman's army had left Atlanta and occupied a strong position from Vinings' station to and above McLean. The Yankees found on Hood's place and anticipated him. The head of our army is near Brownville. It is not known where we will march to.

FROM ATLANTA.
A letter to the same paper says that late dates from Atlanta state that four Yankee corps were in that city. Yankee officers claim to have eighty thousand troops and nearly fifty regiments and cavalry enough for 100 miles. Federal officers say that Sherman will soon move for Macon and Augusta. Deserters from Atlanta say that no trains have arrived for eight days.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.
An official dispatch from Gen. Breckinridge, states that a portion of the enemy's cavalry, after slight resistance, has been driven back from Kingsport towards Rogersville, and now there is no enemy this side of Jonesboro'.

FROM RICHMOND, Oct. 10th, 1864.
Official dispatches received at the War Department today state that Vanhook and his cavalry, who were sent to the front on the 8th, killing and wounding a good many. No enemy in force this side of Ball's Gap.

FROM PITTSBURGO, Oct. 10th, 1864.
The enemy last evening relinquished the extended line which they took possession of on Saturday.

FROM HOOD'S ARMY.
The correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser, who is with Hood's army, says that the occupation of Rome was a victory without a fight. The dash into Marietta was bloodless.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST—YANKEE RAID IN MISSISSIPPI.
Feet's cavalry met and repulsed the enemy's advance from Bayou Sara on Wednesday, near Jackson, La., after a severe fight. No casualties are known, except that one of Scott's caissons was blown up and several men killed.

FROM THE REPUBLIC BEFORE FORT GILMER.
The bloody repulse sustained in the assault on Fort Gilmer is pictured as follows: Our troops at once pushed on to the junction of the Virginia and Newmarket roads, three quarters of a mile farther, where a reconnaissance revealed a strong lunette-shaped fortification, with outlooks on either flank, to the left of the road, and commanding it fully.

FROM CHARLESTON—DEATH OF BEAUREGARD'S CHIEF ENGINEER.
Col. D. B. Harris, of Virginia, the distinguished Chief Engineer of Beauregard's staff, who constructed the battery which defended Charleston, died today at Summerville of yellow fever contracted here. His loss is deeply deplored.

FROM MOBILE.
The Naval and Flag of France took up on Friday. The Naval and Flag of France took up on Friday. The Naval and Flag of France took up on Friday.

ONE DAY LATER.
From the New York Times, of the 5th, we take the following summary of his operations: The latest intelligence from the Army of the Potomac reports no fighting. A despatch dated Sunday evening says that the rebels had this morning by their main line of works, which runs from the lead works to the South side road, or near it. This position is a very strong one, and is easily defended.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

TELEGRAPHIC

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

FROM RICHMOND.
An official dispatch received at the War Department states that the enemy, one thousand strong, advanced on the Manassas Gap Railroad on the 4th inst. with several trains of cars loaded with Railroad material and occupied Palen and Eocottown. Gen. Mosby attacked them at Palen and Eocottown. Gen. Mosby attacked them at Palen and Eocottown.

FROM THE VALLEY.
An official dispatch, received at the War Department, says that Sheridan is still moving down the Valley. A large force of his cavalry was engaged by us on the 7th and handsomely driven back. We captured a number of horses, several ambulances, wagons, nine force, with tools, and fifty prisoners, besides killing and wounding a large number.

FROM PITTSBURGO.
Yesterday about noon the enemy moved in force on our right, supposed at first for the purpose of making an attack on our lines, but it turned out to be nothing more than an extension by the enemy of their lines on our right in order to occupy all our left works near Fort McAfee.

FROM GEORGIA—CAPTURE OF ARMY WITH THIRTEEN THOUSAND NEGROES—OLD ATWATER—FOREST IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.
Official dispatches confirm the capture of Rome; three thousand negroes with white officers were taken. The Yankees destroyed all the Commissary stores and two squares of the business portion of the town were burned.

LATER NEWS FROM FEDERALQUOD.
(Correspondence of the New York Times of the 3d inst.)
The correspondents write from the headquarters of Grant's army.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT HARRISON.
The capture of this work is thus described: The movements north of the James River commenced before daylight on the morning of Thursday last.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.
The Yellow Fever still prevails in Charleston, New Orleans occur daily and many deaths also.

JOHN OF A BLOW-UP RUNNER.
The new blockade runner captured the week of steamer Mary Bowers, while trying to run into Charleston harbor, and was sunk on Wednesday night. One of the crew was drowned. The remainder, with the passengers, were saved. The steamer was owned by Collic & Co. Most of the cargo was on government account.

FROM GEORGIA.
A letter to the Chronicle of the 10th inst. says that Sherman's army had left Atlanta and occupied a strong position from Vinings' station to and above McLean. The Yankees found on Hood's place and anticipated him. The head of our army is near Brownville. It is not known where we will march to.

FROM ATLANTA.
A letter to the same paper says that late dates from Atlanta state that four Yankee corps were in that city. Yankee officers claim to have eighty thousand troops and nearly fifty regiments and cavalry enough for 100 miles. Federal officers say that Sherman will soon move for Macon and Augusta. Deserters from Atlanta say that no trains have arrived for eight days.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.
An official dispatch from Gen. Breckinridge, states that a portion of the enemy's cavalry, after slight resistance, has been driven back from Kingsport towards Rogersville, and now there is no enemy this side of Jonesboro'.

FROM RICHMOND, Oct. 10th, 1864.
Official dispatches received at the War Department today state that Vanhook and his cavalry, who were sent to the front on the 8th, killing and wounding a good many. No enemy in force this side of Ball's Gap.

FROM PITTSBURGO, Oct. 10th, 1864.
The enemy last evening relinquished the extended line which they took possession of on Saturday.

FROM HOOD'S ARMY.
The correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser, who is with Hood's army, says that the occupation of Rome was a victory without a fight. The dash into Marietta was bloodless.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST—YANKEE RAID IN MISSISSIPPI.
Feet's cavalry met and repulsed the enemy's advance from Bayou Sara on Wednesday, near Jackson, La., after a severe fight. No casualties are known, except that one of Scott's caissons was blown up and several men killed.

FROM THE REPUBLIC BEFORE FORT GILMER.
The bloody repulse sustained in the assault on Fort Gilmer is pictured as follows: Our troops at once pushed on to the junction of the Virginia and Newmarket roads, three quarters of a mile farther, where a reconnaissance revealed a strong lunette-shaped fortification, with outlooks on either flank, to the left of the road, and commanding it fully.

FROM CHARLESTON—DEATH OF BEAUREGARD'S CHIEF ENGINEER.
Col. D. B. Harris, of Virginia, the distinguished Chief Engineer of Beauregard's staff, who constructed the battery which defended Charleston, died today at Summerville of yellow fever contracted here. His loss is deeply deplored.

FROM MOBILE.
The Naval and Flag of France took up on Friday. The Naval and Flag of France took up on Friday. The Naval and Flag of France took up on Friday.

ONE DAY LATER.
From the New York Times, of the 5th, we take the following summary of his operations: The latest intelligence from the Army of the Potomac reports no fighting. A despatch dated Sunday evening says that the rebels had this morning by their main line of works, which runs from the lead works to the South side road, or near it. This position is a very strong one, and is easily defended.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1864.
The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal. He is moving on to the right, and is now at Hannibal.

TELEGRAPHIC

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

FROM RICHMOND.
An official dispatch received at the War Department states that the enemy, one thousand strong, advanced on the Manassas Gap Railroad on the 4th inst. with several trains of cars loaded with Railroad material and occupied Palen and Eocottown. Gen. Mosby attacked them at Palen and Eocottown. Gen. Mosby attacked them at Palen and Eocottown.

FROM THE VALLEY.
An official dispatch, received at the War Department, says that Sheridan is still moving down the Valley. A large force of his cavalry was engaged by us on the 7th and handsomely driven back. We captured a number of horses, several ambulances, wagons, nine force, with tools, and fifty prisoners, besides killing and wounding a large number.

FROM PITTSBURGO.
Yesterday about noon the enemy moved in force on our right, supposed at first for the purpose of making an attack on our lines, but it turned out to be nothing more than an extension by the enemy of their lines on our right in order to occupy all our left works near Fort McAfee.

FROM GEORGIA—CAPTURE OF ARMY WITH THIRTEEN THOUSAND NEGROES—OLD ATWATER—FOREST IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.
Official dispatches confirm the capture of Rome; three thousand negroes with white officers were taken. The Yankees destroyed all the Commissary stores and two squares of the business portion of the town were burned.

LATER NEWS FROM FEDERALQUOD.
(Correspondence of the New York Times of the 3d inst.)
The correspondents write from the headquarters of Grant's army.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT HARRISON.
The capture of this work is thus described: The movements north of the James River commenced before daylight on the morning of Thursday last.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.
The Yellow Fever still prevails in Charleston, New Orleans occur daily and many deaths also.

JOHN OF A BLOW-UP RUNNER.
The new blockade runner captured the week of steamer Mary Bowers, while trying to run into Charleston harbor, and was sunk on Wednesday night. One of the crew was drowned. The remainder, with the passengers, were saved. The steamer was owned by Collic & Co. Most of the cargo was on government account.

FROM GEORGIA.
A letter to the Chronicle of the 10th inst. says that Sherman's army had left Atlanta and occupied a strong position from Vinings' station to and above McLean. The Yankees found on Hood's place and anticipated him. The head of our army is near Brownville. It is not known where we will march to.

FROM ATLANTA.
A letter to the same paper says that late dates from Atlanta state that four Yankee corps were in that city. Yankee officers claim to have eighty thousand troops and nearly fifty regiments and cavalry enough for 100 miles. Federal officers say that Sherman will soon move for Macon and Augusta. Deserters from Atlanta say that no trains have arrived for eight days.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.
An official dispatch from Gen. Breckinridge, states that a portion of the enemy's cavalry, after slight resistance, has been driven back from Kingsport towards Rogersville, and now there is no enemy this side of Jonesboro'.

FROM RICHMOND, Oct. 10th, 1864.
Official dispatches received at the War Department today state that Vanhook and his cavalry, who were sent to the front on the 8th