The Shreveport News.

Jno. Dickinson, Editor & Proprietor.

☞ JOB PRINTING of every description, plain or colored, executed on as reasonable terms as the times will admit.

For Terms of Subscription and Advertising, see first page.

Attention!—Persons arriving with, or receiving, late southern or northern papers, will oblige us and benefit our readers, by loaning them to the editor, if only for an hour.—Items of news also solicited.

Printing Ink Wanted.—Printers or others having Printing Ink, in large or small quantity, that they would be willing to sell, will please address the editor of this paper.

We have for sale at this office a Currency table, or Ready Reckoner, showing the value of the old issue of Confederate notes at the rate of discount, or its value in the new currency. Price one dollar. Every person should have one, as it saves time and trouble in calculating.

Wanted at this office immediately, a good pressman, also a good job compositor.

Our thanks to Lieut. Lachmeyer, for papers sent through him by our friend Capt. H. P. Hyams.

Thanks to Mr. Mr. W. Macken, for a New Orleans Picayune of late date.

We have had several light showers during last week.

We are told that New Orleans papers of the 4th inst. quote gold at 292 in New York. Pretty rapid advance.

Mr. E. Neumann, a citizen of this place, was accidentally drowned on last Thursday morning. He drove to the river in his buggy for the purpose of watering his horse; he got into deep water, and by some means unknown to us he met his death by drowning.

Through the politeness of a friend we have seen the N. O. Picayune of the 4th inst., which contains nothing of interest. Advices from New York had been received, with quotations for gold at 292, which was discovered to be a mistake, as the closing figures in the latter place on that day proved to be 255.

The New Orleans Picayune of 27th ult., mentions the death of Mr. Peter K. Wagner, one of the oldest editors in this State. The deceased was a native of Philadelphia, and had resided in New Orleans for fifty-two years. He was 77 years of age.

Maj. Rose left Houston, Texas on the 10th inst., en route for the other side of the Mississippi river. The Major is well known as a safe carrier, and persons wishing to send letters can leave them at this office. He charges $10 in addition to the postage required by law, and will bring back answers free of charge.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of our respected fellow-citizen, the Hon. B. L. Hodge, member of Congress for this District. Mr. H. died on last Friday morning, at 5 o'clock. He was a talented and able lawyer, standing at the head of his profession in north Louisiana; loved and respected by all, he will be missed on all occasions.

By published proceedings of the Mayor and Board of Trustees, we are pleased to see that that body has at last concluded that it is requisite to put the streets in order and remove all filth. We trust this important step will be carried into operation. While this is being done, we suggest, for the health of our people, that ponds about the city will not be overlooked; they should be properly graded so as not to allow stagnant water to remain and poison the atmosphere in the neighborhood.

Among the dispatches published in this paper last week, intimation was made of offers of peace propositions by self-constituted commissioners on behalf of the Confederate Government. What construction to put on this is difficult to say, yet we venture the opinion that the whole affair is bogus, and gotten up for effect as a campaign dodge. Mark what we say. Though we shall publish such news intelligence from the North as may come into our possession, the readers of the "News" must be cautious in placing too much reliance on all they read; particularly during the canvassing season, as any quantity of far-fetched nonsense will probably be palmed off on the reading public by the wire pullers of the North.

We publish in this issue many interesting extracts from Northern papers, which are plain, bold and to the point. The tone of the northern press is changing rapidly, and from the tenor of articles which are published, a reasonable opinion of the sentiments of the majority of the people, may be formed. War is now viewed in its proper light—unholy and cruel at best. Strenuous efforts will therefore be made to terminate the fight now waged with such ferocity; men will reason hereafter, only after mature reflection. The prospects for subjugating a people who have gallantly met the issue, and sustained themselves thus far, as have the gallant people of the South, is, at last, admitted to be a matter of impossibility; fanaticism, therefore, gives way to reason, and the question now raised is, what are we fighting for? They refer to the *Constitution* for a solution of the problem, and *discover to their amazement*, that the Southern States have a perfect right to withdraw from the compact entered into years past; and on the strength of this fact, *just become visible* by diligent research, they think that endeavors should be made to end the war. The people of the South are anxious to see this bloody struggle ended, and will await in patience the result of this important and *late* discovery. They will not, however lay down their arms, for their faith in the conversion of the hated foe, is not sufficiently firm, and they would rather see the officers, than listen to the words of wisdom.

From a reliable correspondent, says the Houston News, who writes us from Matamoros, under date of July 16th, we learn that at that time the evacuation of Brownsville was in progress. This correspondent says it was expected that trains for Alleyton would be able to leave Brownsville in one week from the date of his letter.

He says: "It is the current report here that the Vidaurri party is in possession of Monterey; that the Juarez troops who were sent out to meet Quiroya joined him; that all the Cabinet are prisoners and that Juarez fled.

"The French appear to have but little opposition and news reached here yesterday that Praga with the balance of his army (800) joined them.

The Custom House at Piedras Negras will doubtless fall into the hands of Vidaurri, as well as that of Laredo. This will put matters out of joint again, I fear.

I found the panic at Brownsville at its height when I reached here. The people of that place had been apprised of the intended evacuation, and were pouring goods, chattels and their persons over the river in a rapid style day and night. The rush has continued ever since.

There are many opinions in reference to the evacuation.

The evacuation commenced about a week since. Hayne's regiment had been previously sent off. Fortifications were then commenced at Brazos Island and its approaches. These fully under way, the shipment of stores commenced by night. In the last two days the Federals have not disguised their intentions to leave, and have given the citizens notice of the same. They have, it is said, undermined the works, and many think they will burn the town. The officers freely admit the intended departure, and deny any intention of burning the town. A large number of horses have already been sold by officers in the streets here.

The Federals and their friends feel much humiliated by the evacuation. The Confederates are jubilant. This place is emphatically Confederate. The Mexicans and foreigners have seen enough of yankeeraide at Brownsville, and ardently desire the Confederate back.

It is believed the Federals will leave by Wednesday next. Ford's forces are now moving down and will probably stir them up more they get off.

The Chicago Times in its editorial, referring to Mr. Vallandigham's speech at Hamilton, Ohio, says in conclusion:

"If Mister Lincoln chooses to attempt to arrest Mr. Vallandigham and again send him out of the country, an issue will be raised in which every citizen of the Republic is deeply interested. It is whether the constitutional rights of the citizen can be abrogated by a mere individual; it is, in short, whether the constitution or the simple will of a despot is supreme. It can be settled now as well as ever; it is better to settle it now, for if the country submits longer to attempts to suppress the freedom of the press and the citizen, we will yield ourselves to a tyranny, which in a little while will reduce this people to a condition more infamous and degrading than that of Helotism in ancient Sparta.

If Mister Lincoln is wise he will not attempt further usurpations.—The people have borne much already, and the time is close at hand when a further endurance will cease to be either a virtue or a possibility.

The Hon. Alex. Long, the fearless champion of peace, on his return home was received at Cincinnati with great enthusiasm. His constituents of the second district turned out en mass to do him honor. Hon. Wm. Corry delivered the reception speech, and when Mr. Long presented himself on the platform, the vociferous applause which greeted him, is represented as excelling anything of the kind ever witnessed. Mr. Long commenced as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—It is not in the power of language for me to express the deep sense of gratitude I feel in listening to the eloquent terms in which you, sir, (turning to Mr. Corry), have referred to myself, and at holding this demonstration of popular opinion; and, sir, although you have endeavored by the power and force of the English language, of which you are so perfect a master, to attribute it to myself personally, I am not vain enough for one moment to believe it is so intended. It is the expression of popular sentiment in favor of a principle, which by your suffrage, and your kind partiality, my fellow-citizens, I have been enabled to give utterance to in the council of the Nation. It means "Peace upon the best terms it can be obtained, that would be satisfactory to brave men, but in any event peace, even if it costs the recognition of the separate and sovereign independence of the Confederate States.

The extreme length of his speech prevents our publishing it entire.—We publish the concluding remarks:

"The States, when they created the Federal system, as I have already shown, expressly refused to confer upon it the power to coerce a sovereign State, or party to the compact.

Never then dreamed or supposed that after this explicit refusal to place this power in the hands of the Federal agent, that the latter would ever have the temerity and audacity to seek to exercise it without such a delegation of authority.

It is had been so believed not one single State would have ratified the Constitution, and joined the Union.

Tell me who will deny who is conversant with the debates in the Federal and State Convention which ratified the Constitution.

Force and coercion of a State without place and inappropriate to the form of Government they designed—a form resting entirely upon the mutual consent of each and all the parties to the compact. No Union but a voluntary one could be republican, and they would have no other.—North Carolina and Rhode Island refused to come into the Union, and were treated by it as a separate and independent nations. If George Washington had been Abraham Lincoln (and I sought to ask pardon for thus coupling the two names together) he would have collected an army and invaded those States, who, parties to the Union, under the Articles of Confederation, refused to be members of it under the Constitution, that their colleagues had formed, and he would have sought by force and civil war to have made a hated and detested Union—a Union only in name, but not in fact.

General Washington was a statesman as well as a patriot, and the men of his day would have almost unanimously spurned any attempt to bring into the Confederacy an unwilling or estranged State. The new lights of Abraham Lincoln had never burst upon their vision.

Fellow citizens, of all the wild vagaries that ever afflicted a reasonable and intelligent man, the idea that this voluntary union of equal and sovereign States, which had been sundered by alienation of feeling between them, could be restored by the power of the sword and the bayonet and by a gigantic civil war is the greatest.

Posterity will wonder that a madness so extravagant and palpable could ever have been seized hold of an intelligent and civilized people.

That madness combined with the fanatical and unnatural idea of placing the negro upon the level with the white has deluged this land with blood, has impoverished us with debt and taxation, and destroyed the constitutional liberty bequeathed to us by our ancestors.

Calamities of which we previously had no conception have been visited upon these unhappy States which have already expiated in sorrow and misery the consequences of the mad and fanatical policy of their untortunate and insane rulers.

The question for us now, my fellow-citizens, to consider, is: Whether we are willing this state of things shall continue, whether this new Government set up by Mr. Lincoln in place of our old free Government shall remain, or whether we can overthrow it in its turn at the elections and reestablish in the remaining States in its place the Government of our fathers.

I confess to you that this, in my mind, is a question of great doubt; yet I believe that if the proper effort is now made, that if the great conservative element which exists among the masses of the people, and is on the increase daily, is now given an opportunity to unite upon a clear, positive, and unmistakable platform for peace; immediate peace, upon the best and most honorable terms it can be obtained, but peace, so that the man who now rules by the power of his own will, and the multiplied thousands who swarm around him, in and out of office, and who have grown rich upon the spoils, as the heart's blood of their countrymen has been and still is being poured out like water, can be hurled from power in the legally constituted mode, through the ballot box.

I believe the people, the great mass of the people, who neither hold office nor are in any way benefited by government contracts, or government patronage, are for peace; they have waited patiently for the end of this bloody contest, they have confided in the promises so frequently made that the end of the war was near, they have seen their sons, their brothers, their friends, their neighbors, and their countrymen go forth, either voluntarily or involuntarily, as each call has been made for more troops, and driven like bullocks to the pen to be slaughtered. They have borne up under the pressure of taxation and were willing to make one more effort, at the opening of the campaign; at the fourth year of the war, assured as they were, as at the commencement of each previous campaign that it only required one more effort to put down the "rebellion" and the war and restore the Union.

But alas, they have again been doomed to disappointment; they were soon advised of disaster to Banks and Steele in the Southwest. Instead of Sherman marching triumphantly into Atlanta in the South, there is a protracted struggle, disaster to Sherman, great loss and the doubtful result—Richmond is yet in possession of the Confederacy, and two months during fighting, bloody, throw thousands and tens of thousands of our countrymen into the grave, and while we are assembled here to-day Washington is again in danger, and the President calling upon New York and Pennsylvania for the militia at the States to save the Capital. All this the people have been doomed to witness in less than three months, and before the campaign is scarcely half over. Not only this, but the people now wait in hourly expectation to hear of a new call for three hundred thousand more men to be drafted, and from which there is no escape by the payment of a commutation.

Thus matters now stand, (I feel sparingly to the people). Will you allow yourselves to be sacrificed and the entire nation to become a conquered province, to perpetuate the power and gratify the insane and in the attempt of the man who now occupies the place once filled by Washington to subjugate eight millions of people, whose fathers, when ever it may have been, was simply putting into practical operation the doctrine only cited and taught them by Mr. Lincoln himself, upon the floor of Congress, in a speech which he delivered on the 12th of January, 1848—See Congressional Globe and Appendix of that Session page 94, where he is reported as follows:

"Any people anywhere may rise in effect and have the power to change their form of government and form a new one that suits them better.

"Nay to the right revolution, to resume in which the people may exercise the Government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can may revolutionize and make their country free once more. Nothing can be more plain than that a majority of any portion of such people may rightfully do this, a minority inconsiderable in number and alone them, who may oppose their movement."

Note my fellow citizens, I repeat shall the work of human slaughter and devastation go on until the name of freedom is by and begone, cruelty shall be reached—until the last dollar and the last man shall be taken.

I cannot believe in this enlightened christian age of the world it will be permitted. I am against it—I intend with God's help to interpose my feeble voice against it, and conscientiously as he comes a good citizen in the way of its further progress.—The three hundred of fanaticism, nursed by fawning sycophants, who count their gain by millions as the war progresses, may back at my heels, and the cowardly minions of power who fear open discussion shut them loose up in Loyal Leagues and plot treason at midnight, may aim at my throat; but I despise them all—I would rather die a freeman than live a slave.

But, gentlemen, let me not be misunderstood. I counsel no violence. I advise no resistance to lawful legally constituted authority, but obedience and submission thereto. There is yet a mode left us, whereby, as peaceable, law-abiding citizens, we may redress the many wrongs and outrages perpetrated by those in power, stop the wholesale slaughter and butchery now going on before "the last man" and "the last dollar" is reached, and reclaim and reestablish a portion at least of the liberty bequeathed us by our grand fathers.

The first step to be taken is to declare for peace. Let it be bold, manly, dignified, but emphatic; so clear and comprehensive that the commonest intellect cannot be mistaken. Let it be a declaration as positive as the Declaration of Independence, and let it be signed and adhered to with as firm a determination as actuated the signers of that instrument, and the work is half done. Go to the people in this election upon the issue, war or peace; give them a free ballot (and that they will determine to have if you give them the issue of war and peace), and I have no fear for the result. They are not willing to yield up their liberty and become slaves; they are not willing to see hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of their fellow-men slaughtered, merely to gratify the desire, or perpetuate the power of any one man.

This is the issue I desire to see. In the name of all that is sacred is it not high time that this sanguinary and cruel folly should be arrested.—Has reason entirely fled to brutish beasts; and have the American people lost that sagacity and that intelligence for which they were once distinguished among the nations? Can it be possible that any considerable portion of them imagine that any possible good can result from the prosecution of this war, and from further immolation before the bloody altar of Juggernaut? Do they not discover that in the vortex of ruin which the war has created—the material prosperity and wealth is sinking along with the proud American freedom which was once our boast and our pride.

From the administration of Mr. Lincoln no wisdom or even common sense can be expected. It will continue to tread in the downward course of folly and crime in the hope that upon the bloody car of revolution which is crushing the masses to death its chiefs can ride to positions of imperial splendor and luxurious greatness. On the dark vista of the future there is not one single ray of hope if the Blessed Sun of Peace does not soon ascend the national horizon, and shed its cheering rays upon our land.

Do not, my fellow citizens, follow longer this worse than will o' the wisp of Southern conquest and subjugation which is leading this country deeper into the slough and more of national degradation and ruin. Let us be just and generous. Let us stand by the Democratic principles that all just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed; though everything else falls, let us have another union than that based upon the consent of each and every State compelled to stay and all hold together by force of bayonets and all governed by the iron rule of a military despotism, held together by bayonets and only sustained and upheld by arbitrary edicts and decrees of the powers.

NEWS ITEMS.

(Continued from first page.)

It will be remarked by the news of the enemy that the enemy did not succeed in passing the Forts with any severe loss—three feed of wounded Federals, one iron-clad monitor and one gunboat sunk, after the success of the rebel fleet at the Forts Morgan and Pickens, with the smaller batteries, was not anticipated. They are no doubt prepared for a long siege and held with valor and determination as they will be, ponder the Federal advantages are yet barren of great results.

The telegram in reference to the manner of the surrender of Fort Gaines is scarcely credible. Gen. Maury in his dispatch at the same date says the news produced quite a sensation among the people of the Southwest. Gen. Gardy's order in the matter of the surrender of the temporary absence of the chief, Gen. Page, is a most fortunate one for the city, and the country generally.

Admiral Farragut and part of his fleet of Southern soldiers have captured "Holly" and Wallace—Grant's division on the south side is confirmed, and the end seems near.

Mobile, August 6th.—Maj. Frank Clark:—The Yankees have passed the forts yesterday morning. Two gunboats and a transport. Admiral Buchanan wounded and a prisoner.

Atlanta, August 5th.—The enemy have been extremely active during last two days. About 4 yesterday afternoon a heavy assault was made on our extreme left. After some stubborn fighting, enemy succeeded in gaining possession of our position but was subsequently driven back and our lines reestablished.

About ten o'clock last night an assault was also made upon our skirmish line which extended from our front on our extreme left, but the movement having been anticipated, it resulted in a complete failure.

Our loss in both engagements, in considerable, theirs comparatively large.

Quiet prevails throughout the city, last night but four shells were thrown, resulting in no damage.

Atlanta, Aug. 5th.—Brisk skirmishing continued throughout yesterday and last night on our left.—Heavy artillery duel took place last evening between our batteries on Peach Tree Creek and the enemy.

Comparative quiet reigned in the city last night. Enemy continued concentrating his forces on our left reinforcing their extreme right.

Sherman's headquarters are at Sandtown road.

On the left, his picket extend to the Georgia railroad.

About seventy-five prisoners including a captain and lieutenant were brought in yesterday evening.

Gen. Wheeler has issued a congratulatory order to the cavalry in the defeat and rout of the enemy's raiding parties.

All quiet, except some sharpshooting this morning.

Mobile, August 6.—A dispatch from Fort Morgan dated to-day, says that one of the enemy's gunboats with wounded had left for Pensacola. Admiral Buchanan's wound is doing well; his limb may be saved. The Tennessee had two killed and eight wounded. On the Selma eight killed. Lieut. Comstock wounded. The Morgan had one slightly wounded.

The garrison in Fort Morgan are in fine spirits. Its loss in fight was slight. The enemy are firing wildly. The Morgan came up to the city last night; also the crew of the Gaines.

The enemy lost one monitor and one gun-boat.

Business is generally suspended and the city presents the appearance of a regular military camp.

Three gunboats came to within two miles of Dog River bar yesterday evening and then went back.

The enemy have nearly carried one outpost.

Mobile, August 7.—Friday night, Lt. Col. Williams, commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the Fort. A great calamity. By removing obstructions the Federals will have seven feet channel to New Orleans.

Enemy yesterday and to-day shelling Fort Gaines. People of Mobile all armed and ready for the fray.—"Great confidence" prevails. People satisfied with the conduct of Buchanan, Murphy, and Beaumette, of the Navy.

Mobile, August 8.—We are painfully humiliated to announce the disgraceful surrender of Fort Gaines at 9 o'clock this morning by Col. Chas. Anderson. This powerful work was provisioned for six months and had a garrison of six hundred men. He communicated with the enemy's fleet by a flag of truce without sanction of Gen. Page who implied by signal what was his purpose but received no answer and his attempt was attracted by signal guns. Gen. Page repeatedly telegraphed to hold on to your Fort. Sunday night Gen. Page visited Fort Gaines and found Anderson just gone on board the yankee fleet to arrange terms of capitulation. Left peremptory orders for Anderson on the return not to surrender relieving him of his command. Although Fort Morgan signalled next morning no one was except hoisting the Yankee flag over the ramparts. Anderson's conduct officially pronounced shameful.

Mobile, Aug. 7th.

Hon. J. A. Seddon:

A division of enemy's vessels, four iron clips and three wooden hulls, passed Fort Morgan this morning.—Terrendo monitor was sunk by Fort Morgan. Tennessee surrounded after desperate engagement with enemy's fleet. Admiral Buchanan lost a leg and is a prisoner. The Selma was expected. Morgan is safe, will try to join us to-night. Enemy's fleet has approached the city. Monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all day.

Signed, D. A. MAURY, Maj. Gen.

Richmond, Aug. 8.—New York Times of the 5th received. No in telligence of importance from this source.

Canada is quiet, allow to be governed by congress. Nine cases of Chol era in Philadelphia. Number of Federal horses captured to date.

Washington, Chicago and the old northwest highly pleased rebels under McCausland and Bradley defeated, at Cross Creek on the 6th. Rebel loss, 200 killed, 300 wounded. Yankee loss, 40 killed and 150 wounded. Gen. Crook was in command. Hunter was in the 6th.

Gen. Canby's dispatch of the 5th, says: I cannot express the joy of the people of the State of Louisiana at the immediate prospect of this force.

Grant continues another year, now prevails along Chesapeake and Ohio. Population panic stricken; farmers burying their stock.

Atlanta, Ga.—On Saturday evening our cavalry attacked in heavy force Armstrong's cavalry and Hatch's. After making an even overtaken left and succeeded in dividing cavalry. Some Branch, but in front of Bell they were met with considerable loss leaving their dead and wounded and about 100 prisoners. The colors of the 8th Tennessee taken by our 8th Tennessee are in our hands.

At night an attack was expected and precautions made accordingly but night wore away without an attack. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning another attack was made upon same line by enemy's skirmishers, supported by line of battle, but were again repulsed with great loss.

Attack was renewed last night with line of battle. Enemy again repulsed with heavier loss than before. One corps has passed around to intercept Palmer. Matters to-day unusually quiet.

Whole number of raiders captured thus far, 2800.

Washington Chronicle of the 6th says, Council of Philadelphia voted to pay $300 bounty to every volunteer.

Most expensive gang of counterfeiters ever known in the United States broken up at St. Louis. Large amount of counterfeit greenbacks seized.

Excitement exists in Montgomery county Illinois in consequence of attempt of band of guerrillas and deserters of that county, and citizens of Hillsboro fear rebels will execute threats to burn town. Regiment of infantry ordered to Hillsboro. Stormy times anticipated.

Ohio Davis, M. D., has published in N. Y. Tribune, a strong animadversion upon the refusal of Lincoln to sign bill for reorganization of rebel state governments.

Petersburg, August 6—Since explosion Friday evening, nothing of interest. Some picket firing and mortar shelling to-day, but resulting in nothing. Grant however not believed to have abandoned mining, but still perseveres in digging.

Gen. Canby has issued a very important order in New Orleans, which we append for the information and digestion of all interested.

Official

HD'QR'S MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 30th, 1864.
General Orders, No. 31.

1.—All able bodied males, between the ages of 18 and 45, within the lines of occupation in the Department of Arkansas and the Gulf and the Districts East of the Mississippi River, will immediately be enrolled for service in the Militia. Neutral foreigners, not being subject to compulsory military service, will be enrolled as a separate class, to be employed, whenever necessary, as a local police, or constabulary force.

2.—Commanders of Districts will establish Special Commissions to hear and determine all claims for exemption from military service, on account of alienage, or physical disability. The plea of alienage will not be admitted, if the claimant has, at any time, exercised the rights of citizenship under any General, State or municipal law, or has, at any time, been in the service of the Rebel government, or in that of any one of the States in rebellion. When any person enrolled in the militia, has established his plea of alienage, his name will be transferred to the enrollment for police purposes. Any person who may be found physically disqualified for field service, but fit for garrison duty, will be transferred to the battalions to be organized for local service, and no exemptions will be made except in cases of absolute disability.

3.—Commanders of Departments and Districts will establish such regulations as may be necessary for the execution of this order, and determine the circumstances under which this force shall be called into service, and the places and manner in which it will be employed.

4.—Deserters from the enemy will not be enlisted or employed in the army. Particular care must be observed in the search of all persons claiming to be deserters, and, if any doubt exists as to their true character, held as spies, or prisoners of war, or sent beyond the limits of this command, but not into the Rebel lines.

5.—Hereafter, no person, who is subject to the Rebel Conscription Laws will be sent or allowed to go within the Rebel lines. If engaged in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, or otherwise conducting themselves as enemies of the Government, they will be tried for the offence, held as prisoners of war, or sent beyond the limits of this command.

6.—The practice of permitting persons in the rebel service to send their families within our lines for greater safety and comfort, has prevented to a dangerous extent, at some points within the limits of this command. Hereafter all such persons will be turned back at the picket lines, or, if they have made their way through them, will be sent back.

7. Refugees in good faith, will be received and kindly treated. If destitute, their wants will be supplied, as far as the means under the control of the Commanding officer will permit. They cannot, however, be allowed to remain in or about any fort or garrison, where their presence would embarrass military operations, but in all such cases will be provided with transportation to Cairo, Illinois, and subsistence for the voyage. The Commanding officer at that place will make necessary arrangements for the purpose of receiving and caring for these persons, aiding them in securing employment, and indenturing to the Relief Association such of them as may be in need of assistance.

8.—Wherever it may be necessary or expedient to send beyond the lines, persons indicated in Section 6, the Commander of the District will determine the time and route by which they are to be sent, and will cause them to be collected and sent out under suitable escort. The practice of giving such persons passes, and allowing them to select their own time and route, is productive of evil and is prohibited.

By order of

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
T. T. CRITTENDEN, Maj. & A. A. G.

We publish the following by request:

Bishop Elliott delivered an address upon the occasion of General Polk's funeral. The Constitutionalist says:

At the close of the deeply interesting remarks, Bishop Elliott left the desk, and turning his face to the North, in the name of his Episcopal office; in the name of the blood that like that of Able, called aloud from the ground for vengeance on those who lend the sanction of the church to this crusade against religion; in the name of desolated homes and blackened rooftrees, of desecrated churches of altars profaned and the Holy Sacrament trampled in the mire; in the name of murdered citizens and violated virgins; in the name and by the authority of God, and by the enchanting spell-word evoked from the presence of the mangled and martyred dead—in his name who closes for this hour, the list of prelates murdered.

Thus did the Bishop summons such of the Episcopal Bishops and Clergy of the North as have urged on this war, to meet him and their victims alive and dead, at the Judgment Bar of Almighty God, there to answer.

Few there were that did not thrill as the Bishop concluded: "And may God have mercy upon them in that day."