# OBITUARY.

## Brigadier General George C. Strong.

More than a passing notice is due this brilliant young officer, who met his death wound leading the charge of his brigade upon Fort Wagner, near Charleston, on the 18th of July.

George Crockett Strong at the time of his death was about thirty years old, was born in Stockbridge, Vt., but at an early age went with his father to the Western portof Massachusetts, and appointed to West Point in 1853 by the discrimination of Hon. Geo. T. Davis, then representing that district in Congress. Cadet Strong graduated in 1857 among the first five of his class, but especially excelled all his classmates in the military exercises of the *campus*, and took the rank of commander of the battalion of cadets. He was an ardent lover of his adopted State, and it was his ambition that her sons should exceed all others and specially their Southern classmates. Lieut. Palfrey, of the engineers, also of Massachusetts, stood first of Strong's class in the academical studies of the course, and his success gave young Strong great delight. Strong used to say to his studious class mate, referring to this State rivalry amongst the cadets, "You take care of them, Palfrey, inside and I will out."

Lieut Strong received his brevet in the Ordnance Department, and was for a while stationed at Selma, Ala. For some years previous to the rebellion he was stationed at Watervliet Arsenal, and when Major Mordecai proved untrue to his country Lieut. Strong was put in charge of that important post. From thence he was called to a position as chief of ordnance on the staff of Gen. McDowell, and was in the action of Bull run, when he distinguished himself by his cool courage and daring. Afterwards Lieut. Strong was attached to the staff of Gen. McClellan, and remained in the service with that general till September, 1861, when, upon the application of General Butler, Lieutenant Strong received the appointment of assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major, and reported to the Department of New England, wherein he was made chief of staff and acting chief of ordnance. Major Strong's services were most valuable and his labors incessant in aiding General Butler in recruiting his division and organizing the expedition to New Orleans. Major Strong accompanied that force to Ship Island, and from thence was sent in command of an expedition to Biloxi, Mississippi, wherein he met with signal success, and after a sharp action captured and burned a camp of the enemy of more than equal numbers with his own.

Major Strong labored most actively for the success of the descent upon New Orleans, and landed May 1, 1862, with the first column in that city. The duties of his offices of adjutant general and chief of ordnance were so arduous that his health gave way under them as early as the 1st of June, he being seized with the fever of the country. His commander and associates of the staff took sad leave of him as, fearfully prostrated, he was carried on board the steamer for the North, not believing the possibility of his recovery. Rest and the sea voyage wrought wonders, and his comrades of the Gulf were overjoyed when their chief of staff returned to them in September with substantially recovered health, though still suffering under a chronic pulmonary disease. Major Strong's activity of intellect could not be satisfied with the routine of office, and he sought and obtained permission from General Butler for a force with which to make one of the most daring and brilliant raids of the war. Selecting about two hundred and fifty picked men of the Twelfth Maine and Ninth Connecticut Volunteers Major Strong went across Lake Pontchartrain, finding it impossible to land near Ponchatoula, up the Tangbepaho river. As was his intention, he disembarked his men at Pass Tuanchae, at the upper end of the lake, and, leaving one half of his force to protect his rear, marched with one hundred and ten men and eleven mules, most of the way over the trestle work of a railroad through a cypress swamp, to the village of Ponchatoula, the headquarters of General Jeff. Thompson, which, after a closely contested action against a superior force, he captured, together with a large amount of commissary and other stores. These were destroyed, together with the railroad cars and public buildings. Major Strong brought off as trophies the spurs and sword of General Thompson, which bears the inscription—

"Presented by the Patriots of Memphis."

General Strong, while ardently devoted to his profession, by no means confined himself to its sterner duties, but solaced himself with the lighter pursuits of literature. He was the author of a small volume entitled "Cadet Life at West Point"—a most readable and sprightly book, descriptive of the scenes of his loved Alma Mater, and fraught with the views of one who was the best example of what the system of education there imparted will do with a high and noble nature. So modest was General Strong that that authorship was never disclosed by him even to his most intimate friends, and the writer of this notice was only told by the author after having discovered the secret from the guesses made by a number of the General's classmates and an appeal to the gentleman by whom the book was copyrighted.

When General Butler was relieved from the Department of the Gulf, Major Strong returned with him and remained at New York with his family, attached to the staff of that General.

For his gallantry, courage and efficiency, upon the recommendation of General Butler, Major Strong was appointed by the President brigadier general of volunteers in February last.

The cold of a Northern winter telling with too great effect upon his lungs, General Strong was much reduced by sickness, and was kindly permitted by the War Department to remain attached to General Butler's staff. Although in a state of health which to any other man would have been suggestive only of a physician and a sick bed, General Strong's impatient, energetic spirit chafed too keenly under even enforced idleness. Finding that there was no prospect that General Butler would be ordered into immediate service, notwithstanding his sickness General Strong volunteered to go with General Gillmore to participate in the attack on Charleston. The country was electrified by the news of the gallantry with which he led his brigade in the landing on Morris Island and the first assault upon Fort Wagner, unsuccessful though it was.

A thrill of exultant pride and thanksgiving pervaded the hearts of his old associates as they saw him come out of that ordeal of fire and blood unscathed. Alas! the sad tidings came to them of his fall, grievously wounded, by a fragment of a shell, in the thigh, in the second attempt. Hope still remained to them and the consolation that Strong had, here again, been true to his high promise.

General Strong received his death wound in the assault on Fort Wagner, on the 18th of July, while leading and inspiriting his men, who almost worshipped him for his daring, his kindness of heart and his strict but impartial discipline.

His hurt produced lockjaw, from which he died on the morning of the 30th of July. No single death has brought greater loss to the service and the country. Possessed of every endowment of head and heart, thoroughly trained by an education which had left both head and heart untrammelled to their noblest impulses; a loving husband, a doting father, the most genial of companions, the truest of friends, the bravest of soldiers, the accomplished officer, the daring leader, and, withal, the devout Christian. No more precious sacrifice has been laid on the altar of his country's cause, which he dearly loved, than George Crockett Strong.

# THE PRIZE CASES.

## The Condemnation of the British Prize Steamer Peterhoff, Springbok and Others.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[Before Hon. Judge Betts.]

AUG. 1.—The substance of the decisions rendered by the Court in the following suits are announced in order that parties desirous of seeking a review in any case may have opportunity for an immediate appeal to the approaching term of the Supreme Court. Some of the suits have been long in prosecution, but have been delayed to this late period by the concurrence of the respective parties or their counsel. The opinions in detail cannot be drawn up and put on file until after the summer vacation of the Court, July 30.

*The United States vs. the Steamer Peterhoff and Cargo.*—This cause having been brought to hearing before the Court upon the pleadings and proofs, and the issues in law and fact involved therein, and upon questions affecting the rules and doctrines of public law in relation to the case, and the rights and liabilities of the respective parties asserted thereby, and the admissability, relevancy and effect of the various classes and items of proof heard in the said cause, relating to acts or declarations of parties on board the said ship on the voyage in question, and being part of her crew or ship's company, or others having authority to act in her behalf, and whether such evidence be direct and positive, or presumptive and inferential; as also in respect to acts of misfeasance on the voyage, in the spoliation, mutilation or concealment of papers transported in the ship on such voyage, or attempts to disguise the character of the cargo on board, and its destination, and the premises aforesaid, with the allegations and arguments of counsel for the respective parties thereupon having been fully heard and understood—it is considered and found by the Court: First—That the said ship Peterhoff, in the premises mentioned, was knowingly on the voyage aforesaid, laden in whole or in part with articles contraband of war, and had them in the act of transportation at sea. Second—That her voyage with the said cargo was not truly destined to the port of Matamoros, a neutral port, and for purposes of trade and commerce, within the authority and intendment of public law, but, on the contrary, was destined for some other port or place, and in aid and for the use of the enemy, and in violation of the law of nations. Third—That the ship's papers were simulated and false as to her real destination. Wherefore, it is considered by the Court that the said vessel and her cargo are subject to condemnation and forfeiture, and it is ordered that a decree there for be entered accordingly.

*The United States vs. the Bark Springbok and Cargo.*—This suit having been heard by the Court upon the pleadings, proofs and allegations of the parties, and evidence legally invoked therein from other cases, and the premises being fully considered; and it being found by the Court therefrom that the said vessel, at the time of her capture at sea, was knowingly laden in whole or part with articles contraband of war, with intent to deliver such articles to the aid and use of the enemy; that the true destination of the said ship and cargo was not to Nassau, a neutral port, and for trade and commerce, but to some port lawfully blockaded by the forces of the United States, and with intent to violate such blockade. And further, that the papers of said vessel were simulated and false. Wherefore, the condemnation and forfeiture of the vessel and cargo is declared. Ordered, that a decree be entered accordingly.

*The United States vs. the Bark Sally Magee and Cargo.*—The above suit, as presented on hearing before the Court on the pleadings and proofs therein, raised two main questions for the consideration of the Court: first, whether the claimants, being citizens and residents of one of the seceded States of the Union at the time of the capture of the above vessel and cargo, had impotable to and impressed upon them the character of alien enemies, because of the condition of public hostilities then subsisting between the State of their residence and the United States; and, second, whether, upon the proofs in the case, the claimants possessed such proprietary interest in the cargo captured as to constitute them owners thereof within the rules of the Prize law. And due deliberation being had in the premises, it is considered and found by the Court that the aforesaid vessel and cargo so seized were at the time enemy's property, and that the claimants then possessed the legal ownership thereof. Wherefore judgment of condemnation and forfeiture against the same is ordered. Decree accordingly.

*The United States vs. the Schooner Stephen Hart, Cargo, &c.*—The allegations and proofs of the respective parties in this suit, and the arguments of counsel on both sides therein being fully heard and considered, and due deliberation had in the premises, and it satisfactorily appearing to the Court thereupon: first, that the course of procedure in the suit, in its institution and subsequent prosecution, is regular and valid at law; second, that at the time of her seizure the vessel was laden with and transporting articles contraband of war, with intent to furnish and supply them to the use and aid of the enemy; third, that the vessel, when seized, was navigated with the attempt and design to violate the blockade of the port of Charleston, or other ports of the enemy, held in lawful blockade by the naval forces of the United States—wherefore it is ordered and adjudged that the said schooner Stephen Hart and her cargo be condemned and forfeited as lawful prize of war. Decree to be entered accordingly.

*The United States vs. the Schooner Glen and Cargo.*—This vessel and cargo were captured at sea June 20, 1863, by the United States gunboat Columbia, and sent into this port for adjudication. The defence to the action is that the vessel was a British bottom lawfully from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to Matamoros, Mexico, on the voyage upon which she was seized. The papers returned with the prize was a certificate of British registry executed to Nehemiah K. Clements, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, as owner of the vessel; built at Nova Scotia August 4, 1859; a shipping agreement entered into with the owner November and December, 1862, for a voyage from Yarmouth, N. S., to a port or ports in the British West Indies, thence to port or ports to which the vessel may lawfully go, for a term not to exceed six months, to have final discharge in Nova Scotia; a certificate of entry and clearance of the vessel by the British Vice Consul at Matamoros, April 22, 1863; a journal or log account of the voyage of the vessel from Matamoros, commencing in June, 1863; master's manifest of eighty-four bales of cotton from Matamoros to Nassau, N. P., dated May 23, 1863. From the proofs in preparatorio it seems the vessel was on her voyage from Matamoros to Nassau, but was a bad sailer, or, owing to the state of the weather, was unable to make her course across the Gulf Stream, and it was attempted by her master, with the consent of her supercargo, to carry her to the port of New York, and her master was attempting so to navigate her when she was seized, not making for any other port, and when seized was off Cape Hatteras, as was supposed, eighty to one hundred miles. Her ship's company were all British subjects, and none of them had any interest in the vessel or cargo. The vessel was loaded with cotton alone. No shadow of reasonable suspicion against the integrity of the voyage is made to appear upon the testimony, either from her position, her lading or the conduct of the crew previously or when she was captured, or from her consorting with or being connected with any other vessel of voyage, nor is it indicated to the Court by any argument, brief or suggestion on the part of the United States, that the captured vessel committed any culpable act on her voyage. It is ordered and decreed that the vessel and cargo be discharged from seizure and restored to the claimant with costs and damages, because of the wrongful arrest. Decree accordingly.

*The United States vs. the Brig Isabella Thompson and Cargo.*—This vessel and cargo were captured as prize of war, June 19, 1863, on the Atlantic Ocean, by the United States steamer The United States, and sent in this port for adjudication. James McDaniel, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, interested and claimed as owner of the brig, and Nehemiah K. Clements, for himself and others, appeared and claimed the cargo. As in the preceding case the vessel had a certificate of British registry given at Halifax August 5, 1862, as of a British vessel, built in New Brunswick, 1861, to James McDaniel, of Nova Scotia. The vessel had a certificate of entry and clearance at Halifax, April 27, 1863, for Nassau, P. R., of a cargo of sundries, and a clearance at Nassau June 5, 1863, for Halifax for a cargo of spirits of turpentine and upland cotton, with title of instructions, bills of lading and invoice conformably thereto. The cargo was taken on board in the harbor of Nassau. The ship's papers, upon their face, were regular and in due order. The master and ship's company were proven, on the preparatory examination, to be British subjects, without any interest either in the vessel or cargo. The voyage commenced at Halifax and was to have ended there. The vessel made no port between Halifax and Nassau on the outward voyage, nor between the same ports on her return voyage, and was not near any port when captured, and had not attempted to enter any port on her return voyage. She was captured off St. George's Banks. All the papers on the vessel were regular and apparently fair. No proofs were given on the examination in preparatorio that the cargo of the vessel was procured from a blockaded port by any person on board of or interested in the prize vessel, or that it was the property of such person; and no reasonable color for doubt or suspicion as to the lawfulness or fairness of the voyage in question is furnished by the evidence in the case, except what arises from the testimony of the cook, Gabriel English, who testifies (fols. 29, 30) that the cargo seized was unladen from the prize vessel in the harbor of Nassau from the schooner Argyle, which had just run the blockade of Wilmington, bringing that cargo into Nassau. He understood the master of the Argyle was part owner of her, and he supposes he owned part of her cargo also. He was a Southern man from Wilmington. This conjecture of the witness cannot affect the ownership of the consignees and shippers of the cargo at Nassau. The neutral consignees at that port acquire a perfect title to the cargo as against the captors, although it was carried to Nassau by runners of a blockade, and the libellants had no legal authority to arrest it on board a neutral vessels transporting it from a neutral port. But, acting on the persuasion that the cargo having been unlawfully brought from a blockaded port and directly unladen from the blockade runner's vessel on to the Isabella Thompson, the cruiser might very naturally believe she possessed a rightful authority to intercept such transaction as one falling within the just cognizance of a prize court, and bring her in for adjudication before that tribunal on such suspicion. Had any solidarity of interests between the Argyle and the Isabella Thompson been established by the proofs in the entire voyage from Wilmington to Halifax, or any complicity between the two vessels in the enterprise, the captors might well invoke the judgment of the Court in condemnation of the enterprise. Although the evidence falls making a clear case of illicit dealing on the part of the brig subjecting her to forfeiture, I think a reasonable cause of suspicion arises out of the testimony of sufficient force to justify the libelants giving further proofs to that point if moved for by them. As the proofs now stand, I shall order the brig and cargo released from this seizure, and to be restored to the claimants, without damages or costs, but with permission to the libelants, on four days' previous notice to the claimants, to move the Court for leave to give further proof in the suit, upon the aforesaid point. Order accordingly.

*The United States vs. the Steamer Gertrude, Cargo, &c.*—The above vessel and cargo were captured as prize at sea by the United States ship-of-war Vanderbilt, on the 16th of April, 1863, and due proceedings being thereupon taken before the court, on the return by the Marshal of the motion and attachment served in the suit, a decree of default for want of an appearance, or answer of any party intervening for the vessel and cargo, has been regularly entered. Upon papers captured on board the vessel and the proof in *preparatorio* the facts in the case appear to be, that she had a certificate of British registry, executed at London, January 10, 1863, to Thos. Sterling Begbie, of that place, she being of British build the same month. On the 8th of April, 1863, a shipping agreement was made between James Raisan and a crew for a voyage in said vessel from the port of Nassau to any port or ports in North or South America, or West Indies, or Bermuda, and back to the port of Nassau, not to exceed three months, and on the same day cleared from said port of Nassau for St. John, N. B., with a miscellaneous cargo, including contraband of war, shipped the same day by Henry Adderley & Co., at Nassau, for St. John, N. B., deliverable to orders, with a letter of advice from the shippers, dated April 7, 1863, addressed to W. J. R. Wright, at St. John. No big book was found on board. The master, third mate and engineer of the vessel were examined as witnesses. The prize was captured about 8 A. M., the 16th of April, off the island of Eleuthera, after three hours' chase. Four guns were fired at her by the chasing ship to bring her to. The master understood the object, but kept on his course, endeavoring to get out of the way. (Martin's N. Y., 3 and 5.) He was bound, by his papers, to St. John, but was going to Charleston if he could get there. (Ibid 11.) Her cargo loaded at Nassau consisted of powder, tin plates, boots, blankets and hops. (Ibid. 12.) He and the owner knew all about the war and the blockade of Charleston, and he attempted to enter that port, knowing it was blockaded by the United States government. (Ib., int. 21, 22, 28.) There was a passenger on board, a Charleston pilot, under an assumed name. (Ib., 34.) Witness was generally veering his vessel for Charleston. (Ib., 36.) Witness had attempted, during the voyage, to enter Charleston or Wilmington, or wherever he could get in, and was chased off. The other two witnesses give no testimony contradicting the master or favoring the innocence of the vessel. It, accordingly, is incontestibly proved that the voyage was got up and prosecuted, up to the seizure of the vessel, with intent and endeavor to break the blockaded ports; that her papers as to destination were simulated and false, and that she was carrying cargo contraband of war, with design to convoy it to the aid and use of the enemy, with full knowledge of the criminality of the enterprise. A decree of condemnation and forfeiture of the vessel and cargo to be therefore entered.

## Arrest of a Substitute Broker.

[From the Taunton Gazette, August 1.]

George J. Lang, who has had an office at No. 5 Weir street for several days, where he advertised to furnish substitutes, was arrested last evening in Templar Hall by officer James Dillon, of New York, by order of Provost Marshal Nugent, on a charge of bringing drafted men and others liable to draft from New York and inducing them to enlist as substitutes here, and was lodged in jail, and taken away at eleven o'clock this forenoon for New York. John Smidt, a German from New York, who had refused to be sworn after enlisting as a substitute, was also arrested and taken off in custody of the same officer.

## Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

PORT ROYAL—Steamship Felton—Lieut Col Hall, Major E L Moore, Major J O Mason, Maj or B R Corwin, Capt W A Corwin, Capt Ford and servant, Capt F Smith, Mr Selyea, Miss C L Fortson, Edw L Pierce, J Thompson, Lieut J G Stevens, Lieut C W Gallery, D Bedle, Rev Crosby, Wm Wier, J M Addier, D Bedle, Capt J E Corcoran, Mr Selyea, Major R Taylor, Mrs Gardner and two children, J J Harrison and lady, J M Fairchild and lady, John Merrick, Lieut J M George, J F Williams, Capt G L Kelly, Mrs Maxwell, Mr Pecitta, Lieut G H Sterling, Capt S H Allen, Lieut A S Pell, capt H P Kellam, J M Crofut, W T Baker, S H Nelson, Capt Geo Dolly, D R Hibbs, Dr F L Dubois, lady and child; Paymaster S T Brown, U S N; Robt Potts, U S N; W F Burroughs, Horace Smith, Dr S Rogers, W W Hall, Rev J W Elliot, R W Beunstow, Capt J McDonald, Lieut J M Tantum, Lieut Otto Vernum, Capt Jos Marvin, Lieut J H Smith, N Hitchcock, Wm English, Geo Blanchard.

SOUTHAMPTON—steamship America—Mrs C Dershheim, Mrs H A Vandlernert, Jos Kellinger, R Dehler, — Mann, Mrs Cecilie Diedrich, G H W Derby, Hon Wood, Dr Lyman, H H Nelsen and family, F Ponnaz, Joseph Hopkins, G Cramer, F Canisius, Mr Rome and lady, Mr Loppin and family, Mr Ernest and lady, G S Pattridge, James McCreery and servant.

YSAGOCA, PR—Bark Princess Alexandria—Messrs John and Philip Roche and daughter.

BUENOS AYRES—Bark Brema Mr Haan, Mr Wurcer.

DEPARTURES.

HAVRE—Ship Wm Frothingham—John J Boyd Jr, and C R Hincken, of New York; D Espanandes, of Havre.

# TENNESSEE POLITICS.

## The Reply of the Memphis Committee to the Hon. Emerson Etheridge.

MEMPHIS, June 12, 1863.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE, Washington, D. C.:—

SIR—In behalf of the Committee of the Washington Union Club, who invited you to address the people of Memphis on the 6th instant, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your response through the columns of the NEW YORK HERALD. Later, on the 9th instant, we received it in manuscript by mail.

Where was the precious document from May 18—the day it purports to have been written—till June 1, the day it was franked at Washington? Is it possible you spent thirteen days and nights in its preparation? If not, why deprive us so long of the exquisite pleasure of reading so chaste and beautiful a production? Or why send it at all, as it was evidently intended for Northern consumption?

There are down here some plain minded, honest hearted Union men, who have not been initiated into the modern method of supporting the government by perpetually traducing its constitutional representatives and administrators. To that class of persons it will, no doubt, appear that our letter inviting you to address a Union meeting in your own State might have elicited some other response than a vindictive, slanderous and vulgar assault upon the President of the United States and the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of our brave soldiers. One would suppose that such an opportunity might have been used by a loyal man to reprobate, in the billingsgate you have applied to Mr. Lincoln, the character, doings and purposes of Jefferson Davis and the Richmond cabal.

Not having seen you for several years, and knowing that you had been chosen by a wise body to fill a responsible office, we supposed you had, through some preternatural agency, become semi-respectable. We confess we were mistaken. You are the same unscrupulous, intriguing political trickster we formerly knew you to be—the same foul-mouthed slanderer that the Memphis press four years ago pronounced you, and which you had not the courage to resent—the same slavery propagandist that you ever have been.

You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will;
But the scent of the negro will hang round it still.

We can give you the pleasing assurance that your letter had one effect here, at least. It gladdened the heart of every enemy of the Union who read it. It encouraged them to persist in their treason to the country and their hatred of Union men. It made them delirious with fiendish glee, without abating in the least degree their detestation of the author. They "love the treason, but despise the traitor." It was another proof to them that dissensions exist in the North. From its perusal their only hope of ultimate success received a new, vitalizing impulse. They will inform their belligerent friends in the Confederate armies of your apostacy, and that a general disruption at the North is imminent. This will encourage those in arms to prolong the contest, and cling still more tenaciously to the sinking fortunes of their darling confederacy.

Hold up your hands and see if they are not stained with the blood of your loyal countrymen. Jeff. Davis says, to the divisions in the North he looks for the first gleams of peace. Catching the cue, you set yourself deliberately at work to foment those divisions. You say we alluded in kind terms to your past efforts to induce the people of Tennessee to return cheerfully to the Union. We gave you no such credit. For seven months before the President issued his proclamation, of which you so bitterly complain, Memphis was free from the rebel yoke, and during all that time you never came here to utter a word advising the people to return to their allegiance.

This surprised us. But your diatribe of May 18 dispels the mystery. Like your faithless compeer, Nelson, you only awaited a pretext to sell out your stock in the Union and to invest in the dishonorable nationalizing project of Davis & Co. It is true we addressed you in courteous language. This we do not regret. It is also true that we referred to your course in general terms of approbation. This we do regret. One of your peculiar characteristics is, that you will never allow your friends to speak well of you without making them ashamed of it afterwards. We were deceived. When the devil does the livery of heaven it is difficult to detect his real character. When he throws off the mask and stands forth in his native naked deformity, all recognize him.

You are pleased to sneer at the four names signed to the invitation, because they recall no familiar faces, and insinuate that they must be the imported Northern friends of the President.

It is matter of congratulation to us that we have no personal acquaintance with you. It makes but little difference from what State men come, if they are engaged in the noble work of restoring the Union. But, as you attach so much importance to that point, it may be proper to say that one of the signers is now, and has been for two years, Mayor of Memphis; one is a member of the City Council, another was for four years Secretary and Treasurer of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and all of them lived and suffered here in Tennessee through Confederate usurpation, while you acted upon the prudent maxim that—

He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day.

While you, surrounded by loyal bayonets, were reposing in absolute security in the federal capital, and drawing from the national treasury the trifling sum of thirty-six hundred dollars a year, we were here, compelled to submit to the deepest humiliation and the most galling tyranny. In the face of these facts, you have the audacity and impertinence to speak disparagingly of our efforts to place our State again in the position from which she was forced by treason and fraud.

We think we know the "leading men" of Memphis to whom you refer as your friends, and we can confidently assert that the greater number of them are now in the rebel armies, seeking the overthrow of this government, whilst those who remain here are either its avowed enemies or such timid friends that nothing can prevail upon them to make a public profession of their faith. To be sure, some of them have taken the oath to support the government; but, like you, they believe that that means to send up a pitiful howl against every step taken by the administration to crush the rebellion. Without the aid of these "leading men," however, we had a successful, enthusiastic demonstration on the first anniversary of our deliverance. Without their aid, or yours, on that occasion, we had the boldness to make the following declarations:—

We, the loyal citizens of Memphis and vicinity, in mass meeting assembled, to commemorate the anniversary of the overthrow of Confederate insurrection and despotism in our midst, do unanimously declare:—

1. That we believe the existing rebellion is causeless, unjustifiable and infamous; that its suppression is a sacred duty imposed, through the providence of Almighty God, upon our generation, and that the whole moral and physical power of the nation should be concentrated in the hands of the government to accomplish that duty.

2. We cordially and emphatically endorse the action of Congress and the President in all their measures to crush the insurrection and cripple its supporters.

3. While in theory we recognize a distinction between the government and the men constitutionally appointed to administer it, yet practically every denunciation buried at the administration now is a stab at the nation's life.

4. Men who profess loyalty to the Union, but unceasingly denounce the administration and its war policy, are dangerous hypocrites, at heart false to the country, unworthy to be called Americans, and should be rigorously dealt with by the arm they seek to paralyze.

5. We are unequivocally and irrevocably, now and forever, opposed to all compromises or concessions to rebels in arms, and we believe no permanent, honorable peace is attainable except upon the basis of full and complete submission throughout every seceded State to the authority and laws of the United States.

6. We heartily approve of General Burbut's order No. 65, and earnestly hope that it will be rigidly enforced. People should not seek ease, comfort and protection away from their starving friends under a flag they openly ignore and inwardly detest.

They are brief and easily understood, and if you, the rebels or their copperhead allies can extract from them any comfort or consolation, you are all perfectly welcome to do so. "They were adopted," says the newspaper reporter, "with vociferous applause, and when the says were called for some one responded 'They are not here.'"

See what you missed by not coming. Had you been here you might have enjoyed the enviable distinction of voting, "solitary and alone," in the negative.

What a contrast is presented between your abusive reply and the encouraging, patriotic words of others to whom invitations were extended. General Butler says—"Your devotion to the Union, the cause of civil government and equal rights is like gold seven times tried by the fire. May God speed the day when that devotion shall be rewarded by the restoration of peace, the action of constitutional law untrammelled by military necessities, and that prosperity which our whole country before enjoyed, and which, by His blessing, will soon again be ours." Mr. Everett writes:—"I pray you not to think that there is any want of sympathy at the Northeast with the trials, the sacrifices and the achievements of our brethren of the Southwest. We look with intense interest on the progress of events in that quarter. I have spoken over a hundred times since the war began, but not three times without putting the Mississippi in the front rank of the considerations which make the dismemberment of the Union a physical, moral and political impossibility."

These are the clarion tones of patriotism. The import of such noble words cannot be misunderstood. No one can doubt that they emanate from hearts glowing with an active, living, burning devotion to their "whole country."

The day of retribution will soon dawn, and when the names of traitors, covered with infamy, shall have been consigned to merited oblivion, these names will shine upon the pages of American history with increasing splendor and their memory be cherished to the most distant generations of our posterity.

You appear to give yourself great, and certainly unnecessary, anxiety about the freed and fugitive slaves of loyal men.

Your solicitude upon this subject will not be appreciated. In the first place, very few persons who own slaves are for the Union. In this region the fact that a man owns slaves is a pretty sure indication that he rejoices in the name of rebel. Again, slaveholders who are for the Union say, "If other loyal men can freely pour out their blood and treasure for the preservation of the Union, we certainly can afford to part with a few negroes, freed by the exigencies of war." Besides, the labor of which they are thus deprived can be replaced for very little more than it formerly cost to feed and clothe their slaves.

But whilst the whole American people, through the imperious necessities of the times, are called upon to make unprecedented sacrifices to save their country, should Southern Union men expect to be exempt from losses and privations? They do not desire to be thus favored. They are to share in the common sufferings and sufferings and to participate in the glory of final triumph.

The cause of John Minor Botts seemingly causes you much uneasiness. Nature bestowed upon Mr. Botts, as she did upon you, her best gifts in bounteous profusion—an intellect almost peerless in its brilliancy, oratorical powers rivalling those of Demosthenes and Cicero. Fortune smiled upon him and he became wealthy. He won a host of admirers. Honors were lavished upon him by his countrymen. He acquired great reputation and influence. The rebellion came, and the voice of his imperilled country was heard rallying her sons to the rescue. She needed her entire resources, physical, moral and intellectual. Instead of obeying the summons and coming forward to hurl the thunderbolts of his eloquence against treason and rebellion, Mr. Botts quietly retired to his rural home, and became the silent spectator of a struggle involving his country's life and death. We occasionally heard vague reports that the rebel leaders had placed restraints upon his liberty, but the first positive information we got of him was that, some of his negroes having run away, he demanded that the federal government should apprehend and return them.

What a commentary upon the elevating effects of slavery! Here is a man whose moral influence would have been "a tower of strength" to the government had he boldly cast his lot with the loyal. But he had slaves, and, although houses and lands might be abandoned, he could only care for his slaves by remaining with and watching them. Has Mr. Botts done anything since the country needed the aid of his splendid abilities to entitle him to protection and favor at the hands of the federal government? Has he not utterly failed to give to the government during this war that active support which every good citizen should give?

Does passive acquiescence to the rebellion obligate the government to extend the same protection that active cooperation in suppressing it does? What has Mr. Botts done to satisfy us that he is a Union man? The rebels have placed some restrictions upon him, and that is quasi proof of his loyalty; but Mr. Botts himself stands mute.

"*Scandalum magnatum*," you say, "was formerly a high crime; it is a heinous offence now." Treason was once an infamous felony; it is now the common avocation of demagogues. It was formerly punished by forfeiture of property and death; it is now rewarded with high offices and princely salaries.

Simultaneously with the receipt of your spiceful epistle, heaping contumely and odium upon the poor, degraded, unfortunate blacks, we received the intelligence that in an assault on Port Hudson six hundred of these men of the Second Louisiana regiment had yielded up their lives, at the very mouths of rebel cannon, upon the altar of the Union. Every one of these lives was worth more to the cause of civil liberty and constitutional government than the whole brood of unprincipled politicians who are eternally at war with the government and continually inveighing against the poor African because God Almighty made him black.

You and your copperhead friends are not willing to fight the battles of the Union, nor will you allow those who are willing to fight them. You doubtless remember the story of the dog in the manger. You insist that none but the pure Anglo-Saxon shall be shot in defence of the Union. Our soldiers say they would just as soon see a negro stop a rebel bullet as to stop it themselves. We once asked a Kentucky Unionist, if he admitted that rebels ought to forfeit their slaves, what he would have the government do with them. "Sell them to whoever will buy," he replied. Would the American people degrade themselves in the eyes of the world, by transforming their government into a gigantic slave-breeding, slave bartering stock company? Never. The moral sense of the nation would be shocked at the attempt. The cause of humanity, the civilization of the age, the onward march of enlightened opinion, all the generous impulses of our nature, are antagonistic to such a national debasement. The federal government never owned a slave. It never will own one. The peace men of the North are the most meaningless set of men living. They must be all geniuses—that is, possessed of an abundance of all sorts of sense, except common sense. What have they proposed in lieu of the President's policy? Have they any proposition to make, not surrendering the territory of the United States, that will meet the views of the rebels? If so, why not give it publicity? It would have a host of advocates. It would rescue their party from contempt and themselves from ignominy. Have we been prior or subsequent to the proclamation, greeted with one ray of hope, one gleam of peace from Richmond? On the contrary, is not all darkness, war and baffled, impotent rage in that direction? True men are for the government, no matter who is or is not President.

These place copperheads of the North seek to trammel the administration in all its efforts to put down the rebellion. They will neither save the Union nor let the President save it. They suggest nothing tangible to take the place of the present policy, but clamor away at everything that others do.

John Randolph once said, "Jackasses may bray at a monument, but they can't build one." You see the application.

As you have been exceedingly generous in the bestowal of your advice, we will make no apology for offering a little of ours:—

1. If you have been indulging too freely in the use of "tanglefoot," desist, and join a temperance society.
2. Quit the copperheads.
3. If you can't be a better Union man than John Minor Botts, try to be as good, and keep still.
4. Cease insulting the American women.
5. Try by every means to regain the little respectability you had have and lost.
6. Offer yourself as a substitute for some negro soldier over forty-five years of age; or
7. Apologize to the President, and as Cooper is legally incompetent to hold the office of assessor in this district, you will still stand a fair chance of being appointed.
8. Take moderate doses of vermifuge and a cold bath three times a day.
9. Purchase and read a small book called "Etiquette for American Gentlemen," especially that chapter directing how to reply to polite invitations.
10. If it is true that you are crazy, endeavor to get into a good lunatic asylum.

By carefully digesting these brief, gentle and friendly admonitions, and also the twentieth chapter of Exodus, together with General Butler's recent speeches, you may yet be able to rescue your name, not from contempt, but from infamy.

J. M. TOMENY, Chairman, &c.

# THE REMOVAL OF GEN. M'CLERNAND.

## Correspondence between Generals Grant and McClernand.

The following correspondence between Generals Grant and McClernand relative to the removal of the latter will be found very interesting:—

FROM GENERAL M'CLERNAND TO GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, BATTLE FIELD, NEAR VICKSBURG, June 4, 1863.

GENERAL—What appears to be a systematic effort to destroy my usefulness and reputation as a commander makes it proper that I should address you this note.

It is reported, among other things, as I understand, that I attacked the enemy's works on the 22d ult., without authority: again, that I attacked too late; again, that I am responsible for your failure and losses; again, that I am arrested and being sent North; again, that my command is turned over to another officer; and, again, that you have personally assumed command of it. These reports are finding their way from the landings up the river.

I hardly need say to you that all these reports are false; that I obeyed orders in attacking; that my attack was more prompt, and, in a large measure, more successful than any other; that the ultimate failure of the general attack, and losses attending the failure, were, under the circumstances, unavoidable consequences of obstacles found to be insurmountable, and in spite of a determined effort on my part to carry and hold the works, in obedience to your express and peremptory order. I may add that I am not under arrest, or being sent away, or being superseded in my command.

All these things being known to you, and these false reports being brought to your notice, it remains for you to determine whether truth, justice and generosity do not call on you for such a declaration as will be conclusive in the matter. Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major General Commanding.

Major General GRANT, Commanding Dept. Tennessee.

GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL M'CLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, NEAR VICKSBURG, June 17, 1863.

Major General J. A. McCLERNAND, Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:—

GENERAL—Enclosed I send you what purports to be your congratulatory address to the Thirteenth army corps.

I would respectfully ask if it is a true copy. If it is not a correct copy, furnish me one by bearer, as required both by regulations and existing orders of the Department. Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

EXTRACT FROM SPECIAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, NEAR VICKSBURG, June 15, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 154—EXTRACT.

Major General John A. McClernand is hereby relieved of the Thirteenth army corps. He will proceed to any point he may select in the State of Illinois and report by letter to headquarters of the army for orders.

Major General E. O. C. Ord is hereby appointed to the command of the Thirteenth army corps, subject to the approval of the President, and will immediately assume charge of the same.

By order of Major General U. S. GRANT.
JOHN A. RAWLINS, Asst. Adjt. General.

TELEGRAM.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR VICKSBURG, June 15, 1863.

Major General GRANT:—

I have just returned. The newspaper slip is a correct copy of my congratulatory order, No. 72. I am prepared to maintain its statements.

I regret that my Adjutant did not send you a copy promptly, as he ought, and as I thought he had.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major General Commanding.

LAST REPLY OF GENERAL M'CLERNAND.

BATTLE FIELD, NEAR VICKSBURG, Miss., June 10, 1863.

Major General U. S. GRANT, Commanding Department Tennessee:—

Your order, relieving me and appointing Major General Ord to the command of the Thirteenth army corps, is received.

Having been appointed by the President to the command of that corps, under a definite act of Congress, I might justly challenge your authority in the premises, but forbear to do so at present.

I am quite willing that any statement of fact in my congratulatory order to the Thirteenth army corps, to which you think just exception may be taken, should be made the subject of investigation, not doubting the result.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND, Major General.

## Musical.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

This popular place of amusement still continues crowded nightly. The management announce this as the last week of the pantomime.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS

will open their hall on Monday next. It has been painted and renovated, and Messrs. Neil and Dan will be prepared to receive their patrons in the best style, and will produce novelties in their line.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—BROOKLYN.

This favorite troupe still continue to give their amusing entertainments in Brooklyn. This week they will produce a new farce,