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MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 55.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CORINTH, Miss., May 24, 1862.

THE General commanding the forces desires to call the attention of the Army to the insubordinate conduct of the following named officers of Colonel J. S. Scott's Regiment of Louisiana Cavalry:

Capt. C. W. Keep, company A; Capt. W. W. Leake, company C; Capt. John Routh Williams, company D; Capt. J. Benjamin, Co. F; Captain Fenelon Gannon, company G; Captain John Campbell, company H; Capt. A. Lejeune, company I; Capt. William L. Ditto, company K.

These officers having, without authority, abandoned their commands in the face of the enemy, and presented themselves in person at these Headquarters, in order to lodge complaints against their commanding officer, have been promptly ordered under arrest, and sent under guard to Brigadier-General Forney, commanding at Mobile, to be confined at Fort Morgan.

The General commanding regrets thus to notice conduct so strangely in contrast with the very recent instances of heroic behavior of the regiment to which they belong, but deems it proper to publish to the Army, not only his disapproval of such acts of insubordination, but his stern determination to visit them with the penalty due to their commission.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
A. Chief of Staff.
[Official.] GEO. G. GARNER,
my30-1w A. A. General.

"EXTRACT."

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CORINTH, Miss., May 24th, 1862.

General Orders No. 54.

* * * *

II. ALL officers and privates absent from their posts for seven days, without leave, shall be dropped from the rolls of the Army, and from the rolls of the Army, and from the rolls of the Army, and be considered as deserters; and, when arrested, shall be punished accordingly. Their names will also be published in all the newspapers as such.

* * * *

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.
[Signed] GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Acting Chief of Staff.
[Official.] GEO. G. GARNER,
my30-1w A. A. General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. —,

HEADQUARTERS 1st CORPS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CORINTH, May 26th, 1862.

I. ALL soldiers absent from the 1st Army Corps by expiration of furlough, or otherwise, are ordered to report at these Headquarters within the next fifteen days from this date. All absentees, without leave, at Memphis or in its vicinity, will report to Capt. J. H. Edmondson, at the office of Titus & Co., in Memphis, within the next seven days, who will furnish them with transportation if entitled thereto.

Those failing to comply with this order within the periods above prescribed, will be arrested and treated as deserters.

By order of Major-General POLK.
GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS 1st CORPS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CORINTH, May 26th, 1862.

Special Orders No. 51.

I. ALL leaves of absence granted to officers or men of this Army corps, except from these Headquarters, are hereby revoked, and all persons holding them ordered to report to their respective commanders immediately.

By order of Major-General POLK.
GEO. WILLIAMSON,
my27-1w A. A. General.

NOTICE!

OFFICE OF MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, HOLLY SPRINGS, May 26th, 1862.

IN consequence of the occupation of New Orleans by the enemy, provision cannot be made for obligations to this company, payable at that point on the 1st proximo and thereafter. Therefore, holders of such paper are hereby notified to present the same for payment at this office. No interest will be paid on such claims after maturity unless presented here when due and payment refused.

Bonds and interest coupons maturing and payable in New York, will be paid at this office hereafter instead of New Orleans.

By order of the President.
my29-1m A. J. McCONICO, Sec'y.

SOUTHERN LITHOGRAPHIC AND GENERAL MAP PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

ALL branches of this ART neatly executed—such as
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Views, Checks, Bonds,
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and-1y

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H. B. FOLK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
North Side Court Square,
Memphis, Tennessee.
SOLICITS the collections of Claims, and attends to all business entrusted to him with promptness and fidelity. ja16-1y

F. W. IRVINE.....JNO. C. STEELE.
F. W. IRVINE & CO.,
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ja2-6m* NEW ORLEANS.

TAYLOR & MCEWEN.

AS WE CAN NEITHER COLLECT MONEY DUE US, nor buy goods on time, we must sell for cash or close our doors. Our friends will readily discover the necessity for selling

Exclusively for Cash!

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Feathers,	French Calicoes,	Brown Cotton,
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Comforts,	Silk "	Sewing "
Tickings,	Wool Hose,	Merino Shirts,
Wool Hats,	Cotton "	" Drawers
Shirtings,	Corsets,	Table Cloths,
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Striped "	Pillow Castings,	Towels, Crash,
Calico "	Hoop Skirts,	Stair Cloth,

CARPETS!

We have ever on hand a large stock of the above and other seasonable goods. Further supplies arriving.

We will take Confederate Bonds, Treasury Notes, Mississippi Notes, Arkansas War Bonds, Cotton, Wool, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Hides, Dried Fruits, Peas, Socks, Jeans, Linseys, Butter, Eggs, etc., at market value, in payment of accounts or for goods.

CASH paid for WOOL—washed or in the dirt.
ja6 TAYLOR & MCEWEN.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

An Act to Further Provide for the Public Defense.

In view of the exigencies of the country, and the absolute necessity of keeping in the service our gallant army, and of placing in the field a large additional force to meet the advancing columns of the enemy now invading our soil; therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years at the time the call or calls may be made, who are not legally exempted from military service. All of the persons aforesaid who are now in the armies of the Confederacy, and whose term of service will expire before the end of the war, shall be continued in the service for three years from the date of their original enlistment, unless the war shall have been sooner ended: Provided, however, That all such companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments, whose term of original enlistment was for twelve months, shall have the right, within forty days, on a day to be fixed by the commander of the brigade, to re-organize said companies, battalions and regiments, by electing all their officers, which they had a right heretofore to elect, who shall be commissioned by the President: Provided, further, That furloughs not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all those retained in the service by the provisions of this act beyond the period of their original enlistment, and who have not heretofore received furloughs under the provisions of an act entitled, "An act providing for the granting of bounty and furloughs to privates and non-commissioned officers in the provisional army," approved 11th December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, said furloughs to be granted at such times and in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest; and provided, further, That in lieu of a furlough the commutation value in money of the transportation herein above granted, shall be paid to each private, musician or non-commissioned officer who may elect to receive it, at such time as the furlough would otherwise be granted: Provided, further, That all persons under the age of eighteen years or over the age of thirty-five years, who are now enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States in the regiments, squadrons, battalions and companies hereafter to be re-organized, shall be required to remain in their respective companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments for ninety days, unless their places can be sooner supplied by other recruits not now in the service, who are between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, and all laws providing for the re-enlistment of volunteers and the organizations thereof into companies, squadrons, battalions or regiments, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That such companies, squadrons, battalions or regiments organized, or in process of organization by authority from the Secretary of War, as may be within thirty days from the passage of this act, so far completed as to have the whole number of men requisite for organization actually enrolled, not embracing in said organizations any persons now in service, shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States as part of the land forces of the same, to be received in that arm of the service in which they are authorized to organize, and shall elect their company, battalion and regimental officers.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That for the enrollment of all persons comprehended within the provisions of this act, who are not already in service in the armies of the Confederate States, it shall be lawful for the President, with the consent of the governors of the respective States, to employ State officers, and on failure to obtain such consent, he shall employ Confederate officers, charged with the duty of making such enrollment in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That persons enrolled under the provisions of the preceding section shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to the different companies now in the service, until each company is filled to its maximum number, and the persons so enrolled shall be assigned to companies from the States from which they respectively come.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That all seamen and ordinary seamen in the land forces of the Confederate States, enrolled under the provisions of this act, may, on application of the Secretary of the Navy, be transferred from the land forces to the naval service.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where a State may not have in the army a number of regiments, battalions, squadrons or companies sufficient to absorb the number of persons subject to military service under this act, belonging to such State, then the residue or excess thereof shall be kept as a reserve, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War, and that at stated periods of not greater than three months, details, determined by lot, shall be made from said reserve, so that each company shall, as nearly as practicable, be kept full: Provided, That the persons held in reserve may remain at home until called into service by the President: Provided, also, That during their stay at home they shall not receive pay: Provided, further, That the persons comprehended in this act shall not be subject to the rules and articles of war until mustered into the actual service of the Confederate States; except that said persons, when enrolled and liable to duty, if they shall wilfully refuse to obey said call, each of them shall be held to be a deserter, and punished as such, under said articles: Provided, further, That whenever, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the public service may require it, he shall be authorized to call into actual service the entire reserve, or so much as may be necessary, not previously assigned to different companies in service under provision of section four of this act; said reserve shall be organized under such rules as the Secretary of War may adopt: Provided, The company, battalion and regimental officers shall be elected by the troops composing the same; Provided, The troops raised in any one State shall not be combined in regimental, battalion, squadron or company organization with troops raised in any other States.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That all soldiers now serving in the army or mustered in the military service of the Confederate States, or enrolled in said service under the authorizations heretofore issued by the Secretary of War, and who are continued in the service by virtue of this act, who have not received the bounty of fifty dollars allowed by existing laws, shall be entitled to receive said bounty.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That each man who may hereafter be mustered into service, and who shall arm himself with a musket, shot-gun, rifle, or carbine, accepted as an efficient weapon, shall be paid the value thereof, to be ascertained by the mustering officer under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, if he is willing to sell the same, and if he is not, then he shall be entitled to receive one dollar a month for the use of said received and approved musket, rifle, shot gun, or carbine.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That persons not liable for duty may be received as substitutes for those who are, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That all vacancies shall be filled by the President from the company, battalion, squadron, or regiment in which such vacancies shall occur, by promotion according to seniority, except in cases of disability or other incompetency: Provided, however, That the President may, when in his opinion it may be proper, fill such vacancy or vacancies by the promotion of any officer or officers, or private or privates from such company, battalion, squadron, or regiment, who shall have been distinguished in the service by exhibition of valor and skill, and that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of the commissioned officers of a company, said vacancy shall be filled by election: Provided, That all appointments made by the President shall be by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of the first section of the act relating to the election of officers shall apply to those regiments, battalions, and squadrons which are composed of twelve months and war companies combined in the same organization, without regard to the manner in which the officers thereof were originally appointed.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted That each company of infantry shall consist of one hundred and twenty-five, rank and file; each company of field artillery of one hundred and fifty, rank and file; and each of cavalry of eighty, rank and file.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, That all persons subject to enrollment, who are not now in the service, under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted, previous to such enrollment, to volunteer in companies now in the service.

Approved, April 16, 1862.

Exemptions Under the Conscription Law of Congress.

The following exemption bill was passed by Congress and signed by the President just before the adjournment:

A bill to be entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the the armies of the Confederate States:

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held to be unfit for military service under the rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; all in the service or employ of the Confederate States; all judicial and executive officers of Confederate or State government; the members of both houses of Congress and of the Legislatures of the several States and their respective officers, all clerks of the officers of the State and Confederate governments allowed by law; all engaged in carrying the mails, all ferrymen on post routes; all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service, and in actual service on river and railroad routes of transportation; telegraphic operatives and ministers of religion, in the regular discharge of their ministerial duties; all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces and foundries; all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers; all presidents and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars; superintendents of the public hospitals, lunatic asylums and the regular nurses and attendents therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf and dumb, and blind; in each apothecary store now established one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist; superintendents and other operatives in wool and other factories, who may be excepted by the Secretary of War, shall be and are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States.

The Evacuation of Yorktown—The Fabian Policy of the South—The Subjugation of the South—Mr. Lincoln and His Artichoke.

From the London Times.]

To a military mind, the evacuation of Yorktown will probably cause no very great astonishment. So long as the wholesome terror imposed by the Merrimac continued, Yorktown was a good strategic position. Directly, however, it began to be suspected the Merrimac was not likely to repeat the achievement at Hampton Roads, there was a strong possibility of a fleet of ships of war and transports running by the river forts on the York river and the James river, and landing an army in the rear of the Confederate lines, thus cutting them off from Richmond, and putting them between two fires. Napoleon might possibly have been glad of an opportunity to annihilate, in two blows, a thus divided enemy; but *it is not in accordance with what we know of Confederate tactics to seek any such dangerous opportunities.* The Fabian policy has hitherto been the policy of the South.

They have, from the first been hoping that something might turn up. Originally they believed Europe would come in a mass to rescue king cotton. Disappointed in that, they were convinced that the North would be defeated, and then, that the funds would fail. Now they are living partly upon the remnants of all these broken hopes, and partly upon the anticipation that the heats of summer will melt away the hosts they cannot vanquish. Delay they think to be equal to victory, and to some extent they are, doubtless, right. But it is a policy which may be carried too far, and, bit by bit, they may give up so much that they may at last have nothing very much worth fighting for. The danger of being surrounded would however, appear to be a sufficient stratagic reason for their last achievement in abandoning their Yorktown lines.

Now, the capture of Richmond would be a tremendous victory to the Federals. The numberless arms of the great invasion are stretched out over the whole land. The Mississippi may be forced throughout its entire length, and wherever ships of war can float no Confederate force can show itself in safety. War has been carried on upon a scale never before heard of, at a cost never before thought possible, and upon principles of which, to sober Europe, were thought the wildest delusions. The soldier who lived upon his pay, and spent half a crown out of sixpence a day at least had his sixpence. But here is America, turned soldier spending on both sides a million and a half sterling upon an income of nothing a day, and going on joyously, with no lack of credit. We did not expect this in Europe. People at a distance cannot comprehend these popular delusions. The Tulip mania, the South sea bubble, the great Darien scheme, the Vigo bay scheme, in our father's days, and perhaps, the Suez canal project in our own, are things which people, not in the vortex, look upon with wonder and amazement, and are astounded that they endure as long as they do.

Here is this great bubble of American finance, swelling and swelling before one's eyes, and we all think it must burst to-morrow. Yet it goes on: this gigantic bubble may, therefore, last for some time yet, long enough, perhaps, to take Richmond, and drive the Confederates back to some other strategical point, and even to follow them up there and disperse them. It is not the less real for the moment, because we know this fabric of fairy credit to be short lived. All the millions and hundreds of millions which we see flying about, are like the sparks that fly upwards from a boquet of fireworks; but amid all this evanescent glory, what is real is that Mr. Lincoln is discovered in the blaze leisurely, but resolutely, eating his artichoke.

But when he has sucked the last leaf, and has even daintily prepared and swallowed the core, there is yet another operation—he will have to digest it. When all military organization in the South has been dislocated, and all social and commercial organization is broken down, when Richmond is subdued and Norfolk is taken; when Savannah has a Northern garrison, and New Orleans is being vigorously galvanized into commercial action; when Beauregard is a name of the past, and Jefferson Davis has been so dealt with that Northern statesmen lose their interest in the eaves-droppings of his coachman—when all these things have happened, then will begin the terrible nightmare caused by the necessary process of attempting to digest that delicious artichoke. Some of the Northern statesmen already profess to their friends that the thought of what must be done with the South, when it has been conquered, haunts them in their dreams.

We hear it has already been proposed at Washington to cut this knot by rulling the conquered States as territories, by governors appointed by the President and approved by the Senate, as in the case of foreign appointments. It is seven millions of the Anglo-Saxon race whom it is proposed thus to rule. What will be the numbers and the cost of the military and naval force necessary to do it? Is this what is meant by restoring the Union? If so, then the capture of New Orleans and the occupation of Yorktown may be steps to that long wished for end. But if Mr. Lincoln proposes to himself first to pull to pieces and cut out the sweetness of this artichoke, and then put it together again with its leaves all crisp and green, the more of these leaves he pulls off the farther he seems to be from any chance of ever compassing his original object.

☞ A good story (says the Charleston *Mercury*) is told of the Rev. Dr. Mullen, the well known pastor of St. Patrick's Church in New Orleans. He was known to be a bitter secessionist in feeling, and, on account of his well known bluntness of speech; many of his friends feared that he would be one of the first consigned by Butler to a dungeon. Soon after the occupation of the city by the enemy, he was sent for by a Yankee officer to perform the burial service over one of the Northern soldiers who had died. To this request Dr. Mullen acceded. The service being over, the Yankee officer was profuse in his expression of thanks. The reverend gentlemen, however, cut the conversation short by blandly informing him that there was no obligation at all in the matter, and that he "would, if required, take pleasure in burying the entire Yankee garrison."

Financial Matters.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 26.]

WEDNESDAY, June 25, P. M.—The money market was dull again to-day, and rates are unchanged, except for gold, which is nominally at New York rates—8 per cent. premium. But there is no demand, except by two or three brokers who are trying to speculate on New York prices. We have heard of no actual transaction for more than 6 per cent. Exchange is abundant at par selling, and demand very moderate. Nothing doing in defense warrants, and vouchers are not abundantly offered, though all that are offered are readily bought at 1¼ to 2 cents off.

The telegraph this morning advises us of another rise in gold yesterday in New York. It went up to 8¾, but fell back to 8¼. There seems to be an undefinable uneasiness in the public mind East, which foreign exchange dealers take advantage of, and turn to the best possible account. The slow movement of our army before Richmond, and the apprehension of possible disaster there, is undoubtedly the key to the uneasy feeling. But, to thoroughly loyal people, there is no ground for apprehension; and it is only those who speculate off the misfortunes of their country who see things in a magnified form, or magnify everything they see, and turn it against the government, and in favor of their own selfish purposes. A decisive victory by the Union forces before Richmond would change all this, and send gold down to 2 to 3 per cent. in forty-eight hours, and government securities up in proportion. There is no perceptible reason for gold being high, and we are at a loss to account for the power of a mere speculative feeling to send it up, and keep it up so long. Still we are firm in the belief that it cannot be maintained at high rates, and the first week in July will see it down to 3 per cent.

CHICAGO.—This morning's *Tribune* says:

We notice rather more activity at the banks to-day, and some of them report themselves 'very busy.' This is evident from the crowds about their counters as the hour of three approaches.

New York exchange is reported a shade closer, but prices remain unchanged, viz: par buying, ¼ per cent. prem. selling, on round lots, and ¼ for small drafts on collection.

The market for gold was feverish. On receipt of New York dispatches stating that the price there was 8¾ to 8¾, the buying rates here went to 7 and selling to 8 to 9 per cent. It will be observed that buyers keep at a respectful distance from the figures ruling in Wall street. The fluctuations there are too rapid to warrant great risks in Chicago.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of this morning says:

The feature in financial circles to-day was the advance in gold in New York. Private dispatches quoted 8¼ premium as the rate: the report to the chamber of commerce gave 8¾ as the figure. All the authorities agree in reporting the market feverish and unsettled. This advance was not unexpected. It has been plain that if the new project of issuing $150,000,000 of treasury notes should be carried out, gold would rise in proportion to the inflation of the currency; and as soon as it became apparent that Congress would adopt the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury, the advance took place.

The sudden advance experienced in gold today, and the high figures established, render the market quite sensitive; and, as many holders will be disposed to realize, satisfied with the profits now attainable, a temporary reaction is not improbable; consequently, buyers were not disposed to follow closely upon the New York figures, and the highest price we heard of being paid was 7 premium, while many refused to pay over 6 premium, except when they had an opportunity to place the coin at a profit. There was no selling price fixed by bankers; all prices from 8 to 12 premium were talked about. The movement is wholly a speculative one—that is to say, it is confined to dealers, the people having very little to do with it, except to exchange coin for treasury notes, pocketing the handsome premium paid. There is no want of confidence in the currency; and in this respect the gold fever differs from the type experienced in panic times. Coin is steadily accumulating in the hands of dealers, the high prices drawing it out from the pockets of the people; and this fact, after a while, will have an important influence upon prices. Silver has advanced to 5 premium in New York, and is held at 5 to 6 premium here.

Monster Guns for the New Iron-plated War Steamers.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle, 16th.]

The Fort Pitt Works in this city have received an order from the government for the construction of a new class of navy guns, intended for the iron-plated vessels in course of construction at New York and elsewhere. Hitherto eleven-inch guns have been the largest used in the navy, but the present order calls for a number of fifteen-inch Dahlgrens, designed to suit the turrets of such vessels as the Monitor, of which there are several now building.

The length of each of these new guns is thirteen feet five inches; depth of bore, one hundred and thirty inches; diameter of bore, fifteen inches; greatest diameter, forty-eight inches; diameter of muzzle in the rough, thirty-eight inches. The muzzle, however, is to be turned off to twenty-six and-a-half inches, and from thence taper up to nothing at the base line (a line struck through at the base of the cylindrical bore). The thickness of the metal outside of the bore at the base line, will be sixteen and-a-half inches; from this line to the outside of the circle, it will be twenty-four inches. A small, tapering gas chamber will be formed behind the bore at the base line, a hole one-fifth of an inch will be drilled one inch back from the center, then carried stright to the top, forming the vent.

These guns, when finished, will not only be the largest, but the best and most beautiful navy guns in the world. They are not to be cast solid, as has been usual with navy guns heretofore, but will be cast hollow and cooled, upon Capt. Rodman's principle. It would be impossible to obtain a good, sound, solid casting of such a size—hence the necessity of casting hollow. Each of the Monitor class of vessels, armed with them, will be able to hurl shot weighing four hundred and twenty-five pounds, which is nearly three times the weight of the round shot fired from the largest Armstrong gun yet made for the British navy. We might add that a new fourteen-inch gun have lately been cast at the works, each of which, when finished, will weigh over twenty-five tons.

The Yankee Invasion of East Tennessee.

No event of the war has surprised us so much as the overrunning of a portion of Tennessee and Alabama by the Lincoln vandals. The people of New Orleans, of Norfolk, and of the smaller cities on the Southern seaboard, were helpless in the presence of the enemy's immense armies and their gunboats, with which they had no means of contending. The plantations of the islands and on the rivers leading up from the coast of South Carolina and North Carolina were of course at the mercy of the gunboats and their pirate crews. But the penetration of the small Yankee armies into the heart of Alabama and Tennessee, and the perfect license with which they have been permitted to quarter in the towns, ravage the country, rob and murder the people, and destroy the growing crops, is both surprising and mortifying, and can only be accounted for on the supposition that the majority of the arms-bearing men are absent in our frontier armies, that the people of the section of country invaded were not at first as united and determined in their opposition to Yankee rule, as for their own good they should have been. If any Union sentiment has lingered there, if any hopes of Yankee justice have been entertained, we think their experience of the past few months will serve to dissipate them, and to arouse the inhabitants to a man, if with no nobler or more patriotic purpose, at least for self-defense. The time has come when the vandal hordes—the robbers, pirates, murderers and thieves—of the North must be resisted by all who would protect their property from spoliation and their homes from desecration. *Savannah News.*

COLONEL ELLET.—The body of Col. Ellet, late commander of the ram fleet, arrived in this city last night, in charge of Adams' express, and will be delivered to his friends in Philadelphia. It will be remembered that Col. Ellet displayed extraordinary daring in the gunboat and ram battle in front of Memphis, and was the only man on our side wounded in the engagement. His wounds was severe, but he would in all probability have recovered from it, but had an attack of the measles, which, in connection with the wound, proved fatal. The country loses in him a zealously loyal and unquestionably brave man.—*Cincinnati Commercial 24th.*

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Telegraphed to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The New York dispatch stating that Gen. Pope was in consultation with Gen. Scott and the President at West Point, is incorrect. Pope is still here. It is, however, true that the President visited New York yesterday, doubtless for the purpose of conferring with Lieut.-Gen. Scott.

The Senate has postponed all remaining nominations of brigadier-generals, thinking, correctly, that there were already more confirmed than brigades in the field.

Foreign intervention is thought by many well informed Congressmen to be more imminent than at any former period. The tone of correspondence by the last steamer is significant, and taken with the debate in Parliament, shows an impatience which may not be restrained much longer, unless decisive results are won at Richmond within a month. Interference to the extent of mediation is regarded as certain.

The Senate again wasted a day in talk. Mr. Browning made a three hours' speech against any confiscation bill; followed by Dixon, in favor of leaving everything to the President. This woke up Wade, who made a thundering appeal to Congress not to abdicate the government of the country in this crisis of its fate. He made a scorching allusion to the malfeasances of generals in the field, instancing McDowell, whose orders for insuring the protection of rebel property he read in open Senate.

Wade's wrath was so great that it plunged the whole Senate into excitement. He corrected Browning and Dixon on their doctrine of letting everything alone and trusting to luck, and completely backed them down from their positions by unanswerable interrogatories.

In the House nothing of interest transpired.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—There is much excitement and speculation about the object of the President's visit to Gen. Scott.

Out of a score of rumors, the one that gains the most credence is that Scott is to come to Washington; but it is quite improbable.

The dispatches from McClelan are regarded as evidence that the crisis of the fight for Richmond will be reached to-morrow or this week at furthest.

Gen. Pope continues to hold quite a levee of congratulation at Willard's. He is quite the lion of the hour, being made much of by all parties. SIGMA.

The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department:

U. S. FLAG STEAMER BENTON, MEMPHIS, June 19, via CAIRO, June 21.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy:

The gunboat Conestoga, returning from White river, reports the capture of two batteries, mounting seven guns, at St. Charles, eighty-five miles from the mouth. The attack was commenced by Capt. Kelty, in the gunboats, who silenced the first battery. The second battery was gallantly carried by Col. Fitch, at the head of the 46th Indiana volunteers. A shot caused the explosion of the steam drum of the Mound City, by which a part of her officers and crew were killed, and wounded. I write by to-day's mail. CHAS. H. DAVIS.
Flag-Officer.

The Recent Surprise and Skirmish in Florida.

CAMP OF 2D ALABAMA CAVALRY, BLUFF SPRINGS, FLA., June 18, 1862.

Correspondence of the Montgomery Advertiser.]

Believing that exaggerated reports of the skirmish on the 15th instant, would be put in circulation about your city, and cause much unnecessary uneasiness in the minds of those who have friends and relations in our regiment, I thought I would give you a true account of it.

Colonel Hunter, with about eighty men, with Capts. Earle, Allen and Glackmeyer, started on a six days' scout. When we arrived at Milton, Captain Earle, with his detachment of thirty-six men were sent down the bay toward the Escambia, to scout between the two rivers. Col. Hunter, with the rest crossed over the river (Blackwater) and went within two miles of Yellow river; he then selected sixteen privates to go with him over Yellow river, and sent the others back under Capt. Glackmeyer. With these sixteen privates, Col. Hunter, with Captain Allen and Lieut. Shackleford, crossed the Yellow river and scouted twenty miles down the river, then we returned to Milton, arriving there about ten o'clock at night. The ladies had prepared us a bountiful supper, of which we partook with a zest.

The pickets were stationed and we laid down to rest; about half-past two o'clock we were aroused by our pickets, with the cry of "the Yankees are landing a large gunboat at the wharf."? The order was given to saddle up, but before we could get our horses saddled, the Yankees came up on both sides of the hotel that we occupied and commenced firing into it. Col. H. gave the order for us to fire, but our men were so scattered that but few heard the command; every one was then acting on his own hook, or for himself.

Our men fired some twenty shots, i e., about ten men fired, having double barrel guns, which threw the Yankees in great confusion. The colonel then fired two shots with his pistol and then gave the order to retreat, which was obeyed with alacrity, as two streets were filled with Yankee soldiers firing in every direction, and a cannon occasionally booming from the gunboat. One of our men that escaped was slightly wounded in the arm, mere scratch. His name was Jas M. Kizor, of Capt. Glackmeyer's company. Three of our men are missing, viz: A. J. Smith, James Carr, and Hugh McClane; the two last, we heard, had made their escape, but returned after daylight, to ascertain what had become of the others, and we suppose were then captured.

We lost six horses, including the colonel's and Capt. Allen's. The colonel thought the Yankee force was from two to three hundred. But the citizens say the Yankee force was six hundred, but the Yankees say they had nine hundred. Citizens of Milton say none of our men were wounded—that three of the Yankees were mortally wounded, and some twenty-five or thirty others wounded. The Yankees left about sunup, but before leaving they broke open every closed house in the place, taking everything they wanted, broke open the jail and took out two runaway negroes, destroyed every paper and record in the court house. The building was completely riddled, the balls passed through the entire house. We suppose they were Wilson's Zouaves, as they wrote on the walls "comeback again and we will give you hell"—and "remember Santa Rosa Island." G. A. N.

Salt Factory Near Raymond.

The Raymond *Gazette* is gratified to give publicity to the fact that small experiments made by Mr. George McDonald, with earth from salt licks on his farm, lying three miles from Raymond, are highly encouraging. The drippings from two and a half bushels of earth from the licks, when boiled down, produced *one gallon of salt*, while subsequent drippings from the same earth, produced a brine sufficiently strong to save meat even during the intensely hot weather of the past week or two. The salt thus manufactured is of a dark color, resembling brown sugar somewhat, but possesses all the qualities of the purest and finest salt in use. The peculiar color it assumes is the same as that of the earth from which the drippings are taken.

Mr. McDonald designs submitting specimens of his salt for examination and report to our State geologist at an early day, and, should the prospect prove favorable for success in the undertaking, as he confidently believes it will, he will go into the manufacture of the article on a scale sufficiently extensive for the supply of the surrounding country. The discovery of a genuine salt mine of any considerable capacity, just at this time, would be a matter of greater public service, and more to be desired, than the discovery of a deposite of precious metals. What good would gold and silver do if we were without salt? May a most brilliant success crown Mr. McDonald's experiments, and may he hereafter be indebted solely to Hinds county for this indispensable article, and never find it scarce, or offered at the figures of an extortioner.

THE STENCH OF FAIR OAKS.—One of the most unpleasant features of our position at Richmond is the stench which arises from the battle field of Fair Oaks, around and in which some of our troops are encamped. The effluvia is of such a strong character as to sicken even veterans at times. We shall never know the real loss of human life at Fair Oaks. The other day a lot of over 150 dead rebels were found in a clump of woods which had not been previously examined. So far decayed were these bodies that our soldiers could not approach the spot long enough to bury them.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Necessity of Discipline in the Army.

Order is the first law of armies. Without it nothing is certain. The Charleston *Mercury*, in some well considered reflections, establishes the importance and necessity of discipline in an army, and at the same time, draws the destinction between strictness and harshness. These observations might be read with profit by many officers who have yet to learn that discipline is not incompatible with kindness:

It is the highest duty of officers to establish discipline. Nor is strict discipline incompatible with kindness and justice. There is a broad distinction between strictness and harshness—kindness and familiarity—between self-respect and haughtiness. And all officers should strive to appreciate the difference. While it is their duty to be strict and kind, and to preserve their own self-respect, there is no reason for haughtiness, or familiarity, or harshness; and these distinct qualities are often antagonistic. Firmness and self-control are prime qualities to the power of command.

Military operations depend greatly upon precision in calculations and in movements. To be handled in the field, armies must be in hand, so completely subordinated to the will of the commanding officers as to move like clockwork. Every part of the machinery has its allotted function assigned, and the failure of any one part may derange and defeat the object of the whole combination. Otherwise, all is a chapter of accidents, without the guidance of a head—the result of blunders and blunderers.

The army of the North has, during the last year, been converted into an army of regulars. Their officers have been subjected to examination, and removed for incompetency without scruple. Efficiency and success have been made the tests of merit and promotion. Their troops have been subjected to rigorous discipline according to the letter and spirit of the army regulations. Their drill has been energetic and unflagging. Their courts martial have done their work. A year in camp, under these circumstances, has served to make Northern troops as efficient as their previous unacquaintance with weapons, their inferior material, and their lack of patriotic spirit in an unrighteous war of subjugation could make them. How is it with the South?

Our troops are composed of far better material and of higher *morale*. Our men are well acquainted with fire-arms, and fighting for all that freemen value, are more desperate. But except the old army of Gen. Johnston, of Virginia, and Gen. Bragg's Pensacola troops, and here and there a company or regiment, are not by any means, what they should be in point of discipline and drill. Many of our volunteer companies and regiments are very inferior to regulars. Our armies are filled with officers who aspire to political preferment, and who value their own personal popularity more than they do the efficiency of their commands, or the service these may be capable of rendering the country. The repeated election of officers, company and field, has not mended this tendency to demagoguism.

Officers have been timid about establishing strict discipline, or subjecting their troops to the disagreeableness of thorough and systematic drill. Although, by drilling and discipline, firmly and justly conducted, the troops are certain to acquire greater confidence in their officers, and in time to appreciate the propriety and importance of such measures as may be necessary. We believe there is much need in the Southern armies for turning over a new leaf in such matters. Let generals and field officers set examples and encourage this vital work. It will tell in the day of trial. The laxity of demagogueism and popularity hunting are the bane of the Southern armies. Duty and efficiency should rather be the governing principles of officers and men alike. The time for the agreeable is past, and trifling is now out of place.

Death of Gen. Richard Griffith.

Mississippi is called to mourn the loss of one of her bravest, truest and noblest sons—one who has served her in many positions of honor, trust and danger—and in every one, and every act, has shown himself the incorruptible patriot, the dauntless soldier, the honest man.

Of the thousands who have yielded up their lives to their country, in the holy struggle for its independence, not one was more deeply enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him, than the brave, the generous, the high-souled Griffith.

Scarcely had we read the dispatch announcing that his brigade was not in the action of the 27th, when we were startled by a message informing us that Gen. Richard Griffith had expired, after lingering ten hours, from the effects of a wound inflicted by the explosion of a shell. His brigade was drawn up in line of battle, and held in reserve, when, by one of those casualties as mysterious as wonderful, a missile thrown at random terminated his earthly career.

Neither time or space will admit of an ext