# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1862. VOLUME XIII, NO. 169.



**The Memphis Appeal.**

PUBLISHED
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly
BY
JOHN R. McCLANAHAN......BENJAMIN F. DILL,
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## MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE
**Cotton Planters**
OF
MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA!

SUBSCRIBERS to the PRODUCE LOAN, and others who may now be disposed to subscribe their COTTON CROPS, are notified that under a recent act of Congress, the same will be taken by the Government, at a fair valuation, in exchange for its eight per cent. bonds which will be readily used in ordinary mercantile transactions.

Planters and others having such cotton, properly baled and securely housed in quantities of twenty bales and over, will please address me at Jackson, Miss., care of J. & T. Green, stating the quantity and quality of the cotton, and the prices asked.

The bond will be delivered at the time of the purchase, but the cotton will remain in the custody of the planter, who must oblige himself to take due and proper care of the same, and deliver it, free of charge, at the nearest shipping point whenever requested to do so. The planter is not expected to insure the cotton, and will not be responsible for it, if burned, when threatened by the enemy. Where the State has advanced upon cotton its lien in case of sale can be removed by the parties.

Proposals for the sale of other articles necessary to the army, payable in bonds, will be received by me.

J. D. B. DeBOW,
General Agent Produce Loan.

Sub-agents of the Produce Loan in Mississippi and Louisiana are requested also to receive proposals and forward them to me. [illegible]

**General Orders No. 9.**

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL DEPARTMENT,
GRENADA, Miss., June 23d, 1862.

I. IN conformity with Special Orders No. 5, dated at Headquarters Mississippi State Troops, Major-General's office, Canton, June 14th, 1862, Brigadier General M. T. Berry, or in his absence the commanders of regiments and battalions of his brigade, will call out the minute men of his brigade for immediate service in the field.

II. These minute men will meet on twenty four hours notice at their respective county seats, or at such other more convenient points as may be designated by their commanders, having in view concentration in advance of the Tallahatchie river, on the great railroad thoroughfare, to resist and impede the progress of the enemy.

III. These troops will supply their own arms, and make requisition on the Adjutant General of the State for ammunition to the extent of fifty rounds per man, and their subsistence will be purchased in their respective district by competent officers belonging to the respective battalions.

IV. Commanders of battalions and companies will report immediately their organization, strength, station and outfit, to their Brigadier General or other commander, and send a copy of each report to the Assistant Adjutant General at these Headquarters.

V. The General commanding this Special Department is sensible that no appeal is necessary to Mississippians in the defense of their families and their firesides, their household gods and their native land against insolent invaders engaged in a barbarous and fanatical crusade.

By command of Brigadier General RUGGLES,
L. D. SANDIDGE, C. S. A.,
je24 1w A. A. A. and Insp 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 of 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.

**RUNAWAY CAUGHT!**

COMMITTED to the jail of Panola county, a YELLOW NEGRO MAN, who calls his name LEN, and says he belongs to Henry Strider, of Tallahatchie county, Miss. Len has long curly hair, thirty years old and five feet six inches high.

J. H. JONES, Sheriff and Jailor,
jy5-1aw3w* Panola county, Miss.

**RUNAWAYS CAUGHT!**

CHARLES and TOM, belonging to W. S. Hall, of Memphis, Tenn., ranaway from Lew. King's, near Vaughan's Station, on Central road. Charles is a very stout negro, six feet high, large whiskers, thirty years old and black. Tom is yellow, small goatee, and stutters while talking.

J. H. JONES, Sheriff and Jailor,
jy5-1aw3w* Panola county, Miss.

**JAILOR'S NOTICE.**

COMMITTED to the jail of Panola county, Mississippi, a NEGRO MAN, who calls his name SIMON, and says he belongs to Robert Bevely, of Kentucky. He ranaway from Maj. Winn, near Helena, Arkansas. He seems to be about twenty-seven years old, is very black, five feet ten inches high, has a scar over his right eye and has but little beard.

J. H. JONES, Sheriff and Jailor,
jy5-1aw3w* Panola county, Miss.

**JAILOR'S NOTICE.**

COMMITTED to the jail of Panola county, two NEGRO MEN, who say their names are PHILIP and JIM, and that they belong to Robert Adams, of Tallahatchie county, Mississippi. Both are copper colored. The owner can find them in jail at this place.

J. H. JONES, Sheriff and Jailor,
jy5-1aw3w* Panola county, Miss.

**Administrator's Notice.**

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of John Conly, deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the July term, A. D. 1862, of the Probate Court of Yalobusha county, State of Mississippi, this the 7th of said month, this notice is therefore hereby given requesting all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

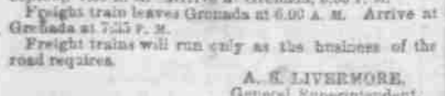
GEO. W. CONLY,
jy14-1aw6w Administrator.

**Administrator's Notice.**

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of R. M. Paires, deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the July term, A. D. 1862, of the Probate Court of Yalobusha county, State of Mississippi, on the 7th day of said month, this notice is therefore hereby given requesting all persons having claims against the same, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

MARTHA PAIRES,
Administratrix,
J. B. PAIRES,
jy14-1aw6w Administrator.

**MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE**



**RAILROAD.**

*CHANGE OF TIME.*

ON and after THURSDAY, July 24, trains will run as follows:

Passenger train leave Grenada, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 7:30 A. M. Arrive at Grenada, 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Grenada at 6:00 A. M. Arrive at Grenada at 7:35 P. M.

Freight trains will run only as the business of the road requires.

A. S. LIVERMORE,
General Superintendent.
Grenada, Miss., July 1st, 1862. [jy1-tf

**PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS!**

POST OFFICE—GRENADA, MISS.,
JUNE 24th, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office for carrying the mails on the following routes, for four years, from and after the first day of July next:

**Route 639. (7454.)**

From Grenada, by Providence, Steam Mills, Steiland, Caterets, Oakley, Bellefontaine and Mount Vista, to Hobenlinden, 56 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Grenada Monday at 6 A. M. Arrive at Hobenlinden same day by 10 P. M.

Leave Hobenlinden Tuesday at 6 A. M. Arrive at Grenada same day by 10 P. M.

**Route 643. (7459.)**

From Grenada to Troy, 6 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Grenada Thursday at 6 A. M. Arrive at Troy same day by 8 A. M.

Leave Troy Thursday at 4 P. M. Arrive at Grenada same day by 6 P. M.

W. M. HANKINS, P. M.,
ju24-1aw4w Grenada, Miss.


**Directions to Army Surgeons on the Field of Battle.—By G. J. Guthrie, Surgeon-General to the British Forces during the Crimean War.**

1. Water being of the utmost importance to wounded men, care should be taken, when before the enemy, not only that the barrels attached to the conveyance carts are properly filled with good water, or such other means as are commonly used in the country for carrying it, should be procured and duly filled.

2. Bandages or rollers, applied on the field of battle are, in general, so many things wasted, as they become dry and stiff, and are usually cut away and destroyed, without having been really useful; they are therefore not forthcoming when required, and would be of no use.

2. Simple gunshot wounds require nothing more, for the first two or three days, than the application of a piece of wet or oiled linen, fastened on with a strip of sticking plaster, or if possible, kept constantly wet and cold with water. When cold disagrees, warm water should be substituted.

4. Wounds made by swords, sabers or other cutting instruments, are to be treated principally by position. Thus, a cut down to the bone, across the thick part of the arm, immediately below the shoulder, is to be treated by raising the arm to or above right angle with the body, in which position it is to be retained, however inconvenient it may be. Ligatures may be inserted, but through the skin only. If the throat be cut across in front, any great vessels should be tied, and oozing stopped by a sponge. After a few hours, when the oozing is arrested, remove the sponge, and the head brought down toward the chest, and retained in that position without ligatures; if this is done too soon, the sufferer may possibly be suffocated by the infiltration of blood into the areolar tissue parts adjacent.

5. If the cavity of the chest is opened into by a sword or lance, it is of the utmost importance that the wound in the skin should be effectively closed, and this can only be done by sewing it up as a tailor or a lady would sew up a seam, skin only being included; a compress lint should be applied over the stitches, fastened on by sticking plaster. The patient is then to be placed on the wounded side, that the lung may fall down, if it can, upon, or apply itself to the wounded part, and adhere to it, by which happy and hoped-for incident life may in all probability be preserved. If the lung should be seen protruding in the wound, it should not be returned beyond the level of the ribs, but be covered over by the external parts.

6. It is advisable to encourage previously the discharge of blood from the cavity of the chest, if any have fallen into it; but if the bleeding from within should continue, so as to place the life of the sufferer in danger the external wound should be closed and events awaited.

7. When it is doubtful whether the bleeding proceeds from the cavity of the chest, or from the intercostal artery (a surgical bugbear,) an incision through the skin and the external intercostal muscle will expose the artery close to the edge of the rib having the internal intercostal muscle behind it. The vessel thus exposed may be tied, or the end plucked by the forceps, until it ceases to bleed. Tying a string round the ribs is a destructive piece of cruelty, and the plinge, etc., formerly recommended, may be considered as surgical incongruities.

8. A gun-shot wound in the chest cannot close by adhesion, and must remain open. The position of the sufferer should therefore be that which is most comfortable to him. A small hole penetrating the cavity is more dangerous than a large one, and the wound is less dangerous if the ball goes through the body. The wounds should be examined, and enlarged if necessary, in order to remove all extraneous substances, even if they should be seen to stick on the surface of the lungs; the opening should be covered with cold or wet lint—a bandage when agreeable. The ear of the surgeon and the stethoscope are invaluable aids, and ought always to be used; indeed, no injury of the chest can be scientifically treated without them.

9. Incised and gun-shot wounds of the abdomen are to be treated in nearly a similar manner; the position in both being that which is most agreeable to the patient, the parts being relaxed.

10. In wounds of the bladder, an elastic catheter is generally necessary. If it cannot be passed, an operation should be made in the perineum for the evacuation of the urine, with as little delay as possible.

11. In gun-shot fractures of the skull, the loose, broken pieces of bone, and all extraneous substances are to be removed as soon as possible, and depressed fractures of bone are to be raised. A deep cut made by a heavy sword through the bone, into the brain, generally causes a considerable depression of the inner table of bone, whilst the outer may appear to be merely divided.

12. An arm is never to be amputated, except from the effects of a cannon shot. The head of the bone is to be sawn off, if necessary. The elbow-joint is to be cut out, if destroyed, and the sufferer in either case, may have a very useful arm.

13. In case of gun-shot fracture of the upper arm, in which the bone is much splintered, incisions are to be made, for the removal of all the broken pieces which it is feasible to take away. The elbow is to be supported. The forearm is to be treated in a similar manner; the splints used should be padded.

14. The hand is never to be amputated, unless all or nearly all its parts are destroyed. Different bones of it and of the wrist to be removed when irrecoverably injured, with or without the metacarpal bones of fingers or the thumb; but a thumb and one finger should always be preserved when possible.

15. The head of the thigh-bone should be sawn off when broken by a musket-ball. Amputation at the hip joint should only be done when the fracture extends some distance into the shaft, or the limb is destroyed by cannon-shot.

16. The knee joint should be cut out when irrecoverably injured; but the limb is not to be amputated until it cannot be avoided.

17. A gun-shot fracture of the middle of the thigh, attended by great splintering, is a case for amputation. In less difficult cases, the splinters should be removed by incisions, particularly when they can be made on the upper and outer side of the thigh. The limb should be placed on a straight, long splint. A broken thigh does not admit of extension; it should be of no effect, without an unadvisable increase of suffering. An inch or two of shortening the thigh does not so materially interfere with progression as to make the sufferer regret having escaped amputation.

18. A leg injured below the knee should rarely be amputated in the first instance, unless from the effects of a cannon-shot. The splinters of bone are all to be immediately removed, by saw or forceps. The fractured limb should be permanently placed in iron splints and laid on a permanent frame as affording the greatest comfort, and probable chance of ultimate success.

19. An ankle-joint is to be cut out, unless the tendons around are too much injured, as also are the tarsal and metatarsal bones and toes. Incisions have hitherto been too little employed in the early treatment of these injuries of the foot for the removal of the extraneous substances.

20. A wound of the principal artery of the thigh, in addition to a gun-shot fracture, renders immediate amputation necessary. In no other part of the body is amputation to be done in the first instance for such injury. Ligatures are to be placed on the wounded artery above and the other below the wound, and events awaited.

21. The occurrence of mortification in any of these cases will be known by the change of color in the skin. It will rarely occur in the upper extremity, but will frequently do so in the lower. When about to take place, the color of the skin of the foot changes, from the natural flesh color, to a tallowy or mottled white. Amputation should be performed immediately above the fractured part. The mortification is not local.

22. When this discoloration has not been observed, and the part shrinks, or gangrene has set in with more marked appearances, but yet seems to have *stopped* at the ankle, delay is, perhaps, advisable, but if it should again spread, or its cessation be doubtful, amputation should take place forthwith, although under less favorable circumstances. The mortification is becoming, or has become, constitutional.

23. Bleeding, to the loss of life, is not a common occurrence in gunshot wounds, although many do bleed considerably, seldom, however requiring the application of a tourniquet as a matter of necessity, although frequently so as one of precaution.

24. When the great artery of the thigh is wounded (not torn across), the bone being uninjured, the sufferer will probably bleed to death, unless aid be afforded, by making compression above, and on the bleeding part. A long, but not broad stone, tied sharply on with a handkerchief, will often suffice until assistance can be obtained, when both ends of the divided or wounded artery are to be secured by ligatures.

25. The upper end of the great artery of the thigh bleeds scarlet blood, the lower end dark venous-colored blood; and this is not departed from in a case of accidental injury unless there have been previous disease in the limb. A knowledge of this fact or circumstance, which continues for several days, will prevent a mistake at the moment of injury, and at a subsequent period, if secondary hemorrhage should occur. In the upper extremity both ends of the principal artery bleed scarlet blood, from the free collateral circulation, and from the anastomoses in the hand.

26. From this cause, mortification rarely takes place after a wound of the principal artery of the arm, or even of the arm-pit.

It *frequently* follows a wound of the principal artery in the under, middle, or even lower parts of the thigh, rendering amputation necessary.

27. It is a great question, when the bone is uninjured, where and what part the amputation should be performed. Mortification of the foot and leg, from such a wound, is disposed to stop a little below the knee, if it should not destroy the sufferer; and the operation, if done in the first instance, as soon as the tallowy or mottled appearance of the foot is observed, should be done at that point; the wound of the artery, and the operation for securing the vessel above and below the wound, being left unheeded. By this proceeding, when successful, the knee-joint is saved, while an amputation above the middle of the thigh is always doubtful in its result.

28. When mortification has taken place from any cause, and has been arrested below the knee, and the dead parts show some sign of separation, it is usual to amputate above the knee. By not doing it, but by gradually separating and removing the dead parts, under the use of disinfecting medicaments and fresh air, a good stump may be ultimately made, the knee-joint and life being preserved, which latter is frequently lost after amputating under such circumstances.

29. Hospital gangrene, when it unfortunately occurs, should be considered to be contagious and infectious, and is to be treated locally by destructive remedies, such as nitric acid, and the bivouacing or encamping of the remainder of the wound, if it can be effected, or their removal to the open air.

30. Poultices have been very often applied in gunshot wounds, from laziness, or to cover neglect, and should be used as seldom as possible.

31. Chloroform may be administered in all cases of amputation of the upper extremity and below the knee, and in all minor operations; but for those above the knee, it should be deferred, without disadvantage, until the more serious operations are performed.

32. Amputation of the upper and middle parts of the thigh are to be done as soon as possible after the receipt of the injury. The administration of chloroform in them, when there is much prostration, is doubtful, and must be attended to, and observed with great care. The question whether it should not be administered in such cases being undecided.

21. If the young surgeon should not feel quite equal to the ready performance of the various operations recommended, many of them requiring great anatomical knowledge and manual dexterity (and it is not to be expected that he should), he will avail himself of every opportunity which may offer of perfecting his knowledge.

The surgery of the British army should be at the hight of the surgery of the metropolis, and the medical officers of that service should recollect, that the elevation at which it has arrived has been on many points principally due to the labors of their predecessors, during the war in the Peninsula. It is expected, then, that they will not only correct any errors into which their predecessors may have fallen, but excel them by the additions their opportunities will permit them to make in the improvement of the great art and science of surgery.—*London Lancet for June.*

**McClellan's Army—Its Present Location.**

From the Petersburg (Va.) Express, July 10.]

A gentleman who came up yesterday, states that so far as can be discovered by observation on the south bank of James river, no important movements have taken place in McClellan's army during the past three or four days. Many of the wagons have disappeared from view, and the tents have been extended up the bank of the river to the very doors of the family mansion of Berkley. By the smoke of the camp fires on Tuesday evening, it was generally supposed that the enemy had advanced somewhat from the immediate banks of the different water courses by which he is protected. It is positively known that heavy reinforcements have reached the Yankee McClellan, and it is believed that his army now numbers nearly or quite 100,000 men.

We have reason to believe that an important movement has been made by a portion of our forces, but the particulars will be known in a few days, and we refrain, for manifest good reasons, from giving them here. In this connection we subjoin an article from the *Enquirer* of yesterday, entitled the "situa ion."

The movements of our army, for the past two days, have been entirely strategical. No fighting of importance has transpired, and at least for some days, so far as our advices indicate, none need be expected. It is sufficient for us to know that McClellan has been defeated before Richmond, and second, that his immediate plans in changing his front have been frustrated through the superior ability of our generals.

It will require a herculean effort for him to retrieve his fallen fortunes, an effort which will require time, patience and increasing energy. It is considered a physical impossibility for him to recruit his army in time for an early and earnest resumption of his "on to Richmond," march. His *status* at present, though not an idle one, is not and cannot be as active as our own.

At no period in the history of the war has the Confederate government manifested a more dashing and energetic spirit than when it will be permitted to inspire the commanders of our army, although that old temptation, "foreign interference," looms up even more brightly and seductively than ever. The war has at length become an earnest one. Confederate government has ceased all the parley with the rest of the world, and relying upon right and own resources, is determined to pursue it to the bitter end. It would be imprudent to publish the movements which are now taking place in our army. The public must be satisfied they are wise, practical and essential to the success of the struggle.

Up to 6 o'clock last evening our pickets had brought up no prisoners, and we presume McClellan's river guard has been redoubled, and the poor creatures who are so anxious to leave the Yankee service are thereby foiled in their undertaking. As soon as the bright moonlights we are now having shall have passed away, desertions will doubtless be numerous.

**From Hilton Head and Vicinity.**

NEW YORK, July 11.—Advices from Hilton Head to the 6th, state that several of our gunboats had been engaged for several days making a reconnoissance of the Santee and Wackimaw rivers, and the result had proved important. Several small vessels, including a steamer, had been captured, besides numerous flatboats laden with rice. The negroes, on the appearance of the gunboats, came in troops to claim protection. They were taken off, some sixty in number.

A company of rebel guerrillas, on the morning of the 4th, made a foray upon Pinckney Island, and killed two of our pickets and captured four. The rebels had made demonstrations at Port Royal Ferry, which did not result in any damage. They were soon driven off.

COULD NOT AVOID JACKSON.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says:

Certain enthusiastic friends of Gen. McClellan now blame the government for not sending him all the troops in the vicinity of Washington a fortnight ago. I understand that the department makes the reply to this criticism, that it made little difference to Jackson what disposition was made of our forces there. If all the available troops had been sent two or three weeks ago to Gen. McClellan, then Jackson would have taken Washington, which would have been a great deal worse than a partial reverse before Richmond.

**THE GREAT EMERGENCY.**

*An Appeal to the President.*

From the New York Post, July 7th.]

The one duty of the country at this time is to repair the disaster which stupendous military blundering has brought upon the country, and to strengthen the army as rapidly as possible. It is idle to disguise the fact that the whole campaign of the Peninsula—in spite of the splendid fighting of our troops and the admirable skill of our officers—has been misconducted, and patriotic men of the nation, without stopping to distribute the blame, are looking to the President, with the intensest anxiety, for a new manifestation of energy and power.

The people have still confidence in Mr. Lincoln; they are persuaded of his entire honesty; and they know that he means to do right in respect to the honor as well as the interests of the country. But they think he has trusted too much to his subordinates; he has not been sufficiently peremptory with them, either with his generals or his secretaries; and his whole administration has been marked by a certain tone of languor and want of earnestness which has not corresponded with the wishes of the people. He has taken the advice of the politicians rather than listen to the beatings of the great heart of the people. As a consequence, his administration has from the beginning lagged from behind the popular impulse. It has not to this moment realized the depth, the intensity and malignity of the rebellion, and its efforts to put it down have been for that reason a comparative failure.

The rebels themselves are fearfully in earnest, they are despotically united, they make war as war should be made, as a military art, and not as a political scheme, and under a thousand disadvantages manage to get the best of us in the great critical moments of the struggle.

The single, transparent, undeniable source of all our disasters has been the want of earnestness on the part of the civil authorities and the painful slowness and laxity of our military chiefs. It is now fourteen months since Mr. Seward—so little perception had he of the nature of this war—predicted that it would be ended in sixty days. The Administration appears, by its acts, to have put full faith in his halcyon words. We have had for a year, on the Potomac, the finest army that could be raised in the civilized world—an army no less than 230,000 strong—well equipped, well fed, well supplied with every material of the art of warfare; but it has been allowed to be frittered away by idleness, by disease, by battle under adverse circumstances, and by military incompetency in a thousand shapes.

Mr. Lincoln, then, we repeat, must open his eyes without a moment's delay to the exigency. Three things are more imperative than all others. First, he must dismiss every leading agent who is imbecile or slothful, on the spot; second, he must infuse unity of design and energy of purpose into his entire cabinet, and not allow the members of it to devise inconsistent policies; and, thirdly, he must recruit his armies from all quarters and by all means, so that they can be filled up, without fear of the mean and miserable prejudices of vulgar brawlers.

Of the comparative capacities of his generals he is a better judge, doubtless, than any man in the country, for he has the means of testing their qualities. Let him place the most energetic, rapid and large-minded of all at the head of the principal force, just as he put Pope over the army of the Shenandoah. Again: let him proclaim to the South as well as to the North that this war is to be prosecuted as a war, that every lawful means will be employed in it, that traitors have no constitutional rights, and that an army is not an organization of bloodhounds, or upstarts, whose chief business is to protect a heinous institution which has been the cause of the war. Finally, let him say to all loyal men, black as well as white, that their services will be accepted in the holy cause of the Union; that the former will be employed legitimately in the severe labors of the trenches and the camp, while the latter are perfecting their known and demonstrated valor by all the arts of the military manual.

The whole North is burning to proffer its services to the President; and yet the North holds somewhat back. Why? Because it sees no definite energetic policy at Washington; because it sees our existing armies sacrificed to a shameful want of enterprise; because it desires to fight the enemy, who is the most reckless, desperate and savage that has ever been encountered, with all the weapons that God and nature has put into our hands. The North is weary of shilly-shally; it is weary of the deference that is paid to the rights of men who would cut our throats, and to the prejudices of those who sympathize with them; it is weary of playing at war, and it wants to see the blow struck, not at the big toes or the little fingers of the revolt, but at the heart. It is in the power of Mr. Lincoln, if he will, to rouse himself, to strike his blow.

Everybody who knows him loves him and respects him; the bitterest of his former political opponents now defer to his judgment; and if he would drop the politicians on all sides, and lay his own great heart on the still greater heart of the people, and take his inspirations thence, he might arouse the nation once more to an earnestness and an enthusiasm which would surpass the outbursts of the days of April! We are sick of cold, unmeaning, formal phrases; we are panting for electric words; and when Mr. Lincoln shall blow no more uncertain blasts, but put the trumpet of liberty to his lips, the air will disclose, the earth will yield, the very waters will spawn us armed men, as in the days of the earliest uprising.

**Humorous Tax Suggestions.**

The *Continental Monthly* suggests the following:

For every button on coat, 3 cents.
For carrying cane, $1.
For lorgnons or quizzing glasses, $1.
For using mucilage, 2 cents per pot.
Pencils and pens, $1 per annum.
On all keys in use, 6 cents.
For kissing anybody except relatives, 25 cents each time. [N. B.—Engaged couples may 'commute' for $10 per month.]
For ringing door-bells or using knockers, 1 cent.
For using scraper or mat before a door, 1 cent.
For using scraper or door-mat, $1.
For looking at a lady anywhere, $10.
For shaking hands with ladies, 10 cents.
For shaking hands with gents, 5 cents.
For not squeezing said hands when 'circumstances favor,' $10.
For quoting French, 25 cents.
For not reading *anything* not your own business, $50.
For talking in the opera, $10.
For asking friends to take tickets to anything, $10.
For reading your own compositions to any one, $1.
For doing same to editor, or offering to do it, $1000.
For borrowing anything, $1.
For staying later than 11 P. M. when calling, $5 per hour.
For pointing out a millionaire, 25 cents.
For talking about your appetite, or diseases, or describing what you like to eat or drink, $1.

**The Armies.**

The distance to which McClellan has retreated in his march to Richmond, increases the difficulty of obtaining information of what is transpiring between the two armies. The awful heat of the last two days would, we presume, almost enforce quietude.

If we were to *speculate* upon the probable course of the campaign, we should suppose that unless a fight comes off to-day, or at least very soon, our generals will leave the enemy at Westover, and take position at Drewry's Bluff. It is a possible thing that the enemy's position is so strong as to render an assault upon him at Westover less eligible than another plan of operations. We have signally defeated and severely chastised his attempt to capture Richmond—perhaps his best way of completing his rout and his evacuation of Virginia with the remnant of his late army, than by attacking them at a disadvantage. Let the people be assured that the *best course* will be adopted; and that the victory we have won will, to all intents and purposes, bear much valuable fruit in the future.—*Richmond Enquirer, July 8.*

☞ A man who owned a lot in Sacramento, California, during the late flood, went to see if he could find it. He found that he had lost his fence, but had caught a fine two-story house, which made him a good deal more than square in the operation.

**Intervention Again.**

The advices received by the Scotia are not calculated to allay the misgivings which exist here as to the intentions of the English and French governments in our regard. Notwithstanding the declarations of Lord Palmerston, that England has no present design of interfering in our affairs, and the oft repeated assurance that the policy of England and France is identical on this question, we cannot shut our eyes to the significance of the facts that now reach us. It will be recollected that Mr. Lindsay had a notice of a motion on the books of the house of commons for the 20th ultimo, recommending the recognition by Great Britain of the Southern Confederacy. This he asked and obtained leave to postpone to the 11th of July, on the ground that on consultation with other honorable members, with whom he is acting, they were of the opinion that the government would see the necessity of taking this important question in hand before the time fixed, and would thus render it unnecessary for any private member to submit a resolution on the subject to the House. When a motion of this kind is withdrawn or postponed in Parliament, in deference to the anticipated action of the government, it may be taken for granted that it is no vague understanding as to the intentions of the latter. The course pursued by Mr. Lindsay and his associates precludes the supposition that they would delay for an hour the forcing on of the question unless they were assured that it was likely to be brought before Parliament under circumstances of much greater advantage. What those circumstances are we shall of course soon learn. In the mean time, we hear of a movement in France which, though it can not strictly be said to have originated with the government, no doubt received its inspiration from the Tuileries. We published a few days since an article from the *Constitutionnel* of the 11th ult. advocating intervention in America *a tort et a travers*. In a number of that journal issued just previous to the departure of the Scotia a rather startling announcement is made. It is stated that papers containing the article in question had been forwarded to every newspaper in France, and that up to the 19th over a hundred leading journals had inserted, and published in addition editorial articles strongly backing up its views.

Now our government has been all along assured by the representatives of England and France that no purpose existed on the part of either of interfering in our quarrel with the South. As late as yesterday Mr. Seward declared that nothing had been received from the other side to warrant the conclusion that they had changed their policy in this regard. What means, then, this mysterious contradiction between their declarations and the significant movements to which we have called attention, and which, if they are not technically responsible for, there is reason to believe have been originated with their sanction? It means just this—that they have all the disposition to interfere at once and forcibly in favor of the South, but dare not do so until they have worked up a certain amount of public sentiment in its support. Feeling that if we succeed in putting down the rebellion, this country will become more powerful than ever, and will exercise an influence in the affairs of the world such as the first French republic exercised in its time—overturning thrones, changing dynasties and changing the boundaries of kingdoms—they are unwilling to let the opportunity slip of dividing and splitting up a power so formidable.—*New York Herald.*

**News from the Fleet.**

A gentleman who was captured by the Yankee steamer Keystone State, near this bar, in May last, informs us that a negro who went off in a well known row boat from this harbor, was employed on that steamer as the captain's waiting man. The servant had seen the gentleman in this city, but had the shrewdness not to mention it; and having an early chance to speak privately to him, regretted his folly at leaving Charleston, and said that the latter city was good enough for him, but that he had been persuaded to quit by a boy named *Gabriel*; he said that he was kept under severe discipline, and though his position was better than most of those who came away, that he found it hard, and he would willingly go back, but could not. The bulk of the contrabands were only employed by the Yankees in the most filthy offices. They were despised by the men, and the officers kept them only for the most exposed and disagreeable work.

The Keystone State had been newly coppered, and was decidedly one of the most efficient blockaders on the cost. Her engineer was Mr. James Davis, who held the same position on her when she was run from Philadelphia to this city, and who is a very capable man, but he is certainly in a very bad employ.

Another party who was engaged in the ship while trading to this point, and who is now on board, is an under official, but whose name is not remembered, was particularly busy as an informer, and spent much of his time in trying to find out the previous history of all the prisoners on board.

Our informant was soon transferred to the steamship Bienville, and was taken by her to Philadelphia. On board this ship was seen the barge which was used by the former headquarters in the harbor, and several beautiful peacocks which had been stolen from the neighborhood of Beaufort, S. C., by the Yankees, and which were called by the sailors the "Rebel Birds." They were going to the farm of Commodore Dupont, in Delaware, that officer, we suppose, considering them lawful prizes of war.

We also learn from the same source that when the Planter was approaching the steamer to which she was surrendered, that the greatest consternation existed on the Yankee blockaders, they feared an attack from some new Merrimac; and they were only at ease when the stolen steamer was placed alongside by the contrabands and the darkies observed to the Yankee officers: "Dese, we hab brot you some ob de Fort Ripley guns."—*Charleston Courier.*

☞ We clip the following paragraphs from the Charleston *Mercury*, of July 11:

IMPORTANT MILITARY CHANGES.—It was currently rumored in military circles last night, and we have reason to believe the report to be correct, that Major-General Pemberton, now in command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, has been transferred to another important post, where he will soon be face to face with the enemy, and that Major General Gustavus W. Smith has been assigned to succeed him in the command of this Department.

THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS BELOW.—Yesterday morning a report was brought to the city that a considerable force had landed at or near Port Royal ferry, and were pushing inland toward the Charleston and Savannah railroad. Our generals had abundant forces at hand for all emergencies of the kind, and the enemy, at last accounts, was reported to have retraced his steps and re-crossed the ferry.

Another account, received by telegraph last evening, represents the Yankee regiments to be encamped at Rhodes' place, about five miles from Low Gardner's corner, and about five miles from Port Royal ferry.

The enemy is believed to be slowly quitting the islands more immediately contiguous to Charleston. It is supposed that in drawing off his troops he is considerably embarrassed for the want of steam transports.

A Beaufort letter asserts that Commodore Dupont says he can take Charleston with five gunboats. He can run by Sumter and the fortifications without the loss of more than two, and with the others shell the city.

GEN. HUNTER'S NEGRO BRIGADE.—Lieut. Luther G. Rigge, of the 1st South Carolina volunteers, writes that Col. Arthur M. Kinzie, commanding that regiment, is now at Washington on business connected with this branch of the service. He also says that Gen. Hunter has issued an order for the forming of three additional regiments, and that the officers, in part, have already been selected and designated Capt. James D. Fessenden, of Maine (son of the Senator), late of Berdan's sharpshooters, and aid-de-camp on Gen. Hunter's staff, is, in the absence of Col. Kinzie, in command of the first regiment. The brigade is at present under command of Col. Morrow, also of Gen. Hunter's staff, who probably will be constituted brigadier-general. Gen. Hunter is said to take great pride in these dusky soldiers, and visits them often, bringing with him all distinguished military and civic guests, upon which occasion the brigade is ordered out on "dress parade."—*New Haven Journal.*

**Washington Politics.**

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The bill giving the President power for enlisting and arming negroes is certain to pass by a handsome majority.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution appropriating $10,000 for preparing 200 medals, with suitable devices, to be awarded to such privates and non-commissioned officers as may distinguish themselves in battle.

The House voted to suspend, the law authorizing the payment of officers for services actually rendered in Fremont's old department, and providing for commissioners to examine and adjudicate such claims.

Congress thought pretty certain to adjourn the first of next week, unless the present occupations of the President should prevent him from having leisure to examine and sign important bills.

The tax bill is likely to be amended so that appointments for collectors will not be sent to the Senate, at the present session.

Senator Chandler received yesterday and today a perfect flood of letters from persons in New York and Pennsylvania, thanking him for having had the courage to make his recent speech in defense of Stanton and relative to the recent conduct of the war in the Peninsula.

Senator King's bill for enlisting negroes, was approved by every member of the military committee, before its introduction. It liberates all slaves so enlisted.

Messrs. Fessenden, Wilson, and other Senators, bitterly denounced Secretary Stanton's press censorship system.

It is supposed now that one object of the War Department's temporary suspension of news about the Richmond battles, was to delay the news getting to England. It turns out that even this was a complete failure, as it is now known that the rebels had supplied the Baltimore secessionists with full files of the Richmond papers up to last Saturday, which was sent off by the last steamer to each of the prominent London and Paris journals.

It is whispered in well posted circles that within a week, important changes in the war policy will be announced by a proclamation of the President. Among these will be the authority to generals commanding departments to employ for military purposes, all negroes that approach the lines. There has been a heavy pressure among Republicans for more earnest and vigorous measures for the conduct of the war, and several Congressmen are delaying now only to unite with a delegation expected to wait on the President to-morrow as soon as he can receive them.

Major Gen. Lew. Wallace was serenaded at the National Hotel last night. An immense crowd was in attendance. On making his appearance on the balcony, Gen. Wallace was greeted with uproarious cheering, which was continued after almost every sentence of his speech. He said he accepted the compliment, not for himself, but for his brave comrades he had left behind him, and who had won for him the distinction his friends were conferring. He supposed they were mostly Indianians who were tendering the compliment, and had peculiar pride in accepting it as such. There were peculiar circumstances under which Indianians had entered the war. They were under a cloud; they had been pronounced cowards by authority. They had written history different now, for the regiment he had the honor to lead had sworn, as they took their banners, to remember Buena Vista, and wipe out the stain. The other day they had returned those banners to the halls from which they came. At Fort Donelson they had been shot to shreds. At Pittsburg Landing they were almost shot away, and still had carried of their whole Union, but they had never waved aught over victory for the nation and honor to the "cowardly Indianians."

He was no politician. He had been at the Senate session to-day, and had found the question to be whether they should use the nigger or not. [The audience here broke out into tumultuous cries of "No!" "Yes!" the yeses largely predominating.] The general remarked that he found his audience very much as he found the Senate—considerably divided. Let him give his answer. It should be that of a soldier, not of a politician. As a soldier, he believed it his duty to use every means of success God had given him. If he could save his soldiers from unhealthy work by having negroes dig trenches or erect fortifications, he would hold himself inexcusable not to use them.

The cheering here drowned out his voice for some minutes. As silence began to be restored a voice said: "That's right; no guns, but spades for them." "Well," resumed the general, "after putting these negroes in the army in positions of great peril, and after reaping great advantages from them, wouldn't it be unjust to leave them without arms to defend themselves?"

Uproarious cheering again drowned everything for some minutes. The general continued by saying that he would not wound the sensitive feelings of the soldiers by calling negroes to their aid in fighting except in cases of great emergency, and then they would be glad to welcome assistance from any quarter. In justice to those negroes who had rendered assistance in the hour of peril, he would at the end of the war give them their freedom. The cry came, though he hoped it was false, but it came, that the army of the Potomac was in danger. If so, the government was in danger.

Ought Congress then to hesitate? We want soldiers, we want them quickly. Was it safe then for Congress to go away without passing a drafting law to be used. Jeff. Davis has drafted long ago. The rebels managed better than we did. Their case was more desperate. Oh! that the voice of the people could infuse back-bone into those people that are governing them. He hoped they would inaugurate a new policy. He never wanted to march his column again through a country filled with everything they needed belonging to armed rebels, and yet be forbidden to use it to make his soldiers comfortable.

The general spoke some little time longer, and retired amid unbounded applause and cheers for Lew. Wallace, the Hoosier State's fighting man, etc.

Senator Lane, of Indiana, followed in the same strain, and Schuyler Colfax is now (midnight) making a highly significant speech, fully confirming the intimation above given, respecting a probable change of administrative policy. He declared with great emphasis that from this day forward the war is to be conducted on war principles.

**McClellan's Present Position.**

All reports concur in the opinion that the position now occupied by McClellan is a formidable one, but as to its being impregnable, as some wiseacres pretend to think and even assert, this is all bosh. He can and will be dislodged, despite those "hights" about which some write who never saw them, and which the rest of us, who know nothing about them. We have heard of those gunboats, too, and are not a whit regarded with terror throughout the South. We have the great cause of the Southern Confederacy too much at heart, to "blab" all we hear, even at the risk of sacrificing a reputation for enterprise.

It is a matter of congratulation with every friend of freedom and the South, to know that the present position of McClellan's army is one of the hottest, "perhaps," on the soil of Virginia. With a creek on one side, a shallow mill pond on another, and the shoal water of James river on the third, and not the vestige of a shade tree immediately near, and the sun's rays pouring down with such an intensity that sent the thermometer up yesterday to the close of the nineties in Petersburg, the Yankees at Berkeley Point must have suffered to an almost indescribable extent. Persons residing in Petersburg, entirely familiar with the locality, say that out of Tophet there is no place more terrible to endure than this.—*Petersburg Express.*

FROM JACKSON, TENN.—The Cairo *Gazette*, of Saturday last, contains the following reference to this place:

The bitterest set of secessionists our army has yet encountered are those of Jackson, Tenn. They are sullen, reserved and as hateful as they dare be. On Monday Gen. Logan issued an order requiring all citizens of the town to come forward and take the oath of allegiance on or before the ensuing Saturday. These orders were posted about the town in the evening, but during the night they were torn down.

Those who refuse to take the oath will be regarded and treated as prisoners. Present indications authorize the belief that five-sixths of the population will suffer arrest and imprisonment. Logan has commenced dealing with them, and is determined not to be trifled with.

Very few people left Jackson on the arrival, or since the arrival, of the Federal forces.

**Washington Rumors.**

The regular correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* thus refers to the rumors afloat in the Federal capital on the 9th inst.:

That Washington is a city prolific in rumors, none will question who have spent a week within its borders in the exciting times of politics or of war. This morning has given birth to a swarm of such, and out of their multitude and contradictory character, I will cite only the following as fair samples of the whole:

Rumor No. 1—That Gen. McClellan is fully sustained by the President, who declares his retreat from Richmond the grandest and most heroic military exploit on record.

Rumor No. 2—That Gen. McClellan has been superseded in command of the army of the Potomac and withdrawn from active service for the present.

Rumor No. 3—That Gen. Wilkes has just been ordered to take immediate command of the squadron on James river, *vice* Commodore Goldsborough, ordered to a subordinate sphere.

Rumor No. 4—That Gen. Burnside is the coming man, who is to supersede everybody else, take Richmond, and finish the war.

Rumor No. 5—That Secretary Stanton is to hold his place but one week longer—the difference between him and the President (who sustains McClellan), being irreconcilable.

Rumor No. 6—That the question of the succeedorship of Gen. McClellan lies between Gens. Pope, Mitchel and Burnside, with the chances greatly in favor of Pope.

Rumor No. 7—That Major-Gen. McClellan is again reinstated as commander-in-chief of the whole army, and all the military departments—as before he took the field with the army of the Potomac.

Rumor No. 8—(This one is true.)—That Gen. Burnside's command has arrived in James river and will join McClellan to-day or to-morrow.

Rumor No. 9—That the Senate will resolve, this week, to continue in permanent session, on account of the critical state of affairs as to volunteering and foreign intervention.

Rumor No. 10—That the House of Representatives, persuaded that they can do far more for the military service of the country at home among their constituents than here in Washington, will call upon the President, in case of such action by the Senate, to exercise his constitutional prerogative, and adjourn Congress without further delay.

Rumor No. 11—(This is an old one revived.) That Gen. Banks is to be Secretary of War, in place of Secretary Stanton.

Rumor No. 12—That Gen. Buell's army passed through Baltimore on Saturday in 800 cars, *en route* to reinforce McClellan.

Rumor No. 13—That Gen. Halleck telegraphed to the War Department yesterday, that Beauregard's army was still in unbroken force in the southwest.

Rumor No. 14—That Gen. McClellan has declared that the majority of Beauregard's army came out of Richmond to attack him, and numbers of them were actually taken prisoners by his troops.

Rumor No. 15—That none of Halleck's force, either Buell's division or any other, have left the West, or been ordered to do so.

There are many others, it is possible, still more wild, but perhaps your readers will think the above sufficient.

**Captain Mickler's "Dash" on Pinckney Island.**

In our issue of Monday we alluded, briefly, to the capture of two Yankees, and the killing of a third, by a small party of our soldiers. We have since learned further particulars. It appears that Capt. Mickler, of the Hamilton Guards, 11th regiment S. C. V., with a few picked men from his own, Capt. Netcoat's, Capt. McMillan's and Capt. Martin's companies—numbering in all ten men—were ordered to make a reconnoisance on Pinckney Island, which is formed by Skull and Mackay creeks, which make in Broad river, a short distance east of the town of Bluffton. The Yankees are largely engaged in planting corn on the island, and about three hundred negroes at least at work on the crop. We think it best not to mention how the captain's party reached the island; suffice it to say that he was unobserved. A glance showed him a picket tent, with a sentinel walking his post, and two other lumbermen, possibly ruminating on the destiny of the "glorious Union," and little dreaming that on this, the 4th of July, one of their number was within a few minutes of being shot in his bread-basket, and the other two would be on their way to "Dixie's Land," with their arms tied behind their backs.

Capt. Mickler posted his men judiciously, with special orders how to act on a given signal. The night was dark and rainy, and the captain had everything his own way. The sentinel, feeling that all was not right on his post, leisurely leaned his Enfield rifle against a tree, and walking to a neighboring bush, placed himself, unknowingly, within three steps of Capt. Mickler. A short pause, to enable the Yankee to get into a comfortable position, a shrill whistle, and the fellow is collared. Resistance is impossible, under the circumstances, and his lungs are strained to their utmost in wild and confused shrieks; but a bayonet soon reduced him to obedience. His two comrades rushing to his assistance, one is accommodated to a musket ball in the abdomen, and the other is soon spread out on the wet grass with the but of a musket.

The two live Yankees were hurried to the point of embarkation, assisted by an occasional bayonet point "*a posteriori*." Before the long roll was sounded, the party landed on the main side of Mackay creek, and Capt. Mickler had the satisfaction of seeing them "off for Charleston" on Sunday morning by the cars. Private Henry Sandon, of Capt. Martin's Calhoun Troop, and Orderly Sergeant——, of Capt. Mickler's company, are spoken of (as well as of all the party) as the "right sort of boys." We shall look for the Yankee account of this 4th of July affair, and would not be surprised if the dashing captain has impressed lots and deep heaped upon him for want of "sentiment" in killing and maiming three of Abraham's subjects on the "glorious Fourth."—*Charleston Mercury, 10th.*

**The Contending Armies—McClellan Quiet.**

From the Petersburg (Va.) Express, July 9.]

Intelligence from below represents McClellan's army unusually quiet yesterday, so far as could be ascertained from the observations made on this side of the river. The enemy's gunboats continue to ply up and down the James, endeavoring to create the impression, doubtless, that they are intent upon something desperate, but they have achieved no feat ever since their signal repulse at Drewry's Bluff. Our forces have ascertained that they can shell the forests and marshes which alternately line the banks of the river, so far as timber is abundant and marsh grass not too especially desirable, such demonstrations incite no uncomfortable apprehensions.

We have what would be considered by most persons good grounds for believing that a fight is imminent. We believe, too, that when it does take place, the South will have no cause to complain of the result. But we do not intend to make public what has come to our knowledge, and any further comment or speculation at present, is unnecessary, not to say indiscreet.

Some four or five additional prisoners, captured yesterday by our pickets near the right, were brought up and lodged in jail. These all repeat the statements of their predecessors, in substance, and represent the men as thoroughly disgusted with camp life, and will, under no conceivable circumstances, return to the army if released. Another member of Sickles' brigade was among the captives of yesterday. He says this brigade has suffered indescribably. The regiment to which he was attached, left New York a few months since one thousand strong, and now they number but seventy-five men. He attributes the diminished numbers rather to desertion from this fragment than to any other cause, but none into the other regiments. The latter matter created such intense dissatisfaction among the men, that Dan Sickles was compelled to abandon his project. The prisoners state that the river bank would swarm with deserters, but the officers now regard all their men with suspicion, and a vigilant watch is kept over all their movements. The gunboats ply up and down the river for miles, to prevent the passage of men across, and it is only under cover of darkness that any succeed in effecting their escape.

The prisoners report the loss of the Federals in the recent engagements around Richmond as terrific, and the hundreds of shockingly wounded who have been left by McClellan to perish, or at the mercy of the Confederates, has tended greatly to demoralize the men remaining. The prisoners state that McClellan cannot again be reinforced, at least not for some time to come.

**From the West.**

We conversed on Monday afternoon with a gentleman just from Texas, and the West, who gives us some very interesting particulars of the state of affairs on his route. He had been three weeks on the road, traveling by land most of the way, and crossing Red river twenty-five miles below Vicksburg. The latter place was then being bombarded and numbers of the houses riddled.

At Shreveport three Yankee trading steamers, with full cargoes, come up to the town to trade. The parties on board exhibited counterfeit passports, and endeavored to pass themselves off as Confederates. All of them brought in between thirty and forty thousand pair of cotton cards, the balance of their cargoes being composed of boots, shoes and other much needed articles in the South. The authorities, however, were too quick for them, and the military commander of the post seized the vessels, put the parties on board in prison, put up the goods at auction and turned over the proceeds to the Confederate treasury. Two steamers of a similar character being reported below, at the mouth of Ouachita river, an expedition, consisting of a detachment of four hundred men, was sent off to seize these also. Our informant did not learn the result at the time he left.

From the various plantations along the river below Vicksburg, the enemy have impressed more than two thousand negroes into service, besides taking all the mules, wheelbarrows, spades, etc., they could lay hold of. They stated their object to be the digging of a canal for the purpose of cutting off Vicksburg from the Mississippi, and thus get the command of the whole river, enabling them to navigate without getting under the guns of our batteries. Vicksburg, it is then said, will be, as it were, four or five miles out in the country. The general impression was, that they would succeed in this nefarious scheme, by the aid of their fleets, our forces not being able to reach them.

The people are burning their cotton almost everywhere along the river, and far back in the country. This feeling is universal, and they do not consider it any sacrifice. One widow lady who had about eight hundred bales, had set fire to it, and burned every bale. When told beforehand that there was no danger for her, she replied that she felt anxious and uneasy in having it around her. Even in Texas, every man has his cotton so stored as to be able to apply the torch when necessary. Some had their bales piled on foundations of lightwood.

The grain crop in Texas, from the Rio Grande to Red river, this year, is the largest ever known in that State. Occasionally small patches of cotton are seen, and this is planted for home use.

The conscript law was being fully enforced in Texas, and the Governor had summoned every man between thirty-five and forty-five to organize for the defense of the State.

An order had been extended for every family to leave Galveston, it having been determined, as in the case of Vicksburg, to defend it to the last. This order had been complied with, save by some seven families. The parties being suspected, their houses were searched, when the stars and stripes were discovered, intended to be hung out should the Federals take the city. All those guilty of this treason, were taken out immediately and shot.

Our informant tells a good joke played off by the news boys on Picayune Butler, on his landing in New Orleans. They collected together and proceeded to the levee, where Butler was to land. As he stepped on shore, they shouted, in chorus, "Here's your Extra Picayune." The boys had no papers with them, and the effect produced was irresistible.—*Charleston Courier.*

**The Loyalty of the People of New Orleans.**

We have authentic information of some interesting facts which pleasantly illustrate the loyalty of the most respectable portion of the people of New Orleans.

The military commandant of that city, Gen. Shepley, recently applied to the pastor of Christ Church, Rev. Dr. Leacock, (who is well known to our citizens,) for the privilege of communion with his parishioners. Although an enemy to this country, it does not follow that he is not a sincere Christian. He has the reputation, unlike Butler, of being a gentleman, and that it is possible for him to be a Christian. Dr. Leacock, however—not doubting, we suppose, of this, and having no right, as a pastor, to gauge the man's conscience—was reluctant to perform the offices of the occasion, for the reason that the worshippers at his church were not willing to commune with him. A compromise was made by which the commanding general and some of his officers enjoyed the privileges of the church after the members of it had taken the sacrament. For what would seem a harsh refusal and a prejudgment, the Rev. Doctor gave the reason that it was abhorrent to the members of his parish—whose servant he was, and whose opinions he felt it his duty to respect.

Another similar instance occurred in relation to the funeral rites of Lieut. DeKay, which Mrs. Phillips will, no doubt, long remember. The desire of the commander was that his remains should receive the usual burial service of the Episcopal church. Dr. Leacock was applied to for the purpose. For a reason similar to that in the case of Gen. Shepley he refused to officiate. No persuasion could induce him to change his determination; but he was not unwilling to permit the use of his church for the purpose; and the rites were performed by a Yankee chaplain.

These facts were significant of the disposition of the most respectable people of New Orleans; and by the way they show, too, that although religion is supposed to control human nature, it is still, in a large measure, subservient to it. In other words, it is impossible for a Southern man to consider any person a Christian, no matter how sincere he may be, who is trying to destroy all that makes his life, country and home worthy of love, respect and defense. There is a great deal of the old Adam in this: but when we get entirely rid of that, the millennium will have come. The old Adam is in the war, and there is no doctor of divinity, outside of Yankee land that will carry the dogma to the conclusion of an object submission to the enemy. It is right, we preach terms which are appropriate in times of peace. The Yankee divines are the very men who exhibit the most conspicuous proof of the dogma of original sin.—*Mobile Tribune.*

**Localities and Distances.**

Route from Richmond to Yorktown, by way of Richmond and York river railroad and York river.

Fairoaks station, seven miles east of Richmond, and at intersection of the nine mile road, which connects county roads crossing the Chickahominy above and below the railroad crossing. York river railroad crosses Chickahominy swamp, (stream being only fifty feet in width at this point, with very little fall,) just twelve miles east of Richmond, over trestle work six hundred feet long and eighteen feet in hight.

This bridge was burned by Confederate forces in retreat from Yorktown.

Tunstall's station, twenty miles east of Richmond and four miles west of White House. At this point Gen. Stuart crossed the railroad in making the circuit of the enemy.

White House, (owned by Col. William Henry Fitzhugh Lee, son of Gen. Robert E. Lee,) is twenty-four miles east of Richmond, at the crossing of the Pamunkey, which is here crossed over a rail bridge seven hundred feet long, with a McCallum draw in the center of the stream.

This bridge was also completely destroyed by the Confederates.

Vessels drawing fourteen feet of water run up the Pamunkey to this point.

West Point terminus of the York river railroad thirty-eight and a half miles east of Richmond, at the head of York river, the confluence of the Mattaponi and Pamunkey.

York river carries eighteen feet of water at low tide to the wharves at this place.

Yorktown, twenty-five miles below West Point and sixty-three and a half miles from Richmond.

At this point is the deepest water inside of the capes of Virginia, sufficient to float the combined navies of all the world.

COUNTERFEITS.—The first of the Yankee counterfeit treasury notes we have seen, was tendered to us yesterday. It was a ten—easily detected—is a wood cut on common printing paper, but better printed than the original notes of that plate. The paper being much thinner than that used on the Confederate Treasury notes, will also attract attention.—*Georgia Intelligencer.*