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JOHN R. McCLANAHAN.....BENJAMIN P. DILL,
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MILITARY ORDERS.

General Order No. 2.

HEAD'QRS DEPT. OF MISS. & E. LA.,
VICKSBURG, July 4, 1862.

I. HEREAFTER no passports will be granted to persons to come to Vicksburg, except to those connected with the army, or citizens who may have public business with the army, or urgent private business, which must be satisfactory to the Provost Marshal. All persons arriving in Vicksburg are required to report immediately to Gen. M. L. Smith.

II. Hereafter, persons residing in districts over which martial law has been proclaimed, who are not connected with the army, will not be permitted to wear military clothing of any description, on pain of imprisonment of five.

III. Provost Marshals are strictly charged with the enforcement of this order.

By order of Major General Earl Van Dorn.

M. M. KIMMEL,
Major and A. A. G.

1y19-1m

GEN. VAN DORN'S ADDRESS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT S. MISS. & E. LA.,
VICKSBURG, July 4, 1862.

To the People of Louisiana and Mississippi:

YOU will see by General Order No. 10, from these Headquarters, that the District Commanders have been directed to assemble together in camps of instruction, and to organize all the troops that can be raised in this Department. They have also been directed to appoint the necessary officers for that purpose, subject to the approval of the President.

I earnestly appeal to you to respond to their call. The object is the defense of your homes as be ones a brave people. The citizens of Vicksburg have given you an example of what a heroic people may accomplish when they are truly patriotic and brave.

Victory once more sits smiling in the folds of our long drooping banners—the enemy have been driven back in Virginia—he has withdrawn his forces from Charleston Harbor which he dared not to reduce. He is driven from North Mississippi and Tennessee, and is still baffled at Vicksburg. The river is not yet hit. One more effort—one more determined blow and we are free!

(Signed) EARL VAN DORN,
Official. Major-General.
M. M. KIMMEL, Major and A. A. G.

jy19-1m

Headquarters, Department of South Mississippi and East Louisiana.

Special Orders No. 51.

VICKSBURG, June 30, 1862.

Gen. Van Dorn resumes command in person of the defense of Vicksburg and surrounding country. General M. L. Smith will remain in immediate charge of the defense of the city, and will call upon the General Commanding for whatever force he may require from time to time. He will keep him informed of his wants and wishes, and of the movements of the enemy on the river in his front.

The General Commanding the troops in the field (Breckinridge's corps) will make the disposition already indicated by written instructions to him, and will be constantly ready for active service. The greatest promptness is essential to success, and it is hoped that all will be actuated by the same spirit to resist to the death, that the citizens of Vicksburg have manifested by the willing sacrifice of their property.

Lieut. Col. Ferguson is charged with observing the movements of the enemy on both flanks of our position. His cavalry should be vigilant, energetic, active and untiring. Information must be conveyed promptly to these headquarters. The outpost under command of Gen. Cowen is important, and it is expected that he will do all in his power to guard it well—as well also as the post of Col. Miller.

Couriers will be kept at all Headquarters to convey information to General Headquarters. Col. Ferguson will detail them upon application.

Let it be borne in mind by all that the army here is defending the place against occupation. This will be done in all brave hearts—even though the city should be devoted city should be laid in ruins and ashes.

By order of Major-General Earl Van Dorn.

M. M. KIMMEL,
Major and A. A. G.

1y19-1m

Military Districts of Department No. 1.

HEAD'QTS DEPT. SOUTH MISS'PPI AND EAST LOUISIANA, Jackson Miss., June 30, 1862.

General Order No. 2.

THAT part of Louisiana East of the Mississippi River, and the counties of Mississippi, lying on the Gulf, will constitute the First District of this Department and will be commanded, until further Orders, by Gen. Ruggles.

All the counties of Mississippi below and touching the 32d parallel of latitude, except at the three Gulf counties, will constitute the Second District, and will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. Wm. N. R. Beall.

All the counties of Mississippi lying between the 32d and the 33rd parallel of latitude will constitute the third District, and will be commanded by Brigadier General M. L. Smith.

The General Officers assigned to the command of Districts will proceed to establish their headquarters with the land and of the respective commands contiguous to the Mississippi River, and to telegraphic communication with Jackson, Mississippi. They will also, without delay, proceed to organize, equip and discipline troops which are or may be raised within their respective districts. It is expected that they will defend, to the uttermost, every foot of ground invaded by the enemy, and to attack him whenever it is possible to do so.

II. No organization less than a regiment, or at least a battalion of five companies, will be allowed in the Partisan Ranger service in this Department. Companies raised in this service will be organized into regiments or battalions, and the commanders thereof will be held strictly accountable for the good order and proper discipline of their commands. An undisciplined rabble is not dangerous to the enemy, is extremely injurious to the neighborhood where it may be stationed, and is a disgrace to any country. The burning of houses, killing of stock, or the destruction of property of any kind is forbidden by orders as well as by common honesty.

III. Headquarters Department is temporarily removed to Vicksburg, Miss.

By order General Earl Van Dorn.

M. M. KIMMEL, Major & A. A. G.

jy19-1w

Department of South Mississippi and East Louisiana.

General Order No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG, Miss., July 4, 1862.

THE General commanding, having announced in General Order No. 1 his intention to defend the department to the last extremity, in view of the exigencies of the country, hereby declares martial law in the following counties: Issaquena, Warren, Hinds, Holmes, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, Wilkinson, Amite, Pike, Marion, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson, all in Mississippi, and Carroll and Sunflower, Miss., and all the counties in Louisiana and east of the Mississippi river.

As there seems to be some misapprehension in regard to the martial law and effect of martial law, the officer commanding deems it proper to state that it has been well defined to be "the will of the military commander," but the extent of the action that may be had under it cannot be definitely announced, depending, as it does, upon the emergency calling for such action. It is not intended to interfere with the courts, either civil or criminal, except so far as they may come in conflict with military orders.

That "private interest must be subservient to the public good," is an old and respected maxim, and the loyal and intelligent will yield a willing obedience to the military mandates based thereon. The general commanding confidently calls upon all officers, both civil and military, as also the citizens generally, to co-operate with and sustain them in all things necessary for the defense of the country.

Disloyalty must and will not be countenanced. The credit of the Government must be sustained. The seeds of dissension and disaffection must be scattered among the troops. Speculation and extortion upon soldiers or citizens, will not be tolerated, and to these ends the general commanding orders:

I. Any person who shall trade or attempt to trade with the enemy, under any pretence whatsoever, or who shall give any signal to, or in any manner hold communication with the enemy, for the purpose of giving information concerning the Confederate forces, or shall pass into his camps or through his lines without a passport from the proper authority, shall suffer death.

II. Any person who shall refuse to receive Confederate money, or shall do, or say, or write anything calculated to depreciate the same, shall be subject to fine and imprisonment, or confiscation of property, either or both, as the nature of the case may indicate.

III. The publication of any article in the newspapers in reference to the movements of the troops is prohibited, and if the editor or proprietor of any newspaper published in any of the counties hereinbefore designated shall publish any editorial article, or copy, or insert any article or paragraph calculated to impair confidence in any of the commanding officers whom the President may see fit to place over the troops, such editor or proprietor shall be subject to fine and imprisonment, and the publication of the paper shall be thereafter suspended.

IV. The asking of exorbitant prices for goods or the commodities of life, such as would indicate a want of confidence in Confederate money, or the uttering of, or offering to barter, goods at "low prices" for the commodities of life, is prohibited, and any person so offending shall be subject to fine and imprisonment, or confiscation of property, either or both, as the nature of the case may indicate.

V. Provost Marshals will be appointed for each of the counties in which none have been appointed—the appointments heretofore made are confirmed until further orders.

VI. Col. Fred. Tate, Provost Marshal General of the department, is charged with the execution of the above or her, and the local provost marshals will report to him weekly all proceedings had before them.

By order of Major-General Earl Van Dorn.

M. M. KIMMEL, Maj. and A. A. G.

jy19-1m

SKEEDADDLE.

The Macon Telegraph contains the following excellent parody on Longfellow's "Excelsior," which, it says, was picked up in the enemy's camp near Richmond:

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through a Southern village passed,
A youth, who bore, not over mice,
A banner with the gay device—
Skeedaddle!

His hair was red; his toes beneath
Peeped, like an acorn from its sheath;
While with a frightened voice he sang
A border strange to Yankee tongue—
Skeedaddle!

He saw no household fires where he
Might warm his cold or heedless,
Beyond, the Cordilleras shore,
And from his lips escaped a groan—
Skeedaddle!

"O stay," a collared person said,
"An' on dis lowsy tree your head!"
The Octoroon she winked her eye,
But still he answered with a sigh—
Skeedaddle!

"I'll wave, McClellan, Bull, Banks—
Beware of Halleck's deadly ranks,"
Thus was the planter's last good-night,
The chap replied, far out of sight—
Skeedaddle!

At break of day, as several boys
From Maine, New York, and Illinois,
Were moving Southward, in the air
They heard these accents of despair—
Skeedaddle!

A chap was found, and at his side
A bottle, showing how he died;
Still grasping in his hand of ice,
The banner with that strange device—
Skeedaddle!

There in the twilight, thick and gray,
Considerably plagued out, he lay;
And through the vapor gray and thick,
A voice fell like a rocket stick—
Skeedaddle!

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Mobile News has files of the New Orleans papers to the 15th, which, it says, are very dull. The loyal editions are cramped, and the Yankee owls who occupy the eagle nests of the sparkling old *Delta* make its print nauseous with the most abominable lies. On the 14th inst., in an extra edition, the BUTLER *Delta* has the following:

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

On Friday a dispatch was received at Mobile, reporting another great struggle between McClellan and the rebels; the tenor of which was so disheartening that the Mobile rebels caused it to be suppressed.

There is no doubt that Gen. McClellan has renewed the combat, and that he is gaining upon the enemy.

It rises to a higher on the 15th, and treats us to the following:

MOBILE SILENT.

We have had the pleasure of perusing a copy of the Mobile *Advertiser* of the 11th instant, and are surprised to find no mention made of the city of Richmond in its columns. This city, situated upon the banks of the James river, in the State of Virginia, has had claims upon the attention of the rebel mind in days gone by, and the exile of the citizens of that town have at times been made the subject of considerable remark in the papers of Alabama. Its day is over. The utter defeat of the rebel forces congregated there, and the presence of the followers of the "star spangled banner in its streets, make it forever more, until at least 'old glory' waves over the city halls of Mobile and Montgomery, a place of no moment to the publishers of the fancies of the 'reliable man.'" Let us hear no more proclamations extolling the conduct of troops about to be annihilated. We commend to the attention of Mr. Davis the ancient saw: "Do not hallo until you are out of the woods." RICHMOND HAS FALLEN.

The most important item of intelligence is that Porter's mortar fleet had returned to New Orleans It is announced by the *Picayune* as follows:

RETURN OF PORTER'S MORTAR FLEET.—The return of Capt. Porter and his fleet of mortar boats from Vicksburg, yesterday, attracted no little attention on the part of the Sunday lounge people about the levee. The report by the fleet is that Vicksburg has been badly damaged, and is entirely evacuated by the citizens.

The *Delta* treats it thus:

Commodore Porter arrived in town to-day from Vicksburg. We learn from a gentleman who accompanied him that the city is badly battered—that the inhabitants have cleared out, and that there is great destitution among the rebel troops. The Louisiana men are constantly deserting from Van Dorn, who proves himself a coarse bravado. The rebels are short of provisions.

Wonder what Porter told the editor about the Arkansas ram. As to the deserters in Van Dorn's army, and the shortness of provisions among the rebels, that is all Yankee fancy work. The Federal fleet has failed at Vicksburg just as McClellan did at Richmond.

Except the following from the *Picayune*, we find nothing more worth copying:

GEN. BUTLER AND THE BRITISH CONSUL. We learn that the difficulty between Gen. Butler and Mr. Coppell, the acting British Consul in this city, has been satisfactorily settled; that Mr. Coppell has been recognized by the Secretary of the State at Washington, and that Gen. Butler so regards him; and that Mr. Coppell is in the full exercise of all the privileges and functions of her Britanic Majesty's representative in this city. We hear that Mr. Mure, the British Consul for this city, is still detained in London by sickness.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

We clip the following from the Knoxville correspondent of the Mobile *Register*:

You were lately informed that Capt. Lewellyn, quartermaster of Col. Morgan's squadron, was shot by some Union bushwhackers, near Cascade creek, in Roane county, Tenn. It has been since ascertained that fourteen of those cowies concerned in the act, stung with remorse at having been instrumental in thus cruelly murdering a good citizen, committed suicide the same night, and the next morning, the said "fourteen" were found hanging to the trees in that vicinity. Ah, me, an evil conscience must be a terrible thing—poor fellows—let Parson Brownlow and Father Beecher pray for their souls!

The latest intelligence from the enemy on our left flank is that Buell was reported to have left Huntsville on the 8th inst. for Bellefonte, and 4,000 of his troops had reached that point. His whole force was 30,000 including 1,500 cavalry. On the 10th he was passing in the direction of Nashville, supposed to be making a *detour* to reach Sweden's cove. The next day a large force was reported between Crow creek and Bridgeport, advancing up.

A large number of invalids have arrived at Stevenson by railroad, and were sent up Crow creek with a small amount of subsistence. Gen. McCook's division is reported between Bellefonte and Stevenson, said to number 10,000, about seven miles this side of Stevenson, and those who had visited their camps, reported their destination to be Chattanooga. McCook has twenty-four pieces of artillery with him, Bull's cavalry. One brigade is reported coming by Manchester. It is evident that the enemy is concentrating at Bridgeport, as two large supply trains have come up. Buell's forces are scattered from Huntsville to Stevenson, as thick as they can be, coming by wagons and railroads. Nine trains left Stevenson on the 10th, going toward Nashville. Mitchell's forces have fallen back from Battle creek, two miles and a half toward Stevenson, with a view, it is thought, to induce our troops to follow and cross, and that Buell's forces were going as far as the tunnel, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, so as to come down Sweeden's cove in our rear.

It is now certain that Mitchell is in Washington under arrest, and Buell is in command of all the forces. ORA.

FLOUR.—We heard yesterday that some parties were asking as high as $31 a barrel for flour. In New Orleans theil our which is sent through Mobile to the committee of subsistence, is sold by them at $26. Way this difference? We cannot suppose that the committee sell flour at less than cost and charges, and among these charges the item of freight from Mobile to New Orleans must be included. Does not this show that *somebody* must be making enormous profits off the breadstuff consumed by our people?—*Mobile News.*

List of Casualties

In the 19th regiment Mississippi volunteers in the battles before Richmond:

Major John Mullins, commanding, painfully wounded in the right side by a shell; Captain N. H. Harris, 2d commanding, slightly wounded in the head; Adjutant R. H. Allen, slightly wounded in the leg; Ordnance-Sergeant J. H. McKee, painfully wounded in the foot and shoulder.

Company A, "J ff Davis Guards," Captain G. M. Thomas.—*Killed:* Corp'l Pace. Privates T. A. Jones, F. M. Bateman, W. P. Thompson, J. T. Clark, and Z. E. Bomar.

Wounded—1st Lieut. M. M. Lindsay, 2nd Lieut. J. Q. Perry, Se g't J. E. Burrage, Corporals J. Merritt, C. E. Smith; Privates W. Lyles, J. Ingraham, F. M. Burrage, H. V. Bayne, J. M. Burt, R. G. Bryant, H. C. Cullom, F. M. Christopher, J. Downing, B. F. Eddins, T. W. O. Head, S. M. Hutchinson, Lev. Hutchinson, H. L. W Hathorne, H. A. Jackson, M Luke, B. F. Luthers, J. D. Moor, A. McDonald, R. R. Reed, N. B. Richardson, J. A. Simmons, R. J. Wellborn, C. D. Wells and J. Wineburg.

Killed, 5; wounded, 30.

Company B, "Mott Guards." 1st Lieut. G. D. Morris, commanding.—*Killed:* 3d Lieut. John A. Stiles, Corporals G. T. Christian, B. F. Vaughan, Privates John Westmoreland, T. Gibson, and J. McD McMillan. *Wounded:* Lieut G. D. Morris seriously, Lieut Gregory, Privates A. M. Smith, J. A. Graham, W. Loudemulk, A. W. Murrin, A. H. Shoup, T. A. Thumitt, J. Lowry, S. B. Lowry, W. B. Lowry, C. Carosters, F. M. Sawyer and S. Moory. Killed, 6; wounded, 14.

Company C, Warren Rifles, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, 2d Lieut. M. B. Harris commanding.—*Killed:* 1st Sergt. Jno. Brady. Privates George Green, Patrick McLaughlin, Roger McGowen. *Wounded:* 2d Lieut. M. B Harris commanding, right thigh and left leg, mortally; Sergts. James Campbell, Chas. Dippie, John Clark, H. Couvadie, Corporal D. Kane, Musicians F. Cunningham, Charles Ely, Privates Jno. Brickley, H. Bateman, D. Carroll, J. J. Dowling, T. Foley, Jas. Gleason, Jas. Gillan, Ed. Garnett, Wm. Henry, M. Kane, M. Kelly, T. Keefe, D. Laughlin, C. Leary, T. Quidley, Jno. Rowl, James Smith, Pat Shay, Ed White. *Missing:* James Sullivan, T. Lyons, Ed. Kelly.

Total killed, 4; wounded, 38; missing, 3.

Company D, "Thomas Hinds' Guards," 1st Lieut. T. H. Burch commanding—wounded in the thigh. *Killed*—Privates C. Barlin, J. Gibsons, M. Guice, O. G Johnston, A. McLaurie. *Wounded*—3d Lieut. W. S Schinny Sergeant Lobliti, Corporal Stampley, Privates J. J. Gulen, B. P. Adcock, Chas. Carpenter, Jno. Carpenter, Chas. Dunn, Chas. Eisman, J. H. Evans, F. Frank, A. B. Gardner, Jake Garret, D. M. Griffing, J. Hamberlin, W. A. Hill, T. M. Hunt, L. L. Johnson, C. Leighman, B. Mitchell, Wm. Owen, W. P. Scott, James Toney, A. L. Timble, J. A. Tubbs, A. Wilkinson, Nul. Wilkinson, D. P. Wyatt. *Missing*—H. McGladvy.

Killed, 6. wounded, 28; missing, 1.

Company E, "McClung Riflemen," 1st Lieut. James H. Duncan, commanding — painfully wounded in left arm. *Killed*—2d Sergt. W. A. Morrison; Privates J. L. Carville, J. L. Hudson, J. Penoyer, M. W Karliker, J. C. Black. *Wounded*—Sergts E. W. Smith, E. A Meadows; Corporals H. Hill and McAlpin; Musician E. E. Powers. Privates L. H. Clifford, W. E. Maples, S. W. Maples, L. P. Carmith, W. T. M. Duke, S. J. Adams, R. G. McCord, W. McCromwell, J. O. Rainbow, W. A. J. Welsh, J. J. Morrison, H. A Hollins, B. F. Hastings, J. W. Rogers, E. E. Hutton, W. L. Riley, T. A. Ross, Geo. W. Casner, W. H Landric, T. H Crunsby, Charles Stearnes. *Missing*—N. G. Hunt. Total—Killed, 6; wounded and missing, 27.

Company F, "Arcut Southrons," Capt. W. G. Vanghan. *Killed*—Serg J. B. Burney, Privates W. J. Aycock, W. C. Morris, J. W. Foust, C. C. Mooney, A. M. Wolff, P. W. Carter, Jno. Silvers. *Wounded*—Capt. W. G. Brown, painfully in right breast and left arm; 2d Lieut. J W. Burney, Sergt John Terrel. Corns.—Gordro and B R Hunt, Privates E. E McNatle, J. Kinney, J. L White, S. J. Billingsby, J. Howell, — Gilstron, J. M. Black, W. Crow, W. Ormsby, T. W. Waters, L. T. Clark, W. V. Strickland, J. Ludwick, W. Conkle, L. Forest, W. N. Jordon, J. Milton, J. B. Mowry, C. A. Robinson, C. N. Brown, T. J. Quick, D. B Singleton. Total—8 killed, 28 wounded.

Company G—"Springport Invincibles." 1st Lieut. W. S Lester, commanding. *Killed:* Privates S. W. Allen, J. P Cook, Wm Perry, W. M. Wootten. *Wounded:* 2d Lieut L. D. Raines, slightly in side; 3d Lieut. T. L. Holt painfully in the arm; 8 sgeants E. S. Hawkins, A. J. Todd, M. M. Caldwell, J. W. L. Williams, Corporal R. G. Hudson, Privates A. David, A. H. Arnold, J. C. Covington, D. L. McEwen, J. M. Murphy, W. T. Rhodes, J. C Robinson, Simeon Royal, L. W. Stogner, Benj. Williamson, J. M. Goodnight. Total—killed 4, wounded 18.

Company H—"Dan Wright Rifles," 3d Lieut. W. J. Wall, commanding. *Killed:* Privates C. C. Terrell, T. H. Sadler, W. M. Casey, W. H. Wall. *Wounded:* Sergeant J. C. Wilby, Privates J. W. Coats, R. C. Hill, W. G. Hays, James Stone, R. C. Perkins, R. N. Gist, J. J Pfeff, J. A. Adkins, James Baughman, Joseph Howard, Wm. Pusthuy, H. B. Rusinn, L. H Wall, W. P. Mounger, J. M. Praro, J W. Jobe. *Missing:* T. W. Harris. Total—killed 4, wounded 17, missing 1.

Company I—"Marshall Riflemen"—Capt. T. J. Harding commanding. *Killed*—1st Sergeant M. M. Black, Corp. S S Street, Privates P. P. Jenkins, B. F. Owens, J P. Bradley, J. S. Carter, J. T. Mitchell, J. W. Houss, F. M Lipsey, J. G. Sibly. *Wounded*—Sergeants W. B. Ellis, D Bowen, Corporals S H. Pryor, Frank Venn, William Haynes, Privates A. B. Casey, J. H. Covington, James Garrett, J. S Logan, John Malone, F. McGeorty, D. Odell, T. J. Peel, G. Puryear, H. D. Threadgill, H. C. Wallace, J. P. Covington, E. M. Ingraham, H. D. Threadgill, W. D. Street, J. A. Cowen, E. M Martin, D. A. Ellis, M. B V. Faulkner, W. Fitzgerald, M. J. McNeil, J. M. McCluskis, J. S. Logan, J. M. Hawkins, Moscow Faulkner, J. A. Lang, T. J. Sharp, W. H. Phillips, H. R. W. Childress, B. F. Clemmonds, T. W. Covington, J. D. Holt, Joe. Fowler, J. D. Murphy, Wm. Maliaskie, F. M. Shaw, C. M. D. Terry, R. D. Wilson, G. M. Young, James A. Sunst. *Missing*—Private Jas. S. Taylor. Total—10 killed, 44 wounded, 1 missing.

Company K, Jake Thompson Guards, Capt. David M. Crockett commanding.—*Killed:* Privates J. Allen, H. J. Austin, W. J. Clark, C. Deese, J. W. Moser, J. P. Means, J M. Price, M. J. Johnson, J. Vanghn. *Wounded:* Capt. David M. Crocket, right shoulder, serious; Lieut. W. S. Agnew, 1st Sergt. T. W. Bausac, Corporals J E. Blythe, J M. Tines, G. W. Gushan, Privates A. D. Blythe, T. M. M. Beck, A. W. Davis, G. W. Cruier, J. D. Duncan, S. B. Baily, D. Camp, G. W. Rogers, J. M. Lyth, W. H. Prapp, J. R. Kisler, J. J. Rice, A. A. Jones, J. O. Clark, Z. M. Clark, J. D. Kick, A. J. Stovall, W. J. Stovall, A. W. Griggs, J. White, H. P. Childer, G. H. Irwin, F. Y. Turner, J. A. Siddall, J. S Pratt—9 killed, 30 wounded.

Many reported wounded are slightly so, and are rapidly recovering.

RECAPITULATION.—Went into action on Friday, 27th ult., with an aggregate of 511 men. Killed, 63; wounded, 261; missing, 7. Total, 331.

Our Teeth.

They decay. Hence unseemly mouths, bad breath, imperfect mastication. Everybody regrets it. What is the cause? I reply, want of cleanliness. A clean tooth never decays. The mouth is a warm place—98 degrees. Particles of meat between the teeth soon decompose. Gums and teeth must suffer.

Perfect cleanliness will preserve the teeth to old age. How shall it be secured? Use a quill pick, and rinse the mouth after eating. Brush and castile soap every morning; the brush and simple water on going to bed. Bestow this trifling care upon your precious teeth, and you will keep them and ruin the dentists. Neglect it, and you will be sorry all your lives. Children forget. Watch them. The first teeth determine the character of the second set. Give them equal care.

Sugar, acids, saleratus, and hot things, are nothing when compared with food decomposing between the teeth. Mercurination may loosen the teeth, long use may wear them out, but keep them clean, and they will never decay. This advice is worth more than thousands of dollars to every boy and girl.

Books have been written on the subject. This brief article contains all that is essential.—*Dr. Lewis.*

Latest Abolition Reports from Washington—A Row in the House.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Mr. Howard made an effort in the Senate on Saturday to have the bill changing the judicial districts as recently separated, modified so as to keep Michigan in the same district with Ohio. The secret of the effort was a fear that Mr. Browning would be made judge in the new Illinois district. It is understood that he is an ardent aspirant for such a position. The bill passed, however, without change.

Confiscation is at last through both Houses in a tolerably stringent shape, with the section inserted amounting to a provision that the President selecting and arming negroes may preclude the necessity for passing a new bill. There is no bill in the Senate for this purpose. The confiscation bill allows proceedings especially called *ad rem*, that is, it allows the seizure of property, whether the owner can be found and tried or not.

Messrs. Fessenden and Clarke had professed constitutional scruples on this point, but they yielded.

The border State members had an interview with the President on Saturday. The President entreated them on going home to prepare for emancipation, as circumstances might soon arise that would make it necessary. The members objected to this, but otherwise professed to have a very pleasant interview.

It is understood that tax collectors will mostly be appointed this week. The President appoints, but the recommendations pass through the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury.

J. F. Mellus of Cincinnati, and Maj. Speed Butler, son of the State treasurer Butler of Illinois, have appointments on General Pope's staff.

The report that Capt. Hasker, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, was killed in the battle before Richmond, may be untrue. He was severely wounded and left on the field. He may be a prisoner.

Gen. Lee has sent a flag of truce to General McClellan, proposing an exchange of prisoners at Whitehouse.

The House in committee of the whole was indulging in set speeches on Saturday evening, and Richardson signalized himself by trying to revive the bullying style of debate, which it was hoped had gone out with his friends of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Allen referred to some statements Richardson had made about the support of contrabands by the government. Mr. Blake of Ohio explained that the statement was incorrect and said, "I do not mean that the gentleman from Illinois meant to misrepresent, but I have no time to waste to sustain his statement."

Mr. Richardson, (meaningly pulling up his coat sleeves)—"Do I understand the gentleman to deny that the government is paying $200 a day for the employment and support of negroes?"

Mr. Blake—"I deny that the statement in your speech is true, to the effect that 2,000 rations a day are issued to contrabands in this district alone, in violation of laws"

Mr Richardson—"That speech was made on the 19th of May and no member has dared to rise in his place and deny a single statement until now."

Mr. Blake—"Because no man could get the floor for that purpose."

Mr. Richardson—"The gentleman states a falsehood when he states that no gentleman could get the floor; no gentleman has risen in his place and denied the statement when there was time to raise investigating committees to examine into it, and I charge the gentleman from Ohio, and every other gentleman who denies it, with stating a falsehood."

Mr. Blake—"I charge the gentleman from Illinois with uttering what is utterly untrue and unfounded. I am ready to back that up."

Mr. Richardson—[Advancing meaningly.] "Are you? We'll see."

Mr. Blake—"I'm not to be intimidated by any of your threats, sir."

Mr. Richardson, pulling up his coat sleeves, made another start toward Blake, when the sergeant at arms interposed. While Blake cried, "Let him come on, let him come."

Mr Richardson at the top of his voice, "The gentleman is a God d—l liar."

He then returned to his seat. In a few minutes Blake walked over to speak to Richardson, apparently with a view of having a mutual explanation, when Richardson instantly cried out. "God d—n you, get out of this, clear out." Mr. Blake returned to his seat, and so the affair ended.

Mr. Richardson's friends are very much mortified over his brutal blackguardism.

It is intimated on the authority of distinguished Senators that the President will speedily issue a proclamation offering amnesty to rebels in arms in the Border States, and announcing that the offer will be extended from time to time to rebels in other States, as progress in subduing the rebellion may warrant.

As to the adoption of a policy of employing negroes in any military service in which they may be successfully used, and giving them their freedom therefor, I can say nothing about its reliability except that prominent men who ought to know, believe it.

The committee who are examining into the Treasury and Capitol extensions have reported enormous frauds in prices paid, and miserable quality of work done, and glaring incompetency in officers in charge, and hinting that Secretary Chase ought to know that such things are going on in his department.

The Senate yesterday repealed the bill for the military railroad through Kentucky into East Tennessee, connecting with Cincinnati. The House had repealed it some time ago.

The State of Illinois was recently given another Representative. Both Houses passed a bill authorizing the election of this Representative on the general State ticket.

It is supposed Congress will certainly adjourn on Wednesday.

The border State men are to have another interview with the President to present a written reply to the earnest appeal he made to them yesterday, concerning his plan for gradual emancipation.

The committee, of which Messrs. Mallory, Carlile and Chrisfield are active members, are now here preparing their reply. It will assure the President of the unswerving loyalty of the Border States, and declare that if the government should be broken up in the efforts to subdue the rebellion, they still would not join the Southern Confederacy, but they urge on the President to present the proposition to the people of the Border States direct, instead of asking for action on it through their State governments. They declare that this would remove it from the sphere of politics and secure its certain and speedy success. They remind the President that in at least one of the Border States (Kentucky) the question is presented to the State government, owing to the peculiarity of their constitution, it would take from four to seven years to inaugurate emancipation, even if they should be able to carry the vote of slave States.

The judiciary committee have decided to postpone Hon. Wood's case till next session. They can't put their fingers on him anywhere but he'll slip through.

THE ANACONDA.—Advices from various quarters justify the gratifying belief that that conception of ineffable stupidity, the great Union "Anaconda," is defunct. Henceforth, we are confident the policy of massing our disposable troops into one grand army, and hurling it swiftly and strongly upon the chief strongholds of the rebellion successively, will be adhered to. The anaconda has cost us a year's time. One hundred thousand men, and five hundred millions of money and its fruits, are not at all commensurate with their cost. Had it never been conceived, we should have failed to take New Orleans and some other ports quite so soon, while we should have ere this utterly extinguished the rebellion in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

The "anaconda" makes a present to the rebels of the all but exclusive use of railroads and telegraphs. It enables him to choose among our several army corps that one on which he shall precipitate his entire moveable force. It enables him to be uniformly superior at the point of collision, though we have more and better troops in the field than he has. It enables him to know the result of any conflict within a few hours after its occurrence, while we must wait a fortnight for any account of it but such as he chooses to give us. In short, the "anaconda" is a blunder, a humbug and a nuisance. Away with him!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞Archbishop Hughes was to leave on the 14th of June for Paris, and intended to return to this country in August.

The Enemy's Operations.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 14.]

From gentlemen lately down the river as far as Jordan's Point, we learn that over one hundred transports, vessels of war, and gunboats, are at Harrison's Bar, in the James river, while the remnant of McClellan's broken army lies on the northern bank from Heron creek to Westover, extending back from the river about three miles. They are working day and night, displaying an energy in their defeat that we would very much delight to see evinced by the Confederates in the flush of their victory. Six long wharves already facilitate the landing of supplies and reinforcements. Houses are being built for stores and hospitals; and every preparation which a permanent base of future operations would indicate already exist at Harrison's Bar.

The enemy *may* not move at an early day, but that they have not abandoned the idea of capturing Richmond, will be apparent to any man who may witness their operations at Harrison's Bar.

Commodore Wilkes, of Trent notoriety, assumed, on Saturday, the command of the Federal fleet in the waters of James river. This man is desirous of perpetuating the fame he has acquired among his countrymen for the capture of Mason and Slidell; for that reason, and under the hope that he may be able to raise the drooping war spirit of the North by some brilliant exploit with his gunboats, has Commodore Rogers been superseded by Commodore Wilkes. That he will soon try something is the opinion of able naval men in our service. Wilkes cannot afford to be idle in James river. His abilities as an officer were never regarded above mediocrity, but the prestige among his countrymen of the Trent affair, has blinded both the Federal authority and himself as to his capacity, and we should not be surprised at any moment to hear that Wilkes was battering out his little brains against Drewry's Bluff. The Sixteen Federal gunboats that now shelter and protect McClellan are looked upon with more pride and regarded with deeper affection by McClellan's soldiers, than any other objects on earth. When the remnant of the army reached the river, a Federal army officer, meeting a naval officer, in the delirium of his delight threw his arms around him, and exclaimed, "There ought to be a gunboat in every man's family." So deep is their attachment to the gunboats that, were all of them ordered from the river, the army would "skedaddle" out of Virginia the first dark night. They regard a Columbiad with veneration, while a four-mile shooting hundred pound rifled gun is idolized. McClellan will have to carry a gunboat with every regiment before he can make them leave the river.

The Federals having had success in canal working around Island No. 10 and elsewhere on the Mississippi, have been seriously considering the feasibility of a deep ditch for gunboats around Drewry's Bluff. As ridiculous as this may appear to some of our readers, we know that at one time, and that not very recent, it was discussed by Federal engineers. The complete and perfect barricade, impassable to the smallest craft, which now extends across the river at Drewry's Bluff, would have to be removed under the deadliest fire from field artillery and sharp shooters, even after the silencing of our batteries by the gunboats—this the Federals will understand, and they may seek to ditch Drewry's Bluff out of existence and Richmond into ashes.

Our army neither digs nor drills one half as much as the Yankees, and yet the spade and the pick contributed as much to the defense of Richmond as the musket and the cannon. Our impatient people must see that Gen. Lee's elaborate earthworks enable him to remove from the enemy's front that large portion of his army that fell upon his rear and won the victories which relieved Richmond. We must again dig, dig, dig, or McClellan will dig into Richmond. The spade can only be conquered with the spade; the shovel will always defeat the musket.

We hope to see our long lines of earthworks extended on both banks of the river, completed and perfected with a strength which will defy every effort.

We understand that a skirmish occurred this side of Shirley, on Saturday, in which a Federal officer was wounded and carried to Shirley.

One of our pickets was slightly wounded. The enemy are gradually feeling around their present position to find the exact locality of our troops. Many skirmishes will take place before they learn where we are, all of which will be heralded as great and important victories, and as marking McClellan's second approach to Richmond.

General Lee to His Army.

A brave and skilful leader has seldom had more glorious achievements upon which to congratulate a noble and gallant army, than are narrated in the following admirable address of General Robert E. Lee to the army near Richmond:

HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIELD,
July 7th, 1862.

General Orders No. 75.]

The General Commanding, profoundly grateful to the only Giver of all victory for the signal success with which he has blessed our arms, tenders his warmest thanks and congratulations to the army by whose valor such splendid results have been achieved.

On Thursday, June 26th, the powerful and thoroughly equipped army of the enemy was intrenched in works vast in extent and most formidable in character, within sight of our Capital.

To-day the remains of that confident and threatening host lie upon the banks of James river, thirty miles from Richmond, seeking to recover, under the protection of his gunboats, from the effects of a series of disastrous defeats.

The battle beginning on the afternoon of the 26th of June, above Mechanicsville, continued until the night of July 1st, with only such intervals as were necessary to pursue and overtake the flying foe. His strong intrenchments and obstinate resistance were overcome, and our army swept irresistlessly down the north side of the Chickahominy, until it reached the rear of the enemy, and broke his communication with the York, capturing or causing the destructing of many valuable stores, and, by the decisive battle of Friday, forcing the enemy from his line of powerful fortifications on the South side of the Chickahominy, and driving him to a precipitate retreat. This victorious army pursued, as rapidly as the obstructions placed by the enemy in his rear would permit, three times overtaking his flying column, and as often driving him with slaughter from the field, leaving his numerous dead and wounded in our hands in every conflict.

The immediate fruits of our success are the relief of Richmond from a state of siege, the rout of the great army that so long menaced its safety, many thousand prisoners, including officers of high rank, the capture or destruction of stores to the value of millions, and the acquisition of thousands of arms and fifty-one pieces of superior artillery.

The service rendered to the country in the short but eventful period, can scarcely be estimated, and the general commanding cannot adequately express his admiration of the courage, endurance and soldierly conduct of the officers and men engaged.

Those brilliant results have cost us many brave men, but, while we mourn the loss of our gallant dead, let us not forget that they died nobly in defense of their country's freedom, and have linked their memory with an event that will live forever in the hearts of a greatful people.

Soldiers! Your country will thank you for the heroic conduct you have displayed—conduct worthy of men engaged in a cause so just and sacred, and deserving a nation's gratitude and praise.

By command of General Lee.
(Signed) R. H. CHILTON,
A. A. General.

YANKEE MAGNATES AROUND.—The Baltimore *Sun* of the 7th says:

Friday afternoon last, at 7 o'clock, the Hon. William H Seward, Secretary of State, passed through this