# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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The Memphis Appeal.

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BY
JOHN R. McCLANAHAN.....BENJAMIN F. DILL,
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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### General Orders No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL DEPARTMENT, GRENADA, Miss., June 22d, 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 militia men of his brigade for immediate service in the field.

II. These militia 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 be transported by the commands, and their subsistence will be purchased in their respective districts 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 Game at commanding this Special Department is sensible that no appeal is necessary to Mississippians in defence of their families and their firesides, their home-hold gods and their native land against insolent invaders engaged in a barbarous and fanatical crusade.

By command of Brigadier General NUGENT.

L. B. NEWMAN, Jr.,
A. A. A. and Insp. General.

jy24 1w

### NOTICE!

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

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

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

By order of the President.

my22 1m A. J. McCONICO, Secy.

### RUNAWAY CAUGHT!

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

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

### RUNAWAYS CAUGHT!

CHARLES and TOM, belonging to W. S. Ball of Memphis, Tenn., have been committed to the K. K. gaol, Vaughan's Station, on Central road. Charles is a very stout negro, six feet high, large well knit, 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 Richard Beasley, of Kentucky. He came over from Maj. Winn, near Hernando, 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 his 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 Leslie, deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the July term, A. D. 1862, of the Probate Court of Yalobusha county, State of Mississippi, the 7th of said month, this notice is therefore hereby given to creditors of said deceased, to exhibit the same 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.

MARTHA PARKS,
Administratrix.
J. R. FAIRES,
Administrator.

jy14 1aw6w

### MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

*CHANGE OF TIME.*

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

Passenger train leaves 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. (7-45-4.)

From Grenada, by Providence, Steam Mill, Statesland, Cafferata Oakley, Bellefainiste and Mount Vera, to Hohenlinden, 25 miles and back, once a week.

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

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

Route 643. (7-45-0.)

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.,
Grenada, Miss.

jy22 1aw1w

### NOTICE.

IN the matter of the final settlement of the estate of Mat Ida Price, dec'd. J. I. Sperr, Administrator of the estate of Mat Ida Price, deceased, has duly filed and presented his account of the receipts and disbursements on behalf of said estate, and moved the Court to receive and allow the same as a final account of his administration. Whereupon in pursuance of the statute in this behalf, it is ordered by the Court that said Administrator give notice of the presentation of his final account by publication of the same in the Appeal, a newspaper published in the town of Grenada in this State, for four successive weeks and that citation issue to the resident heirs of said estate to come forward and show cause, if any they can, why said final account should not be allowed and ordered to record.

Issued July 11th, 1862.

J. F. SAMPLE
jy19 1aw4w Clerk.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of John C. Coleman, late of Lafayette county, Mississippi, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned at the April term, 1862, of the Probate Court of said county all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be forever barred.

R. G. SHTTLER,
Administrator.

Oxford, Miss., July 17, 1862.
jy24 1aw3w*

## MILITARY ORDERS.

### NOTICE!

HEADQUARTERS 2d DISTRICT, VICKSBURG, July 18, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are subject to the action of the Conscript Act, that those who volunteer without waiting to be enrolled under the law, will be allowed to select their own company and regiment, from their State from among the several corps of this Brigade, composed of the following regiments, viz:

First Regiment Louisiana Artillery—Colonel C. A. Fuller.

Eighth Battalion Louisiana Artillery—Lieut.-Colonel W. Pinkney.

Fourth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers—Colonel H. W. Allen.

Seventeenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers—Col. R. Richardson.

Twenty-sixth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers—Col. A. Dedonet.

Twenty-seventh Regiment Louisiana Volunteers—Col. L. D. Mark.

Twenty-eighth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers—Col. Allen Thomas.

Third Regiment Mississippi Volunteers—Col. T. A. Mellon.

Sixth Battalion Mississippi Volunteers—Lieut.-Col. J. W. Balfour.

Company of Sappers and Miners—Capt. D. Winter.

By command of Brig.-Gen. M. L. SMITH.

J. F. GRIMES,
jy22 2m A. A. General.

### General Order No. 2.

HEADQ'RS DEPT. OF MISS. & E. LA., VICKSBURG, July 4, 1862.

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 or fine.

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

By order of Major-General Earl Van Dorn.

M. M. KIMMEL,
jy19 1m Major and A. A. G.

### 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. Their attention has been directed to appoint temporary officers for that purpose, subject to the approval of the President.

I earnestly appeal to you to respond to their call. The homes, the firesides, the very homes as he cures 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.

Vicksburg is here standing to the folds of our long drooping banners—the enemy have been driven back in Virginia—he has withdrawn his forces from Charleston harbor to defend his capital—is puzzled what to do in Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee, and is still baffled at Vicksburg. The river is not yet his. 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. 5.)

VICKSBURG, June 28, 1862.

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

The three Cavalry Commands, and 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 enjoined on officers, and it is hoped that all will be animated by the same spirit to repel to the death, that the citizens of Vicksburg have manifested by the willing sacrifice of their property.

Lieut. Col. Lovell is charged with observing the movements of the enemy on both flanks of our position. His cavalry should be vigilant, energetic, frank and chivalric. Information must be conveyed promptly to these headquarters. For the present, under command of Gen. Cowen is important and it is expected that he will avail in his power to guard it well—as well also as the post of Col. Miller.

Courts-martial 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 devoted to the defence of the country. This will be done at all hazards—even though this beautiful and devoted city should be laid in ruins and ashes.

By order of Major-General Earl Van Dorn.

M. M. KIMMEL,
jy19 1m Major and A. A. G.

### Military Districts of Department No. 1.

HEADQ'RS DEPT. SOUTH MISS'PPI AND EAST LOUISIANA, Jackson, Miss., June 28, 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 Brigadier-General Wm. N. R. Beall.

All the counties of Mississippi lying between the 32d and the 32d 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 at the last of the respective commands convenient to the 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 utmost extremity every foot of ground invaded by the enemy, and to attack him whenever it is possible to do so.

II. As organization less than a regiment, or at least a battalion of ten companies, will not 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 responsible for their 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 fences, 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 officers having assumed 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, Yazoo, 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 meaning and effect of martial law the General 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 trusts that civil 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 disension and disaffection shall not be sown 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 into his paper 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 hoarding of, or refusing to barter, goods at "home 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 enemy 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 order, and the local provost marshals will report to him weekly all proceedings had before them.

By order of Major-General EARL VAN DORN.

jy19-1m M. M. KIMMEL, Maj. and A. A. G.

## MORGAN'S RAID INTO KENTUCKY.

*How he Besieged the Cities of the Plain.*

*OBJECT OF HIS RAID AVOWED.*

**Military Mismanagement and Indecision.**

*Loyal Men of Kentucky in Arms.*

From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

I find on returning to Cincinnati that of all the letters written from Lexington and Frankfort, not one has reached its destination. This is attributable, perhaps, to the excitement and confusion in those cities since Saturday last, the suspension of business, and irregularity in the transmission of anything but soldiers and supplies by rail. The destruction of a bridge on the Kentucky Central, between Cynthiana and Paris, and the bridge over Elkhorn Creek, near Midway Station, on the Lexington and Louisville road, added to the derangement of postal matters—Lexington being entirely cut off from communication, and Frankfort having its only outlet by way of Louisville.

Much that those missing letters contained has lost its interest now, for in these times, events succeed each other so rapidly that what was read with avidity yesterday, will not command attention to-day. I shall, therefore, but briefly allude to the events of the week.

On Saturday, the 12th, John Morgan's outlaws were threatening the two most important cities in Central Kentucky. Morgan had moved from Harrodsburg to Lawrenceburg, in Anderson county, his scouts approaching Nicholasville on the east, as they pushed north, creating the impression that an advance was being made on that place. The village was in an uproar on Sunday, and the citizens made excellent time in abandoning it. They poured into Lexington by every means of conveyance, and by their exaggerated reports added intensity to the inhabitants there. Two cool headed gentlemen, a railroad agent and telegraph operator, toward evening took a hand car and proceeded down the track to Nicholasville. They found the town abandoned to darkness and the dogs—the expressmen, operator and hatchman excepted, all fled, fled incontinently. Doors stood wide open, windows unbarred, offices inviting ingress, and a train of cars loaded with commissary stores standing unharmed at the depot. It was some time before Lexington could be made to believe that Morgan was not in Nicholasville.

Lexington was in a terrible state of excitement on Sunday and Monday. All business was suspended—stores, shops, offices, all shut up—even the post office. Stringent martial law was declared. Every man capable of bearing arms was ordered out. The streets were patrolled by a citizens' guard, authorised to arrest or shoot down any man found on the streets without arms. This drove traitors to their holes. A lisp of sympathy for Morgan or the rebellion, was as much as a man's life was worth. The 55th Ohio, Col. Sowers, from Camp Chase, arrived Monday morning to the infinite relief of the inhabitants. They were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Other reinforcements came pouring in. Brig.-Gen. Ward, commandant of the post, made preparations for an apprehended attack. Morgan was said to be within a few miles of the city. Morgan was at Midway Station. Morgan was on the banks of the Kentucky, advancing on Frankfort; then came reports that the fight had commenced at Frankfort.

It was decided that the 55th Ohio should go to the relief of besieged Frankfort. One company mutinied; they had agreed to go to Lexington, but no farther, they said; but they did go, and the resolution of the officers is editable. They prevented the disgrace of the regiment and the State it represents, in the face of the enemy.

We proceeded to Frankfort, expecting John and his outlaws all along the road, but he didn't appear. We saw nothing but pleasant fields of blue grass, fat cattle, and acres of wheat in shock. Not a hostile shot was fired on the way, for want of somebody to shoot at. Arrived at Frankfort, we could not hear of the enemy very near there. There had been no skirmishing with pickets, and no evidence of Morgan being about, but then an attack was momentarily expected. The Union men of the city came up to the scratch as resolute men should do. They shouldered their muskets, provided their own rations, and went out on the hills to guard the approaches of the city. One of them, an estimable man, Mr. Berry, lost his life accidentally, while on this voluntary duty. He was worth all the traitors in the State—a true patriot, an honest, industrious man.

It is true, Morgan had made a demonstration on Frankfort, but it was a feint. From Lawrenceburg he has sent advance guards to Rough and Ready, and even as far as the Military Institute, within six miles of the city. Here they stopped. They had effected their purpose, created an uproar and excitement in the capital, which put the people on the defensive. They didn't think of taking the offensive. Then Morgan turned east, crossed the Kentucky river at Shryock's station, and marched to Versailles, which is about equi-distant from Frankfort and Lexington. There he stayed Monday night. Finding the coast clear, he next day moved north, to Midway station, on the Louisville and Lexington railroad, tore up the track, and destroyed the Elkhorn bridge, while his advance guard, passing by Georgetown, made a sudden dash on the Kentucky Central road, destroyed a bridge, and burned Keyser's extensive distillery, between Paris and Cynthiana, thus completely cutting Lexington off from its northern and western communications. His exploits since then have been more familiar to Cincinnati than to those of us who were at Lexington.

Morgan's greatest aids in this raid into Kentucky have been panic among the people and indecision among the military managers. He has, in fact, kept every considerable place in Central Kentucky in a state of siege, and frantically calling for assistance to defend it. Lexington couldn't spare a man to pursue him—because she momentarily expected an attack. Frankfort couldn't send her privates in pursuit, because Morgan was hovering at her gates. Paris and Cynthiana were in the same condition, and really had need of more men than could be brought to their defense—that is, if nobody pursued Morgan, and he was allowed his own time to prepare for an attack on them.

In the meantime, Morgan moved at his leisure through the country. He stole horses liberally, and foraged and quartered on the people without particular regard to their political predilections. He took about 125 horses in Anderson county, as many more in Woodford, and is probably engaged at the present time, if not fighting, in horse stealing. To Mr. Abe Buford, residing near Versailles, he avowed his object to be to raise recruits and horses, not to fight; and if he has not obtained them he has only himself to blame, for I cannot hear of any serious attempt yet to disturb him in the business. One of his men, when asked by a farmer near Lawrenceburg what their object was and why they were there, the fellow, with a nonchalance that must have been delightful, replied, "W-e-l-l, we're here to ride around the country and play hell generally."

Morgan's forces have been greatly over-estimated. He has not, or had not at Lawrenceburg, more than 1000 men. Not more than 700 could be counted in a body by an intelligent, scout, and allowing for pickets and scouts, 1000 would be a large estimate. It is a mistake to suppose he is receiving large accessions from the people of Kentucky. His raid is not on a scale of sufficient magnitude to inspire confidence. It lacks military character. There is no evidence in it that he intends to remain long in the State. He cares nothing about his lines of communication, and moves across the blue grass region with the independence of a Bedouin Arab across the desert. He obtained but twenty-five recruits in Anderson county, and not many in Versailles. I hear that he has received considerable accessions from Owen county, one of the most pestilent holes in the State, but there is no general rising. Five hundred would be a liberal estimate of the number of recruits he has received up to this moment. That Morgan was disappointed in this, there can be no doubt. He openly said as much in Versailles, and his rascally outlaws were more expressive in their feelings, and cursed the Union men of Kentucky without stint. To one that has risen to aid him, a score has risen against him. The intelligent men of Kentucky are fired at the insult. The idea of a horse-thieving and plundering gang of scoundrels marching through their entire State with impunity, is something they cannot tolerate with patience. Even the quasi secessionists openly disapprove of the raid, and have offered their services in defense of their cities and homes against such a lawless outrage. This was the case in Frankfort, and several individual cases, men of standing and influence, came under my notice. There is, therefore, no need to apprehend a rising in the State against the Government. A few who have nothing to lose, animated by hope of plunder, and regardless of remote consequences, will join in this raid upon their neighbors. Bad men are found everywhere, ready to join in any enterprise that promises spoliation.

Still, if one has a cancer in the body, he should be expeditious in destroying it. If undisturbed, it will spread, and ultimate in death. If John Morgan is allowed to remain in central Kentucky, attack town after town, defeat their defenders in detail, capture citizens, plunder houses, burn bridges, rob banks, steal horses and the like, he may become formidable. In its military character, his raid is contemptible; and in its dash and daring, it is admirable. But there is all the difference between them that there was between Doniphan's march and the exploits of the Mexican guerrillas. Morgan is a "rolling stone," but he gathers more as he goes, notwithstanding the proverb. It takes but a little handful of snow, under the proper conditions, to make an avalanche that shall crush forests in its path, and hurl destruction into the happy valley. What Morgan has commenced as a raid, may become a revolution, and it will, unless he is checked.

What is being done to put an end to this miserable business, do you ask? Very little, it seems to an observer, as it should be done. A defensive policy is adopted. That is what Morgan wants. If he can keep the forces that should be pursuing him busy defending towns, for fear he might slip in at the back door, he gains everything and risks nothing. And that is what is being done in Kentucky. While forces, sufficient, if massed, to pursue, rout and disperse his gang, are squatted down on the hills about Frankfort and Lexington, John slips between, destroys bridges, and interrupts communications. Why, when at Versailles, his men were so fagged out that they slept in the streets, with their horses' bridles on their arms, was not a movement made simultaneously from Frankfort, Lexington and Nicholasville? At the first named place were the 55th Ohio, Col. Sowers, the 50th Indiana battalion, Col. Mohen, two or three pieces of artillery, quite a body of irregular troops, and mounted men sufficient for scouting and flanking purposes. Brig. General Ward was at Lexington with a force of not less than 1,500 men, probably 2,000, and there were 300 at Nicholasville, irregular troops, it is true, but men in earnest in defense of their property. The distance to march was not over 14 miles, and cars might have been employed, if necessary, to transport troops a portion of the way. It was proposed, and might have been successfully executed Monday night. But while it was being cussed and discussed, the hours slipped away, and it was found too late to undertake the enterprise.

A golden opportunity to put Morgan on the defensive had passed. Next day we were not surprised to hear that Morgan had left his encampment on Zeb. Ward's farm from which he took a large number of blooded horses, had moved north, and occupied Midway Station, tearing up the track on the Lexington and Louisville road. It does seem that the bridges on the road might have been saved, by posting infantry in position to defend them. But there was such a tenacity to the defensive system, that it was not done. It was deemed more important to endure an interruption of communications than to risk the safety of a town. The place to fight Morgan was at the city gates; besides, who could think of marching infantry under such a sun. Then rumor had Morgan all the while close upon Frankfort or Lexington. The protean genius of horse thieves was everywhere, and it seemed as though a Morgan lurked behind every fence corner. Marvelous stories were told of how he had visited the cities as a spy, sometimes dressed as an old woman, and sometimes as a rustic, with vegetables for the market; and John, who is a good deal of a quack as well as a soldier, understands the advantage thus given him, and keeps his marvelous adventures circulating, adding such details as fasten them upon the credulity of the people who, in their excitement, would not be surprised if John should turn up, some day, with the hoofs and horns of old Nick, and a tail at least thirty feet long.

When I left Frankfort, cavalry, artillery and infantry were pouring into the city by every train. Brig.-Gen. Clay Smith had arrived to take command, and cause is said to be a man of spirit, with daring and dash in his composition, and military capacity, perhaps something may happen. There are regular and irregular troops in and about Lexington and Frankfort to eat up John and his thieves, and not furnish half rations at that. It will be a blistering shame if he is allowed to escape, after having plundered and despoiled the fairest portion of Kentucky.

The people are willing to second the enterprise of a military chieftain. All they want is direction. Companies of mounted men were being raised, horses impressed, and every means taken to outfit an expedition formidable in its numbers and swift in its movements. But there is so much waiting, so much preparation, so much desire to make a "big thing" of it, that by the time the Federals are ready to move, Morgan will be on his retreat, and a hundred or two hundred miles from there.

Will he make a dash at Covington, Newport, and Cincinnati? If he finds them defenseless, yes! if the risks are not too great in his rear. He will be his own judge of that. He does not intend to provoke a combat, and will avoid it, if possible. When he can pounce upon a small body of men with safety, he will do it, and he knows where such bodies are stationed, for his spies are everywhere. He will not stay long in Central Kentucky, for he cannot afford to do it. Armed forces are springing up around him thick as the Lincoln Greens in Sherwood forest. He will either attempt a retreat by the way he came, or make for Virginia, through the eastern counties of Kentucky. He may be caught, but the chances are, if the mismanagement, irresolution, and indecision of the past few days is continued, he will escape as unharmed as he entered the State. The responsibility of such an event must rest with whoever undertakes the enterprise of his capture and the general management of the military expedition set on foot for that purpose.

### The Condition of Hospitals.

We find the subjoined remarks in the Richmond *Enquirer*. If that journal is correctly informed, great outrages are suffered to exist under the eyes of government that should not be tolerated a moment after attention has thus publicly been called to the facts:

Some of the hospitals in the city are kept in a wretched condition, and consequently are nuisances to those confined in them and to the public outside. In one, the dead body of a soldier was suffered to remain in the cellar for four days, and was only removed then after the odor had become so offensive as to drive nearly all the nurses from the building. Amputated limbs have, in one or two instances, been found in the back yards, in a state of offensive decay, while scarcely any attention was paid to the sanitary condition of the premises.

An effort is being made by some of the citizens to obtain the co-operation of the city authorities for the purpose of keeping the hospitals in good condition. This duty is really incumbent upon the military authorities, and should be made independent of the aid of citizens, who have already done well, and, from appearances, do not seem to mind how much is thrown upon their shoulders. To some extent, the real working men under the orders of the military authorities, have exerted themselves successfully, but there has as yet been nothing like a general, continued and systematic course pursued in relation to this all important subject. There are drones in this military hive that need stirring up.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.—At Galveston, Texas, an order having been issued by the Confederate authorities for every family to leave that city, in anticipation of its bombardment by the Yankees, and it being determined to defend it, like Vicksburg, to the last, some seven families refused to leave. Suspicion being excited, the houses of these seven families were searched, when the "Stars and Stripes" were discovered, to be floated to the breeze, should the Yankees take the city. The cord was not long in doing its work. All those who were guilty of this treason were taken out, and upon short shrift, were hung.—*Exchange.*

### Gen. Mitchell and the Charges Against Him.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 17th.]

There is a great deal said all over the country about the somewhat vague publication of charges made against Gen. Mitchell, and there is a general demand for specifications. As we happen to be pretty well informed about those points, we presume it is our duty to make known definitely what the charges against Gen. Mitchell are. He is accused of speculations in cotton. It is alleged that he granted special facilities to a certain cotton buyer, in the way of guards and government wagons, and that this individual was detected in passing counterfeit and bogus money upon the people, and being arrested for it, was summarily discharged by order of the general. We have seen in the hands of Col. Norton, of the 21st Ohio, documents on this point, which, if genuine—and he assured us they were—would be exceedingly difficult to explain. It is not charged that Gen. Mitchel had anything to do in the way of shoving bogus money upon the people, but many of his officers do believe that he was interested in the cotton business, and used his official position for speculative purposes. While we desire distinctly to disclaim any personal knowledge or responsibility as to the justice of these charges, we feel bound to state that we know more than one prominent officer who has served under Gen. Mitchell, who is firmly persuaded of its truth.

The panic which at one time prevailed in Gen. Mitchel's department about being cut off by the right wing of the rebel army at Corinth, is charged to the general, and was wholly a gratuitous and a discreditable affair. There was no reason to suppose that Beauregard, with his hands full, as they were at Corinth, could reach around beyond the breaks in the Charleston road made by Gen. Sherman, and strike Gen. Mitchel. But just after one hundred thousand rations were sent by Gen. Halleck for the subsistence of Col. Turchin's brigade at Tuscumbia, a party of guerrillas made a clatter in that quarter, and Turchin was ordered to fall back in hot haste, which he did, destroying three-fourths of the one hundred thousand rations sent him by Gen. Halleck. The next thing was a destruction of the great bridge across the the Tennessee river near Decatur—a most unwise proceeding, uncalled for by any exigency, and which has seriously embarrassed our military operations in the far South. Since the man who was trimming a tree sawed off the limb upon which he was sitting, betwixt himself and the trunk, the case has not been more thoroughly paralleled than by Gen. Mitchel in burning the Decatur bridge, by which he communicated with the commanding general of his department.

The panic-like retreat from Athens, Ala., was, likewise, a grave mistake. A force of rebel cavalry, said to have been precisely one hundred and four in number, crossed the Tennessee river, and were magnified into a vast host by an "intelligent contraband," who is believed to have been manipulated by the rebels for the occasion. The consequence was a precipitate retreat from Athens made by Turchin's brigade, which resulted in a considerable destruction of government property. We once suppressed a letter from a correspondent about that affair, as we thought the account incredible. We have since been informed that it was strictly true. The retreat was made by order of Gen. Mitchel. It was when Colonel Turchin returned to Athens that he permitted his soldiers to pillage the town. The fact that he had fled from the town in a fright was certainly no reason why he should allow the people to be robbed and outraged on his return. The sacking of Athens was the most shameful affair of the war. Soldiers of Turchin's brigade were then and there guilty of outrages until to be named. Gen. Mitchel, for the sake of discipline in his army, should have brought them to punishment. He did nothing of the sort—and this is what some persons, whose perception of facts are not very acute, style "making war vigorously."

The advance upon Chattanooga was about as purposely and imbecile an affair as the retreat from Tuscumbia and Athens, and the destruction of the Decatur bridge. The force sent on the Chattanooga expedition was utterly inadequate to take or to hold the place, and if it had been competent in other respects was unable to cross the Tennessee river. The retreat in this case was about as rapid as the advance, and the result was a premature display of loyalty by a few East Tennesseans, who were immediately set upon by their traitor neighbors when our forces retired.

Gen. Mitchel's measures for the suppression of guerrilla warfare are also complained of. It is stated that wherever, along the line of the railroad, his trains have been fired into, he has burned houses indiscriminately, and to an extent that is astonishing. It also appears that this vigorous policy has not decreased the number of marauders, but rather the reverse. However, we imagine Gen. Mitchel has little to apprehend from public wrath or official displeasure, because he has desolated the neighborhoods where guerrillas have been harbored, and have carried on their barbarous system of warfare. At the same time, if the representations made to us are true, he deserves censure for his want of discrimination and his hot haste to take vengeance in places where trains had been peppered by the shot-guns of the butternuts. He was master of the country, and could have had an investigation into all acts of outrages, and might have inflicted punishment in a more regular, impressive and useful style.

The deportment of Gen. Mitchel toward the inhabitants of Huntsville is said to have been marked at times by remarkable demonstrations of personal eccentricity. We are informed that he would make his appearance on the public square, with a most austere countenance, and discovering a group of the male inhabitants talking or playing marbles, that he would gesticulate in the most imposing manner, and cry out with an awful voice, "traitors, out of my sight!"—"rats, to your holes!" etc., so that the poor butternuts did not know whether to be the most amazed or alarmed.

The substance of these charges have been formally placed before the President, and Col. Norton, of the 21st Ohio, passed through this city the other day with a bundle of documents, with which he proposed to substantiate them. He informed us that it was no secret, that the great majority of the officers who have served under Mitchell are deeply dissatisfied with him, believing him to abound in vast vague schemes, and to be infirm of purpose, and that he is restless and energetic without being executive, while it would take a far higher order of talent than he has displayed, to atone for his enormous excitable and exacting vanity.

### Movement in Favor of the Jews in Russia.

A late movement of the Russian government in favor of the Jews of that country is announced in the files of foreign journals received here. It is well known that the Emperor Alexandria, in 1818, granted to the Jews, in the government of Cherson, on the Black sea, a tract of four hundred thousand acres of land to induce them to turn their attention to agriculture, for which, it is to be remarked, they have no particular taste. Four thousand of them removed there and founded a colony, but what success attended their efforts is not known.

The present Emperor is equally anxious with the former one to ameliorate their condition, and we learn that "a committee composed of Rabbis has been in session some time convoked by the government, and the members are now assembled in order to consider what measures can be adopted to extend the blessings of civilization among the Israelitish population." The commissioners have recommended:

1. The foundation of one Israelitish Consistory for the entire Russian empire. The instruction of the Jewish youth by the improvement of the schools now in existence, and the establishment of new ones. 3. Instruction as to the historical origin and significance of ancient Jewish rites. 4. The adoption of fixed rules as to the religious practices and prayers required by the Jewish worship, as well as a control over the expenses of the synagogues, and of other charitable establishments. 5. Inquiry into practices which are said to have a pernicious influence on the position of the Jews employed in agricultural pursits—such as the numerous holy days and solemnities during the season most favorable for field works—precocious marriages and divorces, and an inquiry into the best mode of conciliating economical requirements with religious exigencies. 6 An indication of the principles which ought to guide the choice of religious books. 7. The preparation of a particular form of oath to be taken by the Jews when they offer themselves as candidates for public office.

### The Federal Situation at Corinth.

From Corinth Cor. Cincinnati Commercial, July 19.]

A REPORTORIAL PUZZLE.

The vigilance of the Washington reporters has, for once, been at fault. How could it escape their all penetrating notice, that Governor Sprague had been dispatched by the government on a confidential mission to Gen. Halleck!—yet such has been the case. The governor, accompanied by a member of his staff, arrived here early on the morning of the day before yesterday, and after remaining in consultation with Gen. Halleck for several hours, returned North by special train to Columbus. That his mission was of the most important character, is proved by the fact of its having been entrusted to a person of his political prominence. A variety of speculations have, of course, been indulged in by military quidnuncs, upon the subject of this mysterious visit. According to one "well informed" individual, the governor came to urge the necessity of the relief of Gen. McClellan by 50,000 men from the department of Gen. Halleck, the latter having so failed, notwithstanding the most earnest representations of the Washington authorities, to consent to any diminution of the forces under his command for the benefit of the army of the Potomac.

Another states, on "high authority," that Governor Sprague was sent to communicate the details of new plans for the management of the war agreed upon in Washington since the failure of the second move on Richmond, and receive in return Gen. Halleck's views upon them. Again, another claims to know that the visit had something to do with a presidential desire for the modification of general order No. 3. I am free to say that I am utterly ignorant of the true bearing of this visit, and if I am not, prudential considerations would prevent the revelation of any authentic knowledge. Circumstantial evidence, however, developed since the Governor's hurried visit, are furnishing a reliable basis for correct inferences, and if I do not mistake the "signs of the times" very much, some movements are going on that will startle the loyal public as well as the rebels, in due course of time.

RAILROAD EMBARRASSMENTS