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MILITARY ORDERS.

[OFFICIAL.]
HEADQUARTERS—1ST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT No. 1.
TANGIPAHOA, LA., July 14th, 1862.

General Orders No. 7.

I. THE CONSCRIPT law for the parishes of East and West Feliciana and East Baton Rouge, will assemble without delay at Olive Branch, near Clinton, and report to Col. Preston Pond, commanding camp of instruction.

II. The conscripts in the parishes of St. Helena and Washington will assemble without delay at Tangipaho, and report to Lieut-Col. Sam Boyd, commanding.

III. The conscripts in the parishes of St. Tammany and Livingston will assemble without delay at Ponchatoula, at a camp of instruction, and report to Captain Moffat.

IV. The Commanding General is assured that many who come under the provisions of the conscript law have not had the opportunity of compliance with its requirements and now that camps of instruction are specially designed and under competent commanders, they will repair to them at once and place themselves in the front ranks of their country's defenders.

V. If, however, from unforseen circumstances the armed enemy appears about to present itself to the eyes of the world, that citizen soldiers of Louisiana fail to rally voluntarily to the defence of their liberties and firesides, command is of troops, provost marshals of parishes, officers of the militia, civil magistrates and all other civil officers are enjoined to take prompt and effective measures to enable delinquents to reach their respective commands.

By command of Brig. Gen. RUGGLES.
L. D. SANDIDGE, C. S. A.,
A. A. A. and Inspector General.
jy28 2awiw

NOTICE!

HEADQUARTERS 3D DISTRICT,
VICKSBURG, July 26, 1862.

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

First Regiment Louisiana Artillery—Colonel C. A. Fuller.
Eighth Battalion Louisiana Artillery—Lieut.-Colonel W. Pinckney.
Fourth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers—Colonel H. W. Allen.
Seventeenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers—Col. R. Richardson.
Twenty-sixth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers—Col. A. Dickson.
Twenty-seventh Regiment Louisiana Volunteers—Col. D. Burke.
Twenty eighth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers—Col. Alex 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. Wigfier.

By command of Brig.-Gen. M. L. SMITH.
J. F. LORMES,
jy22 1m A. A. General.

[OFFICIAL.]

A Petition from the Citizens of Saint Tammany Parish, to be Allowed to Trade with New Orleans.

[Copy]

"To General Ruggles,
Commanding:

"THE undersigned, citizens or residents of Saint Tammany Parish, La., respectfully beg leave to represent the following facts:

"Our community is an agricultural one, but has always had a production (New Orleans for food supplies and exchanges for wood, bricks, lumber, etc. A sudden and total termination of this trade, especially without previous notice, would put us in danger of starvation.

"We are aware that in time of war there should be no trade with the enemy, and we make no exception to this as well as to all other general rules. An exception has already been made in favor of our citizens in New Orleans, to the extent of their selling them with flour, meal, meat, vegetables, and such other proper articles as they can spare, for a limited trade, such as heretofore existing, we obtain necessaries for the support of our families, in exchange for our products, which are merely in their hands. The Southern Confederacy evidently gains by such an exchange. Again, we would call to our mind, Great Britain's action on manufacturers and salt, articles not at all contraband, yet she allowed them through this channel. Are we to submit to throw away an opportunity which the averse of our enemy would out and will continue to accept, if we have no objection to such, and we do not see why it would not be wise to make it some fair advantageous to our side. We therefore respectfully pray, General, to permit the continuance of a restricted trade within such limits as your judgment may determine, and we remember the order of the Captain General, as a proper person to receive such evidence in the matter—a man of strict integrity and unblemished loyalty.

"M. B. Hand, L. M. Coleman, James Duncan, Henry Keiser, E. G. Bartlett, M. K. Gage, Roland White, N. Gaines, S. Hoss, H. Somer, J. P. Smith, James T. Hanna, George Rubber, T. H. Gibbs, T. M. Hurs, Thos. Gilbert, N. Rodriguez, R. Wilson, Bagley, Jas. Any, Simon S. Stipler, R. A. Leslie, J. C. Thompson, W. Berkett, Thos. Scott, R. S. J. Leslie, Warren Lobert, J. M. Galatas, A. L. A. Bahan, T. Solomon, T. Doggett."

I certify the above to be a true copy.
L. D. SANDIDGE C. S. A.,
A. A. A. and Inspector-General.

FIRST DISTRICT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TANGIPAHOA, July 19th, 1862.

To Messrs. M. B. Hand, Thos. Gilbert, and others, citizens of the Parish of St. Tammany.

"GENTLEMEN: Your petition, asking permission to open trade with the enemies of your country, who now occupy New Orleans and Baton Rouge, the commercial and political capitals of your State, has been received by General Ruggles, and I am directed by him to reply, in addition to his letter of the 14th instant, to your petition, Order No. 2 from the Headquarters and to paragraph 1st, of General Order No. 9, from Department Headquarters, prohibiting all intercourse and traffic with the enemy, or persons within the lines, and respecting the penalty of death against those who engage in it. Copies of these are herewith inclosed for your information.

"These orders have been called for by the stern necessity of the times, and it is believed they have met the almost universal approval of the loyal citizens of the country. Nor is there anything novel in the regulations they prescribe, or the penalties they announce. They but declare and enforce the well established doctrines long established and universally recognized.

"Even in your communication, while asking to be exempt from their provisions, you recognize their justice, in you say: "We are aware that in time of war there should be no trade between belligerents." But you urge that yours is an exceptional case, and that to enforce the rule would subject you to great hardships.

"For now more than two months your country has been engaged in a gigantic struggle for existence. Her noble people have poured out their treasures as water, and like the ancient Patriarch, have put every with hold their children, to fill the ranks, but have cheerfully sent them forth to encounter the toils of the march, the dissease of the camp, and the perils of the battle-field. Hundreds of them have fallen by the way, thousands have been invalided and fed in the hospitals many, of them for the want of medicines which could not be obtained; and thousands more have perished on the field of battle. But their thinned and wasted ranks have not filled up the country pressing forward to take the places of the fallen; nor do they your flag is proudly borne in the face of and behind the fleeing men half which it half fell, and who from months have not known even the rude comforts of a soldier's tent. Nor has the army been alone in the sacrifice, every class of society has, to a greater or less extent, been subjected to hardships and privations which to their loving friends will seem, have been finally and even cheerfully borne. And if, gentlemen, the time has come when you are called upon to take your portion of this wide-spread suffering the General commanding, hopes and believes that you will not be found wanting in courage and fortitude to bear it like men and patriots.

"It may that if not permitted to dispose of your bricks, lumber, etc., they will be "more rubbish on your hands." You cannot be ignorant, gentlemen, that in this you but share the common fate of your fellow-citizens. More than two hundred millions of dollars worth of produce is now held by the patriotic planters of the Confederate States and so far from seeking to sell or barter this, they stand ready to destroy, and have in many instances actually applied the torch, and with a self sacrificing devotion worthy of men who hope to be free, calmly see it reduced to ashes, rather than sell, even at the most exhorbitant rates, to the enemies of their country. And, if you will turn your eyes to a neighboring parish, you may there see the very materials which you fear will become "rubbish" on your hands—though not recently formed into comfortable dwellings, and sheltering helpless women and children—reduced to heaps of "rubbish" and ashes, while their inmates have been driven to the woods and deprived of all means of subsistence. And this has been done by the men with whom you would now open a commercial intercourse, whose sympathies you would minister and whose wants you would supply.

The General commanding, directs me to conclude, in reply, that against a strict prohibition of traffic with the enemy, as equal to the successful issue of the country, he is determined rigidly to enforce them; and that any one who may be detected in attempting to evade or violate them will be promptly brought to condign punishment.

Very respectfully,
JAMES O. FUQUA,
District Provost Marshal General.

[Official]
L. D. SANDIDGE, C. S. A., A. A. A. and Inspector-General. [jy29 2aw2w

MISCELLANEOUS.

[OFFICIAL]
HEADQUARTERS—1ST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT No. 1,
TANGIPAHOA, LA., July 12, 1862.

General Orders No. 6.

I. THE Provost Marshal of the county or parish where any slaves may be arrested, together with three resident slave owners, to be by him selected and summoned, shall constitute a special tribunal for the trial of slaves charged with offences against military law, and for minor offences have power to inflict such corporeal punishment as they may think proper.

II. Every slave who shall enter or attempt to enter the lines of the enemy, without a special permit from district Headquarters, or who shall come from within the enemy's lines, shall be shot, or receive such corporeal punishment as the tribunal may determine.

III. Where any slave has been sentenced to death by the tribunal herein established, the execution of the sentence, except in cases where the vicinity of the enemy may render immediate action, will be suspended until the sentence has been approved by the commanding General of the District, and an order issued for the execution.

IV. In parishes or counties, in which no Provost Marshal has been appointed, or where, from other circumstances, slaves arrested cannot be brought to trial they will be taken before the nearest Provost Marshal, who is authorized and required to take cognizance of the case, and proceed in all respects as though the arrest had been made in his own parish or county.

V. Wherever it is practicable and the owner consents to it, punishments inflicted upon slaves under the provisions of this order, will be inflicted upon the plantation to which they belong or are attached, and in presence of the other slaves.

VI. Provost Marshals are author ed to use the jails or prisons of their respective counties, towns or parishes, for the confinement of slaves. The keepers of these establishments will be allowed the usual fees for their maintainance.

VII. All persons owning slaves or having them in charge are required to read this order to them at least once a month.

By command of Brig. Gen. RUGGLES.
L. D. SANDIDGE, C. S. A.,
jy29 2awiw A. A. A. and Inspector General.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION!

General Order No 1.

JACKSON, Miss., July 25, 1862.

HAVING been assigned to the command of a CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, located at Brookhaven, Lawrence county, Mississippi, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, it is ordered that all persons not liable to conscription from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, residing in the following counties and States of Mississippi viz: Mississippi, Tunica, Panola, Lafayette, Desoto, Coahoma, Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Sunflower, Bolivar, Washington, Carroll, Choctaw, Attala, Holmes, Issaquena, Yazoo, Madison, Leake, Scott, Rankin, Hinds, Warren, Claiborne, Copiah, Simpson, Smith, Covington, Lawrence, Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, Wilkinson, Amite, Pike, Marion and Hancock, report in person, on the 1st Monday of August, 1862, to the undersigned, at said camp.

Exemptions will be allowed upon the certificates of Physicians, except those who hold commissions as surgeons in the C. S. Army.

Persons holding such certificates will report themselves at the camp, said certificates being subject to the approval of the Commandant.

All refugees or persons citizens of those States or portions of States, belonging to the Confederacy and in possession of the enemy, who now are or may come within the lines of the above named counties, are included in the above order.

All persons failing to comply with the above order will be reported and treated as deserters.

Each person will bring with him one blanket or quilt to cup and plate and from three to five days rations according to the distance from the camp.

Transportation on the different railroads will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

By order of the Secretary of War.
M. R. CLARK, Major and A. A. G.,
1-29 2aw Commanding Camp of Instruction.

TO THE PLANTERS OF MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA.

PRODUCE LOAN AGENCY.

JACKSON, July 15, 1862.

BY directions from the Department at Richmond, notice is hereby given that subscriptions of cotton and money to the Government loan are required to complete immediately with the terms of their subscription.

The payment of this cotton have been so much the object of the subscriber—the suspension of the collection being allowed by the Department in consequence of the low price of produce, and a desire to facilitate the interest of both the subscriber and Government.

Holders of cotton can now dispose of it either to the Government or private purchasers at FAIR and FULL prices, and it is regarded the subscriber will perform a good action which is upon them by the adoption of the one or the other of these alternatives as speedily as possible.

The bonds of the Government are readily negotiable at par, gives interest from the date of the transaction, and are for sums of $50, $100 and $500.

If there be any difficulties in the matter it will be exhibited in meeting the subscription, either by selling and paying over the proceeds, or by surrendering the cotton itself to the Government agent for valuation.

The undersigned have not taken subscribed may now offer their crops in the same manner.

The subscriber has established his office at Jackson where he is ready to receive all subscriptions in money, or to receive and deliver the bonds.

Where crops are offered state their locations and the lowest price that will be taken, the planter to retain the control of the same.

jy21 3awiw J. D. R. DEROW.

NOTICE.

IN the matter of the final settlement of the estate of Matilda Price, dec'd. J. A. Spicer, Administrator of the estate of Matilda Price, deceased, this day filed and presented his account of the receipts and disbursements on behalf of said estate, and moved the Court to confirm 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 settled to the same privileges and governed by the same regulations as all other parties to the Confederate service. It is not perceived, therefore, what pretext can be offered by the enemy for subjecting the members of this corps to a different treatment from that extended to other prisoners of war, certainly no such distinction can be recognized or tolerated by us. The government having called these men into service is bound by every obligation of good faith to protect them to the extent of its power. And it found necessary for their protection, as well as for that of numerous unarmed citizens who have been subjected to outrages unparalleled in civilized warfare, will not hesitate, I feel constrained to declare, to resort to retaliation, even to the extent sanctioned by the Jewish law—"an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and life for life."

I await an answer containing an explicit declaration of the intentions of the United States government respecting these prisoners.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
RUGGLES, Brig-Gen. Com.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, July 23, 1862.

GENERAL: It is the intention of the United States government to let these men go on their parole, and one of them has been gone more than a week.

I have the honor to be
your obedient servant,
GENL. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

To Brigadier-General Ruggles,
Commanding at Tangipahoa.
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Gen. McClellan's Position.

No movement has yet taken place by General McClellan's army. The rebels, on the other hand, if there is truth in the reports of the last few days, are exceedingly active. According to some, very heavy bodies have been thrown upon the west side of the James river, between Fort Darling and the mouth of the Appomattox, the enemy's position at Petersburg has been greatly strengthened, and formidable defenses erected at several points south of Richmond. It has also been stated that a strong column is moving toward Suffolk, with the ultimate design of either recapturing Norfolk or of "making mischief" in the vicinity of Hampton Roads. There are also reports that the enemy is planting batteries on the bluff below Harrison's Landing, where they are too high to be silenced by the Federal gunboats.

We think the newspaper correspondents have cut out altogether too much work for the rebels, as we hardly think General Lee would divide and scatter his forces to the extent implied. The rumored advance upon Suffolk is clearly nonsense, and as for batteries on the James to blockade that stream below McClellan's position, no great danger, in our view, is to be feared from such an attempt. The concentration between Drury's Bluff and City Point, is more reasonable and probable.

The activity in Pope's department, the arrival of Commodore Porter at Washington from Fortress Monroe, and various other "symptoms" look to us as indicative before Richmond. To a wounded soldier, who expressed a wish to return and help take Richmond, McClellan is reported to have said, "Then you will have to return very soon." A little time, now, may give us stirring and perhaps glorious news.—*St. Louis Republican, 30th.*

☞ It is no misfortune for a nice young woman to lose her good name if a nice young man gives her a better.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT EAST LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI,
TANGIPAHOA, LA., July 15, 1862.

To Major-General Butler, Commanding United States Forces New Orleans, La.

GENERAL: I have received petitions from officers of the 1st regiment Louisiana partisan rangers, touching the case of Henry Castle, jr., a private of Company H, of that regiment, and also an application respecting Tho. C. Pennington, a private of Capt. Wilson Tate's company of the same regiment, and I deem it expedient to request your early consideration of the subject.

It appears that Private Castle was captured by a detachment of Federal troops in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, on or about the seventh (7th) of the present month, and private Pennington on or about the 28th day of June, that they were taken to New Orleans and are now held either there or at one of the forts in the vicinity, in close confinement, with the threat that they are to be tried and executed as members of a military organization not sanctioned by the laws of civilized warfare.

It is to be observed that the first great law of nature, the right of self-defense, is inherent in communities as well as individuals. No law condemns the individual who slays the robber or the assassin; and no just law can condemn a community for using all its power to resist the invaders and drive him from their soil.

The exercise of this right, so universally recognized, becomes an imperative duty when the invader, as has been the case with the Federal troops in this district, disregards those rules of warfare recognized and respected by all civilized nations, and adopts that code which has heretofore been confined to the rudest savages.

The proof of this, is unfortunately too abundant in the vicinity of Baton Rouge. It is attested by helpless women and children flying from their burning homes; by the desolation of plantations, by the plunder of private property, and the wanton destruction of growing crops. Such acts are crimes against humanity, and justify all men in taking up arms against their perpetrators.

The independence of nations has rarely been achieved by regular armies. Our own Revolution, that Revolution which successfully established the great principle for which the Confederate States are now contending, that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," was mainly fought out by men who left the plow at the news of the enemy's approach, and returned to it when he had been driven back. It may be conceded that in Europe, where the governments mainly rely upon large standing armies, which are, as much as possible, disconnected with the people; and where the policy is to prevent the people from bearing arms under almost any circumstances, some very absurd refinements on this subject have been adopted, and to some extent tolerated; but such doctrines have never been recognized on this continent—the United States especially have always repudiated them.

The various revolutions which have agitated the Central and South American States, have been conducted by the people frequently without organization, and without leaders other than those chosen upon the spur of the occasion, to direct a single enterprise. And to recur to the revolution of our forefathers, the history of that immortal struggle abounds with instances where the hardy yeomen, as at Lexington and Bunker Hill, were like the clansmen of Roderick Dhu, called by a concerted signal to some "Lanerick Mead," and then selected their officers upon the very field of battle. But whatever difference of opinion may exist on this point, it has never been claimed even by the most stringent advocate of legitimacy, that one belligerent has any right to complain of the name or form which the other may choose to give to its military organizations. The right to adapt these to the peculiar service required, has been universally conceded; so far indeed has this practice been carried in naval warfare that privateersmen, the "militia of the seas," with charters as broad as the ocean's bounds, are recognized as legitimate among belligerents. And now, indeed, the extraordinary spectacle is presented to the contemplation of civilized man, in this boasted nineteenth century, of the Christian world, of a nation claiming to be civilized, in violation of its constitutional obligations inaugurating, deliberately, servile war by stimulating the half-civilized African to raise his hand against his master and benefactor, and thus make war upon the Anglo-Saxon race—war on human nature! This, with the Federal government, is legitimate warfare; but the defense of their firesides by Southern citizens is treason and murder. In military organizations the Polish lancers, the French zouaves and British corps of scouts and guides in the late East Indian war, are cases in point. The Confederate States claim and have exercised this undoubted right. The formation of companies, battalions and regiments of partisan rangers has been specially authorized by an act of Congress. The officers of this corps are commissioned; the men are regularly mustered into service, receive pay, rations and equipments from the government, and are entitled to the same privileges and governed by the same regulations as all other parties to the Confederate service. It is not perceived, therefore, what pretext can be offered by the enemy for subjecting the members of this corps to a different treatment from that extended to other prisoners of war, certainly no such distinction can be recognized or tolerated by us. The government having called these men into service is bound by every obligation of good faith to protect them to the extent of its power. And if found necessary for their protection, as well as for that of numerous unarmed citizens who have been subjected to outrages unparalleled in civilized warfare, will not hesitate, I feel constrained to declare, to resort to retaliation, even to the extent sanctioned by the Jewish law—"an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and life for life."

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LATER FROM VICKSBURG!

ATTEMPT TO RETAKE THE ARKANSAS!

Confederates at Greenville!

SERIOUS RESULTS!

From the Memphis Bulletin.

The recent brilliant exploit of the rebel ram Arkansas, running the gauntlet of the Federal fleet at Vicksburg, was felt to be a stigma, by those in the service, which it was important should be wiped out. Hence it was agreed between Com. Ellet, Com. Davis and Com. Farragut, that an united effort should be made to run ashore and capture the Arkansas. The time agreed upon was last Wednesday morning. The plan was for Com. Davis to send the gunboats Benton, Cincinnati and Louisville, and the ram Bragg to engage the land batteries, while the Essex was to approach the Arkansas at shore, and grapple her, the ram Queen of the West meantime to butt her from the rear. Com. Farragut's fleet was to operate from below, and if it became necessary, to send the Sumpter up to assist. By daybreak on Wednesday morning everything was in readiness, and by five o'clock the gunboats were already on the move.

The gunboats Benton, Cincinnati and Louisville first moved out to engage the land batteries. They were followed by the gunboat Essex, which was to draw the Arkansas out and grapple her. The last to move was the Queen of the West. Commodore Ellett, on getting round Louisana Point, in view of the Arkansas, was astonished to find the Essex, so far from carrying out her part of the agreement, fired three shots, and was already three-quarters of a mile below the Arkansas, and still pursuing her course down the river.

On passing the Benton, Commodore Davis put his head to the port-hole and said something, which, from the sound and the strange conduct of the Essex, was construed into an order to "go back." Immediately Commodore Ellett gave the order to reverse the engine; but when the Benton approached, it was found that what was thought a new order, was only a benediction of "Good luck!" "Good luck!"

All this occurred in the midst of a galling fire from the land batteries.

The Queen of the West now started down again to engage the Arkansas single handed. The Arkansas meantime had prepared herself for the contest. Her head was now turned up stream and her stern in shore, so as to use guns on both sides effectually. The Queen of the West now made a gallant run down stream, in the midst of a perfect rain of fire and lead, but was compelled, from the position of the Arkansas, to pass below and run up to her. This she did, striking the Arkansas aft the third gun on the port side. The blow was not direct, but a sort of glancing one, and very materially weakened the Queen, which immediately drew back and run ashore at Vicksburg, the Arkansas meanwhile pouring a destructive fire upon her. When the Queen ran into the Arkansas, four men are said to have jumped ashore from the latter, while from the noise and confusion which followed, it was clearly to be inferred that she was badly injured.

During the collision the Queen was under a galling fire all the time, and Com. Ellett and his son, a mere youth, stood upon the deck, and both discharged their pistols into the port holes of the Arkansas.

The fire from the land batteries and the Arkansas being very hot, Commodore Ellett backed out from the shore, and found, to his surprise, that Commodore Davis, with all his gunboats, had retired instead of remaining to cover his retreat, as had been agreed upon.

The Queen came out of the rain of lead as best she could, and when she returned to her anchorage, Commodore Davis is reported to have said that the reason he did not remain with his boats and cover the retreat, was that he never expected to see the boat return, and had forgotten that part of the agreement.

Strange to say the only casualty on the Queen was one man injured in the hand by a flying splinter.

The gunboat Essex, which made such good time down the river, had a man killed aboard of her, and two or three wounded.

It is said that the reason Commodore Farragut did not render more assistance was that he couldn't get his boats under way in time.

Altogether the whole affair seems to have been well planned and most bunglingly executed, but whether from want of proper understanding or proper co-operation remains to be seen.

Notwithstanding the alleged injuries to the Arkansas, that boat came up to the point on Thursday morning, in order to let the fleet know that she was ready for another engagement. We infer from this movement that her injuries couldn't have been very disastrous.

The damage to the Queen in her encounter with the Arkansas was quite serious. She broke her prow all to pieces, and the timbers on her starboard side were started, and have shrunk considerably. Her escape-pipe was cut away, and a shot passed through the fire-grating.

There were several remarkable shots during the engagement, but we must content ourselves with noticing the course of one as follows: It was a 32-pound ball. It entered aft starboard, raked every state room in the cabin, went through an iron safe in the clerk's office, shattered a gun carriage at the bow, made an indentation on the breech of the gun, rebounded and slightly wounded Lieut. Hunter.

We learn that Com. Davis has been sick for two weeks past. Indeed, there is said to be much sickness in the fleet, almost everybody being represented as indisposed. In consequence of which fact, it is understood that the fleet purpose changing their position to the mouth of Yazoo river.

The Queen of the West started up the river last Friday to undergo repairs. At both Carolina landing and Greenville, she was fired into from rebel batteries. The rebels appear to have a battery of several guns at Greenville, and poured a most destructive fire upon the Queen, which was struck not less than forty times with cannon and musket. This was on Saturday afternoon. The Queen had her escape-pipe knocked off, and received several disastrous shots. In fact her upper works were well riddled with cannon and musket ball.

The Queen met the Lioness and Pike bound down, and learned that they too had received very ungallant treatment of the rebel batteries at Greenville landing. They also stated that the rebels at Greenville had captured and burned the transport Sallie Wood on the evening of the 21st or morning of the 22nd inst.

The terrific fire from the Greenville batteries, besides seriously riddling the upper works of the Queen, instantly killed one of the sharpshooters named Thomas W. Spencer, from Cincinnati, and slightly wounded Junius H. Brown, of the New York *Tribune*, in the face by a spliuter.

The Queen, after getting clear of the Greenville batteries, made her way slowly up to this city, which she reached yesterday about noon, from which point, it is understood, she will proceed at once to Cairo for repairs.

LANGUAGE.—According to the American Encyclopædi; the number of languages spoken is 4.164. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is thirty-three years. One quarter die before the age of seven. One-half die before the age of seventeen. To every one thousand persons, only one reaches one hundred years. To every one hundred, only six reaches seventy-five years; and not more than one in five hundred will reach eighty years. There are one thousand million of inhabitants. Of these 33,333,333 die every year; 91,224 die every day; 7,780 every hour and 60 every minute, or one every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer-lived than the single, and above all, those who observe a sober and industrous conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life previous to the age of fifty years than men, but fewer after. The number of marriages is in the proportion of seventy-six to one hundred. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes—that is during the month of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day.

☞ The War and Navy Department buildings at Washington are each to have a new story added to their respective hights. There has long been a lack of room in both, and Congress, just before the adjournment, appropriated $20,000 for each of these Departments.

FROM WEST TENNESSEE.

Active Movements of the Partisans.

Special dispatch in the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, July 29.—A dispatch has just been received here from headquarters stating that the Mobile and Ohio railroad is again in running order. The rebels did very little damage.

A party of rebels made their appearance in the vicinity of Charleston. A large force of cavalry is in pursuit of them.

The number of rebels engaged yesterday in the skirmish near Humboldt was about 250. We had ten killed, and they fourteen. We also took a few prisoners.

The Humboldt affair, like several others of late, turns out to be another scare. The road is again in running order, and the telegraph is again working through to Corinth. All the damage done to the road was repaired in half an hour.

The report that twelve of our men were killed in the skirmish near Humboldt needs confirmation.

CAIRO, July 29.—Yesterday the telegraph operator at Columbus, Ky., unexpectedly received the following dispatch from Humboldt:

"Hollos, York! Hurrah for Jeff. Davis"

To which he replied:

"Get out, you rebel son of a b——h."

A conversational sparring match then took place, but no information of importance was elicited.

The report is that the rebels made a dash at Humboldt yesterday morning; that our cavalry ignominiously fled without firing a shot; that the rebel cavaly attacked our infantry, instantly killing fifteen of them, taking some prisoners, and getting possession of the town.

It is also said that the rebels burned a railroad bridge south of Humboldt, and the rebel telegrapher said it was their intention to attack Jackson last night.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 28.—Brownsville, twenty-six miles west of here, was entered by eighty mounted rebels on Friday morning; one hundred and sixty bales of cotton were burned, and twenty thousand dollars in gold and two citizens were carried off.

Yesterday Capt Dollins, with fifty cavalry, had a skirmish with two hundred rebels on the Hatchie river, at the mouth of Clover creek, ten miles north of Bolivar, killing and wounding seventeen of the enemy, driving them across the river, and securing fifteen prisoners. The captain was wounded in the foot and lost three men.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 28.—The report of the fighting north of Bolivar, toward Jackson, yesterday about noon, created a considerable of a stir.

It appears that Capt. James J. Dollins, chief of cavalry on Gen. Logan's staff, with about fifty men, came upon a band of rebel cavalry at the month of Clover creek, and, attacking them furiously, drove them into and across Hatchie river, killing and wounding seventeen and securing about fifteen prisoners, who are on their way to this place.

Capt. Dollins was wounded in the foot, and lost three of his men killed, whose names I will secure as soon as possible.

The rebel force was about 200 strong.

The place of the fight is about half way between Bolivar and Jackson, and about eight miles west of the railroad between the two points.

These are the facts out of which a thousand rumors have been manufactured.

All was quiet at Bolivar this morning, and quiet here.

To give you an idea of the rumors set afloat by the secessionists, the report is this morning made that Gen. Bragg himself is in command, and has Bolivar nearly surrounded with an army of twenty thousand men. Of course there can be no truth in this report.

If the railroad companies of the North are patriotic—and nobody doubts that fact—and if they wish to serve the country, there is a most splendid opportunity to do so by contributing some reliable engines and cars to run on these roads; and, if they would send the men to conduct the roads, they would do another patriotic service.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 28.—The following dispatch was sent to Gen. Quimby:

To Brigadier-Gen. J. F. Quimby, Trenton:

The man who guided the rebels to the bridge that was burned, was hung. He had taken the oath. The house of four others, who aided, were burned to the ground.

[Signed] G. M. DODGE, Brig.-Gen.

FROM JACKSON—GUERRILLA DEPREDATIONS—HANGING OF A CITIZEN OF JACKSON.

From the Cairo Gazette, July 31st.]

The guerrilla depredations on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, near Humboldt, consisted, as we stated Tuesday, in the destruction merely of a small bridge. This bridge was guarded by fifty Union troops, from Jackson. The guerrilla force was two thousand strong. Three or four men were shot dead in their tracks, a half dozen were taken prisoners, and the balance escaped.

Citizens of Jackson, Tenn., who had taken the oath of allegiance, piloted the Rebels to the bridge, and then returning to their homes put on the unusual show of Unionism. Gen. Logan on hearing of their duplicity, caused the arrest of fifteen of them. In their houses were found the muskets and accoutrements of three soldiers who were killed. These houses were burned to the ground.

On Tuesday one of the parties arrested, a Mr. Whipple, a wealthy and influential man, was tried and found guilty. He was sentenced to be hanged at the bridge he had been instrumental in destroying. Gen. Logan approved the sentence, and yesterday, at three o'clock, it was carried into execution.

Two others under arrest will undoubtedly be convicted and executed.

General Logan is determined to resort to extreme measures for the protection of the lines of supply for his army. He published sometime since his order, wherein he declared his intention to hang citizens guilty of bridge-burning, etc., and yesterday carried it into effect against a wealthy and prominent citizen of Jackson, Tennessee, who assisted in destroying the railroad bridge near Humboldt a few days ago.

The wife and two daughters, said to be very intelligent and prepossessing women, visited the general, and prayed for mercy for the doomed man. Logan, fearing that his sympathies might influence him, left them, assuring them that he could not relent; that the convicted man had caused the slaughter of three of his men, and sought, contrary to his most sacred obligations, to encompass the destruction of his army.

Bridge-burners in Logan's command will undoubtedly hang.

FROM JACKSON—BRAGG AND BUELL.

There will be no fight at Bolivar. This is the opinion of gentlemen just from that quarter, who have studied the position and the distribution of the rebel forces. Bragg is not in that vicinity, and has not been.

Ross' brigade was menaced by cavalry only, the same force that destroyed the railroad bridge near Humboldt.

The belief is entertained that the rebels held out the idea that Bolivar would be attacked by a large force, in order that Bragg might march on Buell at Chattanooga before Federal reinforcements could be sent from Jackson. Persons who claim to be advised are in constant expectation of such a movement. Buell beaten at Chattanooga and driven from East Tennessee, Nashville would fall into rebel hands almost without a struggle.

QUEER IDEA OF AN OATH.—At the criminal term of the Supreme Court, lately held in Lawrence, Mass., a little boy six years old, was called as a witness in an assault case. The district attorney, having some doubts whether a boy of so tender age knew the nature of an oath, proceeded to ask him a few questions, as follows:

District Attorney—"Little boy, do you know what it is to testify?"

Little Boy—"I suppose it is to tell the truth."

District Attorney—"Yes, but what would be the consequences if you did not tell the truth?"

Little Boy—"I suppose I should be sent to jail?"

District Attorney—"But would not God punish you?"

Little Boy—"I guess not; dad's a Universalist."

☞ The Yarmouth (Mass.) *Register* says that the maggot has destroyed the onion fields of that county. Last year $8000 worth of onions were sold from Falmouth alone, and this year probably not a hundred bushels will be saved, though a larger surface was planted.

Lincoln's New War Order in the North.

From the New York Tribune, July 29.]

We print this morning a "war bulletin" from headquarters, whereby the Union commanders in the unequivocally rebel States (not including Tennessee, nor, of course, Kentucky, Missouri, etc.) are directed to make free with property needed by the armies, and to employ "persons of African descent," when required as laborers, etc. Those laborers are to be paid, but not a word is said as to their being freed. On the contrary, the natural inference from the terms of this order would be that they are to be finally returned to their former owners, no matter though these be the most malignant of traitors.

If this is all that is to be done by the government in obedience to the confiscation-emancipation act, then the Union cause will have been fatally wounded in the house of its friends. No equivocating, higgling, hair-splitting, hang back policy will now save it. Unless the slaves are given to understand—and that speedily—that the Union wants their services enough to give them liberty therefor, then the rebellion can never be put down. This country is very strong, but it is not strong enough to subdue eight millions of white rebels in perfect subjection to a relentless military despotism, while we unite with it in keeping four millions of black slaves at work in the fields, the arsenals, of those rebels.

We speak plainly, for in this crisis it were treason to be silent or ambiguous. Unless the slaves are afforded ample and palpable inducements for quitting the service of the rebels and embarking in that of the Union, the great mass of them will continue to serve their masters while the latter destroy the nation. And this order does not supply the slaves generally of rebels with an adequate reason for braving peril, privation and death, by a speedy flight from the house of bondage to the sheltering folds of the flag of the free.

Of course we do not know that the President will stop here. We trust he will not. Yet the appearance of this order would seem to indicate that nothing further is contemplated. If that be the fact, we sadly feel that the nation is undone.

But no—the government cannot stop here. Even if its present purpose were to go no further, the resistless march of events will compel it to revise that purpose. Let there be no murmuring, then—no despondency, no faltering; but let every effort be made, every energy exerted, to push on the work of recruiting, and thus insure the triumph of the armies of the Union. Each of us has his own duty to perform—let him thoroughly do it, so that whoever may falter, or whatever