Daily Appeal.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1862

TO ALL CONCERNED.

As the provisions of the conscript law are about to be enforced in Mississippi, we republish the enactment, together with the act of exemption, this evening. It is important that all—the officers as well as those subject to conscription—should be aware of their obligations. Read the law.

LINCOLN'S NEW NEGRO POLICY.

It was hoped by LINCOLN and his immediate tools, that certain features of the late interview on the subject of arming negroes should not be made public, but the espionage of the New York reporters having ferreted out portions of the secret, and made them public, it was deemed best to let the whole matter go to the public.

According to the authorized statement, a delegation of Western men, including two United States Senators, waited on LINCOLN and made the offer of certain negro regiments. He replied that he had decided not to arm negroes. The matter was then discussed at length, with reference to the projects and general policy of the radicals of the North, headed by JIM LANE, and numerous arguments were plied against the decision arrived at. OLD ABE, however had "*put his foot down firmly*" again, and he closed the interview by saying: "Gentlemen, you have my decision. I have made my mind up deliberately and mean to adhere to it. It embodies my best judgment, and if the people are dissatisfied, I will resign and let Mr. HAMLIN try it."

The discussion is said to have been a warm one, and that the applicants did not hesitate to charge that LINCOLN was becoming weak-kneed, and backing out from the ground he had occupied. In reply to the hint that HAMLIN might be allowed to "try it," one of the disappointed radicals was uncourtly enough to exclaim—"*I hope in God's name, Mr. President, you will.*" LANE was also indignant, and freely stated that the administration understood his intentions about enlisting negroes in Kansas when they gave powers for recruiting them. Bad faith was charged, and the interview terminated with no very good feeling.

We do not give LINCOLN credit for honesty in this new position. He would give the lie direct to all his political antecedents, and estrange from himself the fanatics of the North, who constitute the bulk of the party that elected him, should he permanently occupy this ground. It is only a ruse. He wants troops, *now*. The conservative element of the North is a powerful party, and he wants them to help fill the ranks. This he knows they will not do if he avows a determination to carry out the views of his ultra friends. But they will aid him in his present strait, if he occupies conservative ground. His army will be filled—the sword in his own hand. Then he can and will do as he proposes, and that man must be insane who does not now believe that the Great Mogul of abolitionism will, as soon as he has the power, carry out the programme of abolitionism to the very letter. True, somebody must be duped, and it will be the conservatives of the North, toward whom LINCOLN cherishes a hatred of life-long duration, and not his friends, the abolitionists, to whom he is indebted for his present position. Mark the prediction.

MEMPHIS ITEMS.

From the *Bulletin* of the 8th we learn that the school visitors met on Wednesday evening last, and elected Rev. Richard Hines, of the Protestant Episcopal church, superintendent of the city schools. Teachers were to be appointed on Friday evening.

The ordinance prohibiting trading on Sundays is being rigidly enforced, and a number of merchants and shop keepers have been fined for the non-observance of its provisions.

At the Recorder's court on Thursday there were twenty one cases, forty eight dollars were collected. Three of the accused were discharged, and seven, one-third of the whole, were charged with fighting.

A Federal officer from Indiana was shot dead on the night of the 7th, while passing a guard. He refused to answer the challenge. His name was Jacob A. Bremer.

By order of Gen. Sherman, the Second Presbyterian church has been turned over to Dr. Grundy, and the pastor installed by the congregation ousted. The doctor is thus rewarded for his treachery to his native South and to his public professions freely made during the first eight months of the war.

The *New Times* is the title of a German paper just started in the city. It is published in the *Appeal* building.

Mrs. Graham, who has for sometime past resided at Mrs. Stewart's boarding house, on Poplar street, east of Second, was frantic enough to commit the unpardonable sin of self-destruction on Sunday last. She swallowed seventeen grains of morphine, which caused her death in a few hours.

Wiley D. Robbins, Esq., of the city police, died from the effects of *coup d' soleil* on Friday. He was walking on Causey street when received the stroke, and died almost instantly.

The ordinances prohibiting obstructions on the pavements, shooting in the corporation, and requiring the issuance of trading licenses, appear to be rigidly enforced.

The cashier of the Gayoso Savings Institute furnishes the city papers with the following quotations and remarks as to the condition of money:

United States Treasury Notes	Par
Union Bank of Tennessee	25 dis
Planters' Bank of Tennessee	25 dis
Bank of Tennessee	15 dis
Bank of Chattanooga	25 dis
Bank of West Tennessee	25 dis
Bank of Memphis	25 dis
Commercial Bank	25 dis

The notes of the bank of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana pass freely as "currency," and are about 10½ per cent. discount for Tennessee bank notes.

The interior banks of the State, viz: Bank of Middle Tennessee, Bank of Nashville, Merchants Bank of Nashville, Shelbyville Bank, Traders' Bank, etc, etc, discount below Memphis city money.

Gold, over Treasury notes	10 to 15 prem
Gold, over Tennessee money	35 to 40 prem

Exchange on the Northern and Eastern cities scarce, and rates quite irregular.

The demand for United States Treasury notes, generally called "green-backs," is very lively, and the supply limited.

All up country money in good credit at home is bought by our brokers at 20 to 25 per cent. premium over Tennessee money.

On account of the impossibility of making exchanges with the banks of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, etc., the notes of these banks are not at all times convertable into Tennessee funds even at our rates. Southern money, just now, drags heavily.

☞ Ex-Mayor Barker, of Pittsburg, was recently killed on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, near that city. He had been in the country addressing a war meeting, and was coming up the railroad track with others, when, confused by two passing trains he was knocked down by one of the locomotives and had his head entirely severed from his body.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BUELL.

It is only occasionally that we get a glimpse of the whereabouts and movements of General BUELL'S forces, though it would seem from the best information before us, that they are stretched out from Tuscumbia to Sequatchie valley.

From the East Tennessee correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy*, we learn that a movement has been made by BUELL up that valley, and that Rosencrans has moved from Tuscumbia with 15,000 men to aid him in protecting his rear, and get up stragglers. The valley above referred to, continues the correspondent, "is between Chattanooga and Nashville and from its locality, and the fertility of its soil, is an object to the Federals in the procurement of supplies. These movements, upon the part of the guerrilla army, require counter movements on our part, and when I say that the signs of the times mean blood, I include the thrashing of BUELL and the complete possession of Tennessee by our forces. Is it not logical reasoning that, if we lost Middle Tennessee by the capture of Nashville, that its recapture would regain it? BUELL knows this, and he is hurrying up this Dutch ally for fear we may pounce his 80,000. ANDY JOHNSON may blow the splendid capitol building to atoms—he may hold the match in his hands, and swear by the Eternal that this magnificent structure will be a mass of ruins if we deprive him of being military governor by an attack, and yet the city will be taken by our forces. Its prison doors will be opened; the ministers of God will be released from a felon's cell—the foul oath to sustain a Lincoln government, that was forced on its citizens by CAMPBELL, will be revoked, they will renew their vows to the young republic.

It is not Nashville that we so specially want with its beautiful buildings, its granite capitol, or the magnificent churches, but it being in the route Northward, it would be cruel to pass it by. We want the position and its fighting population, for how many citizens between Chattanooga and Nashville, that are capable of bearing arms, will be left behind, think you? Onward we will press until the last footsteps of a hated foe has crossed the Ohio, and on its banks let us swear by the blood of our dear comrades that have fallen, never to stop till we are avenged. The defensive policy is ignored by all military leaders, and henceforth we may look for offensive operations on a scale that the foe never dreamed of, and future generations will wonder at and admire. Either this will be done or our independence recognized, full indemnity for the past, and ample security for the future, be given; our property that they will contraband, returned, or its value; that home committed to the flames, and the insult to our women, atoned for!

We most earnestly indulge the hope that the statements of this correspondent foreshadow the future policy of our military leaders, and that the movements indicated may be speedily made. Delays were never more dangerous than at the present time, when every State in the North is taxing its uttermost resources to throw heavy reinforcements into the field. Thirty, or at most sixty days will place the enemy at every point now possessed by them, in a defiant position, and in this view of the case, no time should be lost in disledging them at all points while they are weak. This is what the enemy themselves are fearful will be done, and it would be criminal on our part not to take speedy advantage of their timorous and well founded fears. Tennessee and Kentucky must be re-possessed, or it will be impossible to subsist our army through another fall and winter campaign; and this work can more easily be accomplished now than at any future time. While every consideration of both interest and duty prompts our army to push forward, the prayers and tears of the people in those States invite them to come.

LETTER FROM RIPLEY.

RIPLEY, MISS., July 29, 1862

EDITORS APPEAL: This place was visited last Monday by about 800 Federal soldiers; and as General Mitchel is said to be upon trial for the permission of brutalities in Athens, Ala., by his soldiery, and as some of the Northern press profess to look upon his conduct with holy horror, I propose to reveal to the public, through your paper, another chapter of horrors, perpetrated in our little village on last Monday, by a "detail" of Yanks from Rienzi.

Without further preface, they entered Ripley about seven o'clock on the morning of Monday last. They began to "restore the Union" by arresting our oldest and most quiet citizens, running their horses wildly through the streets, and swearing and yelling in the most demoniac manner, presenting their guns and brandishing their sabers, savage like, to frighten the women and children. After these orgies they proceeded four miles west, to the farm of Dr. Ellis, who, with his wife, was absent from home. They carried away and destroyed all his wheat and corn, turned their horses upon his growing crop, rifled his drawers of $2300, destroyed all of his wife's and daughter's wearing apparel, took one fine dress that cost $50 and tramped it in the mud in the stable, carried away about $500 worth of dry goods which he had removed from his store in Marshall county to his residence in this county also a wagon and four fine mules, knocked the heads out of his molasses barrels and to "render damnation unto the day of judgment" started to carry off one of his children, seven or eight years old, but through the intervention and strategy of his negroes, the child was left. Returning to Ripley, they met a wagon and team of Mr. Griffin's, driven by one of his negro men, on his way to mill. They emptied the bags of grain into the road, and took the negro, wagon and team off with them. They then re-entered this town of Ripley, broke open and took off large amounts from the following stores: O. R. Miller & Co, A. Brun & Co., M. C. Bell, L. Rogan, A. J. Sugg's, drug store of W. D. Carter and A. E. Gox, of Dr. Alexander, and Green and Strickland, shoe shop of C. Aman, and every other closed door on the square, except the dry goods store of W. R. Cole. They stole large amounts of clothing, jewelry and goods of every description from the merchants; medicines and drugs from the druggists; leather and lasts from the shoemaker, and what they could not carry with them they strewed on the streets. They took away every horse and mule they could find, destroyed Major Spight's corn, visited every family orchard and garden in town, destroying everything as they went.

They left us about 6 o'clock of the same day, carrying with them our Postmaster and mail bags, and the circuit Judge. So you see their capacity for theft and destruction, having done all and more than I have mentioned in a few hours. All these villainies were perpetrated in broad day light, under the eyes of their officers, only one of whose names I have been able to learn, to-wit: Col. Lee. They said they were Jayhawkers from Kansas and Iowa. On their return, they inquired of negroes if their masters had any money. They stopped at Parson Scally's and wiped him out, taking and destroying everything he had.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I have given you only a part of the facts, it is impossible to furnish them all to you. I have no heart to comment upon them. You can do as you please.

Respectfully, X.

☞ Two hundred negroes are wanted immediately at Vicksburg, to work on the fortifications. They can be sent to Mr. John Shiwalter, of Jackson. M.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE BATTLE IN VIRGINIA.

Confederate Victory Confirmed.

Special to the Memphis Appeal.]

RICHMOND, August 11.—On Saturday, the 9th inst, a portion of Gen. Stonewall Jackson's army fell upon the enemy in Culpepper, at the Southwest mountain, and completely routed him.

We captured three hundred prisoners, including Brigadier-General Prince, one colonel, one major, six captains and twenty lieutenants.

All the prisoners have arrived in Richmond. DIXIE.

Successful Skirmish on the River.

Special to the Memphis Appeal.]

SENATORIA, August 12.—Captain Maxwell, commanding a company of partisans, with forty men, attacked one hundred Federals, nine miles from Friar's Point, killing seventeen and capturing six. Our loss is one killed, and Captain Maxwell had his arm broken. M.

Capture of a Flag of Truce Steamer.

SAVANNAH, August 11.—Pickets on Wilmington Island report that the steamer General Lee, of Savannah, with a flag of truce, was fired on from Fort Pulaski and captured, yesterday. Capt. Stuart, of General Mercer's staff, and Capt. H. B. Fraser, of Augusta, were among the captives.

A TIMELY AND PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTION.

The history of the siege and bombardment of Vicksburg furnishes many commendable instances of self-sacrificing patriotism, but none more so than the general conduct of the ladies. One of the many acts of devotion they exhibited has just come to our knowledge, which is certainly worthy of record.

The gunboats were at Natchez, and our troops were looking for them daily. Twelve good guns were in battery below the city, and everything ready for action except cartridge bags for the 10-inch columbiads. The cartridge bags have to be made of flannel. The commander sent messengers to all the stores in town, but could find no flannel. It had all been used in making shirts for the many volunteer companies that had left the city. He then sent messengers on the streets to appeal to the men to give their flannel shirts for cartridge bags. The ladies heard of his appeal and the absolute importance of the cartridge bags. In a few hours from the time he made the appeal no less than *five hundred cartridge bags* were deposited at headquarters, made of the *flannel petticoats* of the women of Vicksburg. They were sent to the batteries, and when the fleet did arrive, were used in defense of the place. The cartridge bags used by the 10 inch columbiads in the bombardment were made of the flannel petticoats of the women of Vicksburg, to whom be all honor and praise.

FEDERAL EXCESSES IN ARKANSAS.

From the Little Rock Democrat.]

We have received various accounts of the acts of the Federals in our State and of the atrocities committed by them, giving the names of the sufferers and particulars of their infamous deeds. Those who have not witnessed their acts would scarcely believe that human beings, in the present century, could be capable of such villainies. After leaving Independence county, where they seduced a great many negroes from their masters, and lavishly supplied them with pewter money, they commenced a systematic destruction of all property they could not steal. Everything portable they carried off, and that which they could not carry, they destroyed. They broke open bureaus, trunks, wardrobes, etc, and such clothing as the negro wenches who they had with them did not want, they tore into shreds before the eyes of the persons whom they robbed. Every morsel of provisions they carried off, tore down fences, turned in stock and destroyed the growing crops. In some cases they tore the rings from the ears and fingers of ladies and offered other indignities too disgusting for narration here. A favorite amusement with them was to put a rope around the neck of the owner of a plantation and hang him unless he told where provisions or valuables were concealed. They caught women, and putting bayonets to their breasts made them tell where negroes were concealed or property hid. Every law book or other book of value they destroyed, and were careful to burn the records of all counties that they could lay their hands on.

A small force is now at Helena, and have ruined the country about there. The plantations of General Pillow near there are utterly ruined: not a fence rail, rafter, or vestige of a house left. Lately a band of thieves came down in Washington county, arrested a number of citizens, among them Hon. David Walker, and stole every horse and mule they could find. These things are done by the troops of Curtis and Fitch, who repeatedly assured the people that they came to protect them and their rights. Curtis wrote and published letters and Fitch made speeches full of honey and blarney. They indignantly denied that any excesses were or should be committed, and upon the heels of their declarations followed a series of outrages unparalleled in history.

There are a few Federal soldiers at Helena and its vicinity. The people of Helena, with few if any exceptions, have treated the invaders with contempt. When their peddling, trading boats came there, the citizens refused to buy.

We learn that the Feds attempted to give a ball at Helena, but if they had any females there except the colored "far sec," we are mistaken. Last week they collected all the flat-boats, wood boats, barges and crafts on White and the lower Arkansas rivers, took them to near the mouth of White river, and told ——— that if he permitted them to be injured they would come back and destroy his place. The patriots in the neighborhood got wind of it, and a small force went there and burnt the boats. Their gunboats paid a visit to Napoleon, where they committed several robberies. In one instance they presented a pistol at the bosom of a lady and compelled her to give up the key of her husband's safe, from which they stole a large amount in specie. They went down to Chicot county, where they stole a large number of negroes. We are told that Judge Rango, Hon. H. W. Hilliard and General Gaines were among the sufferers. They took General Gaines prisoner, but released him.

After what has been said and written, it is singular that people will leave money and property within striking distance of the invaders. Their protestations and declarations about respecting private property are lies. They steal everything, even property for which they have no use.

Stirring Times Predicted.

A dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Cairo, August 5th, says:

The steamer Victoria arrived to-day from Helena, which place she left Sunday noon. On her way down she was fired on by rebel batteries at Columbia and Greenville, and many other places by muskets. She may be said to have run a gauntlet from Helena to Vicksburg. Three shells exploded in her cook house, and one 32-pounder plunged through her cabin, piercing four staterooms and her wheelhouse. Strange to say, no one was injured. She has just left the wharf for St. Louis.

She brings as passengers General Curtis, and Captain Davis, of the gunboat fleet. They come here to confer with the government with regard to the campaign just entered upon. An important movement is commenced, but in what direction it will be made, would be improper to state.

Stirring times may be looked for in the South ern long. Rebel insolence will be taught a salutary lesson. Gen. Curtis looks worn by his long and arduous campaign. His hair and beard have whitened much since last December. Still he is cheerful and confident of success. The health of his army is good.

With reference to information received from negroes, he says in every instance he has found many intelligent slaves, who are ready to give any information, or do anything for the government, but in return they ask that the government shall make them free men. In every instance where valuable information has been given by slaves, or where they have been used on rebel fortifications, or in any other way for the benefit of the Confederacy, he has given them free papers.

The gunboats are undergoing a process of improvement. Bulk-heads, seven feet thick, are being constructed for the protection of the boilers M.

The Situation in Virginia.

From the Richmond Dispatch, August 5.]

THE LINES BELOW RICHMOND.

Lieutenant-Colonel Z. S. McGruder, commanding the 10th regiment of Virginia cavalry, now on picket near White Oak swamp, having learned on Sunday that the enemy was occupying Forge's bridge, sent toward that point a small recruiting party, under command of Lieut. Tchenor, of Richmond. The lieutenant scouted as far as the bridge, bringing back with him two prisoners. The Yankees had left the bridge on Friday last. The pickets also captured one prisoner the same day. They were all brought to Richmond on yesterday, and handed over to General Winder.

THE FIRING ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

The heavy firing so distinctly heard in the city on Sunday afternoon, was from the enemy's gunboats shelling the woods on the south side of James river, opposite and below Harrison's landing. This harmless amusement was indulged in for over an hour and a half, without any other result than the unnecessary expenditure of a considerable amount of Yankee ammunition.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK LINES.

There is no material change in affairs along the lines of the Rappahannock since our last report. Our latest information tends to confirm the impression that a heavy engagement is impending, and must occur in a few days at most. The movements of the contending armies indicate that the blow must soon be struck.

The train yesterday afternoon brought down four prisoners from Gordonsville, captured in the cavalry fight at Orange Court House on Saturday. Two of these are members of the 2nd Vermont, and the other two of the 5th New York regiments of cavalry. From the statements of these prisoners it would appear that the fight of Saturday was much more severe than previous accounts represent it. They state that seventeen of their men were killed and a number wounded. Lieut. Myners, of the provost guard, under whose charge they were brought to this city, informs us that our loss was one killed and eleven wounded.

The prisoners report their force in the fight at about 700, and ours from 300 to 400. Notwithstanding this disparity of numbers, the enemy were driven from the town, and the place was occupied by our men.

FROM THE VALLEY.

Passengers who arrived in the city from Staunton yesterdy afternoon state that the road from that town to Winchester is unobstructed, and the Yankees, though occupying the hights north of Winchester, have no pickets on the Valley turnpike. A number of the citizens of Frederick and Clark had left their homes in consequence of the order of Gen. Pope requiring them to take the oath, and were daily arriving at Staunton and other points in the upper Valley.

On Thursday last there was considerable excitement at New Market in consequence of the rumored advance of the enemy on that town by way of the Luray road. On the afternoon of that day they took possession of Powell's Fort, some ten miles southeast of New Market, and it was seriously apprehended that they would extend their advance into the Shenandoah valley. Having already suffered severely from the presence and robbery of the invaders, the people of Shenandoah and Rockingham justly dread their return. It is hoped that active operations will give them employment in some other quarter before they have an opportunity of again marauding upon that rich section.

FROM THE SOUTH SIDE.

We mentioned yesterday that the enemy were reported to have landed a large force on the South side of James river, about seven miles below City Point. Their force is estimated from 6,000 to 10,000. On Sunday afternoon there was a brisk skirmish between about fifty men of the 10th Virginia cavalry and some eighty of the enemy's cavalry, near Cox's Mill, in Prince George county. Our force was under the command of Capt. McIlwaine, who divided his command, posting twenty-five of his men on the bank of a creek, and twenty five on a hill in the vicinity, commanding the ford. On the appearance of the enemy Capt. McI. ordered the men to fire, but from some defect in the powder not one of the carbines was discharged. The twenty-five posted on the bank of the creek then charged with sabres, the enemy using revolvers. A brisk fight resulted, in which private James Phillips was killed, and 1st Lieut. Craig Riddle, of Petersburg, and privates Gilham and Thompson wounded, and two missing, supposed to have fallen into the enemy's hands. Finding themselves outnumbered our men retreated, and were pursued to Garysville, about half a mile distant.

The Petersburg *Express* learns that on Friday afternoon the Yankees having witnessed the departure of our artillery, landed at "Maycock's," the residence of Mrs. Dr. Cole, and fired the dwelling and all the outhouses. The buildings burnt rapidly, and by dark nothing was left save the blackened chimneys. Mrs Cole was absent at the time. The dwelling at Maycock's was one of the handsomest on James river, nearly new, and cost some $15,000. About 400 of our cavalry reached the place before seven o'clock, but the buildings were then in ashes, and the incendiaries had embarked and joined the Yankee fleet.

The *Express* says that information reached that city on Sunday afternoon that a Federal gunboat had got aground in the mouth of the Appomattox, near City Point, and after floundering about for sometime, had resigned herself to her fate. Such disposition was immediately made of some of our heavy pieces as would enable them to destroy the monster. From half-past six o'clock until dark heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of City Point, but with what result was not ascertained.

SHOULDER-STRAPS UNDER THE TABLE—Among the hundred highly interesting anecdotes related by Capt. Gregg, in his speech in court square, when he was home last, was one showing the avidity with which the Federal prisoners sought for news. For weeks after the battle of Shiloh, where they were taken prisoners, they could not learn one word as to the results of the battle or the progress of the war. Every avenue of intelligence was carefully guarded, and no man was allowed one word of conversation with the prisoners. Under these circumstances the public can judge the anxiety of the Federal officers to get some word of news as to passing events. Well, one day a rebel officer came into the prisoner's quarters on business, and while there he accidentally laid a newspaper on the table. Instantly eager eyes were fixed on that newspaper, and a plan was formed to gain possession of it. Lieutenant John W. Gregg walked up and engaged the rebel in conversation, while another officer succeed in getting possession of the paper. When the rebel came to leave he missed the paper, and flew into a rage, declaring somebody had stolen it. He did not get it, however, and he ordered all the lights extinguished so they could not read it, and directed a search to be made for it. While this search was going on in one room, an adjoining room showed how a rebel could be cheated. Gen. Prentiss and Capt. Gregg had taken all the blankets and coats they could find and completely covered a table close down to the floor. They got inside this dark place, and with matches and a piece of candle they succeeded in reading the paper undiscovered.—*Rock Island Argus.*

☞ The *Mississippian* corrects rumors that Breckinridge's forces had been cut up by the enemy, and adds: "We are authorized to state that they are all false. The command is now in good trim, and our pickets extend within a mile and a half of the city."

☞ A serious riot occurred in New York, on the 4th, between a party of Irish and some negroes, which originated in the former attempting to prevent the latter from working in the same business.

General Order from General Morgan.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S CAVALRY, KNOXVILLE, August 4, 1862.

SOLDIERS: Your country makes a fresh appeal to your patriotism and courage!

It has been decided that Kentucky must be freed from the detested Northern yoke, and who so fit to carry out this order as yourselves?

The road is well known to you! You have already taught the tyrants at Tompkinsville, Lebanon and Cynthiana that where Southern hearts nerve Southern arms, our soldiers are invincible.

To an enemy be as tigers, to our Southern brethren be as lambs! Protect their homes, respect their property! Is it not that of your fathers, mothers, sisters and friends!

Soldiers; I feel assured that you will return with fresh laurels to enjoy in peace the fruits of your glorious victories! In the meantime, let your avenging battle-cry be "*Butler!*" but shout "*Kentucky!*" to your kindred and friends.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Colonel Cavalry C. S.

Property Rights in Memphis---An Important Document.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 7, 1862.

Captain H. S. FITCH, A. Q. M.:

SIR: The duties devolving on the Quartermaster of this post, in addition to his legitimate functions, are very important and onerous, and I am fully aware that the task is more than should devolve on one man. I will endeavor to get you help in the person of some commissioned officer, and, if possible, one under bond, as he must handle large amounts of money in trust; but for the present we must execute the duties falling to our share as well as possible. On the subject of vacant houses, Gen. Grant's orders are: "Take possession of all vacant houses in the city, and have them rented at reasonable rates, and to be paid monthly in advance." Those buildings with their tenants can be turned over to proprietors on proof of loyalty; also, take charge of such as have been leased out by disloyal owners.

I understand that Gen. Grant takes the rents and profits of this class of real property under the rules and laws of war, and not under the confiscation act of Congress. Therefore, the question of title is not involved; simply the possession and the rents and profits of houses belonging to our enemies which are vacant are held in trust for them or the government, according to the future decisions of the proper tribunals. Mr. McDonald, your chief agent in renting and managing this business, called on me last evening, and left with me written questions which it would take a volume to answer, and a Webster to elucidate. But as we can only attempt plain, substantial justice. I will answer the questions as well as I can briefly to the point.

First—When ground is owned by parties who have gone South, and have leased the grounds to parties now in the city, who own the improvements on the ground?

Answer—The United States takes the rents due the owner of the land, does not disturb the owner of the improvements.

Second—When parties owning houses have gone South, and the tenant has given his note for rent in advance?

Answer—Notes are mere evidence of the debt due landlord, the tenant pays the rent to the quartermaster, who gives a bond of indemnity against the very notes representing the debt for the particular rent.

Third—When the tenant has expended several months' rent in repairs on the house?

Answer—Of course, allow all such credits on reasonable proof and showing.

Fourth—When the owner has gone South and parties here hold liens on the property and are collecting their rents to satisfy their liens?

Answer—The rent of a house can only be mortgaged to a person in possession. If a loyal tenant be in possession, and claims the rent from himself as due to himself on some other debt, allow it; but if not in actual possession of the property, rents are not good liens for a debt, but must be paid to the quartermaster.

Fifth—Of parties claiming foreign protection?

Answer—Many claim foreign protection who are not entitled to it. If fairly foreign subjects, residing for business in this country, they are entitled to consideration and protection so long as they obey the laws of the country. If they occupy houses belonging to absent rebels, they must pay rent to the quartermaster. If they own property they must occupy it by themselves, tenants, or servants.

Eighth—When houses are occupied, and the owner has gone South, leaving the agent to collect rents for his benefit?

Answer—Rent must be paid to the quartermaster. No agent can collect and remit money South without subjecting himself to arrest and trial for aiding and abetting the public enemy.

Ninth—When houses are owned by loyal citizens but are unoccupied?

Answer—Such should not be disturbed, but it would be well to advise them to have some servant at the house to occupy it.

Tenth—When parties who occupy the house are creditors of the owner who has gone South?

Answer—You only look to collections of rents. Any person who transmits money South is liable to arrest and trial for aiding and abetting the enemy, but I do not think it our business to collect debts other than rents.

Eleventh—When the parties who own the property have left the city under Gen. Hovey's Order No. 1, but are in the immediate neighborhood on their plantations?

Answer—It makes no difference where they are so they are absent.

Twelfth—When moveable property is found in stores that are closed?

Answer—The goods are security for the rent. If the owner of the goods prefer to remove the goods to paying rent he can do so.

Thirteenth—When the owner lives in town and refuses to take the oath of allegiance?

Answer—If the house be occupied it does not fall under the order. If the house be vacant, it does. The owner can recover his property by taking the oath.

All persons in Memphis residing within our military lines are presumed to be loyal, good citizens, and may at any moment be called to serve on juries *pause conditus* or other civil service required by the Constitution and laws of our country; should they be called on to do such duty which would require them to acknowledge their allegiance and subordination to the Constitution of the United States, it would then be too late to refuse. So long as they remain quiet and conform to the laws, so long are they entitled to protection in their property and lives.

We have nothing to do with confiscation. We only deal with possession, and therefore the necessity for a strict accountability, because the United States assumes the place of trustees, and will account to the rightful owner for property, rents, and profits. In due season courts will be established to execute the law, the confiscation act included, when we will be relieved of this duty and trust. Until that time, every opportunity should be given to the wavering and disloyal, to return to their allegiance to the Constitution of their birth or adoption.

I am etc., W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

The Russians Again Defeated by the Circassians—Another Question of Intervention.

We find the following item of news in the latest English papers:

"A letter from Soukum-Kale, under date of the 20th ultimo, states:

"'We have just learned that a column of four thousand Russians has been surprised by mountaineers in the defile of Dekuake, in Abasch, near Schiguaschis; the former were utterly routed and nearly all destroyed. A large supply of munitions and several pieces of cannon fell into the hands of mountaineers. Nothing could have been more opportune, as supplies are much wanted, and will prove most useful.

"'A deputation of all the tribes will shortly leave for Constantinople, and from thence proceed to Paris and London, to present a memorandum to the respective governments, urging the European powers to induce Russia to terminate the war against the Circassians—a people whose country has not been conquered, and a war which is pursued in a manner which is at once an outrage on humanity, and a violation of the law of nations.'"

THE NEGRO ON TOP.—The Hilton Head correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in a late letter, says:

The negro regiment is not at all popular here. The colored men—as well behaved fellows as could be wished—were jeered at, insulted, and sometimes struck on their way to their daily labor at the wharf, until Gen. Hunter directed that no details from the 1st South Carolina volunteers should be made for that purpose, but that gangs of men from the regiments who had abused them should take their place. Now there is a howl raised about "a nigger being of more account than a white man." Gen. Hunter is a perfect trump.

COL. ST. LEGER GRENFEL.—Col. Morgan mentions particularly, in his report, the valuable services of Col. St. Leger Grenfel, one of his aids. Col Grenfel is an Englishman, of about fifty years of age, and is one of the daring and dashing officers who commanded French troops in the Crimea. He is about six feet two inches in hight, straight as an arrow and muscular as an Indian. He has been a great traveler, having lived in South America, the East Indies and Australia. He has a face of peculiar attractiveness and is a high toned, intelligent and chivalrous soldiers. Having been attracted by Gen. Morgan's reputation for adventure he joined him.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

WHAT ONE EARNEST MAN CAN DO.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax arrived in Chicago Saturday evening to take a short rest from the great labors he has been performing in Northern Indiana, since the adjournment of Congress, in forwarding the work of enlistments for the war. He has been traveling and speaking and working almost day and night for the past fortnight, and the result is that in his Congressional district the quota of volunteers under the President's new call has been fully enrolled.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

An Act to Further Provide for the Public Defense.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of the first section of the act relating to the election of officers shall apply to those regiments, battalions, and squadrons which are composed of twelve months and war compan