

SWINDELLS & LANE, PUBLISHERS.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, GENERAL ORDERS, No. 74.

The following Act of Congress, and Regulations adopted by the Department in pursuance thereof, are published for the information of all concerned.

Section 1. That the following Act of Congress, and Regulations adopted by the Department in pursuance thereof, are published for the information of all concerned.

Section 2. That the commanding officer of a regiment or battalion shall, when the good of the service in his opinion requires, detail a non-commissioned officer or private as commissary sergeant, who shall be assigned to the duties now performed by commissary sergeants; and the non-commissioned officer or private so detailed shall receive, in extra pay, twenty dollars per month.

Section 3. That the regimental Quartermaster, acting as Commissary, shall draw supplies for their respective regiments or Provision Returns, Form 14, and not in bulk, and when detached from their brigades, so that it is impracticable to draw supplies from the brigade Commissary, it shall be the duty of the nearest brigade or post Commissary to supply his regiment on Provision Return No. 14.

Section 4. Sales to officers shall be made by the brigade Commissaries to which such officers are attached.

Section 5. That Quartermasters and Commissaries, Assistant Quartermasters and Assistant Commissaries, who become permanently detached from divisions, brigades or regiments to which they are originally appointed and assigned, respectively, whether by resignation or otherwise, shall cease to be officers of the army, and their names shall be dropped from the rolls of the army, unless reassigned by a special order of the Secretary of War.

Section 6. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to issue the necessary orders for the earliest practicable enforcement of the provisions of this law; and that he shall communicate to the chiefs of the substance and quartermaster's bureaus the names of the commissaries and assistant commissaries, quartermasters and assistant quartermasters retained and dropped from the rolls, under this act.

Section 7. That all laws and parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

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IN MEMORIAM. To the Hon. Alexander Greer, B. R., and Mrs. G., on the death of their son, ALEXANDER, who died in camp, Virginia, December, 1861, in the nineteenth year of his age.

I saw the mother's gushing tear, His cherished name brought forth; When talking of this horrid war, And perils from the North.

His likeness also, how I see it; And know the pang you feel like mother, I have had been. By Death, though not in steel.

These brought to mind, my deadful pain; My grief, my grief, my loss; My blasted hopes—my dear-by's maun— Though hallow'd by the Cross.

Would God, I could impart Some comfort to my friends; Some drop of balm, to heat thy breast; Their loss so surely rends.

Sire-like, a patriotic soul, Alive to country's danger; Obedient at once, the trumpet's call, And pledged upon the altar.

But hardship soon cut short his days; In camp, the flower was blest; 'Midst strangers, ALEXANDER blest; His strength was quickly wasted.

Of high-toned spirit, generous; Sedate, beyond his age; Fears, truthful, chivalrous; A grave and youthful age.

With warmest patriotic zeal, And heart's view inspired; Despite the iron clad.

Imbued with Southern valor, He long'd to meet our foe; Unshaken by Yankee clamor; He felt our threaten'd woe.

Our enemies, he knew, were his— His father's, mother's, sister's; And life could him afford no bliss, If these were doom'd as martyrs.

He therefore staked his all; Rich comfort, health and life; Arousd by dangers which appal, He arm'd for deadly strife.

Resolved on Independence; To which his State's entitled; With Heaven inspired confidence, In which a JACKSON battled.

Was patriotism purer, ever seen; Such heroism and heroines; Who life and all, have thrown between, Their homes, and Hell's dire Engines!

Instead of fear, these stir up courage; Yes, dauntless resolution! This striding, like the Spartan Lige, Shrunk not from full communion.

But will, for deed, his God did take; And spared him further suffering; His purpose, South's brave sons partake; Whose praise the world is singing.

From yon celestial sphere; While Freedom's spirit's nobly warring; To dry up blood and tears!

No father's prayers, at his bedside; No tender mother's cares; No loving sister or him sigh'd; Nor wifed away his tears.

With death, he struggled all alone— Far, far away from home; And now his spirit hence is gone, Whence he can never come.

But God was there—his Father's God— Christ, and the Holy Ghost; Heaven's sanctified earth Death trod; And led a glorious Host!

Angels descend, and camp around; This child of signal mercies; [ground, From Baptism's Font, to war's dread The Savior him embraces.

The Covenant torn, around him thrown; From infancy to dying day; The Triune Deity, his soul doth own; Which angels bear away.

More watchful far, the care of these, Than father's, sister's, mother's! Hush, weeping child, and be at peace; Thy God's en close still, than brothers!

Hark! how He whispers—O what comfort! Thy name is writ on high; [port— Thy mother's prayers—I know their in— Are fled in the sky!

Thy father's wish, too, reached mine ear: 'Yea, I that wish inspired; That I of Alexander would take care, When Demons at him fired.

I'll never leave, much less forsake, A child that trusts in me; Though Death and sends try thee to take, My sprinkled blood on thee!

Dry up your tears then, weeping parents; You gave your son to God— His body, soul, and talents— He wields a Father's Rod.

Yea, hail the tempest, which has driven, It wrecks ashore, in Paradise; Lo! foam cap'd waves, hand some to Heaven—

XVIII. And yet, thou blit by the eye, It is a Father's will; And mercy—mingled with each drop— Pours down His Father's will!

Then let your spirits partive live; And though He snap each earthly tie; Yet, Job-like, confidently cry— We'll trust Him, though He kill!

To ALEXANDER'S MOTHER. Suppose you were in Desert wild; And mid fire and tempest's dread alarm; And as you fled, you clasp'd your child, Which, sweetly in its slumber smil'd,

Sweet infant! stranger to the fear, Which racks thy mother's anxious breast; Yet, wrapt in her embraces dear, Thou dreamst not of dangers near.

Perplex'd thus, in thy heavenward road; Think on thy babe, and let thy hence— With ample child-like confidence, To trust thy God.

He feels the tempest in His hand; He feels, though Earth impatience rave; His instruments around Him stand, Awaiting His Supreme command.

He rules, nor can a sparrow fall; But by Divine permission given; His Providence extends o'er all; Doubt not, then, but thy feeblest call, Is heard in Heaven.

Oh, trust! though waves roll mountains high; And, threatening, toss thy trembling bark; And when the howling winds sweep by, And blacken'd clouds deform the sky,

Still let thy steadfast soul repose; Quite confident in Jesus' love; He'll give thee victory o'er thy foes; Guide thee to life's eventful close; Then take thee to unite with those, Who sing His praise above.

August 6th, 1863.

THE NEWS. Telegraphic to the Northern Press. MEMPHIS, July 15.—A fleet of 22 transports left Vicksburg last Sunday for a point down the Mississippi, supposed to be Natchez.

From Charleston. CHARLESTON, July 10.—The firing on both sides ceased at half past 6 o'clock. P. M.

From Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON, July 10.—Last night a band of guerrillas came within six miles of Fort Allen, near Chain Bridge, and stole twenty horses.

From Richmond. RICHMOND, July 10.—The rebel army has not passed through the Blue Ridge Gap, as announced, it having been delayed by rains, but it is undoubtedly the intention to move in Louisa valley, and thence down to its old base of supplies on the Rappahannock, without halting for a moment at Manassas or Warrenton.

From New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—The number of officers and men in the rebel army is still in the vicinity of Winchester. There was also quite a large force at Bonker Hill, which is between Winchester and Martinsburg.

From Nashville. NASHVILLE, July 10.—The rebel army has not passed through the Blue Ridge Gap, as announced, it having been delayed by rains, but it is undoubtedly the intention to move in Louisa valley, and thence down to its old base of supplies on the Rappahannock, without halting for a moment at Manassas or Warrenton.

From Portland, Me. PORTLAND, Me., July 17.—A fisherman reports, when coming up from Haverhill, this morning he heard heavy firing apparently from two vessels firing batteries; one vessel appeared to have heavier guns than the other.

From the Washington (Ark.) Telegraph. MORGAN'S INDIAN RAID. This is decidedly the boldest exploit of the war. Already Morgan has accomplished a feat before which, considering all the circumstances the raid of Grierson sinks into insignificance.

From the Richmond Enquirer of the 12th inst. The Richmond Enquirer of the 12th inst. says the following official dispatch: "CHARLESTON, July 10.—To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General.—At dark on the 10th, the enemy retained possession of Morris Island. Four monitors engaged Battery Wagner and the battery was captured, and could not be got up. Our losses in both engagements will not vary much from 100 killed, wounded and missing. We have taken eleven pieces of heavy ordnance and a large quantity of snapp equipment. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded will not fall short of 200.

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Latest News.—Dr. B. P. Jett and David Black, Esq., returned last Monday afternoon from a trip to Richmond. They crossed the river at Holly Springs on Wednesday morning the 29th, and bring the latest intelligence. We are indebted to Mr. Black for late Eastern newspapers, amongst them the "Mobile Evening News" of the 21st inst., from which we make extracts.

The report on the other side hopeful and buoyant. It was only on reaching the Mississippi river and this side, that they met with anything like despondency.

The enemy were entirely defeated in their attack upon Charleston, and have been driven from all their positions on land, except a small portion of Morris Island, from which they cannot make any successful attack upon our works. For the present Charleston is out of danger.

They report Bragg at Chattanooga, having heard nothing of the movement of his army back upon Knoxville and Atlanta. These were Yankee accounts, and no doubt Gen. Hardee has been transferred to Johnston's command, and Gen. D. H. Hill to the army in Tennessee as his successor in the command of his old corps. Gen. Hardee has gone to Gen. Johnston without his command it seems, and the rumor of Johnston having been reinforced by Hardee, has that foundation. Our informants heard from a colonel in the Confederate service in Mississippi, that Johnston having been reinforced from some quarter, advanced upon Grant again from Chunky Station. That Grant had rapidly withdrawn across the Big Black to Vicksburg, and that our army re-occupied Jackson.

Lee has withdrawn his army to the neighborhood of Winchester. His movement upon Pennsylvania was entirely successful. He brought out an enormous amount of provisions and army supplies, which the Confederacy would have been embarrassed to furnish. The loss of the enemy during this expedition is estimated in killed, wounded and prisoners, at 30,000. Our own loss at 15,000.

They heard of no transports nor troops about Napoleon, for the purpose of invading this department, as has been reported. They were within eight miles of Napoleon, and would doubtless have heard something of them if they had been there.

We are glad to welcome these citizens home, and upon the whole feel much encouraged by their reports. Some of them may be incorrect, certainly, but the general tenor is very hopeful.

We clip the following items from H. P. letter to the Telegraph, dated at Alexandria, July 29th:

According to the N. O. Era, the number of prisoners captured at Port Hudson, was five thousand nine hundred and fifty-three. The number of officers sent to New Orleans was two hundred and thirty-nine, and the number sent North was two hundred and thirteen, and three paroled.—Total number of officers four hundred and eighty-two. The total number of prisoners exclusive of those very and severely wounded, was six thousand four hundred and seven. Among them were eight Colonels, and twenty-eight other field officers.

At Alexandria, July 30.—The Era No. 7 carried from Berwick's Bay, last evening, and reports the Bay, Red River, and its tributaries below, free from Yankee guerrillas.

Gen. Johnston had another skirmish with the enemy at Brandon, in which he was successful.

When Gen. Dix made his advance on to Richmond, he had ten thousand troops. Gen. D. H. Hill completely routed him with his old brigade, assisted by twenty thousand State militia. The State troops turned out en masse.

Gen. Kirby Smith returned to Shreveport from this place yesterday. He has been very successful with Gen. Taylor. The following news has been received: "Savannah, Ga., July 29, 1863.—A young officer, through yesterday in the morning, was left Brandon, Mississippi, on the 17th inst., some two or three days later than any other arrival from the other side. He reports that Gen. Johnston's forces were leisurely passing through Brandon at the time he left, going to the direction of Meridian, and that Grant, in force occupied Jackson and Brookhaven, and was engaged in repairing the railroad to Vicksburg. My informant states that in all the military operations, commencing on Thursday the 9th and ending on Sunday the 12th, Johnston had greatly the advantage. On Sunday, as you have been already informed, the route of the enemy was completely cut off, and subsequently reinforced Johnston fell back to avoid an apprehended flank movement on the part of the enemy.

From the St. Louis (Mo.) Register of July 14. JACKSON, July 17.—Our army quietly withdrew from Jackson at 10 o'clock last night, to prevent being flanked on the right.

The sick and wounded and stores have all been removed. The enemy did not discover the retreat until daylight. They have made no effort to pursue.

Our army is in line of battle. RICHMOND, July 17.—The return of Lee's army to this side of the Potomac was accomplished without serious molestation. The artillery, camp equipage, &c., was brought over safely. The rear guard was attacked by the enemy's cavalry. During the melee Gen. Pettigrew was severely wounded.

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The Dispatch makes a similar remark. The Standard considers the movement a master of general gratification in view of the swollen condition of the Potomac from the constant rains, which had suspended military operations.

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