

# The Corinth War Eagle.

Corinth, Thursday - - - August 7.



## Army Surgeons.

The post of Surgeon is one of the most important in the Army and requires of its occupant not only medical knowledge and skill, but a determination to conscientiously perform every duty required by the wants of the men. We have been with the army nearly a year and a half, and during that time have met with many excellent surgeons, and nearly an equal number who were unfit for the army, or, in fact any place else. At home the doctor knows that the growth of his practice depends upon his attention to his patients. In the army, as long as he answers to the surgeons call, and is in his place to prescribe for those who call, he may neglect every other duty which humanity demands of the doctor to his patient, and it makes no difference with his pay. This renders some of our surgeons mere nuisances, which should be abated at the earliest moment, and would be if the fact could be fairly presented to the commanding General, who we know to be ever anxious that every attention should be paid to the sick and wounded of his family.

We had the misfortune to get into the Hospital once, and there met with a model surgeon. His time was spent in the dispensary or the Hospital. He was surgeon, Hospital steward, ward master, nurse, and friend to every one who fell under his care, and his kindness to each of the poor sufferers will be ever remembered by them, and their expressions of gratitude will be to him a well spring of pleasure every time he thinks of it in years to come. He was not a regular army surgeon, but was retained by the surgeon in charge of the Hospital as long as he would stay, and when he left carried with him the best wishes of his professional brethren and the boys who had been under his charge. He has gone home, with the intention of settling his business and going into one of the regiments raising under the late call of the President. The surgeon referred to is Dr. J. S. Grinnell, of Morgantown, Indiana, and for two months assistant in the General Hospital here. Whatever regiment obtains his services will be most fortunate, and will thank us for bearing witness to what we know of his services here.

There are many others who are exact counterparts of Dr. Grinnell, but unfortunately for the sick of our army they are exceptions to the rule. One of these days their practice will pass through the same trying ordeal as did their medical acquirements before their appointments were confirmed. The manner in which their duties are performed will be made the subject of a rigid examination, and the "fine gold will be separated from the dress." The surgeons who ever conscientiously do all their duty will receive their reward, and those who draw their pay with for more alacrity than they examine the pulse of a patient, will have a chance to go home, to retire to the disgraceful obscurity which every one who fails to do his duty in this time of our country's trial deserves. Better be without any surgeon than one who takes less time to prescribe for a fellow-man, less interests in the sufferings of a fellow-man, than he would in those of his horse.

We would say to our readers, that if there is any news, or anything of interest transpiring in camp, we would be pleased to be informed of it, so that we can make a minute of it in our little sheet. Hereafter, we calculate to have correspondents who will keep you posted on all matters. We are making arrangements for telegraph dispatches, and in our next will give you the "latest news."

Lieut. Furlong of the Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers has received the appointment of Commissary of the Post, and entered upon his duties day before yesterday. We have known the Lieutenant a long time, and know that he will make a good officer.

## What Mean They!

There is a certain class of men living in the North that are doing all they can to embarrass the President and interfere with our Generals, who are doing all they possibly can to crush this Rebellion. How we would like to see all such men marching for the South, armed and fully equipped, with a rear guard of soldiers that are true to the cause, forcing them at the point of the bayonet. Must we tolerate treason longer—shall we suffer the traitor at the North to express his heliish principles. We are in hopes not. Teach them a lesson by presenting a Revolver at their heads and unless they heed the advice given them—blow their infernal brains out. Have no sympathy with them whatever. It may be your Father or your Brother that is secretly making use of every dodge and method to overthrow this Government, if so, make an example of them and those seeing your good works will follow you. There is no use in treating our misguided brethren of the South, as some call them, with the milk and water policy—but treat them as they deserve—as traitors to our Government—men that have been and still are doing all they can to destroy the best Government the sun ever shone upon. By so doing, peace will speedily dawn upon our distracted country, and the Stars and Stripes will wave where the Pelican Flag waves to-day. Soldiers! a few words to you. We know full well how many hardships you have to endure—we are acquainted with the duties you have to perform, and as a comrade, one who will be with you, and for you at all times, and under all circumstances—we would say never fear, all will be well. A few more days and you will hear the mutterings and groanings of the reasonable South, asking piteously to come back to the Union again, and it is our impression that they will have to bow and scrape for a long time before we will open our arms and embrace them as Brethren.

## East Tennessee.

People heretofore have ceased to wonder why it is that an effort at heart is not made to relieve the loyal men of East Tennessee by sending a Federal army among them; and have settled down into the belief that the advantages which might have been gained by prompt action, must be sacrificed, and all that country lost, to be regained only after a long and bloody struggle. We who know what the matter is gave up long ago; and when our readers know that Floyd's old friend, Hon. Carlos Buell, is the nigger in that fence, they will give up also. But why is that man continued in his command? The above we clip from the Chicago Tribune, the meanest, contemptible sheet that ever was produced by any man. Talking about taking his command from him. We wonder if the editor of the Tribune is acquainted with Gen. Buell if he has any knowledge of the brave deeds that have been performed by him. We can testify that Gen. Buell is a brave man—a man that loves his country. Because he is not an Abolitionist the Editors of the Tribune wishes to know why his command is not taken from him. Would to God that we had more Buells and less such men as the Editors of the Tribune.

## Rebel Loss at Richmond.

Some of our officers who were taken prisoners at the battles before Richmond, and were afterwards exchanged, state that the rebels marveled exceedingly at not finding more of our dead on the fields of battle, and persuaded themselves into the belief that we buried them during the engagements. It was positively asserted by one that we had buried in a single trench, near Malvern Hill, no less than 861 of our dead. A national officer, who was standing by, replied to the ridiculous statement of the rebel by calling his attention to the fact of our commanders being men of common sense, and that as such they would not be likely to desert the wounded, leaving them in the hands of the enemy, for the sake of removing the killed.

It is well known that all our killed and most of the severely wounded were left on the field of battle. Some of the enemy exhibited considerable disappointment at not finding our loss greater than it was, and even declared in the presence of Union soldiers—prisoners—that the rebel loss in killed alone was four to our one.

Gov. Tod has notified the people of Ohio that if the State's quota of troops is not raised in forty days, drafting will be resorted to.

## Army Chaplains.

We find in the Philadelphia correspondence of the New York Observer very sad statements concerning the "shepherds" in the U. S. army. One chaplain is reported to have "preached but twice since he entered the regiment." Another took no notice of the privates, but "was very attentive to the officers. A third "played cards regularly every day, had preached but once, and then to a little squad, a portion of whom played cards during the service. Many of the soldiers seemed astonished when they were informed, on a certain occasion, that it was Sunday,—re-marking that they did not know they ever had any Sundays in their regiment.

So speaks one of our exchanges, and we regret to say that the criticism is considerably more than half just. We have been with the army nearly eighteen months, and during that time have heard but three sermons. We have always been in camp, and the fault is not ours that we have not heard more.

We venerate and respect the true man of God. We despise the wolf in sheep's clothing, who receives his pay, but leaves unperformed every duty. There are too many army chaplains. Give us one to a brigade, one to a division, or even one to a corps de armee. Let them be christians, and we will make by the change.

GENERAL NELSON AND THE NEGROES.—We learn on good authority that General Nelson has ordered five hundred negroes, belonging to rebel masters to be sent to him, for the purpose of putting them to work for the benefit of the army. We are not informed as to the work they will be required to do, but suppose they will be made to aid in rebuilding the bridges destroyed by the rebels, and to construct fortifications. It might be a good plan to fortify Murfreesboro. General Nelson has done exactly right in this case, and we hope his example will be extensively followed by our officers. Why don't our authorities find work for a few hundred? They might be usefully employed for ourselves, while at the same time they were kept from aiding the Confederate Government. We hope the matter will be attended to promptly. General Nelson has given strict orders, we learn, that no loyal man's slaves shall be taken, and the same rule would, of course, be observed here. This is the policy. *Weaken the enemy while you strengthen yourself, and make his resources serve your own necessities.*—Nashville Union.

MAJOR BELL.—At Shiloh Major Bell performed service for the Union. He belonged to an Indiana regiment, and was considered loyal. He shot an army officer, and pretended that it was done while in liquor, and under the impression that he was killing a rabid secesh. Since then he has been a prisoner with a ball and chain on his leg. Two nights ago he relieved himself of the ball and chain, and is now doubtless down South. He should have been hanged, and if caught will be.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.—Now soldiers is the time to send home money and other valuables. Such an Express Company as the Adams should be prized highly, and more especially in these parts. You can safely send money, or any other valuable by this Company. J. A. Wentz, Agent, is a whole soul fellow and ever is found at his post ready and willing to accommodate those who may call upon him. You will find the Express Office in the Mobile & Ohio Rail Road Depot. Soldiers! forget not to call.

MILITARY COMMISSION.—A Commission, headed by Col. Alex. Malloy, of the 17th Wisconsin regiment, sets in this town tomorrow. They are to try the political prisoners now held here. Doubtless they will release quite a number, and certainly will try to write out justice fairly and squarely to all.

Our Canadian neighbors are getting sick of the troops that maternal England has quartered upon them. The soldiers stationed at Montreal are becoming famous for their brutality and insubordination. Almost every day brings us fresh accounts of mutiny, insubordination, and attempts to murder.

A French genealogist has found out that the Empress Eugenie is the true heiress of the throne of Mexico, through her Spanish ancestors, who are descendants of Montezuma.

## Correspondence.

JACINTO, Miss., Aug. 4, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—In looking over the Cincinnati Gazette, I saw a letter published from Gen. ROSENCRANS, which meets the approbation of every officer who reads it. At once put a stop to bounties, and let every Governor of a State (like Gov. Tonn, of Ohio,) say, if the required number of men are not forthcoming on a certain day, I shall proceed to drafting. And by all means let the first men be sent to the older regiments now in the field, where they will have the benefit of example, and officers to command them who have had experience in a year's campaign.—Experience has taught us that raw troops cannot be brought into the field and sustain themselves with honor against a determined enemy, and we must acknowledge that in all recent engagements it has been owing to efficient discipline and drill that we have held our own. Within eight weeks terrific battles will be fought, and if the recruits could be sent at once to the field, the associations in camp and the benefit of competent officers would make them much better soldiers than they can expect to be where officers and men are equally unacquainted with the requirements and duties of the camp and field. Men are wanted to fill up the ranks of the regiments now in the field to the maximum number, and wanted immediately.—Twice three hundred thousand more men will not suffice to bring this war to a successful termination. H.

GENERAL ORDERS.—To day we publish two more orders from Gen Grant. They are of a piece with those we have published in our last first issue. We would not add to, or take from any one of them. They are wise altogether, and show Gen Grant to be not only a man that loves his Country,—but a true soldier. The more we see of him as commander—the more are we satisfied with Gen. Halleck for making him his successor. Gen. Grant is all that we could wish and we love him for his true Devotion to his Country, and for the course he has taken which has been the means of making hundreds of thousands of freemen.

GEN. MCPHERSON.—All around town are the foot-prints of Gen. McPherson. New Railroad buildings are going up as if by magic. The road is doing more business than could be expected of it, and arrangements are being made to supply every want of the Government in the way of transportation, and it is all traceable to the energy with which the General has grappled with the difficulties of his position. He will yet make secesh stock pay.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of G. H. Pohlmann's Jewelry Store, on Main street, No. 6, north of the Corinth House. We take great pleasure in stating to our friends that they there can find any thing they wish in the line of Jewelry—and prices lower than any other House in town. We have called several times and was cordially received by Mr. Lienemeyer's, the gentleman who is agent for the firm. We can say to the soldier, go and examine his stock for yourself. You will not only find Mr. L., a gentleman, but one that will sell you goods reasonable. He will have a fresh supply of goods from St. Louis in a day or so. Give him a call.

SUTLERS YOUR ATTENTION.—We call upon you to peruse the advertisement of Scanlan Brothers, relating to sutler's stores. We have examined this stock and pronounce it the largest, nicest and cheapest stock of goods ever brought to this market. We think you will find it to your interest to purchase goods of this firm. Call and satisfy yourselves.

We understand that our friend Jennings, who was employed in the Quartermaster's Department, has finally concluded to remain in Corinth. We are glad that he has acted the wise part on making up his mind to tarry with us. Our acquaintance with Mr. Jennings has been of the most pleasing character, and we have found him to be not only a "good loyal man but a noble hearted fellow." Our fervent wish is that his path through life may be strewn with blessings and ten dollar gold pieces.

SAM. HOUSTON AGAIN DEAD.—The Boston Post says: "A gentleman who arrived in this city on Saturday, from Texas, states that Gen. Sam Houston is positively dead, and that before he died he requested the old flag to be brought, that he might die as he had lived under the stars and stripes."

THE JEWS.—We are in the hands of the Jews. To us they are rather the sons of Ishmael than the children of Abraham. They are every where, where money is to be made. They rather detest the musket. They find danger there and little mornish. They are sharks, feeding upon the soldiers.—General Grant, has determined to rate them a nuisance, and abate it suddenly. If he will give an order to fill the broken regiments from the Jews who are following the army, the regiments will be filled, and a crying evil abated. Pinch back watches, brass rings, Orside jewelry, is palmed off upon the boys by a set of fellows who contribute nothing to the support of the country in her troubles. Let them be abolished.

TISHOMINGO HOTEL.—We again call the attention of the boys visiting Corinth to this House. Since our last there has been an addition to the clerks' department. We notice the countenance of Charlie Rowe in the office, and know from a long acquaintance with him that he will do well by every one. The Tishomingo is and will be the hotel of Corinth.

SUTLER'S STORES.—Spencer & Wells, at the Tishomingo, are daily receiving an unusual amount of Sutler's Goods, and they are selling them at such prices as keep them well cleaned out all the time. We don't know how it is, but they seem to sell at about the same price that the freight costs. When they do this, they will not lack customers. Harvy Beach and Sam Teesdale make some difference in the sales, and they are going to stay.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The medical stores here are in the hands of Dr. Wm. Grimstead, and could not be in better. Years ago we slept with him in the swamps of the Mississippi, and from that day to this, we have known him as a successful Physician. Whatever the army wants he will supply.

GENERAL COURT MARSHAL.—A general Court Martial has been in session here for some time. Maj. Reynolds, of the 16th Wisconsin is President; Capt. McFarland, of the 10th Wisconsin, is one of the members of the Court are Capts. Marain, Kittle, McDermott, Lieut. R. I. They are an intelligent body of men and will do their whole duty.

A MATCH FOR BEAUREGARD.—A letter from a Rebel prisoner to his sweetheart was intercepted a day or two since. The writer says the prisoners are half starved by the Yankees, and that in coming through Philadelphia, fashionably dressed ladies were furious with rage, and would have essayed to tear them to pieces, but for the guard. The fellow would make a capital secretary for Beauregard.

HEAD QUARTERS, DISTRICT WEST TENN. Corinth, Miss., July 25, 1862.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 66.

I.....When Commissary stores have been shipped through the Quarter Masters Department from one Commissary to another, the Commissary to whom they have been assigned, will, in all cases, receipt to the parties first shipping exactly according to the invoice furnished.

II.....When the stores received do not correspond with invoices furnished, the responsibility can be placed upon the carrier or Quarter Master, as the fault may lay upon the one or the other, by the action of a Board of Survey. See paragraphs 1013, 1022 and 1033, Revised Army Regulations.

III.....It is the duty of Quarter Masters to see that they receive the whole number of packages on each invoice and in the condition stated. Failing in this they are justly held liable for all deficiency.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GEN. U. S. GRANT. JNO. A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEAD QUARTERS, DISTRICT WEST TENN. CORINTH, MISS., July 25, 1862.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 65.

I.....Hereafter no Passes will be given to citizens of States in Rebellion, to pass into our lines at any of the Stations from Tusculumbia to Memphis, including Bolivar, except to persons employed on secret service, and to these only by Generals Commanding Divisions.

II.....Deserters from the Rebel Army, or those claiming to be such, presenting themselves to the outer guards, will be taken as prisoners, and sent under guard to the nearest commanding officer, who will give them a thorough examination, and will only release them on their taking the oath of allegiance and his conviction that the persons so released take the oath in good faith, and with the intention of going north.

III.....Goods will not be permitted to pass out in any direction where they may be carried south of our lines, nor persons except when employed in secret service, and then only on permits from Division Commanders. BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GEN. U. S. GRANT. JNO. A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant General.