S DAY, COUNTRYMEN!

BY ROBERT LOWELL.

lsink away!
scorne to see the foe
land all shame and woe,
orth, to-day!

ops are safe, afield!
C ippies and old men can reap:
Young and strong and bold must leap
Other tools to wield.

Cast the daily trade!
Never may be bought or won,
After this great fight is done,
What this day is weighed.

Leave your true love's side!
Go! be fearless, true and strong!
Woman glories to belong
Where she looks with pride.

True man hold our line:
Basely leave their true ranks thin,
Waste and ruin will rush in
Like the trampling swine.

Dare you be a man?
Now, for home, and law, and right,
Go, in God's name to the fight!
Forward to the van!

Fredericksburg, August 5.

Foibles.

Every man has his own peculiar foibles and weaknesses, as well as other characteristics. The celebrated Slater, who came over from England to establish the first cotton mill in in Rhode Island, could not imagine how to impart opposite motions to distinct cylinders, which were to be turned by belts from the same central drum. He puzzled himself over it till half crazy, and then laid down under his central drum and fell asleep, and dreamed—just what any factory girl in Lowell could tell him to do—that he crossed one of the belts.

Sir Isaac Newton almost roasted alive because his fire was too hot, and he had not presence of mind enough to move away from it. He did, however, know enough to ring for his servant, and, in burning indignation, ordered him to remove the grate. When the servant, taking advantage of a lull in the fiery eruption, suggested, very respectfully that it might be better for his master to move his chair a little. "Oh, yes, so I might," replied Mr. Newton, "I did not think of that." One would hardly suppose that a man so stupid as that would be the originator of nearly one-half of the mathematical and astronomical science in the world.

Robert Hall once forgot his own name, could not recall it at the postoffice, and was obliged to go away without his mail. He once, it is said, stuffed his feet into his wife's valuable muff to keep them warm, because his fire had gone out, and he had not sense enough either to kindle it, or call for a servant to do it for him. In this condition he lighted his pipe and had a capital smoke, muttering all the while, "O, how comfortable!" His reverie was broken by the entrance of his wife, who heard him, and came to see what it could be that so filled his idea of comfort. And yet Robert Hall was confessedly one of the greatest men the world ever saw.

A celebrated New England clergyman, several years ago, who was settled in a country parish, was out on horseback making pastoral visits. He alighted at the house of one of his brethren, who took his horse and hitched him to a bar post, by pulling the end of the bridle through the upper mortice, and turning it over the top of the post. When the good parson got ready to start, he undertook to "loose his colt." Meditating, it may be, on the saying of the Master, that "it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle," etc., he took hold of the bridle and studied the noose for some time, and then soliloquized, "Well, well! It must be so! They put my horse through the bar-post to hitch him. But how shall I ever get him back?" The parishioner heard the doleful lament, and came to the good man's relief. So at least runs the story. But, as waggish brethren, as well as mischievous sinners, love to tell funny stories about ministers, these reports should always be taken with a few grains of discount.

Father Phinney, of Maine, who has gone home, was one who knew something of men and scythes. He once said, "Who of us is there, if you take us from heel to point, that hasn't a soft place somewhere, where the edge will turn?"

Few men ever lived who possessed a mind so well balanced and so well stored with useful knowledge as John Quincy Adams. And yet, with all his good qualities, he had one foible. He was acrimonious—so much so as to render him, on some occasions, almost an uncomfortable companion. At one time, when put forward as a candidate for office, it is said, his friends persuaded him to go out among his constituency and address them, and make their acquaintance, telling him plainly that, unless he should make himself more familiar, there was great danger of defeat. He regularly consented. Almost overjoyed to see him, the people crowded around for an introduction. One solid old man shook him heartily by the hand, and said, "Mr. Adams, I am glad to see you. My wife used to live at your father's and says she has combed your head many a time when you were a boy." "Yes," said Mr. Adams, in a half querulous tone, "and now, I suppose, she combs yours." This uncivil reply made the old man draw his head into his coat collar, and sluk away abashed and angry. This sprinkling of bitterness, which was almost the only fault in the constitution of this truly great and good man, was an injury to him all through life, and was not only dreaded by his enemies, but also by his friends.

The truth is, one man cannot be everything that is desirable. It is contrary to the arrangement of "nature and Providence" for one constitution to embody all the desirable qualities there are, and when nature has endowed one with some rare and brilliant talents, he will often be found really defective in some other respects.

Self-training may do much toward correcting these faults, but the grace of God, in answer to prayer, and careful watchfulness, will do far more. This is a method that too few people think of adopting; and yet it is really the most successful which ever was or ever can be adopted. If one is forgetful, absent-minded, given to make tart replies, or uncivil rejoinders, is easily provoked with unreasonable conduct, liable to despondency or levity, let him pray against it, and watch against it as he would against a deadlier sin, till it is overcome.

One reason why the little foxes spoil the vines is, that they are not considered dangerous, and consequently are let alone.

A POINT OF INTEREST.—Raccoon Ford, where the Confederates under Jackson crossed the Rapidan, for their advance on Pope and Banks, was already distinguished in our military history. It is the point where Wayne, with his reinforcements for Lafayette, succeeded in crossing the Rapidan southward, and thus foiled Cornwallis, who had advanced in that direction with the hope of preventing this combination. Raccoon Ford, was on this account, for some days, in 1781, a point of anxious interest in the revolutionary history.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—Ex President Buchanan is about to remove from Wheatland to Downington, where he has just purchased a farm of 300 acres, from a Mr. Townsend Walter, for $36,000. It is said that he and Collector Baker are to reside there. The buildings are the finest upon any farm in the celebrated Chester Valley. The farm lies upon the south view of the [illegible]

Forms of Salutation.

Most modern forms of salutation and civility are derived from chivalry, or at least from war, and they all betoken some difference, as from a conquered person to the conqueror; just as in private life we still continue to sign ourselves the very humble servants of our correspondents. The uncovered head was simply the head unarmed; the helmet being removed, the party was at mercy. So the hand ungloved was the hand ungauntleted; and to this day it is an incivility to shake hands with gloves on. Shaking hands itself was but a token of truce, in which the parties hold each of the other's weapon hand, to make sure against treachery. So also a gentleman's bow is but an offer of the neck to the stroke of the adversary; so the lady's courtesy is but the form of going on her knees for mercy. The general principle is marked, as it ought naturally to be, still more strongly in the case of military salutes. Why is a discharge of guns a salute? Because it leaves the guns empty, and at the mercy of the opponent. And this is so true that the saluting with blank cartridge is a modern invention. Formerly, salutes were fired by discharging the cannon balls, and there have been instances in which the compliment has been nearly fatal to the visitor whom it meant to honor. When the officer salutes, he points the drawn sword to the ground; and the salute of the troops is, even at this day, called "presenting arms"—that is, presenting them to be taken.

THE Nashville *Union*, to the declaration of the Louisville *Journal* that Morgan took away from Kentucky the best horses and the meanest men in the State, tartly replied:

"No, he didn't, he left Beriah Magoffin and Lazarus Powell."

SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 180.

As matter of special interest and general information, we lay before our readers the following important order:

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH DIVISION,
MEMPHIS, Aug. 14, 1862.

Major Fisher, 54th Ohio Volunteers, and Captain Littlefield, Provost Marshal of Gen. Hurlburt's division, are announced as Assistant Provost Marshals of Memphis, and will report to Col. Anthony. More attention will be given to the quiet and good order of soldiers on the streets. The Assistant Provost Marshals, and the patrols and guards sent out by them, have the power and right to suppress all riots and nuisances. Any house, where noise, drunkenness and fighting are either going on, *or likely to occur*, is a military nuisance, and will be suppressed by the seizure of its contents, and the delivery of the liquors to the Hospital Department. If the nuisance cannot thus be suppressed, the house will be burned or pulled down, according to its position. Any Brigade Provost Marshal may suppress a nuisance in the vicinity of his brigade; but no house will be pulled nown or burned, without the written order of the commanding General, the Provost Marshal, or the commander of a brigade. Riots on the streets will be promptly suppressed by blows, the bayonet, or firing when necessary. Of course, the military are not bound by the licenses issued by the city authorities; as licenses are designed for revenue, and not to sanction or encourage crimes and nuisances.

2. In consequence of the abuse of the privilege, passes given to officers and soldiers are hereby limited to the time between *guard-mounting in the morning and tattoo at night*. When an officer or soldier wishes to remain absent from his regiment, and stay in the city over night, he must obtain from his commanding officer and his Brigadier, a special leave of absence; specifying the reasons of his visit to the city.

All officers and soldiers found by the provost guard in the city without passes, at *any time*, or after 10 o'clock at night, without special leave from their Brigadiers, will be arrested and confined for the night, and sent in the morning to the guard of Col. McDowell's brigade; soldiers, to work on the fortifications one week, officers, to be confined to their tents in arrest. Written lists, with charges, should accompany each batch of prisoners thus arrested, and sent with them to the fort. It is hereby made the duty of the brigade commander of the 2d brigade, 5th division, to organize his guard so as to compel all prisoners confined under this order, as well as such as are, or may be sentenced to work by regimental or general court's martial, to labor nine hours each day on the fortifications; he will cause his guard house to be carefully repaired and reconstructed, so as to enable the officer of his guard to confine prisoners safely and to control their food. Prisoners who will not work are not entitled to rations, and must be put on short diet.

3 The regiment of infantry on duty as Provost Guard in the city, and the cavalry detailed for the same purpose, are hereby declared to be on guard duty during the time of their detail, and are subject to the conditions of the 45th article of war. By order of

Major General W. T. SHERMAN.
H. HAMMOND, A. A. Gen.

THE REDUCTION IN THE PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

OFFICE OF THE PAY DEPARTMENT,
MEMPHIS, August 15, 1862.

Editor of the Union Appeal:

As a subject of interest to officers of the army, I send you herewith the provisions of the act of Congress which went into effect July 17th, 1862, reducing their pay:

Forage to be furnished in kind, and can only be commuted upon the certificate of the quartermaster that he is unable to supply it.

Horses allowed to Major Generals, five; to Brigadier Generals, four; to Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, and all officers entitled to cavalry pay, two; Chaplains, one.

Officers assigned to duty which requires them to be mounted, shall receive the pay and allowances of cavalry officers of the same grade.

Emoluments of commissioned officers, not increased by Act of August 6th, 1861, increasing the pay of private soldiers. (By this clause pay of servants hereafter will be commuted at eleven dollars a month for infantry, and twelve dollars per month for cavalry.)

Officers employing a soldier as servant, are entitled to no servant's allowance, and are required to deduct from their own pay the amount paid the soldier by the Government. A failure in this particular, renders an officer liable to be cashiered.

Chaplain's pay, one hundred dollars per month, and two rations per day when actually on duty.

Act of August 6th, 1861, heretofore interpreted reducing Regimental Quartermaster Sergeants' pay to seventeen dollars per month, to be interpreted to give them the pay of a Regimental Commissary Sergeant, viz: Twenty-one dollars per month.

The act entitling company officers and non-commissioned officers and privates to forty cents a day for use and risk of horse and horse equipments is repealed.

All bands organized under act of July 22d, 1861, to be mustered out of service within thirty days from the passage of the act; *i. e.* by the 16th of August, 1862.

Each brigade is entitled to sixteen musicians for a band.

The act authorizing the appointment of additional aids de-camp is repealed, but not so as to affect those already appointed.

I am now prepared to pay resigned officers and others entitled to pay without delax [illegible]

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GENERAL GRANT'S COMMAND.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 4.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.
(Office Provost Marshal General.)
MEMPHIS, June 28, 1862.

Passes issued for persons to pass out of the city will be understood to mean the person alone, and will not include goods, letters or packages.

Where letters are found on persons passing out, without being marked PASSED by the Provost Marshall, Post Commander or General Commanding, they will be seized and delivered to the Provost Marshall and the offender arrested.

Powder and percussion caps and fire arms of all descriptions are positively prohibited from being carried out of the city by citizens. Citizens are also prohibited from carrying them within the city limits on pain of forfeiture of such weapons and ten days confinement, for the first offense, and expulsion South o our lines, to be treated as spies if ever caught within them thereafter, for the second.

By command of Major-Gen. U. S. Grant.
WM. S. HILLYER,
je29-tf Provost Marshall General.

HEADQUARTERS BOARD OF CLAIMS,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 1, 1862.

The Board of Claims submits the following rules for the government of parties asking relief and contesting claims.

1. The party asking relief, must make a short succinct statement in writing, showing that the property in controversy, is in military possession, and all the facts relative to the subject matter of controversy must be clearly stated and the statement thus made, must be sworn to by the party prosecuting.

2. All the parties interested must be named in the petition, and must have notice of such prosecution.

3 The written statements of all parties will be heard.

4. Arguments, except a short statement of the parties will not be heard.

5. The Board will meet at 9 A. M. and 2 P M.

6. Case set for trial at a particular hour must be heard at the time, or they will be dismissed—without good reason can be shown for continuance—and not again heard.

JAMES R. SLACK,
J. A. McLAUGHLIN,
R. P. DE HART. } Board.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 10.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
MEMPHIS, Tennessee, July 2, 1862.

No newspaper will be permitted to be published within this District, unless the Editors and Proprietors thereof, shal first take an oath that they will bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, and that they will support the Constitution and Laws thereof, and disclaim or renounce all allegiance to the so called Confederate States. Local Provost Marshals will see that this order is strictly enforced.

WM. S. HILLYER,
jy3-tf Colonel and Provost Marshal General.

GENERAL MEDICAL ORDER No. 1.

HOSPITAL REGULATIONS FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

ARTICLE 1st—ADMISSIONS DISTRIBUTIONS OF PATIENTS

SECTION 1. As it is desirable to avoid the crowding of patients in the permanent hospitals, none will be admitted who are not constantly, or in great part confined to their beds: for all others, as well as convalescents, the camp hospital is the best place. Exception to this rule is, where the corps to which the sick belong, is on the march—not having tents and camp-guard tehind, and not being supplied with surgeons—for such suitable camp hospitals will be established in convenient places.

SEC. 2. All patients sent to permanent hospitals, will be furnished with the following papers, viz: Surgeons certificate setting forth "Diagnosis Prognosis and general treatment of the disease and its duration. 2d. Muster and descriptive roll, clothing and pay-account Should the captains of companies have no blanks, they must copy the forms out of the revised Army Regulations. The surgeon in charge is not to reject any patient for want of such papers, but immediately notify the delinquent officer of the omission, and if not rectified in reasonable time, report him or them to those headquarters.

SEC. 3. Immediately after the morning visit, the attending surgeons will report to the surgeon in charge the name, and ward of any patient whom he may consider in a fitting state to return to his camp, and he having satisfied himself of the facts, will furnish the soldier a pass to his regiment, setting forth whether he considers him fit to return to duty or otherwise.

ARTICLE 2nd.—SURGEONS AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

SECTION 1. The chief surgeon will act as superintendant of the whole establishment, and specially have in charge its Hygeine. He will make frequent inspections of the wards, the kitchen, the water closets and see that all his subordinates are at their posts. He will as far as possible rectify all disorders on the spot, or if necessary report the same. He will admit visitors, and give them suitable instructions for their intercourse with the sick.

SEC. 2. The assistant surgeons will have definite charges assigned them by their chief—aid him in the performance of his duties and visit the sick, AT LEAST twice a day. The morning call will commence at 8 A. M., the evening call at 5 P. M. Each assistant surgeon will note his prescriptions, at the bed-side of the patient, as well as the diet prescribed, and hand the same to the hospital steward, when the call is finished by him, to be entered in the prescription and diet books.

SEC. 3. Nurses will be kind and affectionate with the sick entrusted to their care, allow themselves no untimely jests or profanity, under military penalty.

SEC. 4. Female nurses, while they are expected to conduct themselves with the utmost dignity and propriety, will at once report to the chief surgeon or Medical Director any rudeness or impropriety of conduct against themselves.

SEC. 5. All the officers and nurses will be mustered by the chief surgeon at 7½ A. M., and at 9 P. M., at which time the assistant surgeons will report that they are satisfied, that all the sick are in their wards.

SEC. 6. The ward-master will be assisted in his duties by the female nurses, in the supervision of the clothing, washing and cooking departments:

ARTICLE 3d—PATIENTS AND VISITORS.

SEC. 1. Patients will obey and use all prescriptions made for them by the medical officers, and administed by the nurses, will conduct themselves with propriety, use no profane or indecent language, under penalty of $1 for every offense, to accrue to the hospital fund.

SEC. 2. Patients in the judgment of the assistant surgeons, able to do so, will rise at 6 A. M., and make their beds.

SEC. 3. All patients will, on entry into the hospital, be divested of their own clothing, and after being washed, shaved and combed, if their state admits of it, be invested in hospital garments. At their dismissal they will leave all hospital clothing and resume their own, which has in the mean time been thoroughly cleansed.

SEC. 4. Visitors will be admitted (Sundays excepted) from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. They will send up their card, with the object of their visit to the chief surgeon, who, if not incompatible with the good of the sick will admit them.

SEC. 5. No wine, beer or spirituous liquor, will be given by visitors to the patients, and they, as well as delicacies, must be delivered to the surgeon for the benefit of any of the sick, that may most require them, giving however, the friend of the visitor the preference. Individualized charity produces heart burnings and jealousies, and is therefore improper in this case.

SEC. 6. Persons desiring to visit sick prisoners-of-war, must have in addition a permit from the Provost Marshal

SEC. 7. Clergymen, in their official functions, will be admitted at all hours.

SEC. 8. Arrangements are to [illegible]

JOHN G. F. HOLSTON,
jy6-tf Medical Director.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, Tennessee, July 3, 1862.

All places within the limits of the city of Memphis and its immediate suburbs, kept for the purpose of retailing spirituous, vinous or malt liquors of any kind, must be closed, and kept closed by and after 12 o'clock M. of this day.

Any person violating the letter or spirit of this order by keeping open drinking saloons, or retailing therein with closed doors, will subject themselves to imprisonment and the forfeiture of their entire stock.

This order applies to steamboats while lying at the landing.

D. C. ANTHONY,
Lieut. Col. and Provost Marshal of the city of Memphis. 3jy-tf

GENERAL MEDICAL ORDER No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, July 9, 1862.

SECTION 1. The rank of medical, as well as other officers is decided according to Section 5 and Section 9, of the Revised Army Regulations. Where therefore a surgeon of the United States Army, or a Brigade-surgeon serves with a Division, holding his commission from the President—he takes precedence before all regimental surgeons and is the senior officer.

A circular issued from the war office, Washington, through the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, defines that the senior Medical Officer of a Division is ex-officio to the Medical Director thereof.

SEC. 2. Medical Directors of Division will inspect the regimental hospitals, instruments, medicines and stores, and see that they are always in efficient state for instant use.

SEC. 3. Medical Directors of Divisions will see that Surgeons of regiments carefully keep the various records required by the regulations.

SEC. 4. To facilitate labor, Medical Directors of Divisions will require the senior Engineer of each brigade to collect from the Regimental Engineers their monthly and quarterly reports, consolidate them for the brigade, and send them to the Directors of Divisions, who in turn will consolidate the brigade reports and transmit to the Medical Director of the District the consolidated division report without delay.

SEC. 5. Regimental Surgeons will, every morning, make to the commander of their regiment the morning report required by regulations and send a copy of the same to the Medical Director of Division.

By order of Major-General Grant.
JOHN G. J. HOLSTON,
jy4-tf Medical Director.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 60.

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF WEST TENN.,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 3, 1862.

The system of guerrilla warfare now being prosecuted by some troops organized under authority of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and others without such authority, being so pernicious to the welfare of the community where it is carried on, and it being within the power of the community to suppress this system, it is ordered that wherever loss is sustained by the Government, collections shall be made, by seizure of a sufficient amount of personal property, from persons in the immediate neighborhood sympathizing with the rebellion, to remunerate the Government for all loss and expense of tion.

Persons acting as guerrillas without organization, and without uniform to distinguish them from private citizens, are not entitled to the treatment of prisoners of war when caught, and will not receive such treatment.

By order of Major General U. S. Grant.
JOHN A. RAWLINS, A. A. G.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 12.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
MEMPHIS, Tennessee, July 4, 1862.

If any proprietor or occupant of any building in any town or city within this District, in the occupancy of the Federal army, shall display or suffer to be displayed, from his or her house any treasonable flag or other emblem intended to insult the Federal army or loyal citizens, it shall be the duty of the Local Provost Marshal to take immediate possession of such building and remove the occupants, and convert the same to hospital or other Government uses.

WM. S. HILLYER,
Provost Marshal General,
jy6-tf District West Tenn.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 132.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, July 8, 1862.

All crossing of the river in skiff or private boats is positively prohibited.

Private boats crossing either way will be seized and turned into the Quartermasters Department; owners or passengers arrested and required to take the oath of allegiance, or be placed on the Arkansas shore and admonished not to be caught within the Federal lines again on pain of being dealt with as spies.

The Navy is requested to co-operate with the military in the enforcement of this order.

By command of Major Gen. U. S. Grant.
JOHN A. RAWLINGS,
jy9-tf Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 91.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.
MEMPHIS, Tennessee, July 4, 1862.

I. Officers and soldiers are hereby prohibited, under severe penalties, from selling military clothing, arms or ammunition, whether the same be public or private property, to citizens. In cases where such sales have been made, the citizens who purchased the same will at once return the property so purchased, to the Commanding Officer of the company or regiment to which the soldier belongs of whom the articles were obtained, or to the Post Quartermaster, under the penalty of being arrested and placed in confinement.

II. It is made the duty of all officers to see that this order is strictly enforced, and that all officers, soldiers or citizens violating the same, by either selling or purchasing, are arrested.

By command of Major General U. S. Grant.
JNO. A. RAWLINS.
jy11-tf Assistant Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 133.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.
MEMPHIS, July 9, 1862.

Complaints of recent irregularities, brought to the attention of the General Commanding, render necessary the publication of the following orders:

I. Officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers and persons in the service of the United States, are forbidden to trespass upon the orchards, gardens or private grounds of any person or persons, or in any manner whatever to interfere with the same, without proper written authority so to do. Marauding, pilfering, and any unauthorized and unnecessary seizure or destruction of private property, is prohibited by General Orders of the Department, Nos. 8 and 13, series of 1861, and will be punished with the extreme penalties imposed by the laws of War, which is death.

II. Commissioned officers of companies will not pass their camp lines without written permission of their district, brigade or regimental commanders, and then only on official business, or other urgent and satisfactory reasons, to be given in the letter of permission. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers are prohibited from leaving camp at any time, except when detailed on duty or on the written permission of the Regimental Commanders, who may grant such permission to not more than three men at any one time from each company, to be absent under charge of a non-commissioned officer, who will be held responsible for their good conduct.

III. The pickets and guard reliefs will remain at their immediate picket or guard stations, unless in the discharge of proper military duty, and will not straggle therefrom, under penalty of being arrested and severely and summarily dealt with.

IV. No commissioned officer to be absent from camp after retreat."

V. The military police patrols, and picket guards will arrest all persons found violating any of the provisions of this order, either by trespassing upon the gardens, orchards and grounds herein mentioned, or seizure or destruction of private property, or being outside of camp lines, or straggling from their guard stations, without proper authority: Commissioned officers to be reported to District, Division or Brigade Headquarters, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers to be taken before the Provost Marshal.

VI. Officers of regiments, detachments and companies, and officers of the day and of the police, are enjoined to use their utmost diligence in making known and enforcing all orders necessary for the safety of the command and the city.

By order of Major General U. S. Grant.
JNO. A. RAWLINS,
jy11-tf Assistant Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 13.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
MEMPHIS, Tennessee, July 9, 1862.

All passes heretofore issued to citizens, either by the Commanding General, the Provost Marshal General, the Provost Marshal of Memphis or any other officer which may have been issued without the party being required to take the oath of allegiance or give the prescribed parole of honor, *are hereby revoked*.

No pass will be granted in any case hereafter, except upon the taking of the oath or parole.

The parole will be substituted for the oath only in special cases (at the discretion of the officer authorized to grat passes) where the party lives beyond the protection of our army.

By command of Major General Grant.
WM. S. HILLYER,
jy10-tf Colonel and Provost Marshal General.

SPECIAL ORD RS NO. 134.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.
MEMPHIS, July 10, 1862.

Col. Clark B. Sagon, Aid-de-camp, is hereby appointed Acting Inspector General for the district.

He will immediately visit all the encampments around the city of Memphis, and report the condition of each as to police, discipline, choice of location both as to health and defensive advantages, and whatever else may present itself worthy of note.

By command of Major General U. S. Grant.
JNO. A. RAWLINS,
jy11 tf Assistant Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 14.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.
MEMPHIS, Tennessee July 10, 1862.

The constant communication existing between the so-called Confederate army, and their friends and sympathizers in the city of Memphis, despite the orders heretofore issued and the efforts to enforce them, constrains the issuing of the following order:

The families now residing in the city of Memphis, of the following persons, are required to move south beyond our lines within five days from the date hereof:

I. All persons holding commissions in the so-called Confederate army, or who are voluntarily enlisted in said army, or who accompany and are connected with the same.

II. All persons holding office under or in the employ of the so-called Confederate government.

III. All persons holding State, County or municipal offices, who claim allegiance to said so-called Confederate government, and who have abandoned their families and gone South.

Safe conduct beyond our lines will be given to the parties, hereby required to leave, upon application to the Provost Marshal General, or the Provost Marshal of Memphis.

By command of Major General U. S. Grant.
WM. S. HILLYER,
jy11-tf Colonel and Provost Marshal General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO 15

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
MEMPHIS, Tennessee, July 11, 1862.

In order that innocent, peaceable, and well disposed persons may not suffer for the bad conduct of the guilty parties coming within the purview of Special Order No. 14, dated July 10, 1862, can be relieved from the operation of said order No. 14, by signing the following parole, and producing to the Provost Marshal General or the Provost Marshal of Memphis, satisfactory guarantees that they will keep the pledge herein made:

PAROLE.

I. I have not since the occupation of the city of Memphis by the Federal army, given aid to the so-called Confederate army, nor given or sent any information of the movements, strength or position of the Federal army to any one connected with said Confederate army.

II. I will not during the occupancy of Memphis by the Federal army and my residing therein, oppose or conspire against the civil or military authority of the United States, and that I will not give aid, comfort, information, or encouragement to the so-called Confederate army, nor to any person co operating therewith.

All of which I state and pledge upon my sacred honor.
By command of Major General Grant.
WM. S. HILLYER,
jy13-tf Provost Marshal General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES MEMPHIS,
District West Tennessee, July 17, 1862.

I. Traitors and rebels who refuse to comply with the laws and support the constitution of the United States, should not be permitted to remain within the camp lines of the Federal army. At this time the corporate limits of the city of Memphis are within the lines of the United States Forces; and all male residents, or sojourners, within the limits of said City, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are capable of bearing arms are hereby required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, or leave the limits of said city within six days after the publication of this order.

II. If any person within the limits of said city, shall hereafter, publish, speak, or utter seditious or treasonable language, towards the Government of the United States, the Provost Marshal shall, upon proof of the fact, banish every person so offending, to the State of Arkansas.

III. Any person who shall violate the provisions of the First Section of this order, shall be deemed a spy, and, after conviction, treated accordingly.

IV. Persons leaving the city under the previsions of this order, will not be required to take any oath, or give a parole, but will receive a pass from the Provost Marshal. The oath of allegiance hereby required, must be, substantially, in the following form:

I solemnly swear, that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and support the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will oppose secession and rebellion; that I denounce the so called Confederate States, and pledge my honor, property, and life to the sacred fulfillment of this oath, hereby freely taken, admitting that its violation will be illegal and infamous.

The oath must be subscribed and sworn to before the Provost Marshal.

By order of Alvin P. Hovey, Brigadier General commanding.

JOHN E. PHILLIPS.
jy18-tf Assistant Adjutant General.

ORDERS NO. 56.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, Tennessee, July 21, 1862.

The undersigned hereby assumes command in Memphis and vicinity. All orders issued by my predecessors will be respected and enforced.

Staff officers stationed at Memphis will report at once in writing, giving full information as to the condition of their Departments and the location of their officers.

W. T. SHERMAN,
jy23-tf Major-General.

UNION MEN AND SOLDIERS, COME TO ME!

Sutler and Military Goods.

I HAVE located at No. 24 Front Row, where I shall keep constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail price, Sutlers and military goods, and respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from my friends in the army.

jy28-1m J. KROUSE.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 61

HEADQUARTERS, MEMPHIS, July 24, 1862.

Travel into and out of Memphis, by carriage, wagon, horse or foot, in the usual course of business, will be as free and unobstructed as is consistent with a state of war. To farmers, planters and business men with their families and servants, free intercourse will be permitted without passes, or any hindrance, save the right of examination and even search, when the officer judges it proper and necessary.

This travel must be by daylight, and no exception to this rule will be permitted, save to market and supply carts, which may enter an hour before day, provided they are known to the officer of the guard. Wagons leaving town with an undue proportion of any one article of commodity will be stopped, and if found engaged in illicit trade or deception, the Road Guard will send it to his Brigadier, who will take the wagon and property and imprison the parties implicated, if he entertain even strong suspicion.

Traveler's limited to the following roads:

[illegible]
2d. State Line Road.
3d. Pigeon Roost or Hibalia Road.
4th. Hernando Road.
5th. Horn Lake Road.

A small guard charged with this duty will be stationed on each of these roads, about three miles from the city at some house by the road side, where all travellers will pause or stop till they receive a signal to pass. Written instructions from Headquarters will be given from time to time to these Guards, and when any officer announces to a traveller his decision it must be instantly obeyed however inconsistent it may appear with the spirit this order.

Cavalry patrols and pickets, and infantry Guards posted for other purposes, will not molest the regular travel; but all such pickets and guards will promptly arrest and send to the Provost Marshal all persons attempting to enter or depart by any other road and at any other time or manner than is herein prescribed.

Brig. Gen. Hurlbut is charged with the execution of this order, as to the Horn Lake Road, the Hernando and Pigeon Roost Road; and Brig Gen. Smith, as to the State Line and Raleigh Road. Details of one commissioned and one non-commissioned officer and three men will be sufficient for each road—details permanent or weekly at the pleasure of the Brigadier, who will strengthen the guard under special instructions, or when in his judgment it should be necessary.

By order of Major General W. T. Sherman.
J. H. HAMMOND
jy25-tf] Assistan Adjutant General and Chief of staff.

APPEAL JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

(OLD APPEAL BUILDING.

Union Street, Between Main and Front Row.

THE proprietors of this paper are prepared to print in the best style, any number of

Posters,
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Circulars,
Hand Bills,
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Bills of Lading
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Dray Tickets,
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Cards of All Description,
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And in fact anything in the line of PRINTING, in the best style and as cheap as it can be done at any Printing House in the city.

je28-tf SAMUEL SAWYER.

GOOD WORK.] [LOW PRICES.

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PRACTICAL

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Between Main Street and Front Row } Memphis, Tenn.

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Etc., Etc., Neatly Printed.
jy13 1m

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OF the school of the great and celebrated Chemical Dyers and Scourers, Cook & Matthews, of St. Louis, has been induced to open an establishment for carrying on the above business in all its branches. Every description of gentlemen's COATS, VESTS and PANTS are dyed, cleaned, and restored to their original perfection—entirly removing every spot of grease, paint, wax, and tar, together with all other blemishes and impurities to which such garments are liable, and warrant the spots not to reappear. Call and examine samples of Coat cleaning. Especial attention paid to redying Ladies' DRESSES and SHAWLS, etc. In case of failure to render satisfaction no charge will be made. Office on Main, between Gayoso and Beal. je28-1y

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

JONES & HAZZARD,

PROPRIETORS.

Jefferson Street,

BETWEEN MAIN AND FRONT ROW,

je27-tf MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

DOCTOR R. L. LASKI.

UNION STREET,

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF MAIN STREET.

OFFICE HOURS FROM { 7 to 8, A. M. / 3 to 6 P. M. / 7 to 8.
jy10-1y

PRIVATE MATTERS!

DR. KELLS'

OFFICE IN JACKSON BLOCK, MAIN STREET
(OVER CLEAVE'S & VADEN'S BOOK STORE)

Memphis, Tennessee.

DR. KELLS is a graduate of one of the best medical schools in the world, with many years experience in hospital and and private practice. Thousands testify to his unexampled success.

If you are suffering, do not delay, but go at once to the Physician, whose whole business it is, and who thoroughly understands it. He will restore you to health.

All Necessary Surgical Operations Performed, and All Communications Strictly Confidential.

Ter ms moderate. Cure guaranteed.

OFFICE HOURS: From 8 A. M. to 12, and 2 P. M. to 6.
jy18-1m

QUEEN CITY BAKERY!

E. Z. O'MAHONEY

INFORMS the citizens of Memphis and vicinity that he is now prepared to furnish them with bread cakes, crackers, pies, etc., of a most excellent quality. Country and military orders promptly attended to. No. 71 Main street, between Market and Winchester.

aug5-1y E. Z. O'MAHONEY.