

### Another Draft in the South—Proclamation by Davis.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, July 15.)

Whereas, it is provided by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to further provide for the public defence," approved on the 16th day of April, 1862, and by another act of Congress, approved on the 27th of September, 1862, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled an act to provide further for the public defence," approved 16th April, 1862, that the President be authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall be sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, at the time the call may be made, and who are not at that time legally exempted from military service, or such part thereof as in his judgment may be necessary to the public defence:

And whereas, in my judgment the necessities of the public defence require that every man capable of bearing arms, between the ages aforesaid, should now be called out to do his duty in the defence of his country, and in driving back the invaders now within the limits of the Confederacy:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do, by virtue of the powers vested in me as aforesaid, call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, all white men residents of said States, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not legally exempted from military service, and I do hereby order and direct that all persons subject to this call and not now in the military service, do upon being enrolled, forthwith prepare to do military duty at the place established in the respective States, of which they may be residents, under pain of being held and punished as deserters in the event of their failure to obey this call, as provided in said laws.

And I do further order and direct that the enrolling officers of the several States proceed at once to enroll all persons embraced within the terms of this proclamation, and not heretofore enrolled.

And I do further order that it shall be lawful for any person embraced within this call to volunteer for service before enrollment, and that persons so volunteering be allowed to select a man of service and the company which they desire to join, provided such company be deficient in the full number of men allowed by law for its organization.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,  
By the President. J. P. BENJAMIN,  
Sec'y of State.

### The Rabel Conscriptio.

Jefferson Davis, by the authority of an act of the rebel Congress, has called into military service of the Confederacy all white men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not legally exempt, residing in the Confederate States. The order is directed to forthwith repair to the conscription camps, on pain of punishment as deserters. By this proclamation the rebel States are converting the army, and the whole South transformed into a camp. The terms of the order are peremptory; it states that "the necessities of the public defence require that every man capable of bearing arms, between the ages aforesaid, should now be called out to do his duty in the defence of his country, and in driving back the invaders now within the limits of the Confederacy." The order, and the reason for the order, are full of imperiousness and of these not the least interesting is the difference between the Federal draft and the rebel conscription. If the call by our Government is a small part of the population is sufficient cause for a riot, surely this wholesale conscription in the South is reason for a counter revolution. In the North, every man has an equal chance of escaping from the draft; in the South, all, but the few who are by infirmity or other disabilities exempt, are forced into the ranks of the army. What hardships does the Federal draft inflict upon the people, which can be for a moment compared with the miseries the South must undergo if this order is enforced? Yet the rioters in New York, with astonishing effrontery or ignorance, cheered Jefferson Davis in their applauding they condemn themselves. These means for recruiting an army, which the United States uses only in the most moderate degree, the rebel Government employs to a terrible degree. With far more kindness and justice to the people than our State militia laws embody, the national act exempts all poor men who have widowed mothers, aged and infirm parents, motherless infant children, or fatherless young brothers and sisters dependent on their labor for support. The provisions of this act deal with all possible tenderness with the people. Is anything like this evident in the provisions of the rebel conscription, or in this emphatic order of the rebel Government? Every man is at once swept away into the rebel camps of the rebellion; not one can escape the all-embracing summons.

By this fearful conscription we may measure the importance of our recent victories. Grant, and Meade, and Banks must have, indeed, struck mighty blows, when the monster answers with this cry of pain. Ordinary victories do not have such extraordinary results. It is not by an army that Jefferson Davis hopes to resist us, but by a people. It is only by the aid of every man in the States, who are capable of bearing arms, that our triumphant armies can possibly be driven back. Is it, then, easy to overestimate the value of the capture of Vicksburg on Fort Hudson? Of the bloodless triumph over the fugitive armies of Bragg? Can we rejoice too much in those magnificent battles in which the Army of the Potomac hurled back the rebel soldiers, the best and bravest soldiers of the South?—When we read in Southern journals, and in Northern newspapers, and when we hear the boastful and the cheerless Southern boasts, that these victories are but superficial successes, which

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### WAR NEWS.

From General Grant's Army.

General Sherman's Headquarters at Jackson.—REPTON, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1862. General (Dr.) Bickley has been sent to the draft and to the conscription bill, where his case will be attended to. What could have induced him to come here with such evidences of his complete unfitness for the position of a general, we cannot imagine.

St. Louis, July 21. A special dispatch from Memphis, dated July 20th, says: "By an arrival of Natchez dates to the 15th, Jackson to the 16th, and Vicksburg to the 18th. General Sherman ordered a charge on Johnston's army command of Gen. Ransom. On his arrival he captured five rebel officers crossing the river. He captured a battery of nine guns, four of which are 10 pound 'Parrots.' He then marched back into the country nine miles, and captured 247 boxes of ammunition and nine more guns. The rebels fled in consternation. On returning to Natchez he found 5,000 heads of Texas cattle, and over 1,000 hogsheads of sugar, all of which he took possession of in the name of the United States.

On the 8th two steamers arrived from New Orleans via Fort Hudson, bringing up 2,300 paroled prisoners. Two steamers left on the 8th for New Orleans with large loads of cattle, and three more for Vicksburg with live stock.

The steamers Louisville and Elmore, captured by the Red Rover, arrived at Vicksburg on the 17th inst.

Official Report. WASHINGTON, July 22.—The following official dispatch from General Grant has been received: "General H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief: 'Gen. Sherman has Jackson invested from Pearl River on the North to the river on the South.' This has cut off many guns from the Confederacy. General Sherman says he has enough men, and feels no apprehension about the result.

At Vicksburg the Federal works are being leveled and the fortifications put into more perfect condition. A number of the first guns are being mounted and the place to be held as a first-class military fortification.

### SHERIFFS' SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *fi. fa.* to me directed, I will sell at public sale, on Thursday, the 25th day