Daily Appeal.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1862.

EXCHANGES.

Our friends of the press will do us a favor by directing their issues to the APPEAL at Grenada, Mississippi. Without exchanges we cannot keep up with the current news, and in order that we may be enabled to give as full a synopsis of transpiring events as possible, gentlemen who may arrive in the city with late journals from points of interest, will place us under obligations by placing them in our possession.

THE APPEAL FOR THE SOLDIERS.

In order to accommodate our friends of the army that are now, or may hereafter be, in camp in this vicinity, we have made arrangements by which the several regiments or military organizations can recieve the APPEAL daily at our usual office price, or at one-half the cost necessarily charged by the news-boys. We would suggest that each camp send a messenger to the office, at six o'clock P. M., daily, who will be furnished the regular edition of the paper for circulation in the command to which he belongs at the rate of five dollars per hundred copies. By doing so double the amount of copies can be procured at no greater outlay than before, and of course a larger number of readers accommodated. Let the effort be made.

THE WORK IN KENTUCKY.

According to the Louisville *Democrat*, a portion of Col. MORGAN'S men continue actively engaged in Kentucky. Capt FRANCISCO'S company has been doing good work at Tompkinsville, Monroe county, where they routed a company of Federals, capturing several prisoners and a number of arms and cavalry equipments. Capt. HAMILTON has also had a brush with a company of Pennsylvania cavalry recently, in which both commanders were killed.

AT HOME AGAIN.

We were pleased to meet in the city yesterday, Dr. LEMUEL HALL, who has just arrived from Mound City, Ill., and is now on his way to the headquarters of the Army of the Mississippi. Dr. H. was surgeon of the 1st Mississippi, and was taken prisoner while in the discharge of his duties. On being taken North he was placed in charge of the hospital provided for Confederate soldiers at Mound City, where he was enabled to render efficient services to our friends, until he was a few days since paroled and permitted to return home. The object of his present visit is to make arrangements for his exchange at as early a day as possible.

Dr. H. informs us that the health of the Confederates held in the North is generally good at the present time. But comparatively few deaths are occuring.

AN ABOLITION TRIUMPH.

After a vigorous effort on the part of the ultra Abolitionists of the North, the Federal Congress has reconsidered the vote by which she emancipation bill was defeated. The pressure brought to bear was too strong for the weak-kneed brethren of the Washington menagerie, and they succumbed. The bill was originally defeated by a majority of four—a motion to reconsider has been carried by nineteen majority.

The New York *Tribune*, glorifying over this result, says: "There's progress for you! Of course, nearly all those chosen as Republicans stood have voted yea. The bill now goes back to a committee for modification, when it will doubtless be reported and passed by some twenty majority. We only fear it will be so diluted in the process as to be worth little. However, the *principle* is important and valuable, even if no slaves other than those of Jeff Davis were to be liberated by its provisions."

THE COTTON QUESTION—ENGLAND ALARMED.

The patriotic course of the planters of the Cotton States, in destroying the great staple wherever within reach of the enemy, is beginning to be understood in Europe. The cotton-mongers and politicians are finding out our earnestness in the determination to be free from LINCOLN domination, at the sacrifice of our best pecuniary interests—that all the gold of England cannot induce us to swerve from the line of policy we have marked out to be pursued wherever adversity in consequence of war may befal us.

The late Manchester (England) circular of the Neill Brothers discusses the cotton question, as it affects the English market, in the light of the news they had recently received from the American continent. They say that "a great deal has been discovered in the last three months;" the "North is really in earnest;" but, in view of the position the South has taken, nothing favorable is argued. They say they "fear that the Federal occupation of the ports, though it may lead to a petty trade in the import of articles wanted in those markets and possibly to the export of some small quantity of cotton held in the towns of the immediate neighborhood thereof, will only the more hermetically seal the mass of the nation from intercourse with the outer world and the more effectually tend to that disorganization of trade in the interior which has already deabled the planters to reduce to a bagatelle their production of cotton." They also add that "it is not probable that the men who have ordered the burning of the cotton already at New Orleans will allow further supplies to be sent there; that the men who have destroyed their steamers to prevent their falling into the hands of their enemies, will send down others loaded with cotton, trusting to the tender mercies of the same enemies."

Another point is made in the circular, certainly self evident, if the people of the South use the means in their power to harass the enemy, and hinder his trade. That the suggestion will be acted upon there is no doubt. The opinion is expressed "that the Federals will soon have sufficient faith in the friendly and pacific tendencies of the inhabitants of the interior towns, villages and river landings to trust trading steamers sailing under the stars and stripes to their hospitable protection when seeking cargoes of cotton."

The people—the true men—of the South, are fully aware of the advantages that would accrue to the North and England if the cotton crop was marketed. They also know that it would not be of material benefit to themselves. They also feel that the destruction of the material on hand will inflict an incalculable injury upon their immediate enemies, far beyond that suffered by themselves. Hence the past sacrifices, that have called forth the conclusions of the circular referred to. Hence will the example of the past be emulated in future. Every advance of the Federal army, should they be able to make any, will be marked by similar offerings up of our wealth. The public mind is made up—let those outside of the Confederacy look to it!

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 8.—All damage done to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad by Jackson's force has been repaired, except the great Potomac bridge. Running through mail and passenger trains will be resumed to-morrow. Passengers etc. will be transferred by military pontoon bridge.

THE MEMPHIS PRESS.

Since the occupation of Memphis by the Federal forces, and our absence from the regular publication office of the APPEAL, we have observed with great solicitude the attitude our contemporaries left behind, would assume under the regulations that might be imposed by the new *regime*. As was well known—the belief being predicated upon the action of the invaders in every other city they have taken possession of—freedom of the press would not be tolerated in Memphis, any more than it has been in New Orleans, Nashville, Norfolk, and elsewhere. We believed that a censorship would be established too odious to be borne by any freeman who dares to speak, write or print his thoughts. We knew that nothing derogatory to the Lincoln government would be allowed to appear, however censurable that dynasty might be. Hence our removal to this point, and among a people who we believe will support us in advocating the right and condemning the wrong, at any and all times.

Of our cotemporaries left behind, the *Argus*, now a morning paper, appears to maintain its former ground against the Federal policy. It has so far indulged in strictures upon the action of some of the usurping officials, as to have aroused their ire and called forth threats that its publication will be suspended. A letter received by us last evening, from a well informed gentleman in the city, advises us that the matter is freely discussed among the Federal officers, who, he says, have determined to crush it out unless the tone of its editorials and selections are changed. What course the proprietors will pursue has not been indicated.

The *Avalanche*, which for years occupied so proud a position among the prominent journals of the South that advocated resistance to the encroachments of the North upon the rights of the States and people of the Confederacy, continues to be published. Under the able editorial management of Col. M. C. GALLAWAY—the original proprietor—and his associates, the *Avalanche* was recognized as a power in the cause of asserting Southern rights, and up to the termination of his editorial administration, not a word was published which in the main was not wholly acceptable to the Southern people.

The aim of the conductors was always well understood; their course toward their opponents open and bold; arguments, instead of insuniors were their weapons: and at all times their position was manifest to even the most casual reader. After it had enjoyed an unusual share of public favor, for a series of years, Col. GALLAWAY, in February last, sold out his entire interest in the establishment to the present proprietors, in order that his whole attention might be devoted to the Post Office at Memphis, of which he had been appointed chief. Since that date he has had no connection with the office, and upon the occupation of Memphis by the Federals, he removed the appurtenances of the Post Office to Grenada where he has since been attending to its duties.

This paper sometimes had occasion to differ with the *Avalanche*, while under the control of Col. GALLAWAY, but not on essentials in the doctrine and faith of the Southern man. Such differences were naturally adjusted by passing events, and we now stand together.

In the conduct of the *Avalanche* since it passed under its present management, there frequently has been much that the friends of the South censured. The change in its spirit was so manifest that it became the subject of common remark. But we regret to observe that since the occupation of the city by the Federals, a farther change is perceptible, indicating a disposition to completely acquiesce in the views of the invaders—an entire desertion of the cause which the journal had previously been so active in assisting to inaugurate. The suggestions of the Federal commander have been commended in every instance, and we have also observed in its columns articles advocating various measures entirely at variance with the policy of the Confederacy.

We say, more in sorrow than in anger, that the *Avalanche* has fallen from its position as a high-toned Southern journal, within the last few months; and we suspect it has not yet reached the lowest depth. Indeed, we have strong assurances that it will, as the result of an arrangement with the usurpers at Memphis, take open ground in favor of the old Union, in a very few days. By doing so its managers will be perpetrating a grievous wrong upon the people of the South who continued their support after the retirement of Col. GALLAWAY. The present editors will, we believe, prove traitors to their own pledges, voluntarily made, and betray those who reposed confidence in them. Let the people of the South mark the prophecy.

CORRECT HISTORY.

The Northern account of the gun boat fight, which we publish elsewhere, at Memphis, contains many misstatements. Most of these are unimportant; but we cannot permit the assertion that their "tugs were busily engaged in picking up the crews of the disabled Confederate boats," to pass without a correction.

Instead of the Federals being entitled to credit for such a humane act, the reverse is the fact. In company with hundreds of others, and in the vicinity of the disaster, we witnessed the sinking of the Gen. Lovell, as she was heading for the Tennessee shore. Her crew were instantly struggling with the watery element, and some three or four small boats put out from the shore, manned by civilians, to rescue as many as possible. While engaged in picking them up four shots were fired at them from two of the Federal vessels. After the drowning men were rendered non-combatants by the casualties of war, their further destruction, as well as that of those who attempted their rescue, was sought. This is the truth—let history assert it!

THE NEW EMANCIPATION BILL.

The substitute of Mr. Representative PORTER, which, in the opinion of the New York *World's* Washington correspondent, is likely to pass in the form offered, provides emancipation in the following cases: Of every person who shall hereafter act as an officer in the army or navy of the rebels, or as President, vice-President, member of Congress, judge of any court, Cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner, or consul of the so-called Confederate States; or as Governor of a State, member of a convention or Legislature, or judge of any State court of the so-called Confederate States; or who, having held an office of honor, or trust, or profit in the United States, shall thereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States: of every person who shall hereafter hold any office or agency under the government of such Confederate States, or any of the States of such Confederacy; but persons holding State offices, unless appointed since the date of the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have taken the oath of allegiance to such Confederate States; also the slaves of every person not embraced in the foregoing classes, who, after the passage of this act, being actually, willfully, and without coercion or compulsion, engaged in armed rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation, made, at his discretion, by the President, lay down his arms and return to his allegiance.

APPOINTMENT.—Hon. George S. Hawkins has been appointed Judge of the Confederate Court for the northern district of Florida, *vice* the Hon. J. J. Finley, who is now a Colonel in the Confederate army.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest from Richmond.

RICHMOND, June 12, 1862.—This has been a very dull day in and around Richmond. We have no news from any quarter, not even a rumor.

The weather is clear and very warm.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

The Vicksburg *Citizen*, of the evening of the 12th, has been received. The editor, in a long article, condemns the opinion that Vicksburg must of necessity be surrendered, and says: "This idea which hints at a preference to submission rather than fight, cannot be too strongly reprobated by all good patriots, whether soldiers or private citizens. We hope the determination of our military officers to fight to the last will be efficiently and unflinchingly carried out. We are sick of surrendering our noblest cities in the Confederacy without a fight. We have had enough of it. It has already sufficiently disgraced us in the eyes of the world abroad, without adding another to the important list. Why should Vicksburg be given up as long as we have the means to defend it?" "New Orleans, Nashville and Memphis," it is asserted, "could have been so successfully defended that the enemy never could have succeeded in capturing either of them." "Vicksburg will never surrender, *so long as it is Vicksburg*." "She stands firm as a rock, and bids defiance to the further encroachments of the invaders; having already driven away the fleet from below, she now waits the opportunity of destroying the one coming from above."

This is the language of the true patriot.

We take the following from the *Citizen*:

We hear of no movements of the enemy today, either above or below the city. Everything has been quiet this morning.

Our preparations to meet the enemy are now assuming such a character that we feel perfectly easy of an ability to defeat the Yankee fleet that is now approaching this city from above.

The river continues to fall quite rapidly. Dry land is beginning to be visible on the Louisiana shore, and the levee is again beginning to grow into respectable proportions. On one side of the river Buck island is also beginning to show its head above the water.

TREACHERY.—There is no doubt but the enemy's fleet, while below this city, was kept constantly informed of everything that transpired here, and that they obtained the Vicksburg papers by some underground means of communication. It is also clear that they knew of the fall of Memphis almost as soon as it was known in this city. These things admonish us that we have treacherous persons in our midst, and that the most rigid vigilance should be kept by our authorities.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

We have been favored with files of New Orleans papers, from the 7th to the 10th inclusive, for which the gentleman who left them with us will accept our thanks.

The *True Delta* of the 7th is tame—appears without any of its customary city and river items, and does not contain a single word of remark about the condition of affairs in the city. In the advertising columns we find a number of cards from the military authorities. The military commandant issues an order to the council directing them to employ the "starving laborers" upon the streets and levees. Butler calls upon all collectors to pay up at once. He also publishes a notice in which he says that individuals and copartnerships who had issued small bills have given ample security for their redemption. Hence "holders are cautioned against parting with them at a sacrifice below their par value; and butchers, bakers, and dealers in provisions are expected and directed to receive them in payment from their customers, and the city will duly and promptly redeem them.

Six men named Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Kane, Geo. L. Williams and William Stanley were condemned to be shot on the 14th. They had been liberated on parole after their capture at Fort Jackson, and the charge against them was that "they organized themselves in military array, chose themselves and comrades officers, rolying, as they averred, upon promises of prominent citizens of New Orleans for a supply of arms and equipments. They named themselves the Monroe Life Guard, in honor of the late mayor of New Orleans."

A card also appears from what is termed a "Union Association." The following is one of the provisions of the constitution:

ART. II. All the officers and members of this association shall take the following oath:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will true and faithful allegiance bear to the United States of America, and shall support and maintain, to the best of my abilities, the Union and the Constitution thereof. SO HELP ME GOD."

James O'Hana was arraigned before the provost marshal on a charge of having assisted in the attempt to hang a man named Hunt, on the day the Federal flag was raised on the custom-house. His mother, an aged and infirm woman, was in the court room. He was sent to the parish prison for one year.

The *Delta* of the 8th says: "Com. Porter arrived last night from below, and his flag ship, which we understand is the Octorara, anchored opposite the first district. Two of the gunboats of the fleet also arrived, and we understand that the balance of the mortar fleet, consisting of some thirty or forty sail, are in the river coming up, and may be expected before the city this morning."

Mr. Thomas Murray and other gentlemen were sent to Fort Jackson on the 4th. Mr. Murray was the president of the free market committee, in which capacity he served well and faithfully since the market was first established, nearly a year since. He will be missed by the recipients of that institution.

The *Delta* has gone over entirely to the enemy. The editor corrects the New York *Journal of Commerce* as follows:

The New York *Journal of Commerce* gives the names and nativity of the editors of the city papers, and states that the *Daily Delta* is edited by Judge Walker, of Cincinnati. Our New York cotemporary is mistaken—very much mistaken. Walker is a secessionist. The editor of the *Delta* is a Unionist.

And, as if this avowal was not explicit enough, it is followed by a paragraph full of fulsome praise of "Old Abe," while in another column appears the following with reference to Charleston:

CHARLESTON TOTTERING.—The hot-bed of treason—the nursery of every American monstrosity—the seat of royalty—the home of "I am better than thou" people—Charleston S. C., has been assaulted by the Union troops, and ere this it is tottering, and, perhaps, the knaggarts are on their knees. It strikes us that the Union troops will fight well in Charleston, and will, with a relish, flog the cowards who cheered the scoundrels who originated the treason and began the war. We shall look for the details of this news with interest.

The editor of the *Delta* is entitled to the highest seat in the abolition synagogue!

THE CROPS.—The Mobile correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, writing from Camp Choctaw, says of the crops:

I gave particular attention to the crops all along our route. Farmers between Atlanta and Montgomery told me that they thought they would make a half crop of wheat. I think that one-third would be nearer the mark. Oats are almost an entire failure. I did not see a field that will ever be worth cutting. Indeed, almost every field of oats which I saw has either been turned into a pasture or plowed up and planted in corn. I never saw corn look finer and so much of it. I passed along this route one year ago, and where then grew the great white staple of the South, now grows the waving corn. I noticed a great many fields in which it is now from knee to waist high. I do not think I saw as much as fifty acres of cotton on the whole route from Atlanta to Mobile.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, June 4, 1862.

All has been quiet here since Sunday. Both sides were employed Monday, as I wrote you, in burying the dead, and yesterday there was much moving of troops on our side, and a good deal of ballooning by the enemy, but nothing accomplished. Gen. Johnston's wound disabling him for the duties of the chief command, this was assumed by Gen. Lee, and forthwith, say those who are not of his admirers, we went to throwing up intrenchments—digging dirt again. Some earthworks were begun yesterday, (perhaps finished also,) by our men, but the first thing which occupied Gen. Lee upon reaching the lines, was the sending out to the regiments, one and all, of the army of Richmond, an order to the effect *that we had fallen back our farthest inch, and henceforth there was nothing but fighting to be done*. This order, as you may suppose, was received with the liveliest satisfaction by the army, as the cheers of regiment after regiment testified when it was read to them on dress parade.

There is no doubt that a considerable force of the Yankees was sent across James river at a point below the obstructions day before yesterday, but as yet no attempt has been made upon our Drewry's Bluff batteries. Eleven gunboats, of the Goldsboro' flotilla, were in the river within twelve miles of Richmond this morning. Your correspondent does not believe that anything is seriously meditated by the enemy in this direction, and this opinion he derives from the best informed military men with whom he has conversed upon the subject. The ascent of the gunboats and the transfer of the land force from the northern to the southern bank of the James means nothing more than a feint to divert attention from the point where the real attack will be made. Last night and this morning we had another tremendous rain, which has greatly swollen the Chickahominy and rendered the battle ground more difficult than ever for artillery practice, nor, from the heavy appearance of the clouds, can we suppose that the rain is yet over. Two days at least of sunshine will be needed to reduce the bogs of Henrico, in which the two armies are now mired, to a condition that will admit of maneuvering troops in order of battle.

Our loss in the two days fighting proves to have been far greater than we had supposed. The number of killed will probably not fall short of three hundred and fifty, if it does not exceed that figure, and our hospitals show an aggregate of fully seventeen hundred wounded. I have made every exertion to obtain an accurate list of the casualties in the Tennessee regiment for your benefit, but with only partial success. At none of the hospitals could I ascertain exactly the nature of the wound and the condition of the sufferer without going around from bed to bed to make the inquiry—a procedure which would have involved disturbing many a poor fellow who had just obtained a moment's oblivion of pain in sleep. The following list is compiled partly from the reports of the surgeons in charge and partly from the official returns of the adjutants:

FIRST REGIMENT—*Wounded*: Jo. T. Cathey, shoulder; D. Champion, M. W. Henly, left shoulder; J. G. Kelso, left arm and side; John S. Kelso, thigh; A. G. McBride, shoulder, slightly; C. A. Moore, left hand; F. M. Reese, left leg; W. M. West.

SEVENTH REGIMENT—*Killed*: Lieut. Ingraham.

Wounded: Captains Allen, Curd, Dowell, Franklin, Fry, Shepherd and Wash, Lieuts. Allison, Baird, Doak, Durett, Jennings and Timberlake, Adjutant G. A. Howard, shoulder; Lieut. T. P. Arnold, Company H, left elbow; Jacob Bayley, Henry Beasley, head; E. Bryant, John Cartwright, J. C. Clendening, right hip; R. S. Davis, W. Elliott, slightly, head; A. W. Fearn, Edward Foley, head; A. J. Foster, hip; F. L. Funch, A. D. Hall, W. L. Hawkins, Hart, Harris, J. L. Hern, G. M. Huddleston, slightly; G. R. Johnson, right shoulder; Thos. H. Johnson, left lip; George Lewis, W. B. Love, leg; John Lucas, injured by cavalryman riding over him, not serious; J. M. Powell, H. W. Pu ell, W. H. Robins, right jaw; Isaac Sandlin, Wm. H. Sullivan, slightly injured by fragment of shell.

FOURTH REGIMENT—*Wounded*—F. F. Chambleslyne.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—*Killed*—J. D. Martin, Assistant Surgeon.

Company A—*Wounded*—A. Newell, T. J. Anderson. *Missing*—Corporal C. S. Denoho.

Company B—*Killed*—Privates Keesee and W. J. Martin. *Wounded*—J. A. Gholson, W. F. Broom, J. Hamlett, J. B. Wall, S. Trotter, E. A. Winns, E. P. Young, J. B. Mickle.

Company C—*Killed*—Sergeant C. D. Blackburn. Privates—W. C. Draughon, J. C. Gambill, J. M. Jones. *Wounded*—Sergeant W. E. Benson. Privates—M. Bohan, R. Burns, A. S. Samuel, A. J. Mondy, and F. N. Ingram.

Company D—*Wounded*—Privates W. H. Andrews, D. F. McKinney, J. J. Page, and J. F. Locke.

Company E—*Wounded*—Capt. N. M. Morris. Privates J. L. Wyatt, J. B. Stone, W. H. Weaver, J. M. Robertson, and J. S. J. Wimberly.

Company F—*Killed*—Private R. Brooks. *Wounded*—Sergeant J. T. Myers. Privates Thomas Brake, A. N. Ross, S. E. Spurgeon, J. W. Watson, J. H. Shanwalt. *Missing*—Privates B. I. Stavely, J. A. Holmes, and M. E. Spurgeon.

Company G—*Killed*—J. D. Booth. Privates H. Collier and T. D. Dickson, mortally; W. C. Hogan, H. A. Norflect.

Company H—*Killed*—C. C. Tilley. *Wounded*—Orderly Sergeant L. S. Eddins; private B. W. Coleman. *Missing*—Corporal Pat Meade.

Company I—*Killed*—E. Wilson.

Company K—*Killed*—J. W. Gunn. *Wounded*—Privates C. L. F. Worsey, C. C. Atkins, and Richard Winn. *Missing*—E. T. Stephens.

Company L—*Killed*—Corporal J. H. Slaughter. *Wounded*—Sergeant Ed. Martin; privates C. T. Wilkinson, W. H. Hicks and G. M. Smith.

This list is a long one, and shows how nobly the honor of the glorious State of Tennessee was upheld in the defense of the Confederate capital. The relatives and friends of these gallant fellows may rest satisfied that they will be nursed by the men and women of Richmond with the most grateful and affectionate care. All that can be done for them, every luxury that can be furnished, every help toward their recovery that we can administer, shall be promptly and joyfully supplied. A cargo of ice has been most opportunely received at a Southern port within a few days past; every pound of it will be brought here for the hospitals, and already large quantities of this desirable article are distributed to the superintendents every morning.

The *Dispatch* of to-day has the following paragraph which, as the paper may fail to reach you through the mails, I venture to introduce in my letter:

GEN. HATTON'S BRIGADE.

In Saturday's fight, on our left the troops under Gen Hatton fought with great bravery and suffered severely. Gen. Hatton was ordered to march in the direction of a battery on the left of the line formed after the enemy were discovered. In order to do this he had to pass by Hampton's legion, three of the companies on the left of the Tennessee brigade charging to the right of the legion. They went up to the battery, but were not strong enough to hold it. Gen. Hatton was in advance of his brigade, and had his horse shot under him. He then went in on foot, but in a short time was shot through the heart by a piece of shell, which killed him instantly. Col. Gardner, of the 7th Tenn; Lt-Col. Shackelford, of the 1st Tenn., and Major McGaughey, of the 1st, had their horses shot under them in this charge. Adjt G. A. Howard, of the 7th Tenn., was wounded in the shoulder. Of the same regiment, Capts. Dowell, Allen, Fry, Walsh, Franklin, Shepherd and Curd were wounded; also, Lieuts. Timberlick, Jennings, Doak, Allison, Durett and Baird were wounded; Lt. Ingraham was killed. The 7th Tennessee lost 174 men in killed, wounded and missing; the 1st, 89, and the 14th, 125. The Tennessee brigade, with the other forces, remained on the field that night. Gen. Hatton's body will be carried to Tennessee to-day.

The *Examiner* of this morning gives an account of "Stonewall" Jackson at Frederick, in Maryland, which I am quite confident is incorrect. Gen. Jackson has not been to Frederick, in Maryland, but has effectually cleared the Yankees out of Frederick county in Virginia, and is now at Winchester, where he will await the arrival of a tremendous force sent to attack him.

Mrs. Greenhow, so long imprisoned in Washington City, arrived in Richmond to-day, and reports Gen. McClellen seriously ill. Probably he was wounded in the fight of Saturday.

DIXIE.

MEMPHIS ITEMS.

The following comprise the only items of interest which we find in the *Avalanche*, of the 12th.

RUNAWAY NEGROES.—The police are active in their efforts to secure to masters their slaves. Up to last night, ten runaways had been apprehended and are now awaiting the order of their owners.

SURRENDERING.—We learn that about twenty-five Confederate soldiers and officers, in all, have voluntarily surrendered themselves to the provost marshal, taken the oath and been patrolled.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Last night about nine o'clock, a difficulty occurred in the harem of Puss Pettus, between John Forrest and the mate of the Carondelet gunboat, in which the former shot the latter, the ball entering on the right breast below the ribs and ranging round toward the back. Forrest was arrested and taken to the provost marshal's office, and the ball was extracted from the person of the Federal officer, after which he was taken to his boat in the fleet. The Federal officer will recover.

COURT SQUARE.—Which until lately, was occupied by a portion of the Federal guard on duty in the city, has now been "evacuated," the ladies and children having compelled them to "retreat," which was effected in good order, under the direction of the provost marshal, to the Irving block. The "retreat" is a subject of congratulation to all except the soldiers themselves, who seem to have relished very keenly the privilege of rolling on the grass. The square is now a delightful resort in the cool of the evening, and the ladies and children will as usual "occupy the position."

Some of the stores begin to open, but it is evidently a slow progress. New stocks have to be provided before business can be revived, and these will probably be here in a short time. A trading boat filled with all sorts of articles that are needed arrived yesterday, and great bargains may be had to-day.

LATE NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

Black Republican Dispatches to the Northern Press.

To the Associated Press:]

A LITTLE PREMATURE.

FORT HENRY, June 7.—A salute of thirty guns is being fired in honor of the taking of Richmond.

A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced here yesterday at ten o'clock, three seconds in duration.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A Hilton Head letter says: the railroad communication between Charleston and Savannah is cut off. This was accomplished by Gen. Stevens, with 800 men. They were met by 1,000 of the enemy. A skirmish ensued, and after a short, sharp fight the rebels were driven off. We then destroyed the track some distance and held the position till the enemy appeared in strong force, when we retreated in good order.

The captain of the revenue steamer Flora reports the enemy in the vicinity of Stono 10,000 strong.

The negro brigade has been disbanded.

PRIZE MONEY WANTED.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—It appears that about one hundred and seventy prizes have been taken by our cruisers. In consequence of the delay of the government officers in condemning the rebel vessels and cargoes captured, it is impossible to estimate the value of the prizes, hence no estimate can be made of the enormous amount of prize money to be distributed among the sailors in the naval service. Some idea may be formed, however, of the total, by the single case of the Circassian, which arrived at New York a few days ago. This vessel and cargo are valued at a million and a half of dollars. The sailors who captured her will probably receive $1,300 each. It is said there are some fifteen vessels equally valuable now trying to run the blockade.

It is said that English speculators in arms have shipped about twenty thousand Enfield rifles to Nassau, where they dispose of them to rebel agents, who re-ship them with the expectation of running the blockade. This is the way the British have been acting as neutrals toward us, in order to prevent the horrors of civil war.

MORE UNION GAS.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The New York *Tribune* editorially says: "We learn through a private channel, in which we confide, that the Unionists of Texas will soon be heard from. We understand that their arrangements for restoring their State to the Union have been quietly matured, and that they have ere this unfurled the old flag to the breeze under Gen. Sam Houston. We cherish strong hopes that the rebels of Texas will soon turn up missing, and that Uncle Sam will have possession of the State. We await for the tidings with lively interest."

St. Augustine News.

From the Galveston Cotton States.]

We take the following extract from the St. Augustine *Examiner*, a paper which is now published by the Yankees, of May the 6th:

"On Tuesday evening last, a party of young ladies assembled on the Plaza, and commenced chipping off small pieces from the stump of the flagstaff, which they kissed with all the fervor of a youthful maiden in her first love. Some members of Company "I," noticing the proceedings, became so indignant that the senseless wood was so much more favored than they, that they rushed to the spot, and in the excess of their passion rooted up the stump and burned it to ashes, thus destroying forever what was so late the pride of the village. Yesterday morning, as we were crossing the Plaza, we noticed a bevy of these damsels busily engaged in collecting the ashes in small papers, to be carried home. We are aware that the blockade of this port has been tolerably effective, rendering it extremely difficult to get many articles indispensable to a well regulated family, but the small size of these packages forbids the idea that the ashes were to be used for the manufacture of soap, and we are therefore forced to the conclusion that they are to be cherished as souvenirs."

It will be noticed that the St. Augustine ladies, most of whom have fathers, husbands, and brothers, in the Southern army, are true blue. In the face of the glistening bayonets of the enemy they show their preference for the Southern cause, and their contempt for Lincoln's minions. The commander of the post has issued the following order, which is not quite so brutish but skin to that of Butler's:

HEADQUARTERS, POST OF ST. AUGUSTINE, } May 17th, 1862. }

Certain women having conducted themselves, last evening and this morning, in a manner grossly insulting to the United States forces stationed here, by collecting together in the plaza and there openly manifesting their disloyalty to the United States, I have ordered that hereafter any woman who shall be guilty of any open and offensive exhibition of disloyalty, shall be considered as having forfeited immunity from punishment by reason of her sex, and shall be held in strict arrest. And furthermore, if another such disgraceful scene is enacted, I shall enforce the full vigor of martial law on the city.

By order of LOUIS BELL,
Lt. Col. 4th N. H. Vol.,
Commanding Post of St. Augustine, Fla.
H. F. WIGGIN, Acting Adjutant.

Information has reached us to the effect that many of the poor families whose husbands are in the war, are in a very destitute condition. The Federals refuse to allow them to leave the city, and will not sell them the necessaries of life. They should by all means be relieved. It would be better to have the little "Ancient City" laid in ashes than to allow our noble-hearted women and children to suffer for the want of food, and be subjected to all kinds of insult.

RATHER SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—We clip the following singular coincidence from the Washinton dispatch to the New York *Tribune*:

Our 1st Maryland surrendered at Front Royal to the 1st Maryland in the Rebel army. Being old neighbors, friends, and in some instances relatives, they rushed into each other's arms, calling one another by their christian nick names.

FORT PILLOW AND MEMPHIS.

Federal Reports of Recent Movements on the River.

Occupation of Fort Pillow.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

FLOTILLA, MISS. RIVER, OFF FORT PILLOW, FLAG SHIP BENTON, Thursday, June 5, 1862, 10 A. M.

EDITORS COMMERCIAL: We are in Fort Pillow. We have crossed the Rubicon. In a few minutes we depart for Memphis, but may reasonably expect a conflict—gunboat fight—before our safe arrival at that point. We'll tell you all we know. "It won't take long," of course.

WEDNESDAY, June 4, 6:30 P. M.—The enemy open out with their big guns, and during the hour ending at 7:30 P. M., fire, according to the Benton's fully, thirty-four guns, leading one to suppose they were repentant, and firing a national salute. Col. Fitch, having a reconnoissance party out on the point at the time, let us to suppose that the enemy, having discovered, were shelling our brave boys. The white smoke of their gun discharges could be plainly seen from where we stood on the Benton's deck.

7:30 P. M.—"Shades of evening fast approaching." Several loud reports are distinctly heard, indicating the explosion of magazines. The last rays of the sinking sun have nearly gone to rest. In the east, and directly over Pillow, where we recently observed the clouds of white smoke, now, with the darkness of night, may be seen the red, lurid glare of conflagrations, indicating the burning of the enemy's gunboats. The big sheet of dancing, flickering flame, however, does not recede with the Mississippi current. The fire is on the main shore—the enemy having evacuated, with the torch are destroying all they cannot possibly remove. The night grew darker, the wind stronger, and the clouds betokening a storm—the scene was grand beyond description. The rebel flag is fading in the light of our bright, gay, proud banner of glory. Thousands of loyal hearts beat happily. The rebels in red riot are destroying their own existence.

8:25 P. M.—The light of the fires is fast fading, sinking—the last flicker indicates three distinct conflagrations, perhaps the burning of three rebel gunboats. The night grows darker, with high, wild wind. Between 11 and 12 P. M., a very loud report is heard, indicating a terrific explosion of a magazine. All quiet and calm, save the windy element, until

THURSDAY, June 5th, 6 A. M., when the "Ram" flock with one universal whereas and a furious dash, shake their lashers, and "go in" —head on. They advance "in force upon the enemy's works." Col. Ellet, of the "Rams," is entitled to distinguished consideration, having first planted his foot and flag on rebel soil, recently occupied by the valiant Villipigue. The Colonel, however, commands an independent "Ram" institution—the peculiar favorite of the great Secretary Stanton. Commodore Davis, commanding this flotilla, being a man of limited practical and scientific knowledge, as is the case with all naval officers, for fight Stanton knows or cares—this flock of "Rams" with skill and and grace, and an ounce or two of Webster's imprudence, precedes or pilots the Commodore's flotilla into the rebel land. The "Rams" are safe! No lives lost!

Col. Fitch's command is followed or accompanied by the "iron clads"—the flag-ship Benton leading off, followed by the Mound City, Carondelet, Louisville, St. Louis and Cairo. The Pittsburg remains behind on special duty. We hear it intimated the latter vessel is ordered to report at Cairo.

Weather warm, close, cloudy and damp. Here comes the transports Von Phul, G. W. Graham, Musselman, and other steamers, with Col Fitch's gallant Hoosiers, who on landing are the first to plant their old banner over the deserted rebel fortifications. Deafening cheers after cheer greets the car and delights the heart.

The fortifications are very formidable indeed, exceeding in strength those at Island No. 10. They had six 128-pounders, smooth bore, and a number of 64 pounders, rifled—21 guns in all. They also had two 10 inch and one 13 inch mortar. One 128 pounder (rifled) bursted last Saturday, injuring three men. The wreck of this monster can be seen from the Benton. It looks as if planted for action, but on close examination we find the cascable of the piece is blown out. The wreck, or ruins, daily thuse 12 guns bursted, and one 13 inch mortar spit in two, down the middle. We have nine guns in fair order. A number of sound gun carriag s line the batteries. On the bluff all the carriages were either burned, broken, or otherwise rendered useless. One huge magazine is locked with a tremendous heavy iron padlock. It is situated to the left of the first bluff. Our troops guard this, together with the entire fort and surroundings. Bags of powder were found scattered all around the guns. Our gunboats, not having occasion, did not fire a single shot. A heavy chain extends partly across the river, from the bar under Craighead's Point to the middle bar, for the purpose of obstructing the channel between the two bars—this channel, however, being only navigable during high water, and is nearly dry at the present writing.

Fort Pillow was evacuated, and, although understood, it may be gratifying to friends of our seamen and soldiers to know, that thus far we have not lost a single life by accident or otherwise. It is a gala day with all. The tugs are darting to and fro in every direction on duty, with colors flying, and a proud exchange of congratulation and salutation.

Citizens residing in this vicinity say the enemy have retreated to Grenada, Miss., as noted in our last letter. Their gunboats expect to get up the Yallabusha river, a tributary to the Yazoo.

In the haste and confusion consequent on our movements, and the early departure of the several mail steamers with dispatches, we can only give you a brief synopsis of this morning's work. Com. Davis, we understand, will proceed in the direction of Memphis forthwith. We may have a little long or close range rifled whispering with the enemy before passing Randolph this afternoon. We shall be there, see and hear, and record all that may be deemed consistent with this service. Health of seamen, soldiers and "rams," excellent.

Col. Fitch, in correct with Com. Davis, was in the act of surrounding and bagging the enemy, or had so arranged matters as to make a combined attack on Pillow, on Wednesday (yesterday) morning. But the rebels, anticipating our movement, fled, after destroying their works, ammunition, stores, etc.—the last of them leaving between 1 and 2 A. M. to-day.

C. D. M.

THE GUNBOAT FIGHT.

[Dispatch to the Associated Press, North.]

CAIRO, June 8.—The regular packet Platte Valley, the first boat through from Memphis, arrived here this morning.

Our forces are in possession of Memphis.

The flotilla, consisting of five gunboats and eight rams, left Fort Wright at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, and finding no obstructions at Fort Randolph, passed on, and at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening the gunboats anchored two miles above Memphis. The rams remained a short distance above.

A reconnoissance was made, and the enemy's fleet, consisting of the following: Gen. Van Dorn, flag ship; Gen. Price, Gen. Bragg, Gen. Lovell, Jeff Thompson, Beauregard, Sumter and Little Rebel, were discovered lying near Memph's.

During the night the rebel fleet moved down the river, and at daylight were out of sight, but in hall an hour afterward were seen coming up, formed in line of battle.

Our gunboats had in the meantime weighed anchor, and, followed by several rams, moved slowly toward the rebel fleet, when a shot from the Little Rebel from a rifled gun of long range fell within a short distance of the gunboat Cairo, which was in advance.

The Cairo replied with