AFTERNOON[illegible]IS DAY[illegible]E 17, 1864.

Daily Appeal.

EVENING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GA.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1864.

FROM THE FRONT.

We can hear of no movements, and are without press reports from the front. Both armies probably are still massing on our right, and veering round towards Roswell.

NORTHERN POLITICS AND OUR DUTY.

The telegraphic reports from the North make the brief but significant announcement, "Major-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT will resign his commission in the Federal army." It is terse and full of meaning. It foreshadows an active campaign by the radicals, or anti-Administration wing of the Black Republican party. We may now look for the venality and corruption at Washington to be exposed; and the heavy and increasing public debt, and suppressed details of losses in battle fully ventilated by the adherents of FREMONT. The disclosures will be at once startling and astonishing. The stupidity of LINCOLN, the subtility of SEWARD, and the deceptions practiced upon the people by CHASE and STANTON, will be uncovered to the popular gaze. The political cauldron will boil and bubble and run over with excitement. The radical hyenas and conservative jackals of the Republican party will wage a savage warfare upon one another, and let us hope that it will "be irresistible in its pressure and unrelenting in its advance."

The Cleveland convention, in which all the radicals were represented, put forth as the leader of the anti-Administration wing of the Republican party, JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, a renegade and an adventurer, with JOHN COCHRANE, a noisy, blustering apostate Democrat, from New York, as his deputy. Their platform breathes extermination of the South, extinction of slavery and adherence to the Monroe doctrine. No stone will be left unturned by this party to defeat LINCOLN.

The Baltimore Convention renominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the presidency by a vote of 497 against 22, voted by Missouri for GRANT. Maryland, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia, by bogus representatives, cast their votes for LINCOLN. The choice of the Administration wing of the Republican party is well known as the coarse flatboatman, smutty joker and brutal President. For Vice-President, the convention selected as its nominee ANDY JOHNSON, of Tennessee. Though not a native of that State, he had held high positions of honor in Congress and her legislative halls, and was at one time Governor. He proved recreant to all the obligations which he owed to the State of his adoption, and turned traitor to the people who once delighted to honor him. The ticket is an admirable exponent of the principles and character of the party. Their platform is the suppression of the rebellion by armed force, the upholding of the MONROE doctrine, and the extirpation of slavery. The Administration party, having the "loaves and fishes of office" to distribute, will use the most strenuous exertions to retain their power.

The Chicago convention has yet to nominate condidates in behalf of the Democratic party. Opinions vary as to whether they will select FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, and C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, or G. B. McCLELLAN, of Illinois, and FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, as their standard bearers for President and Vice-President. If the Democratic party show a united front in this campaign, the contest will be no longer doubtful.

But while we can afford to look on the "Kilkenny fight" between the Republican wings, and proclaim our "strict neutrality" not caring much who whips, we must not be idle.

It was necessary for GRANT and SHERMAN only to have the semblance of successes in order to ensure LINCOLN's nomination. It was designed that GRANT should have success enough to secure LINCOLN's nomination, but not enough to make GRANT the winning man in the convention. Having secured his points, LINCOLN will now endeavor to push forward his armies to secure real and tangible success, to effect his re-election. Without military success the currency must go down, and the Administration with it. GRANT and SHERMAN will make desperate efforts to capture both Atlanta and Richmond. If we defeat them, LINCOLN is defeated, and "then comes the deluge." If they succeed, LINCOLN will be elected and the war prolonged. Much more depends on Southern bullets than Northern ballots. Let bayonets do our thinking in this matter. We must nerve our arms for the deperate assaults with which we are to be assailed in the next three months. Upon our short arms depends our salvation. It is folly to rely upon foreign intervention or Northern disintegration.

DEATH OF COL. ANDREW EWING.—Colonel Andrew Ewing, of Tennessee, departed this life, in this city, on the 16th instant, having scarcely reached fifty years of age. He was well known in Tennessee as an orator, advocate and party leader, and a man of great prominence in the State. When Nashville fell he buckled on his sword, serving first in the cavalry, was then chief of staff to Forrest, afterward was with Bragg, who mentioned him in complimentary terms in his report of the battle of Murfreesboro'. He was subsequently appointed by the President colonel and chief of the corps court of Gen. Polk's, now Gen. Hardee's corps. His eulogy is with those who know him. The funeral will take place from the Wesley chapel, to-morrow, Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, and the remains will be buried on the plac[illegible] G. Pearl, Esq., to be transferr[illegible] the family vault at Nashville [illegible]ter.

A SOLDIER'S TRIBUTE TO GEN. POLK.—An [illegible]er of the army of Mississippi pays the following eloquent tribute to Gen. Polk, in a private letter, not intended for publication, but which we have been kindly permitted to copy. It is the tribute from one gallant soldier to the memory of another:

"The army is curtained with gloom at the untimely fall of the Christian general, whom we both respected and admired. His virtues and valor will be cherished in the memory of his troops, and his blood will nerve anew their arms as they strike for law and liberty. A cannon ball passed through his body. He died almost instantly. I will not say that he cannot be replaced. But, certainly, a pillar of marked strength and symmetry has been stricken from beneath our national edifice."

☞ The Lafayette (Ala.) *Tribune* states that small-pox has made its appearance upon several plantations four or five miles from town. It was brought from Mobile, by negroes who have been at work on the fortifications there, where they contracted the disease.

☞ We learn by a note from Lieut. Johnson, of the 5th company, Washington artillery, that Private A. Barrial, of that command, was killed in the engagement at Pine mountain.

FROM THE FRONT.

Special Correspondence Memphis Appeal.]

SUMMIT OF KENESAW MOUNTAINS, Wednesday Evening, June 15, 1864.

About 10 o'clock this morning, the enemy opened fire from eight batteries upon Garrity's battery, stationed just in front of this mountain and upon the Big Shanty road, firing slowly until about 11 o'clock. A heavy column of the enemy were seen advancing down the road, who, immediately formed in line of battle, and advanced into the wood, just in rear of their outer line of works. A heavy line of skirmishers advanced at a double-quick upon our skirmishers, their batteries opening a horrible fire, which doubtless created the impression in Atlanta, that a general engagement was going on. Our skirmishers fell back about one-fourth of a mile, and the enemy now occupy our former skirmish line.

A heavy fire has been directed upon Garrity's position ever since. He replying slowly, and doing some splendid shooting every shell exploding at their guns, and more, than one of the cerulean artillerists have been seen carried to the rear on a litter.

It was known this morning that the enemy were massing in front of our right center, and from the activity displayed by them it was thought a general engagement would come off during the day, but the hours dragged slowly on, and the incessant roar of artillery and long lines of the enemy constantly in motion served to keep up the excitement. About 1 o'clock the large park of wagons parked on Robertson's farm moved slowly off to the right. The mountain is now covered with quartermasters, commissaries, and elderly gentlemen with posters on them similar to those stuck upon the trees to notify the wounded where their hospitals are. These talk very loudly and are very much excited by the peals of artillery, and every stump is immediately converted into a live Yankee, and every fence row a line of battle. One old gentleman, who annoyed me very much about a glass, immediately exclaimed that he saw Bill Parsons from Gadsden among the miscegenators.

The enemy have reinforced their line of skirmishers and are working like beavers, throwing up works where our skirmishers were driven from in the morning, and I judge that in the morning they will have another formidable line of works some five hundred yards nearer our lines, from which to shell us.

The enemy appear quite bold, and their officers can be plainly seen riding slowly along their lines, but whether they will continue to do so when our batteries open upon them, remains to be seen.

Heavy cannonading was going on at a late hour this evening, on the left, the particulars of which I have been unable to learn. There is a rumor that the 40th Alabama was surprised and captured, but I hope it may prove false.

Capt. H. M. Cooper, A. A. G., Allan's brigade of cavalry, was killed in a skirmish this afternoon, upon the right.

The prospects are very good for a general engagement at an early day, but your readers, especially in Atlanta, should bear in mind, that every time a piece of artillery is fired a battle is not being fought.

SPECIAL.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

Special Correspondence Memphis Appeal.]

IN THE FIELD, June 16, 1864.

A double line of skirmishers, supported by a line of battle, advanced up and partly drove in Walker's skirmishers yesterday evening at 5 o'clock. Reinforcing his skirmishers, Gen. Walker advanced them, drove the enemy back and re-established his lines. Artillery was used on both sides, and the firing of small arms for half an hour was very heavy. For a time a general engagement was expected. Gen. Walker's loss was, perhaps, seventy-five wounded and a few killed. Enemy's loss unknown. A desultory fire was kept up by sharpshooters throughout the night.

This morning sharpshooting has died away amid the reverberating roar of cannon and bursting of shell. The enemy opened fire from his artillery at an early hour upon the position occupied by Gist's, Jackson's and Tyler's brigades, at rather short range, firing generally by battery. The effect upon our works is very slight—to the eye and ear very fine, though "distance lends enchantment," etc. At one volley from the enemy, four of their shells exploded precisely at the same time, and the four points from which the spiral wreaths of smoke gracefully curled upward formed a perfect parallelogram. The hideous features of war were, for the moment, forgotten in the admiration of this beautiful spectacle.

It is currently reported and believed along the lines that the 32d Alabama regiment of Stevenson's division, was captured yesterday evening. It is stated that the regiment, three hundred and fifty strong, was placed in front of the works as the reserve of the picket line. The enemy made a sudden flank movement and succeeded in gaining the rear of the regiment, and captured it all, except the adjutant and about fifty men, who escaped.

A Federal deserter, who represents that he belongs to Forrest's command, and joined the enemy while a prisoner to get out of prison, made his way into our lines night before last. He says that Sherman's numbers, all told, one hundred thousand men, and an attack was to be made upon Pine mountain, Bate's late position of yesterday morning. He is regarded with suspicion, however, and will be treated as a prisoner of war.

Major M. Kindrick, of the 37th Georgia regiment, who was wounded in a heavy skirmish on the evening of the 14th inst., died in the field hospital of Tyler's brigade last night. He was a gallant soldier, splendid officer and accomplished gentleman. His noble qualities of heart and mind endeared him to his command and an extensive range of acquaintance. His remains are sent to Marietta to-day, to be forwarded to his family at Newnan, Ga. Thus another martyr of freedom and defender of humanity is immolated upon the altar of our incipient republic, struggling for existence.

Sergt. DuBose, of the same regiment, was severely wounded in the head by a stray shot yesterday evening. Doubts are entertained of his recovery. He will probably, if able to endure the fatigue, be sent to Columbus, Ga., where his parents reside.

The weather is quite pleasant; days rather warm, but nights cool. The roads are drying rapidly, and Sherman can have no excuse for delaying an attack much longer. Already the lines are in close proximity to each other—some places less than four hundred yards apart. We are waiting for him to "come and take us." Will he try it? *Nous verrons.* A few days will disclose his intentions.

HARVEY.

Letter from Richmond.

Correspondence Charleston Mercury.]

RICHMOND, June 8.—Believed that Major Grant has come back to the army. He left on 16th Leo left the opinion that he was off on another flit left movement. But you can hear anything you want from the army. For example, it was currently reported yesterday that the heaviest battle of the war was raging below Cold Harbor.

Prisoners taken on Monday say Grant is receiving large numbers of horses; so we may expect another great raid, perhaps on the north side of the city, around Lee's left, to the canal, and perhaps over the river to the Danville road.

Preparations have been made for Grant's reception on the south side. Beauregard is watchful as a lynx, and if Ulysses is not careful, he will find a lion in his path the moment he sets foot on shore at City Point.

The vulnerable points on the Danville road are not numerous. Raiding parties will have to venture very far from their base in order to do much damage; nearer at hand, they will be apt to catch a tartar. The Danville road is well supplied with rolling stock and doing good work, but I was surprised to hear this morning that only two locomotives were in use on the Greensboro connection. I doubt whether the authorities are aware of this fact.

I have wondered that none of my letters have appeared in late numbers of the Mercury. A visit to the post-office yesterday explained matters. One hundred thousand letters for the South were lying on the floor, by a window sills, etc., and have been there for [illegible] week. Let every heart, from the [illegible] to the Rio Grande, break with anxiety [illegible] that matters it to the impoverished Washington [illegible] in power in this city, so six clerks are [illegible] the army?

Hunter will not be able to spend an undisturbed summer in Lynchburg. Facts lie will be annoyed to death [illegible] than a week from this time. You take the hint.

HERMES.

☞ It is related of the Rothschilds that couriers left the field of Waterloo every ten minutes during the continuance of the celebrated battle, for their houses in the different capitals of Europe. Thus, the result of the battle was known to them in Paris, London and Vienna, two hours before the intelligence reached the governments of the allies. And they closed the pending negotiations with the allies for a large loan. Doubtless the gold dealers and brokers in Wall street have arrangements equally as perfect, by which they obtain the result to each encounter between the two armies in Virginia. And, however much the Lincoln despotism may endeavor to keep the truth from the people, the gold barometer will always indicate the correct result.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.*

ANOTHER FATAL EXPLOSION OF A YANKEE SHELL.—Another of those fatal accidents from the explosion of Yankee shells picked up in the city, occurred about two o'clock Saturday afternoon. James O'Neill, a shoemaker, residing at No. 311, East Bay, west side, near Calhoun street, attempted to draw the load from a one hundred pounder parrott shell, when it exploded with terrific effect, taking off the right leg below the knee, and left foot, besides badly shattering the left leg. The unfortunate man lingered about two hours, when he expired. A little boy named McGary, who was sitting by looking on, miraculously escaped with some slight cuts on the hand and face. Several of the fragments struck the kitchen and an out-building, knocking away the brick and wood work, and causing considerable damage, but doing no further injury to persons in the house.

The deceased, while engaged in the act of drawing the charge, had placed the shell between his legs.

Magistrate H. W. Schroder held an inquest upon the body of O'Neill Saturday evening. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from the explosion of a shell which he was attempting to unload on Saturday afternoon, 11th inst.—*Courier, 14th.*

WHY?—Mr. Chase went to Philadelphia, to have his teeth filled with gold. Why did't he use greenbacks? He says they are just as good as gold.—*Boston Post.*

That reminds us of a young lady who got married the other day, and who entertained such confidence in Mr. Mecomberger, that she twisted one of his notes around her fingers, in lieu of a gold ring. She probably fancied that there was also some symbol involved in the "new issue."—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

Additional from the N[illegible]

"Grant's Line Advanced Half a Mile—Prisoners Captured—Our Lines Engaging the Rebel Breastworks—The Rebels Left—Gallantry of Barlow's Division."

The above is the caption of the Philadelphia special correspondence, dated Headquarters, on the Potomac, near Cold Harbor, June 1[illegible]. It will be seen that this correspondent, [illegible] acknowledges a defeat, but not the [illegible] a victory; in fact, he intimates very [illegible] enemy paid very dearly for their [illegible].

To-day has been marked by no [illegible] has been no general battle, but [illegible] cient severity to add largely to [illegible] and wounded. Four thousand men w[illegible] than cover our casualties. Everything [illegible] been gained by hard work, and has co[illegible] An average advance of our line now [illegible] half a mile, and the capture of [illegible] prisoners, form the result of this day's [illegible].

The formation of our line of battle [illegible] tion, across the Gaines' Mill road, having [illegible] ted yesterday, and full connection established [illegible] the several corps, an early hour this morn[illegible] upon for an assault on the enemy's works [illegible] tire line; the principal effort, however, to be [illegible] our left and against the rebel right. Our [illegible] extended from Bethesda church, on the right, [illegible] near two miles below Cold Harbor, on the [illegible] constituted as follows:

Warren and Burnside on the right, [illegible] Smith, (18th corps,) than General Wright [illegible] and on the extreme left, General Hancock [illegible] corps was the first to open the attack, [illegible] second divisions, under Generals Barlow an[illegible] being assigned to make the assault, while [illegible] vision was held as reserve. At precisely 4 [illegible] was fired as a signal, and both divisions simultaneously moved forward. Of Barlow's division, the first [illegible] of Miles' and the fourth brigade, Colonel Brooke, formed in two lines, led the assault, the former [illegible] extreme left. Gibbons' division, on starting, [illegible] brigades of Colonel Smyth, General Tyler and [illegible] McKeen in the front line, arranged from left to right [illegible] the order in which they are mentioned, but w[illegible] vancing, General Owen's brigade moved obliquely [illegible] came up on the left of Col. Smyth's so that the [illegible] godes went together.

There was nearly a mile of ground to traverse [illegible] reaching the intrenchments that were to be [illegible] and over this our men advanced as silently as [illegible] Through a part of the distance they were [illegible] from the observation of the enemy by woods or [illegible] hills, but in the immediate front of the breastworks there was a space of considerable breadth, affording shelter whatever from the rebel fire. Although the enemy was on the alert, a portion of Barlow's division succeeded in charging over this space and getting [illegible] porary possession of the rebel works. But the [illegible] that succeeded in effecting an entrance was not large enough to retain possession, and they were obliged to fall back to the main line.

They brought on, however, two hundred and fifteen prisoners, including a major and fourteen line officers, and the flag of the 26th Virginia regiment, as a reward of their valor. Corporal Ferrance Bigler, company D, 7th New York heavy artillery, in Colonel Brooke's brigade, was the captor of this flag. The colonel of the regiment to which it belonged was bayonetted as our men entered the intrenchments. A battery of six guns which was behind the breastworks was captured, but could not be brought off. It was, however, rendered useless to the enemy by the complete rings of it which our men obtained with their muskets. They have held it thus under fire all day, the enemy rather daring to attempt to use or remove it. Although we found it impracticable to hold the rebel intrenchments at this point, our own line was constructed within twenty-five yards distant.

Taking advantage of the shelter afforded by a crest of land, our men lay down just behind it, and from their concealment kept up such a constant and well-aimed fire that scarcely a single rebel head could be induced to lift itself above the shelter of the rifle pits. Under cover of this fire the 148th Pennsylvania regiment, Col. Beaver, advanced up almost to the enemy's line, and under their very eyes (if they had dared to use those organs to look out) constructed a substantial line of rifle pits, which we have since been occupying all day.

Our men have shot down several rebel flags visible within their works, and tauntingly invited the "Johnnies" to put up some more.

Badinages were exchanged to-day between the opposing lines almost as freely as bullets, but the speakers on either side have been obliged to lay low themselves, however high they may pitch their voices.

On the line of Gen. Coulhoun's division two companies, belonging to Owen's brigade, forgetting the maxim that discretion is the better part of valor, rushed forward in advance of their comrades, and succeeded in entering the enemy's intrenchments only to find themselves in the position of the man who bought the elephant. They found it impossible to get out again, and were unfortunately made prisoners.

Col. McKeen, commanding the 1st brigade, with about 300 men of his command, was placed in a somewhat awkward and unpleasant situation, which the force of circumstances compelled them to retain all day. Unwilling to relinquish the assault, and thinking only of success, he and the number of men stated above, held their ground after the remainder of the brigade had fallen back to a better position, and found themselves isolated, without sufficient force to advance, and unable to retreat without running a gauntlet of rebel fire which would have let few escape. They have therefore been obliged to remain all day in a recumbent position, protected from a sector of the enemy by the buckets of their friends in the rear, who in the meantime have been engaged in running out a breastwork, under the shelter of which they can withdraw. They will get out during the night. The distances gained by Gibbons' division is about half a mile, and they captured about 150 prisoners.

The 6th corps, with Russell's division on the right, Ricketts's on the center, and Neill's on the left, advanced shortly after the advance of the 2d corps, and gained nearly the same amount of ground, which they have held all day under an extremely heavy fire, and fortified themselves in their new position. Ricketts's division is said to have been most severely engaged, but the fighting was extremely sharp and the casualties heavy in the entire corps.

On the right of the 6th corps, Gen. Smith was engaged, with about the same results, and perhaps heavier losses. The 51st New York regiment, of Martindale's brigade, Brook's division, had the front of that brigade in making the charge, and suffered terribly. Nearly every officer of the regiment is either killed or wounded. Gen. Martindale was struck by a fragment of shell early in the morning, but remained on the field throughout the day.

The entire corps was sharply engaged, and its losses were particularly heavy. The 3d corps, on the extreme right, advanced their line to some extent, and experienced very sharp fighting in doing so. The loss in Griffin's division alone is stated at about 350. The loss in the 18th corps through the day must amount to 1300, has about 1200 wounded have been received to the hospitals of the corps. The casualties in the 2d and 6th cannot be less than 1000 each, and the entire loss of the army will, I think, not fall short of the figure named above, viz: 4000 in killed, wounded and missing.

About 2 P. M., the enemy made a charge on our left, attacking the portion of the line held by Col. Smith's and Owen's brigade, of Gibbon's division, 24 corps, also Col. Upton's brigade, of Russell's division, 6th corps. Gen. Barlow, who was on the front of his line, overheard the rebel officers give the order, "fix bayonets," and instantly sent to warn Gen. Gibbon to be on the alert. The men were at the moment busily engaged in intrenching, but by the time the enemy came up were perfectly ready to receive him, and repulsed him in handsome style, with severe chastisement for his temerity. Since this repulse all has been quiet.

Yankee Finances.

The following paragraph from a late Northern journal accounts for the milk in the cocoanut:

NEW YORK, Monday, June 6.—The stock market was very dull, but without much fluctuation in prices. The meagerness of the news from the army and the sudden relvance in the premium on gold caused some little feeling of distrust, and therefore a general unwillingness to operate on the part of both buyers and sellers. Gold opened at 195½ and rapidly advanced to 1951, but at the close fell to 192½, and an advance of ¼ per cent over the lowest figure of Saturday.

Captured Yankee Documents.

We [illegible] the following [illegible] captured on the battle field, and placed in our hands—as they are a manuscript, we shall publish them free of charge to General Grant.—[Richmond Sentinel, 13th.

The first is dated May 11, in which Major General Sedgwick orders Gen. Mott to ascertain the position of the enemy in the North Anna, and states that Gen. Burnside was on the march, that morning, within a quarter of a mile of Spottsylvania Court House, meeting with feeble resistance."

The following is a complaint of the bad conduct of the 4th division of the 3d army corps:

HDQ'TRS 4TH DIV., 3D CORPS, May 12, 1864.

Orders:

The brigadier-general is grieved to see that the 4th division, 3d corps, is sacrificing the reputation of "Hooker's old division," (subsequently so ably commanded by Sickles and Birney.) There is no excuse for such conduct. The combined armies of the Union are moving at once. Victories are being gained at every point, and the death blow is being struck to the rebellion. The time calls for greater exertion than any previous one, and the commanding general expects it will be put forth.

Commanding officers of brigades, companies and regiments are called upon and enjoined to exercise that example and authority, required of them by the existing orders and regulations. Let us show to the army and the world that our part has been fully and faithfully executed. This to be read to the division.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Mott.

G. W. EARLY, A. A. G.

The next is a special order from Maj. Gen. Hancock, dated May 13, consolidating the third and 4th divisions, 2d army corps, into one command.

They struggle to the hospitals, to the woods, and they struggle by regiments, so says Birney:

HDQ'RS, 3D DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS, May 13th, 1864.

Circular:

The field return shows that a great many officers and men are absent without authority from the command. Brigade commanders will take instant measures to bring these stragglers back by searching trains, the hospitals and adjacent woods. They will see that the officers are properly proceeded against and the men summarily punished. The provost marshal, with his guard, will use all diligence in bringing back these stragglers.

The report called for from brigades of stragglers has not been furnished. These straggling in regiments whose term of service is about expiring will be borne as deserters and tried by general court martial.

By command of Major General Birney.

F. BIRNEY, Maj and A. A. G.

Birney after the stragglers again. Hear him:

HEADQ'RS 3d DIV. 2d A. C., May 22—5 P. M.

Circular:

The attention of the brigade commanders is called to the swarms of stragglers leaving the line of battle for the rear under various pretences. They must hold regimental and company commanders strictly responsible. If none carry, rollcalls must be held every hour. The provost marshal has been ordered to arrest these stragglers, and where the number arrested from one command is large, charges will be preferred against the officer commanding that command for neglect of duty. The trains have been ordered up with rations, and any detachment of men sent to the rear must be accompanied by an officer.

By command of Major. Gen. Birney.

F. BIRNEY, A. A. G.

The following orders show the number of corps and the order of marching upon the North Anna:

Orders:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, 2:30 A. M., May 23, 1864.—The following is the order of march for to-day, May 23:

At 5 A. M., a force of cavalry under Brigadier-General Torbert will move in the direction of Chesterfield, supported by a brigade of infantry from Gen. Birney's division, and followed by the entire command in the following order:

3d division, Maj.-Gen. Birney.
4 h division, Brig. Gen. Tyler.
2d division, Brig. Gen. Gibbon.
1st division, Brig. Gen. Barlow.

The chief of artillery will assign two batteries to each

[illegible] COTTON TRADE.

[illegible]bury, C. S. Navy:

[illegible]closed tables, compiled chiefly [illegible] returns, show the course of the [illegible] the last six years. The period [illegible] of the commercial panic of 1857, [illegible] commenced, and ends with the [illegible] furnishing, at a glance, the [illegible] exports, exports, manufactures, [illegible]ption for the three seasons [illegible] subsequent to the secession [illegible] from the Federal Union; [illegible] increase in the stocks of [illegible] the first division, and [illegible] division of the time.

[illegible] of raw cotton took place in [illegible] hands were imported, at a cost [illegible] largest receipts were in 1862, [illegible] hand, valued at $31[illegible] was 669,583,961 pounds, [illegible] stations of raw cotton in [illegible]; for 1861, 1[illegible] pounds, and for 1863, [illegible] increase in comparison [illegible] The yarn produced [illegible] cotton, after spinning, [illegible] Kingdom for manufacture [illegible] 433,585 pounds; and [illegible] proving the fact of the [illegible] exports and accounting [illegible] consumption required to make a [illegible] was needed in 1860, [illegible] of raw cotton was so [illegible] the value of the ex[illegible] making the net cost for [illegible] whether [illegible] Before [illegible] by the process [illegible] exhaust the resources [illegible] ordered, that [illegible] table cotton-shirts, hard tights, [illegible] very armed, and placed in ranks; that at [illegible] beat, or bugles sounded, the crack of the rifle be substituted, and the hordes of skulkers infesting the rear, under pretence of menial duties, or of clerical responsibilities, when paper and ink do not exist, be turned into soldiers with muskets and ammunition, making efficient soldiers in this crisis of our country.

Commanding officers not ridding in the execution of this order, will be held to summary accountability.

Orders are right enough in this matter, and must be obeyed.

By command of Major-Gen. Birney.

F. BIRNEY, Major and A. A. G.

On the 30th of May Birney ordered the men to prepare five days rations for a march.

Gen. Meade, in special orders No. 148, dated May 31, orders the wounded then with the army to the White House.

The portion of the Pennsylvania reserves and 2d regiment New York volunteers, ordered home for discharge, will assort the trains to the White House.

The following is the latest date of the papers placed in our hands:

[Circular.]

HEADQUARTERS 2D CORPS, June 1, 12:30 A. M.—Gen. Birney, with his division, will return across the creek, so as to cover the right flank—taking up the line he held before the advance of yesterday.

General Barlow's division will connect with General Birney's in the pine near the Sheridan house, and with General Gibbon's division on the left in its advanced position.

General Gibbon's division will remain across the creek.

By command of Major-General Hancock.

F. A. WALKER,
A. A. A. General.

Official:
P. F. DAVANA,
Lieut. Col. and A. D. C.

Many of the papers before us relate to courts-martial, petitions, recommendations, etc. These documents are valuable as showing the demoralization of Grant's army, the sending home, continually, of men whose terms of service have expired, and the shifts to which they are put for "fighters," not "consumers."

Letters from North Mississippi.

Correspondence of the Evening News.]

ABERDEEN, June 12.—It had rained so much and so often in Columbus during the past two or three weeks, that I had become completely tired of it, and having nothing special on hand, I concluded to take a little trip up to Aberdeen, and out of the rain. You think it didn't follow. Decide the matter yourselves. I did. I had crossed Tombigbee at Barton, and came down with a zest and vengeance that would have washed away or delayed the whole of the country from Barton to Mobile, if it had only continued long enough. But fortunately, all violence, except that of the universal Yankee nation and its Tycoon, is short-lived, and the storm soon passed over, and I crept out from my shelter and came on, and here I am.

I found on Colonel Polk's bulletin board, on my arrival, a dispatch which he had just received by courier line, explaining the gratifying intelligence that Forrest and the raiders had met, and that the meeting was quite an expensive one to the latter. The fight was not a long one, and Forrest's numbers were inferior to those of the enemy, but the latter could not stand the impetuosity of Buford and his men, and were soon routed, whipped and routed. One report says Forrest captured all their artillery, and the dispatch to Colonel Polk says he captured eight pieces, two hundred wagons and five hundred prisoners, and was still in pursuit of them when the courier left, with every prospect of bagging the whole party, except such of them as may succeed in leaving their horses and travel on the "neck or nothing" principle, and no doubt many a one will rival John Gilpin. I hoped, before closing this letter, to gather additional particulars, but as I am not disposed to speculate on facts, or to "guess" at things, I will only give you what comes in an authentic shape.

This important information I hope to be able, through the courtesy of Col. Polk, to send you by telegraph from some point on the railroad during the day. I regret I cannot do so from here. Aberdeen is a handsome place, claims to be a city, and one would infer that it was a place of sufficient importance to have a railroad and a telegraph line, especially as it is only eight miles to Prairie station, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Indeed, from the number of handsome houses and fine carriages one sees here, it would be quite a natural error to suppose it to be a place of considerable wealth, but eight miles of graded railroad (through a beautiful, level country) and which I saw as far back as October, 1860 and saw to day, without a solitary tie laid upon it, tells a different story. I am glad to learn, however, that the ladies, with a commendable spirit of patriotism, have determined that Aberdeen shall be connected with the rest of the world by telegraph, at least, and intend giving a fair for the purpose of raising the necessary means. Heaven bless the women! What would the world be without them, and especially Aberdeen?

I mentioned in a former letter from Columbus that Aberdeen was considerably stirred up by the raid, and on the road yesterday I met Major Strange, (Gen. Forrest's adjutant general who was wounded at Bolivar) and on arriving here found Major Beck and Capt. Gordon, the post and the quartermasters, packed up and ready to take a little trip across the river, to some point or points not laid down on the maps. They are faithful and energetic officers, determined to save all their stores from the enemy if he should struggle off down the way. But Forrest having clipped the lion's claws, the gentlemen is rapidly regaining and once more all is quiet along the Tombigbee. Flow on, classic stream! thy limpid waters, it seems, are doomed not to be disturbed this time, either by the plumb line of the Yankee or the booming of cannon. This quiet which rests upon thy bosom is not unlike that which reigns over the heart of the maiden who has never felt or dreamed of love (if such an one ever lived). Bear, then, quietly onward, quietly "through thy green brake" and precipitous banks, "flow on thou shining river," and let thy bright waters impart to the den zens of brick and mortar at Mobile the cheerful intelligence that all is quiet along the Tombigbee.

By the way, it is said the Yankees sent word to our boys some days before they met above, that they intended to show no quarter. I don't yet know that this is certain, and now that the boat has gotten upon the other foot, I think it more than likely it will be denied, even if perfectly true. If it is true, however, don't you think they were in a great hurry to leave this world of troubles and trib's here below? Somebody up in Pimiston or Pippsn will have a rich field if Forrest "levels" them.

Col. Polk has just received full confirmation of yesterday's intelligence given above, and will probably receive further particulars during the day.

Gen. Lee went up from Meridian a week ago, and is still above.

I had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. Bishop Paine on the street yesterday. He looks and is looking remarkably well, notwithstanding the Yankees put their hands pretty deeply into his pockets, and interfering very materially with his secular matters.

I have made mention in another place of the fine carriages here. There are a great many such in Columbus—indeed I have never seen finer anywhere; but there is one thing in connection with them that you will notice in both cities—the one where there is a telegraph and railroad, as well as the one where there is not a telegraph and railroad—and that is the fact that most of them are drawn by mules. Nearly all the horses in the country that are worth having are in the artillery, and it is said that those that remain will be called for soon, so that mules will be all the go. What is the difference? A mule is as good as a horse, and some of them look far better than many horses I have seen, and stand service much better, and the fact is, I don't see, and can't, why they will not answer equally as well for artillery. If the war goes on a year longer, they will have to be tried, unless we can capture better horses from the Yankees than we have done, and more of them. A lady friend suggests that mules are too slow, but I guess she never rode one with a pair of spurs. Whether "money makes the mare go," or not, I am sure a good pair of spurs will put a mule to his trumps.

Since the foregoing was written I have seen an official announcement that Gen. Forrest captured all the enemy's artillery, two hundred wagons loaded with commissary and quartermaster's stores, and many prisoners, and further confirming the report of the complete rout.

I will add, alas—as a report is in circulation to the effect that the smallpox is raging here—that I have made very diligent inquiry and learn that there are, and have been but few cases, and they are all confined to the family in which it made its appearance.

Three times, I'm told, the small-pox has been introduced here by female blockade runners, who brought it out from Memphis. Fortunately, it did not spread to any great extent in either instance.

P. S.—I re-open this letter to say I have just seen a later dispatch from Maj. Gen. Lee to Mrs. Gen. Forrest, stating in substance that Gen. Forrest says he had, for the numbers engaged, one of the most bloody battles of the war, and calling on the citizens of Columbus and Aberdeen to send conveyances and assist in taking care of the wounded. It is represented as the most complete victory of the war. R. V. W.

ABERDEEN, Late Sunday Evening, June 12.—Since depositing my letter in the post office I have been enabled to obtain the following additional and reliable particulars:

The enemy had a force varying from six to ten thousand of all arms, and having proclaimed their intention to show no quarter, of course expected none. Gen. Forrest met them with half the number, (or say four thousand), and before the fight it was considered as one of very doubtful issue, in consequence of the heavy odds, and hence everything in the shape of stores and other property was moved to the rear by General Forrest a day or two before the battle.

[illegible] manufacturing country. He[illegible] ed to try her discoveries, rivaling [illegible] India. Instead so valuable [illegible] of exquisitely fine cotton cl[illegible] cent for currency. Yet, no[illegible] claim for Mexico the peo[illegible] ton.

The quantity of cot[illegible] of all classes in the [illegible] the 1st of January, 18[illegible] the stocks were less co[illegible] any previous occasion [illegible] yarns and goods [illegible] is seldom allude to [illegible] not been fully sound[illegible] gained as a fair [illegible] Kingdom, for last [illegible] The home consum[illegible] weight of yarn [illegible] ton.....

The exportations [illegible] the same as last [illegible] The exportations [illegible] same as last year [illegible]

The quantity of [illegible] kinds in warehou[illegible] January, was [illegible] in spinners hands [illegible] in yarns and goo[illegible] in the hands [illegible] from the spi[illegible] tailers.....

Importations [illegible] crease since [illegible] April) over [illegible]

Deficiency [illegible] With stocks of [illegible] cotton goods [illegible] who will [illegible] Orleans or [illegible]

[illegible] ordered, that [illegible] heard fighters, ever[illegible] for one moment. [illegible] their feet. Our "fathers" [illegible] havermocks, met in Baltimore [illegible] ed one with a p[illegible] might have co[illegible] ays, nominated [illegible] of gray, spoke of Tennessee [illegible] ch a closely affinity. The Herald [illegible] looked hard with the proceedings of [illegible] two the [illegible] characterized by some disco[illegible] yulions were, generally, conducted with di[illegible]

Delano, of Ohio—I move that this co[illegible] nomination of candidates [illegible] d Vice President of the United States [illegible] hairman stated the motion.

[illegible] ameron—I move the following as a [illegible] ndition of the gentleman from Ohio.

[illegible] chairman directed the secretary to read [illegible]

[illegible] Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, [illegible] be the choice of the Union party for President [illegible] and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, be the [illegible] for Vice President of the same party.

[illegible] ries of "No, no."

Mr. Creswell, of Maryland—I call for a division.

Mr. Stone, of Iowa. I ask if I can make an amendment to that resolution.

The chairman said the resolution of Mr. Cameron is the question before the convention.

Mr. Stone. I move to lay it on the table.

Mr. Stone. I now move that Abraham Lincoln, be the unanimous nominee of the convention.

[illegible] ries of "question," and great confusion.

The Chairman. Will the gentleman state for one [illegible]

The gentleman from Iowa moved that a [illegible] on offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [illegible] Cameron) be laid on the table. That has been carried.

The Chair then recognized Mr. Cook, of Illinois, as having the floor.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 494, nays 55, as follows:

[illegible] States before the vote was declared to the House.

Mr. Stone of Iowa, claimed the floor.

Mr. Stevens. I have not yielded the floor.

The Chairman. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania insist upon a call of the States upon the motion to lay on the table the resolutions of Mr. Cameron?

Mr. Breckinridge—I wish to make a motion concerning the whole of this subject, and I hope the house will [illegible] I want to modify it so [illegible] on the table for the purpose [illegible] amendments [illegible] Nominee for Vice President [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Missouri [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Kentucky [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Maryland [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Delaware [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Virginia [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Louisiana [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Arkansas [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Kentucky [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Missouri [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Maryland [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Delaware [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Virginia [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Louisiana [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Arkansas [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Kentucky [illegible