THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1864. VOL. XV, NO. 138

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED BY John R. McClanahan—Benjamin F. Dill.

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Terms of Subscription.

Ten per month.....$5.00

Daily subscription taken for a longer term than one month.

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Advertisements will be charged three dollars per square for the first insertion—and two dollars and a half for each subsequent insertion.

Obituaries will be charged at the rate of fifty cts. per line.

Marriages and all other articles not of general interest, charged as other advertisements.

RAGS WANTED.

The highest market price, either in money or subscription, will be paid for clean cotton or linen rags, white or colored, delivered at the APPEAL counting-room, Atlanta.

A Table

Showing the Value of the Old Issue of Confederate Money when Discounted for the New Issue of Confederate Money, at the Rate of Three Dollars in Old Issue for Two Dollars in New Issue, from $5 to $500.

Old Issue.	Val. new Issue.	Old Issue.	Val. new Issue.	Old Issue.	Val. new Issue.	Old Issue.	Val. new Issue.	Old Issue.	Val. new Issue.	Old Issue.	Val. new Issue.
Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
5	3 33	80	53 33	155	103 33	230	153 33				
10	6 66	85	56 66	160	106 66	235	156 66				
15	10 00	90	60 00	165	110 00	240	160 00				
20	13 33	95	63 33	170	113 33	245	163 33				
25	16 66	100	66 66	175	116 66	250	166 66				
30	20 00	105	70 00	180	120 00	300	200 00				
35	23 33	110	73 33	185	123 33	350	233 33				
40	26 66	115	76 66	190	126 66	400	266 66				
45	30 00	120	80 00	195	130 00	450	300 00				
50	33 33	125	83 33	200	133 33	500	333 33				
55	36 66	130	86 66	205	136 66	550	366 66				
60	40 00	135	90 00	210	140 00	600	400 00				
65	43 33	140	93 33	215	143 33	650	433 33				
70	46 66	145	96 66	220	146 66	700	466 66				
75	50 00	150	100 00	225	150 00	750	500 00				

THEODORE LHUILIER,

From Geneva, Switzerland,

IS requested to make his address and whereabouts known to ISAAC SCOTT, Macon, Georgia.

jn24 1w

Carpet Bag Lost or Stolen

TAKEN from the Georgia Railroad train, between Augusta and Greensboro', a BLACK HEAVY CARPET BAG, marked, brass plate, "Bishop Polk, N. C." A suitable reward will be given for its recovery if brought to this office, or delivered to the Rev. C. T. QUINTARD. Atlanta.

jn18 1w

$50 REWARD!

RAN AWAY from the undersigned, on Thursday, June 9th, my NEGRO GIRL, MARY ANN, dark complexion, about 5 feet or less right from the knee, and slow spoken when spoken to. She formerly belonged to Mr. Winship, and is supposed to be in the city. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or for any information so that I can get her.

S. CHAMBERLIN, Atlanta, Ga.

jn17 1w

LEROY BREWER...T. DUGGAN...R. L. HOPPER.

L. BREWER & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

Nos. 9 and 11 St. Louis Street, Mobile, Ala.

jn6-3m

P. ARAM.....D. R. PURVIANCE.

ARAM & PURVIANCE,

(Successors to P. L. Johnson & Co.)

General Commission Merchants,

Selma, Alabama.

☞ Prompt attention to all consignments.

jn3 3m

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS CON. 7TH CONG. DIST. GEORGIA, Griffin, June 7th, 1864.

THE attention of enrolling officers and the public is called to the following paragraph of Circular No 3, Headquarters Conscript Service, Georgia.

* * * * * * *

IV. The most active and continuous efforts of enrolling officers will be directed to perfecting a thorough military registration of all white males, resident or found within their respective districts, who are between the ages of seventeen and fifty years. The "register" should embrace all men not already in service, no matter what may be their physical condition or claims to exemption, and should satisfactorily exhibit, under the head of "remarks," the status of each.

V. It is the duty of all persons within the ages designated to report for enrollment. Enrolling officers will not, however, wait such voluntary reporting, but will make diligent inquiry as to persons, and enroll on information such as they may be satisfied are liable to enrollment. Persons may be enrolled wherever found.

* * * * * * *

It is of the utmost importance that this registration should be completed as early as possible. Prompt action is expected upon enrolling officers, and citizens are requested to report to the enrolling officers for enrollment.

B. H. NEWTON, Lieutenant and Enrolling Officer, 7th District Georgia.

jn9 10t

NOTICE.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL R. R. COMPANY, Grenada, Miss., May 11th, 1864.

STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that this Company will pay the Confederate State tax on its entire capital. They will, therefore, make no return to assessors in their several localities of stock held by them respectively.

A. J. McCONNICO, Secretary.

my26 1m

DAVID L. CAMPBELL,

(Formerly Campbell & Bennett,)

General Commission Merchant,

No. 53 North Water Street, Mobile, Ala.

jn8 3m

$500 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery in any safe jail so that I can get the following Negroes:

TENNESSEE, dark copper color, twenty-six years old, weight one hundred pounds, five feet ten inches high, and is a very fine looking fellow.

HORTON, black, twenty-five years old, five feet seven inches high, weight one hundred and fifty pounds, and was raised in the new country.

PHILIP, black, twenty-four years old, five feet eight inches high, weight one hundred and eighty pounds, and speaks very slow.

SCARPER, black, five feet six inches high, weight one hundred and forty pounds, round shoulders, think lips, large mouth, twenty years old.

TOM, black, five feet nine inches high, weight one hundred and seventy five pounds, twenty-seven years old, stutters very bad, and when excited he can scarcely speak.

The three last named are his chattels and were raised in Hancock county.

ALFRED BAKER, Augusta, Ga.

my 9 3m

RAGS WANTED!

CLEAN COTTON RAGS will find a ready sale at this office at the market price. Apply at the APPEAL COUNTING ROOM.

BELL, MOORE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND wholesale dealers in all kinds of PRODUCE, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Strict attention paid to consignments of every description and receipts promptly noted. Orders respectfully solicited and carefully filled. apr20

"ARROW TIE."

Hoop Iron Bands—Patented—Substitute for Rope in Baling Cotton!

Costs less—is put on faster—holds the bale tightly to twenty-five per cent. smaller than rope and will not rot. Adapted to any size of bales as quickly as rope. Painted and put up in the most convenient packages for transportation, the relative bulk being much less than that of rope.

A supply always on hand, for which orders for any quantity will be promptly filled, and further information given on application to

C. B. THORBURN, Wilmington, N. C., or W. T. CAMPBELL, St. George's, Bermuda.

Price in Bermuda 6 cts. per lb.

apl8 3m

Daily Appeal.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GA.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1864.

☞ The author of the "Adventures of a Non-Combatant" is informed that his communication was received minus the first page.

☞ Capt. Whiteford Russell, of Augusta, was killed in one of the late cavalry fights near Richmond.

☞ The sum of $3,921 37 was raised in Montgomery, Ala., a few days since, by the children's concert, for the Home Association.

☞ Capt H. A. Gartrell's company of cavalry, from Rome, has been accepted by Gen. Forrest, and assigned to duty as his escort.

WHAT TEXAS WOMEN ARE DOING.—A private letter received in this city from a lady in Texas says: "Since I commenced making cloth, I have made 2,700 yards for myself and 300 for others. The girls dress in homespun and like it." Three cheers for the fair daughters of Texas.

☞ The Columbia *South Carolinian* hears it stated on semi-official authority, that John A. Campbell, of Alabama, formerly one of the supreme bench of the old United States, and since the war assistant secretary of war, will, in all probability, be appointed as the successor of Mr. Memminger, it being regarded as certain that the latter will resign.

☞ The Richmond Whig states that Lieut.-General R. S. Ewell, whose name will go down to posterity linked with our grand Jackson, was assigned to the command of the Department of Richmond, in place of Major General Robert Ransom, who goes to the Valley on the 14th.

☞ The Columbia *South Carolinian* says that Dr. R. W. Gibbes, one of Columbia's most public-spirited citizens, has just returned from the army of Gen. Johnston, and reports "all well." While in Atlanta he had ten thousand copies of Sherman's famous, or rather infamous, letter printed, at his own expense, and distributed through the army. It will do good in nerving hearts afresh, and urging our legions on to yet more heroic deeds of valor.

SHARPSHOOTING PESTS.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Grant's army, pitches into our sharpshooters. That they have been doing good service is evidenced by the annexed paragraph, clipped from the army letter of the *Times*, dated at Grant's army, June 5th:

These sharpshooting pests have disabled, at a low estimate, one hundred men per day, since Friday, in both the 6th and 18th corps, while other organizations of the army have also not been exempt from their annoyance.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.—The Pennsylvania reserves have returned to their homes, having been discharged on the 31st May. The New York *Times*, in announcing the return of the reserves, says:

Of the fifteen thousand men who marched to the front, about fourteen hundred and fifty return. Of original general line officers few remain. In some regiments, the 5th for instance, there is not an officer left who went out with the command. In the 5th every officer has risen to position from the rank of private. All the colonels and lieutenant colonels, with one or two exceptions, have been killed or wounded.

LOSSES OF OFFICERS.—The New York *Times* of the 8th says:

We have lost a very large number of most valuable officers of all grades in the present campaign. We refer not only to general officers, but to colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains. The proportion of officers who have fallen to the entire loss has been greater than in any previous campaign.

The *Times* also contains several telegrams, dated at Washington, June 7, from which we select the following items:

The steamer Connecticut arrived here to-day with 1000 men, wounded in the late engagements. Half of these are very severe cases. One man died on the passage up. Eighty of them are officers.

The steamers Lizzie Baker and Gen. Hooker have also arrived, each with about four hundred wounded men on board, including a number of serious cases.

When these vessels left the White House there were about 8000 wounded there, including a large number of rebels. Several transports were waiting to take them on board.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE—FIGHT AT GREENVILLE.—The Greenville, (Tenn.) Banner is now published at Wytheville, Virginia. From its issue of June 9th, we clip the following:

From a trustworthy source, we have the following particulars of a small fight that recently occurred between about eighty of our men, under Major Arnold, and six hundred of the enemy, under a Colonel of a Michigan regiment. Major Arnold had all the roads leading from Greenville picketed, but the enemy surprised him, having been led by the notorious Dave Fry, and his gang of murderers, through the woods to within gunshot of town. We lost six men—four of whom were inhumanly butchered by those fiends of hell after they were wounded and lying helpless on the ground. John Henshaw, one of the four, crawled to the woods, a distance of about four hundred yards, after he was wounded, but was tracked up and shot, the pistol being held within a few inches of his head. The Yankees had six killed—and we trust they were all East Tennessee renegades—but the number of wounded we have not ascertained.

Among those of our men captured, we have heard the names of James A. Biggs—an enrolling officer of Greene county—and Theodore Rankin, the brave boy who killed the Federal Capt. Thompson, in that county, some time ago. The prisoners were taken by the Michiganders. Fry and his renegades have sworn that they will never take another "rebel" prisoner during this war. They announced it as their determination to kill Rankin, which no doubt they will do, if they can get him out of the hands of the Michiganders. This Fry is the same man who first burned the railroad bridges in East Tennessee, and who, when afterwards captured as a bushwacker, was treated with such consideration and loving kindness by our authorities, that he was allowed to escape from Atlanta, Ga., and return again to the pleasant and innocent amusement of bushwacking Southern soldiers and Southern citizens—for it was he, who murdered the Davises and others in that county a month or two ago.

After the fight was over in Greenville, some of the renegades went to the residence of Col. Samuel W. Davis, about eight miles from town, and killed him without any attempt being made to capture him.

The Yankees took off the negroes of General T. D. Arnold, of Greenville, who, from the first, was one of the most outspoken and persistent Union men. The general, who is an honorable and upright man, barely escaped arrest himself, for denouncing the brutal murder of our wounded. He had the body of Henshaw taken to his house and treated with all the respect and consideration due the remains of a brave and noble soldier.

Such is the condition of the loyal and disloyal of East Tennessee, under the benign influence of Gen. Sherman's policy.

FROM DIBRELL'S BRIGADE.

IN LINE OF BATTLE, DIBRELL'S TENN. [illegible] (Four miles from Marietta.) June [illegible]

EDITORS APPEAL: We have had a diar[illegible] during the past three days occasioned by [illegible] This morning the sun rose in undimmed [illegible] cast his mellow rays amid muddy camps [illegible] of grateful soldiers. [illegible]

Gen. Johnston ordered whisky day [illegible] yesterday and this morning. My [illegible] with a toast. I drank a little, [illegible] killed debility and made me feel [illegible] his out and called whenever's [illegible] tire; John drank it because it [illegible] genial glow; while Jim, covered [illegible] hand to prevent our seeing [illegible] out, "Here's luck, boys," [illegible] without water and without [illegible]

The enemy having threat[illegible] to accomposed they would avail th[illegible] sunshine to advance, accor[illegible] saddled up early and saunter[illegible] of what we "conceived to [illegible] modern times, but with the [illegible] picket shot and slight cannon[illegible] ing has turned up worthy [illegible]

I concluded to ride leisur[illegible] out something of their [illegible] marching and being slow my [illegible] than seven weeks. I [illegible] happened to be gent[illegible] gallant regiment, who [illegible] stars of many a battle [illegible] to some and vexed, to fell be[illegible] of soldiers along [illegible] cyed little fellow [illegible] ing. After each [illegible] foot, he turned [illegible] goes a fancy on [illegible] he belongs to [illegible] he is one of the [illegible] fogies of rifleman [illegible] turned to ride [illegible] soldiers, apparently [illegible] vance of me, rally [illegible] hundred degrees [illegible] that squirrel" [illegible] three times the [illegible] quieted so flitting [illegible] started. My spirited [illegible] should invariably be dismount amid his [illegible] hard crossing. He [illegible] reaching their destina[illegible] slightly worthless. Scarcely [illegible] rear who are sending [illegible] tion for a [illegible] were wounded at Rocky [illegible] are not entirely [illegible] of duty. SPECI[illegible]

"I send your sign [illegible] chad your tender [illegible] tion. Pre[illegible] sent [illegible] never [illegible] see you [illegible] QUARTERS, FLORIDA BRIGADE, [illegible] I determine [illegible] BRANCH, Ga., June [illegible] my companion, who had [illegible] Having my [illegible] ride, suggested that I divest [illegible] and bugle on my hat, a[illegible] did so, and we [illegible] ride quietly [illegible] to my camp undisturbed. When I ride again I will start without a plume and bugle, and hope to collect more warlike writing. Yours, &c., HORSEFLY.

Western Items.

We have Western advices as late as the 3d inst. They indicate extreme activity among the Confederate guerrillas of that region, as well as lower down on the border of the Mississippi. We make some extracts:

Guerrilla doings in the interior are active. A party of seventeen were blockaded in a cave in Maries county, Mo., lately, and offered to surrender if their lives were spared. The offer was refused, and shots were fired from the cave, which killed six men on our side. Their avengers have sent for reinforcements, and the blockaded are doomed.

A rebel deserter, who joined the 11th Missouri Union cavalry, and again deserted and joined the rebels, was caught and summarily shot, south of Rolla.

An extensive picket line of cavalry has been established between Warrensburg and Kansas City, by order of Gen. E. B. Brown, to discover the first movement symptomatic of a rebel raid.

There is a general alarm on account of the reported movement of Joe Shelby northward from Arkansas. A call on the enrolled militia to rendezvous at once at Springfield, has been issued, and is receiving a generous response.

The entire guard duty in St. Louis is now performed by the enrolled militia, who have been sworn into the United States service for thirty days. General Rosecrans promises that they shall not be sent out of the State, but many secession militiamen are leaving for Canada to avoid expected duty.

MEMPHIS, May 30, via CAIRO, May 31.—I improve the opportunity to send you by steamer Belle Memphis, Capt. Dan. Musselman, clerk Entler, the latest news by arrival from below yesterday:

I learn that the tin-clad gunboats Marmora, Juliet and Prairie Bird engaged the rebel batteries at Gaines' landing, and succeeded in driving them away. The Prairie Bird was struck thirty times in the engagement, and the marine brigade boat Delta had her doctor shot overboard and her engineer killed.

Marmaduke was reported in command of the rebels, and is said to have twelve pieces of artillery. Boats from White river report they were not molested, but that the rebels were as thick as blackberries in that region.

A heavy force of rebels is reported within twenty-five miles of Duvall's bluff marching on the place. They are supposed to number 15,000. They will receive a warm reception. The rebel Gen. Shelby captured the post of Dardanelle last Monday, taking about two hundred prisoners. After the capture he crossed the Arkansas, and it is supposed intended to make for the Little Rock railroad.

THE GREYHOUND AND THE MINNIE.—The New York *Herald*, in noticing the capture of the Greyhound and the Minnie, says:

The cargo of the Greyhound consisted of eight hundred bales of cotton, thirty tons of pressed tobacco, in boxes, and twenty casks of turpentine. She was from Wilmington, bound to Bermuda. The Greyhound is a new steamer, of three hundred and seventy-five tons, and two hundred feet in length. Her register is dated December, 1863, and this was her first trip to Wilmington. The vessel and cargo cannot be worth much less than four hundred thousand dollars.

The cargo of the Minnie consisted of five hundred and forty bales of cotton, twenty-five tuns of tobacco in boxes, fifteen casks of turpentine and ten thousand dollars in gold coin. The Minnie was also a new steamer, and this was her second trip to Wilmington. The steamer and cargo are estimated to be worth about three hundred thousand dollars. This work of the Connecticut was fall accomplished in the space of twenty-four hours.

THE NEW YORK SEVENTH.—The New York "Seventh" still keeps out of harm's way, as will be seen by the following taken from the New York *Times* of the 8th:

The 7th regiment, Colonel Leffaris, proceeded yesterday morning to East New York for field exercise. The men were dressed in fatigue uniform and carried one day's rations.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.—We are informed, by a gentleman recently from the White House, that fourteen steamers left that place on the night of the 13th, laden with negro soldiers, being the last of Grant's troops at the White House. He reports Grant's troops greatly demoralized, wandering about in the neighborhood of Old Church, stealing provisions and jewelry, and burning the houses of poor people. Some of the troops openly avow that Grant has no possible chance of capturing Richmond. Our informant heard one of the Yankees say that "Grant might as well try to take h—l as Richmond!"

The slaughter of the enemy by our cavalry is said to be immense. Rosser's cavalry alone have killed over fifty Yankee officers recently.

The damage to property in King William is reported to be very slight. But few houses have been burned, and the losses by robbery so thus far very small.—*Richmond Enquirer*, 5th.

☞ Brig.-Gen. Matt Ransom has been promoted to the rank of major-general, and Col. J. S. Preston confirmed as brigadier-general.

THE BRITISH COTTON TRADE.

Commodore M. F. Maury, C. S. Navy:

DEAR SIR: The enclosed tables, compiled chiefly from the board of trade returns, show the course of the British cotton trade for the last six years. The period begins at the cessation of the commercial panic of 1857, when over production commenced, and ends with the close of last year. Thus furnishing, as a glance, the history of the cotton imports, exports, manufactures, and sales for home consumption for the three seasons anterior, and the three seasons subsequent to the secession of the Southern States from the Federal Union; and likewise exhibiting the increase in the stocks of cotton and cotton goods during the first division, and the decrease during the second division of the time.

The largest importations of raw cotton took place in 1860, when 1,390,938,752 pounds were imported, at a cost of £35,756,989; and the smallest receipts were in 1862, when 523,973,296 pounds came to hand, valued at £21,030,045. The quantity in 1863 was 669,583,264 pounds, worth £36,977,955. The exportations of raw cotton in 1860, were 290,483,640 pounds; for 1861, 298,287,928 pounds; for 1862, 214,714,528 pounds; and for 1863, 241,570,992 pounds—the rate of increase in comparison with importations being very great. The yarn producing properties or net weight of the cotton, after spinning, that remained in the United Kingdom for manufacturing purposes was, in 1860, 949,433,595 pounds; and in 1863 only 285,221,315 pounds, proving the fact of the extra loss in working the inferior sorts and accounting for the additional amount of cotton required to make a yard of goods, in 1863, over what was needed in 1860. Though the cost of the imports of raw cotton was so much greater in 1863 than in 1860, the value of the exports was likewise augmented—making the net cost for that material in 1860, £30,366,620, and in 1863, £30,122,037. It has been [illegible] with each other across the river. Before stocks of cotton were using every species of finesse to cause longing to gather to spoon their bodies for a mark.

[illegible] JUNE 7TH.—We all expect to celebrate the 4th of [illegible] only in the rebel capital.

[illegible] Special to the New York Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, June 8.—To-day has been one of comparative quiet, scarcely a shot having disturbed the vigils of our men in the picket line.

The short interval of last night, employed by both sides in the humane occupation of removing the wounded and interring the dead between the lines, seems to have visibly diminished the hostility of the pickets, and led to a tacit agreement on the subject of picket firing at certain points along our front.

The courtesy and apparent amity which characterized the meeting of the parties accompanying the flag of truce, and the unusual number of the civilized natural nature of a war into which the country was plunged by its unnatural enemies. The truce lasted from 6 to 8 o'clock, and pending the removal of the wounded and interment of dead from the lines.

But few wounded were found. As several days had elapsed since the battle, many had probably died from exposure alone. The bloated form of many a poor fellow, whose name had been carefully inscribed, was found lying between the lines and buried where it fell. Decomposition had already commenced, and in many cases identification was impossible.

During the armistice the rebels openly exhibited themselves in their works to witness the scene which, to both parties, was one of peculiar interest.

All firing along the lines ceased at 6 o'clock, and in a few moments after curious eyes were peering above the works of the opposing armies, where ten minutes before, they would have been greeted with a leaden shower.

A short time after a detail from every brigade, consisting of a surgeon, accompanied by the pioneers and stretcher bearers, mounted the works, preceded by a white flag, and advanced midway between the works, where it was met by a similar detail from the other side. A few moment's conversation on the object of the truce, and both parties proceeded to explore the intervening space for wounded and recover the last of burying the former and removing the latter concluded, the flag returned, although hostilities at many points were not renewed during the night.

A Washington telegram reports that the Yankees have burned Bowling Green, in Caroline county. Vile as they are, we suppose it is not true, as we should have heard of it.

Intelligent citizens, who left Richmond on Tuesday last, and came into our lines, reports that the defeat of the rebel Gen. Jones, and the capture of Staunton by Gen. Hunter, has caused great apprehension. Business almost ceased to stand still; most of the stores being closed. Citizens not liable to military duty are fleeing from the place and there are no soldiers there except those guarding the military prisons. Every one was debarred from going down the city.

All kinds of speculations as to Grant's plans are rife, but whatever they may be, the confidence of the men is still unimpaired. While implicitly believing that our efforts to capture the rebel capital will be crowned with success, they are fully conscious that time is necessary to accomplish its downfall.

The 19th Massachusetts regiment now musters 104 and four officers.

Capture of Staunton, etc.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 10—7 A. M.

Major Gen. Dix:

A deserter who came into our lines reports that Hunter's victory near Staunton was much more complete than the Richmond papers reported. He says that Hunter took twenty-seven cannon, many prisoners and a large quantity of stores.

The defeated force was recently a part of Gen. Breckinridge's command.

Gen. Hunter's report has not yet been received.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

STAUNTON, SHENANDOAH VALLEY, June 6, 1864.

Our movements here have in every way been an entire success. We have thoroughly whipped and driven back the enemy, who is rapidly retreating to the Blue Ridge.

In our movements so far we have captured one battery of six pieces besides other cannon of heavy calibre. Over a million dollars worth of stores fell into our hands. The amount of railroad property which we have destroyed and captured is large. We have taken a large number of prisoners. Some of them are mere boys, and one or two I saw were so young that they could hardly use a musket.

Considering the extensive character of our combination, not the important result we have attained, our loss is just large in either killed or wounded.

Crook's column and Averill's command met with decided success.

The combination which we had the enemy attempted a trick by trying to flank our left. In the end we tricked him, as we turned his left, and thereby brought about his defeat handsomely.

The Sixth corps brigade of Infantry suffered the heaviest in killed and wounded.

Two special messengers, previously sent to the rear with dispatches for the Herald, were captured by either a rebel scouting party or Mosby's men, who only took their dispatches from them, but held them as prisoners. One of the messengers was a negro—bright in everything but color.

Our forces are in hot pursuit of the enemy.

Stahl's division of cavalry and Sullivan's division of infantry were hotly engaged.

The brigades commanded by Col. McReynolds, of the 1st New York cavalry, and Col. Wynkoop, of the 20th Pennsylvania, did their work.

The enemy's retreat is a complete stampede—a rout.

On taking Staunton we found that every man and boy had been called out for its defense.

Staunton is well fortified, but if the enemy had only remained to hold the place to the last extremity, we would have captured the whole rebel command. We got in just such positions as to secure that character of result. At one time our column was, in a great measure, in the rear of Jones and Imboden and the main rebel position.

The principal fight took place on the line of the North river and Middle river.

It is very difficult getting dispatches to the rear, as we are now over one hundred and seventeen miles in the enemy's country, or from Martinsburg and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the nearest accessible point of communication, and the road is lined all the way with guerrillas of every stripe, from the wild highwayman to the regular life-taker, and no mercy.

General Sigel's Operations.

DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, June 8, 1864.—A detachment of the 23d Pennsylvania reserves had a severe skirmish with the enemy yesterday in the neighborhood of Moorfield, Hardy county. In the company commanded by Captain Hart we lost four men killed and eighty-four wounded, and eventually drove the enemy to the mountains.

Gen. Sigel has a force still in pursuit from Gen. Kelley's command.

The Mississippi Blockade—Exchange of Prisoners.

On Tuesday last the enemy attempted to surprise our pickets a short distance above Morganza, crossing a portion of their army over the Atchafalaya, but Gen. Emory was promptly notified of the movement, and sent a force sufficiently strong to drive them back with considerable loss. The enemy destroyed a large quantity of rebel clothing and commissary stores to prevent them falling into our hands.

Our loss was between ten and twelve, killed and wounded. Capt. Fall, of the 26th Iowa, was among the killed.

On Sunday last a band of guerrillas attacked the post house, situated above Port Hudson, on the opposite side of the river. The sick had timely notice of their approach, so that all escaped to the side of the river in safety, except the assistant surgeon of 6th Michigan artillery, who was taken prisoner. He was in feeble health at the time. A flag of truce was sent to recover him, but the rebels could not be found. They evidently expected that a force would be sent in pursuit of them. The medicines in the post house were all destroyed.

Yesterday afternoon the Joseph Pierce arrived. She reports that the Mississippi is blockaded by the enemy at Greenville, a village above Vicksburg, on the east bank. Your readers will remember that this town was almost entirely destroyed by our forces about a year ago, so scarcely a transport was allowed to pass up or down the river without being fired upon. Batteries have again been planted there by the enemy, and also across the river. The gunboats have been engaging them for some time, but the rebels hold their ground at last accounts, or rather they have for the present blockaded the Mississippi, as no boat can pass up or down the river without running a desperate risk.

Several steamers are lying both above and below the batteries, waiting the result of the engagement.

A rebel was captured by our cavalry near Morganza a week since, who hailed two six-pound Sawyer guns over from Dalton, Georgia, to be used by the rebels in obstructing the navigation of the Mississippi. It is these guns that have annoyed our steamers and sunk a tin clad near Greenville.

Prisoners.

New Orleans had a busy time [illegible] and women hugging and [illegible] prisoners who left for Pascagoula for exchange. Fifty nine were [illegible] forty-three reported themselves. [illegible] and the provost marshal's head-[illegible] packed with men, women and [illegible] to bother them, bid them [illegible] with presents. Some had two [illegible] their backs (the rebels I mean) [illegible] their feet. Others had hran new, [illegible] haversacks, fancy blue and red [illegible] one with a pair of saddlebags that [illegible] might have envied. Several were [illegible] suits of gray, and nearly all had a close [illegible] with a closely fitting lid. [illegible] looked hale and hearty, fat and happy. [illegible] two things which might have cast a [illegible] that few would probably ever see [illegible] and the other, that all their fancy [illegible] new boots, patent leather haversacks, [illegible] the nice tin sausepans, would all be [illegible] as the provost marshal told me, upon [illegible] if they would be allowed to take [illegible] them. "No; the prisoners will not be [illegible] anything with them except the clothes [illegible] stock."

Alexandria Burnt by the Yankees.

[illegible] destructive fire at Alexandria the buildings [illegible] twenty six squares were burnt, and most of [illegible] old furniture that was in them. Several [illegible] miles were thus rendered houseless and [illegible] two houses were known to have been set on [illegible] who follow the army, and the flames [illegible] with rapidity that every building in the [illegible] the fire was destroyed.

[illegible] people live under the shelter of benches [illegible] and in other temporary habitations [illegible] cannot be rebuilt for want of the material [illegible]

[illegible] reports have already come down Red river [illegible] report to Alexandria with bacon and corn [illegible] the destitute inhabitants of that town. The [illegible] are all small enough to come over the falls. [illegible] beds of negroes, who were run off into Texas [illegible] approach of our army toward Alexandria, are [illegible] morning, and come in on ox and mule teams. They [illegible] immediately set to work in the cultivation of [illegible] cotton will be raised in that whole region [illegible]

[illegible] rebels are sending transports from Alexandria [illegible] Washita river. They propose to sell the cotton [illegible] buyers who manage to get through the lines, and who will succeed in pushing the cotton through to New Orleans or some other point.

There are some five thousand Union prisoners at Tyler, Texas, which is about one hundred miles from Shreveport. They are well supplied with provisions, consisting chiefly of bacon and corn meal.

Major Cowan, of the cavalry division staff whose capture near Alexandria has been already mentioned, was compelled to walk nearly all the way from Alexandria to Shreveport and the entire distance from Shreveport to Tyler.

Major-Gen. Dick Taylor is the fortunate possessor of Gen. Lee's mess chest, and Col. Stryker had the pleasure of eating and drinking at the table where Gen. Lee's crockery was used.

Gen. Lee's headquarters tents are much liked by Gen. Taylor, who, together with his staff, enjoys the protection which they afford from the sun and rain.

Nim's battery wagons are used in the transportation department of Gen. Taylor's headquarters.

The Chicago Mercantile and Nim's batteries are very highly prized by the rebels, and they assert their determination never to permit them to be recaptured, but to inflict the greatest possible damage upon the Union forces by burning shot and shell from them.

Gen. Taylor opposes the selling or raising of cotton, and declares that the transactions in it "makes more rascals on both sides than everything else."

The rebel officers at General Taylor's headquarters were very jubilant of the reported victories of General Lee over General Grant, and drank the health of Gen. Robert E. Lee in copious libations of commissary whiskey, captured with Gen. A. S. Johnston's train.

Major-General Franklin, having recovered from his wound in the late Red river campaign, resumes his command of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

The rebel guerrillas are quite troublesome to plantations. They seem to rail most heavily upon a plantation run by Mr. Henderson, formerly a Tribune correspondent. One night or day recently, they captured one of his white men, belonging to Mr. Henderson, who left the rebel service, and taking him off a short distance, shot him in the head, instantly killing him. Four other white men, Texans, who had been conscripted into the rebel army and deserted, they also took from that same plantation, and will probably force them into the rebel service again.

The influence of the Pleasuns having been considered prejudicial to the Union cause, its suspension will probably be permanent. Mr. Condon, its editor, who is also the correspondent for the London Index, has been ordered out of the department—so it was stated yesterday.

The Rebel Raid into Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, June 9, 1864.—A train from Frankfort to Louisville, said to contain the State ordnance, due here early this morning, is several hours behind time, and is supposed to have been captured. Telegraphic communication with Frankfort has been interrupted most of the afternoon, and nothing reliable can be ascertained to-night. Our military authorities, from the limited information attainable, conclude that the magnitude of recent guerrilla movements has been greatly exaggerated.

LOUISVILLE, June 10, 1864.—The ordnance train from Frankfort yesterday was attacked near Bagdad by a rebel force under Jenkins.

Mr. Shanks, a Union member of the Kentucky Legislature, was killed in the encounter.

Railroad men think that the train may have returned safely to Frankfort, as its engine was reversed immediately upon the attack, and the cars proceeded towards Frankfort.

A car of armed soldiers, which proceeded up the road last night, to learn the extent of the disaster, has not returned, and we have had no telegraphic communication with Frankfort since yesterday afternoon.

CINCINNATI, June 10—One of Morgan's men, captured at Mayville, reports that the force in Kentucky is immediately under the command of Gen. Morgan, Col. Alston and Col. Smith; that the total force is about three thousand, a large portion of them dismounted cavalry.

They entered the State at Pound gap, preceded by a soothing par[illegible] under Everelle, to pick up horse flesh. Some [illegible] passed through Richmond, Green, Lexingville and Flemingsburg, and took Maysville without resistance, robbing its citizens of money and other valuables. The farms of Union men were stripped of horses, while those of rebel citizens were untouched.

Everelle left Maysville on Wednesday for Mount Sterling, at which place it is thought Morgan's men are concentrating, with the intention of attacking Lexington.

The position of affairs in the central part of the State to-day is not known, as communication is broken with Lexington. It is thought that the intention of the rebels is to destroy all the railroads by reversing the trains to exit through Central Kentucky and Middle Tennessee.

The Kentucky Central railroad is being repaired. Trains will run to Cynthiana to-morrow.

Gen. Hobson left Covington to-day to open communication with Lexington.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Gen. Burbridge, who has been following the rebels since they left Pound gap, came up with them yesterday at Mount Sterling, and whipped them handsomely.

A portion of Morgan's command entered Lexington at two o'clock this morning, burned the Kentucky Central railroad depot, robbed a number of stores, and left at 10 o'clock, in the direction of Georgetown and Frankfort. Burbridge followed them.

Gold.

FRIDAY, June 10, P. M.—Gold opened on the street at one hundred and ninety-nine, and closed at one hundred and ninety-eight and three-quarters. At the stock exchange the quotation was one hundred and ninety-eight and three-quarters a one hundred and ninety-nine. In the afternoon the rate closed one hundred and ninety-eight. Stocks on the street were strong. At the stock exchange government bonds were steady.

The Herald says:

The stock market continued buoyant yesterday, and the advance in prices brought out additional sellers.—Gold touched 199 in the forenoon, and an effort was made to carry it to 200, but it failed, and later in the day it fell down to 198. Government securities were firm, but the demand was light. Money was easy at 6 and 7 per cent. Opinions vary in regard to approaching stringency, but at present there is no indication of such an event.

Northern Items.

The 9th New York State militia have returned home, their three years' term of enlistment having expired. There were but one hundred and nineteen left, counting recruits, conscripts and all. The regiment has had 2200 on its rolls. In the present campaign it lost 209 killed and wounded, including the colonel.

The steamboat Berkshire was destroyed on the Hudson river, on the 8th inst., and forty or fifty lives lost.

Among the late decrees of confiscation in Washington, we notice the property of Gov. Letcher, Truston Polk, late senator from Missouri; Wm. T. Smithson, Judge Scarborough, Gen. French Forrest, and Judge Campbell, late of the Supreme Court of the United States. The property of George S. Houston, of Alabama, was libeled, but a quantity of evidence was submitted, showing that he had firmly adhered to the Union throughout the troubles, and the libel was suspended indefinitely.

On the 9th inst., the crews of two small vessels were captured by guerrillas on the Occoquan bay, but finally escaped after killing two of their captors.

Orders have been issued to remove all prisoners, except guerrillas, from the old capitol to Fort Delaware.

The small rebel force in Florida is bold and saucy. It must be confessed that in some instances they have been not too successful. Two companies of the 17th Connecticut mounted infantry were thrown out from St. Augustine about sixty miles on picket or outpost duty, but for what purpose no one can explain—and most mysteriously, they have they disappeared. It is supposed that Dickinson's cavalry happened that way, and took them off with them. Just when or how it was done no one within our lines can tell. There has not been found any blood stains, trampled earth, or other signs of a conflict. All we know is, the two companies are gone, and not a vestige of anything that pertained to them has been discovered.

A gentleman just up from the peninsula says that General Butler is ascertaining, as rapidly as possible, how many of his negro troops were certainly murdered after having been captured in recent engagements of the enemy, and that man for