Daily Appeal.

EVENING EDITION

ATLANTA, GA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1864



THE NEWS.

The Northern papers of the 24th state that all is remain unchanged around Petersburg, and that important movements had been made in the army of the Potomac.

The Gettysburg (Pa.) Journal of the 27th gives a official statement of the capture of 2500 prisoners at Petersburg on the 22d. For a fortnight to the condition of affairs in Virginia, we refer our readers to the articles from this journal.

The reports which we extract from the Chattanooga Gazette, concerning PILLOW's attack on Lafayette, Walker county, Ga., to dispatches area, but the statement that 400 Yankees routed PILLOW's two brigades, is too "easy" to be true.

We learn nothing from the front this morning. Some affect to believe that BURNSIDE is advancing, but we do not think so.

FRIGHTENED LINCOLNITES.

Gen. Fisher, commanding the 1st Tennessee regiment, was arrested at Cumberland Gap, on the charge of being too conservative. The majority and minority reports of the committee of Congress appointed to investigate the Fremont affair, which had been published, and took the opinion of gentlemen of both parties in the matter, are decidedly in favor of Fremont. Blair, Lincoln's Postmaster General, is reported to be in great fear of being "left out in the cold." Lincoln's friends are trying to get him a place in the Cabinet, but Blair's friends say he must be Postmaster General or nothing. Lincoln's friends are also trying to get Chase out of the Cabinet, and Blair's friends are trying to get him in. Lincoln is said to be very much frightened at the prospect of being left out in the cold himself, and is said to be willing to do anything to secure his nomination. Lincoln's friends are also trying to get Chase out of the Cabinet, and Blair's friends are trying to get him in. Lincoln is said to be very much frightened at the prospect of being left out in the cold himself, and is said to be willing to do anything to secure his nomination.

FROM THE FRONT

[Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

IN THE FIELD, June 18, 1864.

At sunrise we made yesterday by Hooker's corps upon the left of our lines, several lines variously distributed, then to cover made a determined attack. At the point they advanced so near as to pass the abatis of colors upon our works. They were repulsed with severe loss, leaving one stand of colors and eighty men captured by the 20th Tennessee. Owing to the configuration of the ground this regiment and the 1st Tennessee could not see the enemy until they came within very short range. The result was quite similar to the engagement at Pine Hill Church just one month before, except that our men being well protected suffered less than usual. Little artillery was used on our side, but one of our batteries played upon the enemy at short range with effect.

Many of the prisoners captured threw down their guns and leaped over the works to save themselves. They declared that they were sent before making the charge time General Johnston had weakened down his center to a mere skirmish line, in order to strengthen and protect his flanks. Hence they presented with the utmost temerity but met an unexpected and signal repulse.

The assault lasted one half an hour. The woods took fire, and buried many of the Yankee dead and wounded. Bringing a short cessation of hostilities yesterday some of these were removed, but the most of them still remain between the lines, which at one point are not more than fifty yards apart. The Yankee dead are in ghastly view, and the groans of their wounded fill all the board. It is difficult to estimate correctly the loss of the enemy, but several hundred of their dead are still on the field.

The enemy is intrenched near our lines, it is not thought the same command can be induced to renew the assault.

Our success was as complete as could be desired, as far as the engagement extended.

Col. Finley, commanding the 1st Tennessee regiment, was wounded. Casualties to us small, and might have been still less had not our men recklessly exposed themselves.

All is splendid spirits, and only desire that such an attack may soon be made all along our lines. In that event Sherman might call his dinner in Atlanta on the 4th of July, on his way to Augusta. HARTUNG.

THE ENGAGEMENT ON MONDAY.

SCOTT'S BRIGADE, LORING'S DIVISION,
Army of the Mississippi, June 12, 1864.

EDITORS APPEAL: The comparative quiet which prevailed for a few days past in front of this division was yesterday succinctly disturbed by the advance of a considerable number of the more stomachs, who evidently proposed that they would meet with little or no resistance in an effort to carry our position. The result was that they were attacked, driven back in disorder and forced to retire.

The Federals were taken short, staggered, wavered, lay down, rallied up, and started forward again with a yell, but, when they found when came the compact volley, they were pressing. A line of battle, and then another, emerged successively from the woods, following the skirmishers. Thereupon a certain field was shot. The dead and wounded poured to the rear in a stream. At last, and pretty now, too, that field be alone, the friend—Yank could not possibly live there. He had heard of the flank. Reaching a small ravine near right through the field, the indians left the ruins of slaughter by the left flank and found protection in the timber at the foot of the main ridge. Here they reformed, advanced again under cover of the thick under growth, and within a few paces of our picket line, when such a galling fire was poured into their rank, by the Louisianians, who that day were on picket, that they for the preserve from the enemies in rear, the whole affair must have broken and fled in confusion. They had reached the line at a point where a right angle is made, naturally, but necessarily, in the top of the ridge.

Quick to perceive their advantage, the microgamies commenced the planning fire, came on—cries of "Surrender!" "O, yes, sir, we've got you now. Come in on us." The position of our pickets became exceedingly dangerous, but not until the Yankees had approached within thirty yards of their works, in line of battle, was the command given to retire. Two companies on the left, not being so hard pressed in front, were allowed to leave their rail piles, and retired in a line with the enemy, on the latter advanced. One of our pickets remained so long in his pit, that when he did attempt to retreat, he saw the utter recklessness of the attempt, fell back to his position and was captured.

The enemy pursued our pickets—who had to choose between the alternatives of death or capture on the one hand, and retreat on the other—until they were brought to by a volley from a portion of our main line.

They had now gained the crested ridge, and very soon after regretted that in the case of their skirmish, as they had three lines of battle. Every one was packing immediately for the assault. Brigadier-General Pettibone, in command of Loring's division, had hurried to the threatened point, and, in conjunction with Gen. Scott, had made preparations to welcome the contrabands in becoming style. They turned, and they turned. Their sharpshooters occasionally detected a shot at our works, but they did not advance.

Soon the fullness was broken by one of our batteries and another, and another, and directed at the ridge so lately thundered and now swarming with the enemy. Round shot, shell, grape, canister, crash! crash! went the contrabands before the grape, shell and solid shot of Cowan's Battalion's and ——'s Napoleons. Such a deadly fire as that was irresistible. The whole ridge was swept by a murderous cross-fire, and in a short space of time Mr. Yank left there, no doubt fully impressed with the belief that "—— had broken loose in Georgia."

Our skirmishers were immediately advanced to their original position, finding in their advance vast of accoutrements, guns, etc.; also two unhorsed Yankees and the graves of six others—all this side of the picket line. I am unable to estimate their loss, but reports from reliable parties all agree that it by were badly engaged, as they retreated under our fire, in carrying their dead and wounded to the rear. Our loss was inflicted by the 15th Louisiana, embracing one hundred and three men, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Jones, and three privates killed, and three privates wounded. Sergeant E. F. Hughes, company B, who was one of the sharpshooters, was a brave and gallant youth. He now sleeps calmly in that soil consecrated by his heroic blood, hundreds of miles from a friend mother who will yet many months think of him as among the living heroes of the great war, are the memories clings of little early death can reach her through the mist and clouds of misapprehension by which the opposite banks of the starlight.

But we have cause of congratulation that our loss was so slight, which can only be accounted for by the protection afforded the men by the thick undergrowth through which they retired.

The enemy must have taken a good score, as they have abandoned all their advance positions in our front and now occupy their old intrenchments some mile and a half or two miles distant from ours.

There was heavy picket firing yesterday, also on Cleburne's front, with what result I am not informed. It was no doubt the gallant Missouri pickets that disappointed in the mildness of the encouragement, of the Yankees, and in consequence a matter of surprise that they did not carry very nearly either in front, battling against our rampart and our consequence they begin to exercise "religious scruples" about such a suicidal contest. In both instances of remark throughout the army that they are evidently tender footed of late, and when they do have to march against us, do it with an uncertainty of locomotion, stalking and feeling about the clearly in hope they have "a mortal dream" of the dark land of half clad rebels.

I will be able to tell you what Sherman is now doing—he is likely to do, except that he is not at all thinking defeat is anything. Possibly he is waiting for Gen. Forrest to be in a position to communicate and thus afford him a pretext to retreat, if he is Gen. Johnston will permit him. Possibly he is cogitating upon the chances to make a successful bound to one of our flanks. And then he may be meaning in front of either our right, our left, or our center. In fact, I heard two days ago, he was meaning in front of the Kennesaw, and was believed to have designs upon it. As I said, I shall not attempt to tell you about his operations.

Neither will I unfold to you any of Gen. Johnston's designs. I could only guess at them at best, as the generalissimo keeps his own counsel. Our duty is to follow his movements. Our duty is to be ready if he may execute on us, upon that score we need not fear the military. We soldiers all know we are safe, and that is all of course. I may say to you in confidence, from speaking of plans, that Gen. Johnston has one plan that I admire. It is the valuable plan, or the plan of raising vegetables. We have plenty of "Kentucky" pole greens, apple sauce, blackberry leaves, dog fennel, and what not; for these are each and every one in season very shortly. Keep your blockading, administrative people, "and give us lagniap."

I send you some slips clipped from late Northern papers picked up by our scouts today. It seems Gen. Pillow has actually dared to demand the surrender of a town within twenty eight miles of Chattanooga! Impertinent Pillow, how dare you? But, hark! ye Yankees "the sword of Gideon" will yet "drink deeply of your blood!"

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 17th inst. contains two lengthy articles about Vallandigham, and also a lengthy communication giving a Black Republican account of his reception and speech at Dayton. This correspondent says Mr. Vallandigham "is certainly a bold challenge to the Government." He is not bold enough to inform us what "Government" will do. The editor thinks the Citizen has returned to get up a mutiny, and in order to compete for the honors of the Chicago convention. G. W. M.

THE FIGHT ON THURSDAY LAST.

LINE OF BATTLE, 19TH TENN., MANET'S BRIGADE, June 26, 1864.

EDITORS APPEAL:—On Thursday last, about 5 or 6 o'clock, the Yankees concluded to give a little entertainment for the benefit of Cheatham's division, and Maney's brigade in particular. In order that you may understand it I will give you a slight description of our relative position. Our brigade is intrenched on the brow and sides of the point of a hill, forming an angle almost acute, facing a similar position of the enemy; on the point of the hill occupied by the blue coats, they had planted and fortified a number of twelve pounders, in such position as enabled them to sweep our hill (distant only about 200 or 1000 yards) in front and side, to enfilade our trenches on each side of the hill. Well, as I before stated, the Yankees thinking to give us a little entertainment at the time before mentioned, opened their battery on our works, first throwing over one shell as a gentle hint as to what they intended to do. When this whisperer made its appearance, the individual was sitting in the rear of the trenches, on the upper side of the hill, engaged in a very pleasant and harmless conversation with certain officers of this regiment. By the way may it please your editorship that your humble correspondent is one of those independent rebs who carry pocket muskets and handle cartridges. As soon as I heard the polite hint given by Mr. Yank that I immediately grasped my rifle (musket and leaped into the trench just in time to avoid the after performance which was so fully grand, the whole Yankee battery commencing to play upon us as rapidly as the guns could be served, throwing shot and shell with the most alarming pieces for an hour, and inflicting the works of our regiment (the bloody 19th) It was the most fearful shelling that any troops were ever under, and as well as without works the distance being so short that we could not hear the report of the guns for the bursting and crashing of the shells. After keeping this up for about half an hour or so the battery ceased to fire, and our pickets fell back, reporting that the enemy had driven them in with a double line of skirmishers supported by a line of battle. Our boys had been cooly lying in the trenches expecting that probably the shelling was done to cover some attempt of the cowardly scamps. On the instant every man seized his gun, expecting and anxious for them to make their appearance. At last a few of the boldest of these skirmishers could be seen running from tree to tree, but keeping at a very respectful distance. Our boys had instructions not to fire until their main line came up, but the temptation was too great to be with stood, and whenever a Yankee presented a tempting mark, some one of our rebel would send him a token in the shape of a ball. After waiting some time, and finding that the Yankees did not intend to charge us, there was a detail made from each company in the brigade as skirmishers to drive the Yankees from our picket line, which they had taken. Young correspondent was of the number. We were deployed in the trenches and directed to count the parapets and chevaux-de-frises on the command forward. The word was given, and the detail from our left, with those of the other regiments of Walsh and of Benjamin, under command of the gallant Col. Wields, of the 1st, leaped the parapet, and, with a rousing and deafening yell, pushed forward, anxious to punish the enemy, but the Yankees ingloriously fled, and we recaptured the pits occupied by our pickets. The 1st lost a few men killed and wounded in the charge. The veterans of the old 19th were disappointed in not getting a little blood with them; they were eager for the fray, and I suppose the same feeling existed throughout the brigade. We captured a good many prisoners and found a few dead Yankees in the woods. I understand the Yankees say they were taken in the rear. Everything has been quiet in our front ever since, with the exception of the picket firing, which is going on all the walls.

If this scrawl meets your approval, and you think it will interest your readers, you may publish it, and may, in the course of time, be bored with another. Good bye for the present, old "West Tenn," and when you take your julep, think of your thirsty friend.

FRANK RISKINS.

AID FOR THE REFUGEE.

On Friday evening, the 24th instant, a concert was given at Sparta, Ga., by Prof. J. J. Gorres, lady and pupils, for the benefit of needy refugees, when more that eight hundred dollars was received at the door. Between the first and second parts of the performance Bishop Pierce, by invitation, presented the claims of these unfortunate ones in a brief but eloquent speech, when more than four thousand dollars was added to the proceeds of the concert. The money thus collected will be placed in the hands of a competent committee for appropriate distribution.

On the day following, at a meeting of the citizens of Hancock county, Major E. G. Dawson being in the chair, Mr. Benjamin T. Harris introduced the following resolutions which passed unanimously, and which bear upon a different department of duties:

Resolved, That the people of Hancock county will furnish occupant themselves into a Relief Society, whose duty it will be to provide for and relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, both at home and in the front, as well as those found at our hospitals in our cities or elsewhere.

Resolved, That to accomplish this praiseworthy object without delay, the chairman appoint a committee of eight who shall have charge of this entire work—collect and distribute supplies of every kind as their judgment may dictate, and, be all, speed, so manage and control this work as to accomplish in the greatest good.

Resolved, That said committee may organize sub-committees, or appoint all agents for the accomplishment of the objects in view.

Those committees are all appointed, and this good work will go energetically forward. In a few days its agents will be on the ground with an efficient supply—ready to work with willing hands in relieving the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers.

The secretary, F. L. Little, Esq., has furnished us with a list of the subscribers to the fund for the relief of refugees, but it is too long for publication. The chairman, T. J. Smith, and G. W. Watkins lead off with subscriptions of $500 each. Hancock will do her duty. We trust to see her example imitated.

Gibson's Louisiana Brigade.

List of casualties sustained by Gibson's Louisiana brigade, Stewarts division, Hood's corps, army of Tennessee, from May 9th, to June 20th, inclusive—Brigadier-General R. L. Gibson, commanding.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Lieut. and Acting Aid-de-Camp S. L. Ware, severe.

13th Louisiana Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Campbell, Commanding.

Company A—Killed: Sergt. E. J. Blanco, G. Patterson. Wounded: T. Mitchell and A. Melville, slight.

Company B—Wounded: A. Sellberg. Missing: W. Sandsby, T. Sandsby.

Company D—Wounded: Sgt. V. Vinesier, severe.

20th Louisiana Regiment, Major S. L. Bishop, Commanding.

Field and Staff—Major S. L. Bishop, severe, arm amputated.

Company B—Killed: J. Lockwell. Missing: T. Cantillo.

Company C—Wounded: O. Lavergne, severe.

Company E—Wounded: J. V. Swann, slight; P. Devinier, severe.

Company I—Missing: J. O. Sullivan.

Company K—Missing: M. Bradley.

Company—Wounded: P. Kenney, dangerously.

Company E—Wounded: J. Turner, slight.

14th, 30th Louisiana Regiments, Colonel J. C. Lewis, Commanding.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Assistant Surgeon J. H. Bird, slight; Adj. O. O. Cobb, Sergeant Major T. C. Bradford, severe.

Company A—Killed: Corp. W. W. Chapman, J. Foreman. Wounded: P. D. Leonard and D. W. O'Neal, slight; Sgts. Forney, G. Irwin, C. A. Goodso, F. Villamon; J. Baggett, J. Mullin, T. L. Mansfield, severe; W. Young, dangerously. Missing: R. Binkley.

Company B—Killed: Lieut. J. T. Cockfock, W. McWilliams, R. O. Sheppard. Wounded: A. McKeller, A. Leach, J. Avent, J. Bugg, J. Clark, W. J. Lindsey, slight; R. V. Pate, W. S. O. Gardener, T. P. Gilpin, severe; F. Conley, dangerously. Missing: Corp. C. A. Smithley, J. Whist.

Company C—Killed: R. D. Andrews. Wounded: C. S. Johnston, slight. Missing: H. Walker.

Company D—Killed: R. S. Davis.

Company E—Wounded: sergts. C. St. Clair, H. W. Parish, dang.

Company F—Killed: corp. W. Nichols. Wounded: W. Bowers, sergt. J. P. Matthews, W. Mahoney, sev; sergt. A. Vernon, dang.

Company G—Killed: J. Sovegins and W. Campbell. Wounded: J. Sheran, A. J. Barker, slight; W. J. Ricks, sev; sergt. J. Pierce, dang.

Company H—Wounded: S. G. Mallon, slight; corp. D. Velford, sev.

Company I—Killed: sergt. J. M. Fleup, F. L. Chenswith. Wounded: corp. P. J. Simpson, J. Dunsey, J. B. Doyle, J. S. Sassat, E. N. Smith, slight; corp. J. W. Stillman, J. A. Dowdon, sev; R. A. Chee, A. S. Collins, dang.

Company K—Wounded: corp. C. Head, G. W. Graves, dis.

19th Louisiana Regiment, Col. R. W. Turner, commanding.

Field and Staff—Killed: Major W. B. Scott. Wounded: Lieut. Col. C. F. Pillson, slight; sergt. major T. B. David, severe.

Company A—Killed: J. Jones. Wounded: A. D. Clifton, A. A. Hussey, J. F. Webster, slight; A. K. Elmes, G. B. Garrett, sev.

Company B—Killed: L. H. Sutton. Wounded: J. N. Hewes, J. N. Hoover, A. B. Leslie, slight; J. F. Gates, severe; A. J. Tomlinson, sev; P. Lasseter, dang.

Company C—Killed: R. D. Harris. Wounded: J. M. Tatsaline, S. Johnson, W. A. Woodley, slight; J. W. Greer, W. A. C. Hunter, sev. Missing: W. J. Murray.

Company D—Killed: Sergt. A. Butler, sgt. sergt. Rodgers, J. N. Lewis, sergt. J. V. Pressley, dang.

Company E—Killed: J. W. Auld, A. B. Stapler, W. H. Gaddson. C. Mobley. Wounded: W. L. Bain, L. Robbins, J. P. White, F. M. Henry, G. A. Brittain, sev; R. F. Williams, R. T. Wilson, J. J. B. Ford, sev.

Company F—Killed: corp. J. Clark. Wounded: sergt. J. B. Williams, W. F. Robertson, sev; J. P. Berry, J. S. Dugan, sev.

Company G—Killed: sergt. M. G. Pressley. Wounded: Lieut. W. H. Farmer, W. D. Sparks, slight; sergt. J. Mabry, G. Farrar, sev.

Company I—Missing: A. B. McMillan.

Company K—Killed: J. A. Farris. Wounded: J. Shadduck, sev.

4th Louisiana Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel J. McCary, Commanding.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Sergeant-Major R. Wells, slight; Lieutenant-Colonel J. McCherry, dang; Adj. F. C. Middleton, dang.

Company A—Killed: Sgt. R. A. Curred, J. W. Crandall. Wounded: Corp. D. Demoss, sgt. F. B. Matthews, slight; S. Brooks, sgt. R. Sells, sev; J. Dougherty, K. Dempton, dangerously.

Company B—Killed: E. Williams, C. W. Lewis. Wounded: Corp. R. F. Daniel, J. M. Thompson, J. Mc Clendon, W. J. Winchester, slight; J. S. Grayson, G. M. Bullock, sev; J. S. Hoy, dang.

Company C—Killed: Lieut. F. Hammonds, J. W. Cathey. Wounded: Sgt. R. Morgan, J. Doyal, J. Lanwells, Corpl. F. M. Phillips, slight.

Company D—Wounded: Lieut. W. McCleodon, slight. Missing: A. Russell, P. Miller.

Company E—Wounded: Corpl. A. W. Walker, F. Taylor, A. N. Smith, W. G. Turner, G. Kilwell, M. M. Day, C. Howe, slight; R. Campbell, sev.

Company F—Wounded: M. Lee, M. Briant, slight; A. Plunger, dang. Missing: J. B. Lock.

Austin's Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters, Major J. E. Austin, Commanding.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Adjt. A. O. Dubigg, since died.

Company A—Killed: J. Young, S. Terry. Wounded: W. T. Downing, slight; J. Boyne, P. Maloney, T. Burg, sev.

Company B—Killed: E. Schreder, M. V. Howard. Wounded: P. Gillespie, T. Pearce, slight; Sgt. W. Weaver, J. Smith, H. Banks, A. Devillis, W. Hill, J. Newton, sev; Sgt. J. Delaney, Sgt. F. Palmer, Corpl. J. O'Neil, W. Hammonds, R. Brannon, T. Moore, dang.

1st Louisiana Regiment, Major S. S. Batchelor, Commanding.

Company C—Killed: Hart. Wounded: B. Donohoe, Gassie Smith, sev. Missing: W. Kooner.

Company F—Killed: Sgt. P. Bougouzer, Corpl. J. Fisher. Wounded: J. Mack, F. Wendel, W. Cook, slight; Capt. J. W. Stringfellow, sev. Missing: J. Taylor, J. Pinon, H. Brown.

Company G—Killed: J. Cogan. Wounded: W. Cook, slight; Sergeant, sev.

Recapitulation.—13th Louisiana—Killed, 2; wounded 5; missing, 3. 20th Louisiana—Killed, 1; wounded, 6; missing, 2. 14th and 30th Louisiana—Killed, 12; wounded 44; missing, 2. 19th Louisiana—Killed, 10; wounded, 39; missing, 3. 4th La. bat—Killed, 6; wounded, 13; missing, 3. Austin's bat—Killed, 4; wounded, 18. 1st Louisiana—Killed, 4; wounded, 2; missing, 4. Brigade Field and Staff—Wounded, 1. Total, killed, wounded and missing, 285. ROBERT H. BRIM, A. A. G.

GENERAL PILLOW OPERATING IN SHERMAN'S REAR.

The Chattanooga Gazette, of the 25th, under the following captions—"Gideon J. Pillow with Two brigades at Lafayette—Col. Watkins with Four Hundred Man Commanded to Surrender—Pillow Threatens to Burn the Town—Watkins Answers, 'Burn and be D——d'—Desperate Resistance of the Four Hundred—Capture of Col. Falkner—Timely Arrival of the 4th Kentucky—Pillow routed—In Search of a Ditch of his own Digging"—announces Pillow's presence in North Georgia. The report of four hundred routing Pillow's two brigades is as plausible and true as Sherman's announcement of Johnston's retreat to the Chattahoochee.

Several days since Major-General Steedman, commanding district of the Ethowah sent five hundred men, consisting of detachments from the 4th, 9th, and 7th Kentucky cavalry, under command of Col. Watkins. Col. Watkins was ordered to patrol the country around Lafayette, and thus protect the railroad communications leading to Chattanooga. Yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, a flag of truce was sent into Lafayette, in the name of Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, demanding an immediate surrender, accompanied with a threat of burning the town in case of non-compliance. The rebels were 3,000 strong and had the town completely surrounded. Col. Watkins returned the somewhat profane, but expressive reply: "Burn the town and be d——d!" In about twenty minutes thereafter, the rebels made an advance from all directions. Col. Watkin's men were dismounted and occupied the court house, and three or four houses adjacent, from which they poured a destructive fire into the foe.

For more than three hours the enemy slowly but surely advanced. At nearly nine they occupied three-fourths of the town, when Col. John T. Croxton, of the 4th Kentucky, sent out in that direction the day prior, was Gen. Steedman, arrived in the neighborhood and attracted by the firing, "went out" and Gideon J. P. "went out." The gallant Kentucky boys rushed on them with a yell and whoop, capturing about seventy and peppering them diamercifully at every jump. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Col. Watkins and his glorious four hundred for their dogged resistance against the greatly superior number pitted against him. We feel like complimenting Col. Croxton, who is always on the lookout for a fight, on his opportune arrival at the scene of action.

Col. Watkins lost about fifty killed, and perhaps as many were wounded.

Gideon left one hundred dead comrades. We have already stated that about seventy-five were captured.

Gen. Steedman has directed a vigorous pursuit, and has taken measures, which, it is hoped and believed, will make Gideon wish he was somewhere else in a ditch of his own digging. If he don't look sharp our boys will dig one for him.

We regret to learn that Col. Faulkner, of the 7th Kentucky, was captured in the attempt to make a charge.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM THE NORTH.

*Important Movement in the Army of the Potomac—Affairs Around Petersburg Unchanged—Crotty and Farragut in Consultation.*

From the Chattanooga Gazette, 25th.]

NEW YORK, June 24.—The Tribune's special at headquarters army of the Potomac, of the 21st, 11 P. M., says another important movement is being executed.

General headquarters will move at 9 o'clock to-morrow A. M. The movement must have been one of Meade's own choosing, and the change was prompted by prospects of great advantages.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Army advices up to yesterday noon, relate almost wholly contraband intelligence, most whereof promises results in progress, but not sufficiently mature for publication.

The position of affairs around Petersburg remain unchanged. We still retain all the rebel works which our forces captured.

The Tribune's special, dated headquarters of the army of the Potomac, 21st, says our troops are now disposed in a semi circular line around the town, our left extending around the Petersburg and Norfolk railroad on the south, and right resting on the Appomattox at Mills' house, four miles north of the city.

Butler's forces occupy a position on our right, and front to the north and westward towards the Petersburg and Richmond railroad.

The World's Washington special says it is officially announced that the meeting of the national Democratic convention will be held at Washington, on the 30th, for the purpose of general consultation and consideration of important business.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 23.—A steamer from Bermuda Hundreds reports no further fighting up to 10 o'clock this A. M.

Nothing later from the White House, or Sheridan since his arrival there.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, June 23. There was fighting on our left all last night, results unknown. It is reported that the New York 12th battery lost four guns.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The Herald's correspondence of 21st says: The bridge across the Appomattox, connecting Petersburg with Pocahontas and Richmond, is daily shelled and rendered unserviceable to the rebels, who are daily strengthening and enlarging their works.

The steamer Columbia, from New Orleans on the 18th, has arrived. Gen. Canby is visiting Admiral Farragut of Mobile.

Gen. Sickles arrived at New Orleans on the 18 inst.

Cotton quiet at $1 50; gold about 217.

GEN. STEEDMAN AS A BRIDGE BUILDER.—On Monday night last, Maj.-Gen. Steedman commanding the district of the Ethowah, arrived at Tilton, ten miles below Dalton, en route to Chattanooga, where he found the bridge had been destroyed by guerrillas. At six o'clock he commenced clearing away the rubbish, and at six the next night the cars passed over a new bridge, one hundred and thirty-one feet long. Besides this Gen. Steedman went up the road a piece, where the guerrillas had thrown a couple of cars off the track and drove them off when about in the act of throwing up a car loaded with ammunition. He saved the cars. Gen. Steedman only had one hundred and eighty men, and he was accompanied by some visitors, which he had to leave behind by the "Johnnies." That's what we call a bridge building—substantial enough to last a year.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM PETERSBURG.

From the Gettysburg State Journal, 27th inst.]

The latest news we have of the progress of the Yankees is contained in the following dispatch received here by Gen. Baker from the commanding officer at Weldon:

WELDON, June 25.

Gen. L. S. Baker:

No fighting around Petersburg since Thursday evening.

During Wednesday and Thursday we captured 2500 prisoners.

The enemy still held the railroad and are fortifying at Reams' station.

The enemy's cavalry have cut the Southside railroad, and fears are entertained that they may reach the Danville road at the junction.

Passengers on the train, just in from Stony creek, report that a general engagement was expected to-day between Lee and Grant.

Gen. —— whipped Hunter near Lynchburg last Thursday. No particulars of the battle have been received.

In our last issue we expressed the belief that the rebels would go through on Saturday from Weldon to Petersburg. We had good reason so to believe, but it seems the Yankees have returned to the project we were misled.

From the Gettysburg we have additional particulars. Our last advices located the Yankees—eight thousand strong at Berkeville—at the junction of the Southside and Richmond and Danville railroads. We now learn that this force has left Berkeville, and have fallen down the Richmond and Danville road to Meazingford bridge. Here they were at last reports, and we learn that the force of eight thousand consists of infantry and cavalry.

So far as we have been able to learn, but little damage was done to the roads at Berkeville. The attempt we learn on the High bridge, below Farmville, does not seem to have been made. We had a good force there, well fortified, and the Yankees found the result of an encounter with them not fell down the line of the Richmond and Danville road to Meazingford. Here there is a considerable bridge, well guarded, and it remains to be seen what success the Yankees will have in that quarter.

The telegram to Gen. Baker speaks of the defeat of Hunter by a celebrated Confederate General on Thursday. We have no details of that battle. We learn, however, from the Lynchburg Republican of the 21st, that Hunter was also defeated on Saturday near Lynchburg. At ten at night the enemy began their retreat. This was soon discovered, and at 12 p. m. our troops followed in pursuit, and came up with them on the road to Liberty where a severe skirmish took place near the Peaks farm. On Sunday evening at two o'clock Hunter reached Liberty, closely pressed by our forces, who attacked them early on Monday morning. At 11 o'clock A. M., on that day, all accounts from the field were highly favorable.

We cannot understand how a battle came to be fought near Lynchburg on Thursday, for on Monday Hunter's forces were in deadly conflict with our's many miles north-west of that point. We think there is a mistake in the telegram in reference to the battle.

The attempt to capture Lynchburg, however, has failed. Hunter, with 20,000 men marched up the hill to take it, and on leaving the appearance of things there, marched down again with fewer men and didn't take it.

LATER.—A gentleman who left Danville on Saturday at 6 P. M., states that at the time he left a night was progressing between the Yankees and our troops at the railroad bridge over the Staunton river on the Richmond and Danville road, some ten miles below Meazingford, and that fears were entertained that our forces were being flanked above and below the bridge. Reinforcements were pushing forward as rapidly as possible.

The Staunton bridge is some forty five miles in an air line from Danville. If defeated here, the Yankees will probably move in the direction of Gretna, on the Richmond and Gretna railroad, which is about seventy-five miles from Staunton bridge, in an air line, or they will cut across the country higher up and strike the Weldon and Petersburg road at Hicks' ford, by traveling about the same distance.

Letter from Cynthiana.

*Insolence of Rebel Citizens—How they Aided Morgan—Insult to the Union Dead—Terrorism Involved.*

Correspondence of Cincinnati Gazette.]

CYNTHIANA, June 13, 1864.—The ruins of the business part of the city prove the recklessness of the rebels. The total losses, which exceed $250 000, fall heavily on Union men. The secessionists lose fully two-thirds of the amount. Of their leaders, Mr. W. McIntosh loses $30,000. C. A. Wagner from $20,000 to $30 000, and Lawson Oxley, J. N. Gray and M. Murphy, heavy amounts. Of the Unionists, S. S. Fisher lost $15,000, John L. Magee probably $10,000, all he had; and J. M. Dicky $3,000. Mr. Dailing's loss by robbery was $5 000.

REBEL WOUNDED AND WOMEN.

The rebel hospital in one of the churches contains, as the rebel women beautifully assert "the best blood in Kentucky." The wounded are watched by the secesh women of the town and for fifty miles about. From the tender care shown them, the bouquets and wreaths which decorate their couches and the coffins of the dead, the reader would judge himself to be in a rebel town which had lately come into our possession; for the rebel women spurned our wounded, insulted in every possible manner the loyal women who nursed them, and threw out significant hints that the Union men who died at Morgan's approach, would yet be shot or hung by their friends. Two husbands and sons of many of these women are still in the rebel army. They were participants in the raid. They were heard to respond to roll call on Saturday night after their sack of the town. Yet these women are defiant rebels, and now attempt to institute a social despotism, a terrorism which shall drive loyal families from Cynthiana.

MORGAN'S RAID FORESHOWS.

It is certain that Morgan's first band who sacked the town on Wednesday, found hot meals ready for them, and were welcomed by the most extravagant demonstrations. It is a fact that Bob Berry, son of Col. Berry, visited a relative living west of Cynthiana, and stated that Morgan would be at Cynthiana in a few days.

HOW RIOTING WAS DONE.

At the first entrance of the rebels into Cynthiana, on Wednesday, Perry Wherritt, elected mayor of Cynthiana by the secesh vote, bragged of having given aid and comfort to the rebel cause, and was present at Townsend bridge when it was burned. He also directed the rebels to the store of John L. McGee. When McGee protested against the robbery, the rebels produced and read a written order signed by John Morgan, directing the parties who held it, to plunder his store. Similar orders in reference to other parties were produced.

On Saturday, citizens were robbed within five feet of where John Morgan stood. His soldiers robbed men in his presence. They obtained large sums of money, nineteen pocket-books having been found on the person of one prisoner.

BURNING THE TOWN.

When the jail was fired, Mr. James Ware heard the rebels read a written order to burn the jail, and plunder as much as they pleased. The furniture of the jailer's wife, and of some of his neighbors, was piled up together on the lower floor and fired. When Dr Smith's house was burning, one of his girls attempted to save some of the best bed-clothing. As fast as she brought quilts or blankets to the door, they were taken from her, and nothing permitted to be saved.

HOW SYMPATHY WAS SHOWN.

Greenup Remington met the rebels in their retreat on Sunday at the forks of the road in the edge of Cynthiana, and told them if they took a certain road they could flank the rebels yet. The rebels replied: "It is of no use, we are flanked already."

When the rebels were carrying from the stores silks, satins, dress and fancy goods, the Episcopal minister, Rev. Carter Page, told a young lady that the rebels needed these things and had a right to take them.

During the rebel occupation of Cynthiana, a Methodist preacher, who some time ago left Parkersburg, Va., on four hours' notice from the loyal men, was very insulting in his language to the Union ladies.

Col. Alston, of Morgan's staff, in conversation with a Union lady where he was quartered, stated that it had been within the power of the rebels at any time within three months to kill or carry off any of the loyal people of Cynthiana. That they had matters so arranged that consternation was kept up with their secesh friends in Cynthiana, and a deceptive fear as the loyal men had been banished them which showed who they were, what they were worth, etc. This 'fit was produced and seen.

A rebel colonel, who wished to send a flag of truce to Gen. Burbridge yesterday, ordered his men to fire at a Union man carrying it. Some of the officers pointed out Double the flag, when the colonel, on reflection, ordered the flag to be fired.

The most marked contrast has been in the treatment of the rebel and Union dead. The rebels have been buried in coffins decked with flowers, and in two cases coffins were put in vaults protected by wreaths. The Union dead by order of the city authorities, have been buried in the paupers quarter of the graveyard, as a stubble mound, in most cases without coffins.

When Gen. Burbridge left Cynthiana he ordered the mayor to bury the dead on both sides.

As soon as Dr. Trem, the surgeon in charge, learned the course pursued by the mayor, he ordered him to disinter the bodies and bury them in another part of the cemetery. This the mayor did not do, and the surgeon leaving the post soon after, the wounded having been removed, no one has enforced the demand, or brought the mayor to task for his studied insult to the Union dead. The city authorities, who are guilty of this outrage are Perry Wherritt, mayor of Cynthiana, and the following secessionists, who compose the majority of the council: Leon Cason, L. Oxley, J. S. Withers, W. L. Northcutt, R. C. Wherritt.

INTERFERRING WITH ENLISTMENTS.

Negroes who tried to enter the Union army, and were rejected for unsoundness, have been severely punished by their rebel masters. Among well authenticated cases we note the following: Felix Ashbrook, of Cynthiana, had some slaves who came to Covington to enlist. One of them was rejected. Capt. Wilson, then in command at Covington, ordered him to be returned to his master. When Ashbrook reached Cynthiana he put the slave in jail, and ordered the jailer to give him a certain number of lashes daily until further orders. The jailor, John Bruce, whipped him two days successively, and on the third day notified Ashbrook that if he whipped the slave again, he was afraid he would die.

T. Martin took back one of his negroes under similar circumstances, and whipped him almost to death.

REBELS COUCHANT.

Cynthiana is to-day the headquarters for skulking rebels. Scouting parties have developed the fact that Waldron's mill, a few miles west of this place, is a rebel rendezvous, and that the gang now in Tribble county, a short time ago were there, having been collected from the debris of Morgan's forces, and still threaten a descent on Augusta below Falmouth, on the Kentucky Central, when they think the Union guards may be weak. The refugees of the Cynthiana rebels upon each gang makes them bold and defiant, taking from the hospital the rebel wounded to their own homes. The rebel women who received Morgan with cheers, scornfully insult United States officers and soldiers on the streets. It is easily to talk of conciliating such persons. They are rebels at heart, and, in fact, are none, remaining behind because they can more serve the rebel cause, hoping to drive true Union men from the soil of Kentucky.

It is but a meager tribute to the Union men and women of Cynthiana, to say that their devotion to their Government at the peril of midnight assassination, in the midst of marauding out-throats, and with the flames consuming their homes, has not been surpassed. When the bullets whistled in the streets, and the town was given over to Morgan's gang, when the rebel women were drunk with exultation, the Union women of Cynthiana did their whole duty to the wounded and dying defenders. It rests with the military authorities to decide whether they shall be driven from their homes now by rebel turncoats, and a premium be paid to treason, or not.