Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, in advance, of $2.50 for six months, in advance.

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DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XIX.---NO. 136. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1861. PRICE ONE CENT.

WANTS.

WANTED—Two MUSICIANS, (DRUMMER and FIFER.) Apply to Capt. BLAND, in Keyes' Hotel, Bacon's South Carolina Volunteers.

WANTED—SHIRT HANDS.—Machine hands wanted for making Shirts. Good prices and steady employment, at 100 Main street.
W. S. TUPMAN.

WANTED—A BAKER—To work on broadcloth crackers. Apply to CHARLES BROWN, Pratt's Ferry, or to RICHARD ADAM, Richmond.
CHARLES BROWN.

WANTED—A young man, thoroughly qualified BOOK KEEPER, with ability to manage the financial department and to the correspondence of a commercial house, may find a desirable situation by addressing "B. K.," Post-Office, Nashville, Tenn. Only the qualified need apply. 6-11—3t

WANTED—10 or 15 select men for the CONFEDERATE GRAYS—Uniforms free, and other expenses paid. Apply at their Armory, on Franklin street, over the City Market, or at No. 1 Pearl street. 6-11—3t

WANTED—VOLUNTEERS—For a company, which will be armed, equipped and uniformed at no expense. The services will be limited. Apply at the office of SAM'L A. ANDERSON, Order of Cary and Virginia streets. 6-11—3t

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED GOOD WAGON BOXMEN, for which the highest prices will be paid. Application can be made at the Wagon Yard of R. A. HAUGHER, Bacon Quarter Branch.
W. W. WOOD,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

WANTED—To contract for the TIMBER necessary for a large building, amounting to several hundred feet. Apply at the Tredegar Iron Works. 6-11—1t J. R. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED—A good Tredegar Iron Works CARRIAGE WHEEL, either iron or hub.
J. R. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED—TWO BODY SERVANTS, capable of good character, to attend officers' quarters. Inquire at 6-11—1t

WANTED—A lady of many years' experience in teaching, desires a situation as GOVERNESS in a private family in or near Richmond. All the English branches and Music on the Piano taught. Prefers teaching small children. Address
W. HARGRAVE WHITE,
Bookseller 332 Main st.

WANTED—A good NURSE, for the balance of the year. Apply to MS. MAYNARD, Arlington House.

WANTED—100 MULES—Wanted to purchase for the state of Virginia, 100 MULES, from 14 to 15 hands high, from 4 to 6 years old. Such mules must be sound and well broke, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
B. F. FICKLIN,
Quartermaster General.

WANTED—For Quartermaster's Department, good serviceable HORSES for Artillery use. No horses may be bought for this service which are perfectly sound in every respect.
B. F. FICKLIN,
Major and Quartermaster.

WANTED—Everybody to know that A. E. WRIGHT makes Letters, for Military Caps, far superior to any Letters cut in the city, and charges him, or any other. Vermont Jackets, Brass Letters or BRANDS, in style or cut, and let the public judge.
E. M. LEWIS,
Brand Cutter, at Chas. H. Lasley's Tin st'e, 12th st., betw'n Main and Cary.

WANTED—everybody to know that I am manufacturing and selling LETTERS for TENT CAPS for five cents per letter. These letters are superior to any in the market.
A. E. WRIGHT, Brand Cutter,
Next door to the Columbian Hotel,
Richmond, Va.

WANTED—All persons to know that I manufacture all styles and qualities of TRUNKS, and have always on hand the largest stock to be found in the South, embracing superior French Trunks, Russia Leather Trunks, French Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, also, all the common sizes, all sold at manufacturers' prices, whole sale and retail, at salesrooms 114 Main street (Law Row). Dispatch office. Factory Cary street, below 12th.

Trunks Repaired.
JAMES KNOTTS.

WANTED—For the GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS—COOKS, BAKERS and dining-room SERVANTS. Apply to the undersigned, after 10 o'clock A. M. or Friday, in dining rooms three doors below Exchange Hotel, over Dunlop's office.
M. P. BLEDSOE,
For the Company.

ALSO—WANTED for the above Springs, CHAMBERMAIDS and CABIN SERVANTS. Apply as above. 6-11—3t

WANTED—A lady and her DAUGHTER at the Ladies' Home, Marion st., for the balance of the year. Apply to MS. MAYNARD, Arlington House.

WANTED—A good TINNER, to work on tin roofs. Apply to 6-11—3t

WANTED—A SITUATION by a young man of 21 years of age, who can give the best of references. Address "A. B. C." Dispatch Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION as Clerk in a store, by a young man who has been accustomed to the business for some time. Address "X. Y. Z." Dispatch Office.

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FOR RENT AND SALE.

FOR RENT—A Brick DWELLING, situated on Marshall street, between 13th and 14th streets, containing 8 rooms, Kitchen and Dairy back building, with gas and water in the premises. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to
E. A. J. CLOPTON,
Corner Wall and Franklin sts.

FOR RENT—The desirable three-story brick DWELLING, situated at the corner of Franklin and Lay streets, containing 8 rooms, with all necessary back building, in the house—hot and cold water in the kitchen, with hot and cold water in the yard. Possession can be had immediately.
E. A. CLOPT N,
Corner Wall and Franklin sts.

FOR RENT—A new BRICK HOUSE on Broad street, Navy Hill. Apply to
C. WENDLINGER,
111 Main st.

FOR RENT—A very desirable family RESIDENCE, suitable for a large family, in a very pleasant neighborhood, with all the improvements, on grace, one door above Foushee.

ALSO—A three-story brick HOUSE, containing 8 rooms, with kitchen and large yard attached, on Marshall, Clay and Leigh streets.

ALSO—A pleasant family RESIDENCE, on the west side of Broad street, near the corner of Cary street, with all necessary conveniences.

ALSO—A new framed TENEMENT, with a large yard, on the north side of Marshall, between second and first streets, with all necessary conveniences.
JAS. M. TAYLOR & SON.

FOR RENT—A very desirable RESIDENCE, in a good neighborhood, on the corner of 7th and Clay streets, containing 8 rooms, with all the necessary out-houses, &c. The tenant the rent will be moderate. Apply to
R. A. SNEAD.

FOR RENT—The large and convenient DWELLING at present occupied by Mr. M. D. Grinnan, on Broad st., between the houses of gas, water, &c. Also, a stable for three horses attached to the premises—possession given first July.
A. GILL.

FOR RENT—One Brick TENEMENT, on Clay, between Adams and Brooke ave., containing seven rooms with gas and water, with a good yard. Also, the three-story Brick Kitchen in the yard. For the above, apply to JAMES PHILLIPS, on Clay street, opposite Brooke Avenue.

A FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON FRANKLIN STREET FOR RENT.—The undersigned offers at present his RESIDENCE, for sale, with the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE therein, consisting of the usual variety. The house is located in one of the most desirable parts of Franklin street, and adjoining the Capitol Square. It is a brick story, containing 12 or 14 rooms, with bath-room, besides a kitchen, with two rooms, for servants. Two SERVANTS, one my COOK, can be hired, if desired, until New Year's. The house is lighted with gas, and has water in the yard.

The lower story is admirably adapted for offices. Apply to WM. S. TUPMAN, 109 Main st.

The whole house, if desired, will be rented to a responsible party for OFFICES or LODGING ROOMS. 6-10—1w*

FOR RENT—A large and very desirable DWELLING, on 5th street, between Clay and Leigh, west side, recently occupied by the Rev. Mr. Kepner. The house contains about twelve rooms, and is supplied with gas, water, all the modern fixtures and improvements, for the convenience of a large and genteel family. Apply to
REDWOOD & REACH,
34 Main street.

TWO HOUSES FOR RENT, corner 22nd and E streets, Union Hill, recently occupied by Messrs. Greene and Corey. These houses are new, and of modern style, possessing more than ordinary conveniences, a well of excellent water, supplied with pumps conducting the water to the HOUSES. They contain six rooms. Rent low.
ISAAC J. MERCER & CO.

FOR RENT—And possession given the 1st of July, the large and centrally located STORE on Main street, between 13th and 14th streets, occupied at present as a drug store by Messrs. Fisher & Sheppard. Apply to
SAM'L S. COTTRELL.

FOR RENT—And possession given immediately, a commodious DWELLING, corner of N and 25th streets. Rent $175 per annum.
R. CAUTHORN.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—The valuable BRICK RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by Richard McGruder, situated on 6th st., between Clay and Leigh sts. Apply at Office of the Insurance Company of the State of Virginia, under the American Hotel. 6-5—tf

OFFICE FOR RENT.—ROOMS suitable for offices, in the building corner 14th and Main streets, for rent. Apply to
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Druggists,
Corner Main and 14th streets.

FOR RENT—And possession given immediately, the STORE, No. 121 Broad street, next door to Pizzini's. Apply to
R. CAUTHORN.

FOR SALE—A COW and CALF.
Inquire of
OWENS & MILES,
12th street.

Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY MORNING ...JUNE 15, 1861.

THE PENINSULA BATTLE.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS.

From persons who left Yorktown two days after the battle at Bethel Church, we learn that on Wednesday morning our camp was approached by five New York Zouaves under a flag of truce. The object of their mission was ostensibly to be permitted to bury their dead and to effect an exchange of a prisoner. Their request, we understand, was granted by Col Magruder. From several sources we hear that these men admitted they had 225 killed and wounded in the battle on Monday; and that at roll-call on Tuesday morning, 440 were missing.

Below we give further particulars of the battle:

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

YORKTOWN, June 11, 1861.

As the steamer from your city is in sight, I hasten to give you a brief description of the battle of Bethel Church, which took place yesterday. For two days previous we had been anticipating an attack by the Federal troops, and on Saturday had stood an hour in a marsh awaiting their approach. On Sabbath afternoon at 4, the three companies under command of Lieut. Col Stuart, of Richmond, began the erection of earthworks in a grave-yard to the right of the Church, and beyond the creek. We continued the work till sunset, and made considerable progress. This was the most advanced point of all the operations for defence—not very elevated, but the best that could be got. Yesterday morning at half past three the bugle sounded "to arms," and in a few minutes the three companies—to wit: Young Guard, Capt. Carters; Henrico Southern Guard, Capt. Claiborne, of Hanover; and the Lee Guard, Capt. Walker, all of the 32d Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, Lieutenant Col. Stuart commanding—were under arms, and started for a position just this side of the work on which they had been engaged the day before. It was a hill dam, which has been converted into a reservoir. After marching here a half hour, we deployed upon the extreme left of our former position, on the hitherto unknown to the right, in the grave-yard. Here we continued to work in the entrenchment, continuing it in a crescentic form, and concealing it from the enemy by newly-felled bushes and trees. The boys worked well, and were cheered to the labor by the announcement that the enemy were certainly approaching. Just before the engagement, learning that the enemy distinguished themselves by white badges on their arms, we put them (of white cotton) on our hats, and thus saved some lives, doubtless.

THE FIGHT.

At 8 o'clock we espied two mounted men to our right, inspecting some fifty rods of wood that lay upon the road, and, we feared, with a design of erecting a battery behind it. The Colonel dispatched a member of the Life Guard to approach them, under cover of some brushwood that skirted a branch, to examine them more closely. After two inspections with the glass, we feared the realization of our first opinion. It appeared afterwards that they were our friends. In a few moments the gleaming of hundreds of bayonets were seen just in our front, distant six or eight hundred yards above the top of a fence, and presently the wild cheering of the invaders was heard. In five minutes thereafter, *bang* went the Howitzer battery fifty yards to our left, and just in front of the main road, by which the enemy were approaching. In an instant the fire was returned with great spirit, and such a cannonading began as I never heard before. Shot and shell flew thick and fast, shaking the very earth by their reverberation. Thick and fast fell the branches from the neighboring trees, and as the shell burst in the air, our men watched the curling smoke with pleasure rather than fear. Our little detachment of Howitzers attached to, under command of Capt Brown, of Richmond, fought with great spirit. We had a full view of their firing. A ball from one of their rifled cannon almost made the trembling earth to quake in our trench, and rushed right down the road at a fearful rate, and must have torn some of the enemy limb from limb. Now, while our men concealed themselves in the trenches, keeping down their bayonets well from the sight of the enemy, I saw him deploy on our right, and presently sharpshooters leaped the fence just in front of us, about two hundred and fifty yards distant, and we discovered them to be the (would be) famous Zouaves, in their red pants. Our men became very anxious to fire upon them, and Col. Stuart, who was above the breastwork fearlessly observing their approach, found it difficult to restrain them. They had been thrown out doubtless to pick off our Howitzers, and were entirely ignorant of our position. Rattly-sammy-fire, commanded the Colonel, and the above ranks at the first platoon of the Life Guard were in a blaze, and one man certainly fell mortally wounded, and the rest threw themselves flat upon their faces and returned our fire. We continued to fire about five minutes by fives, when the Zouaves got out of the open field much faster than they got into it. Concealing themselves behind the fence and some neighboring houses, they continued a very well directed fire for perhaps an hour. The Minnie balls whizzed after a fashion I never heard before. It was by a merciful Providence that not a man of us was hurt.—None of the officers occupied the ditch except partially, and one brave Colonel exposed his whole person to the enemy's fire. The balls often threw up the fresh earth upon the tops of our embankments, showing that they had the right range. Our commander kept his eye on the right of our position, fearing the approach of artillery, which we were not in a condition to resist. At this while, I forgot to state, the Howitzer Battery in its greatest strength under the command of Maj. Randolph, situated to our left and in the centre of our lines, and commanding a bridge which lay just in front of the Church, kept up a splendid fire, and no doubt with great effect. An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the houses in our front, a thing that should have been done on Sunday, and the neglect of this obvious precaution caused one brave man to lose his life. Our forces in the battle were now seen (about 1,100 strong on our right) reported by artillery, and covering their position by some brushwood, intending to storm a redoubt. Simon, and Col. Stuart finding that the three companies under his command, numbering 130 men, would not be able without artillery to maintain their ground, sent a dispatch to Col Magruder to that effect. Before my return from headquarters orders had been received to evacuate our trenches, and on my way back to our position I met our three companies retiring by a private road, made the day before for the purpose, in the very best order. After this movement we took our position, by command of Col Magruder, in a trench to the rear of the Church, and commanding the marsh which we had just passed.

There was some confusion at the Church owing to this movement, together with the breaking away of horses and the falling limbs from the trees; but order was soon restored, and we awaited anxiously the approach of the enemy.

Meanwhile, deeds of valor were being performed upon the extreme left of our position by the brave North Carolina boys, commanded by the hero, Col Hill. Their entrenchments were unfortunately near a thick wood, skirted by a marsh, the wood so near that it furnished a fine cover for the enemy. Here he made a dash at the works, the only really spirited attack of the fight. But the rifle boys were too strong for him. At one time I learn that he almost succeeded, and there was some confusion; but soon order was restored, and the victory won. A gallant Yankee Captain jumped upon the fence in front of Col Hill's line, and cheered on his men; but instantly fell dead, pierced at the heart by the steady-handed marksmen of the Old North State. All honor and glory to the dear Old North State. How I wished to cheer these troops as they passed our quarters yesterday afternoon; but my feeble voice could not express the deep feelings of gratitude and admiration for the noble fellows, and I said in my heart, God bless you, my brave boys!

Just after we abandoned our trenches, Company "A," Capt. Atkinson, of our regiment, which had been stationed two miles off to guard a road, came up, and the enemy having retired in part, our right, Col. Stuart, with Capt. A.'s command, part of the Wythe Rifles and a detachment of Company "G," of North Carolina Rifles, resumed our former position on the flank and front. The Howitzer Battery, one piece of which having by accident, before we left our position, been rendered useless, was now reinforced by Capt. Bridges' company of Riflemen, and being annoyed by the fire of the enemy's musketry from the white house in front, four men were sent to burn it, and in the attempt a noble North Carolinian was shot in the head and died last night.—The effort failed and the house was finally fired by a shell.

At 2 o'clock the enemy's fire had nearly ceased, and, after a fight of four hours and a half, he began to retire. He was pursued by the cavalry to the bridge leading to Hampton, which, in his fright, he burnt after passing.

THE NUMBER OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

On our side, one man killed, (he died here last night,) and two others (one badly) wounded. In all, there were eleven only wounded, and most of them, I think, slightly. I saw the worst cases. Our brave friend Hudnall, of the Howitzer Battery, was slightly wounded in his foot. I saw him last night, and he was doing well. Several of the Howitzers were among the wounded, and I learn hear their wounds bravely. Without them, we would probably have been whipped.

Of the killed of the enemy, there is necessarily much uncertainty. The general impression is, they lost about 200, about 50 of these killed. I think among the slain were two Captains and a Sergeant of the third New York Regiment.

NUMBERS ENGAGED.

Our whole force was not beyond 1,200. I made my calculation before the fight. Of these, 800 were from the Old North State; the remainder were Virginians. I do not think that more than one half of our number fired a single gun. Of our own detachment of 100 men, not more than one fifth fired. The Louisiana regiment arrived from York too late to participate in the fight.

Of the enemy (several of whom were captured) we learn there were four regiments. One man says there were 4,500 men. A lady on the road timed their passing her house, and says it occupied one hour. I think it may safely be put down at 3,000.

You will doubtless receive many interesting details of this engagement, and as I have already written far more than I expected, I must close.

Of the conduct of our own men, I feel some delicacy in speaking. Suffice it to say, that the officers and privates, we hope, have not impaired our ancient renown. The men were remarkably calm and resolute. W. W. P.

P. S.—*Wednesday*.—The boat left on yesterday before I got to the wharf, and I will add a word.

Monday evening, (the day of the fight,) the order was issued that our whole force should retire upon Yorktown, and the march was to commence at sunset. Everything was removed that was of any value. The following are the reasons for this movement: 1st. Our ammunition was nearly exhausted. 2d. We were much farther from the black hole, or stronghold of our position than were the enemy. 3d. The position itself is by no means a strong one—on the contrary, in some respects it is very weak.

I have just learned that a wounded Sergeant of the enemy, says there were five regiments engaged, and that they were led on by Col. Phelps, of Vermont. The official report will not give, I think, a correct account of the killed of the enemy, as many have been found since in the woods. Up to Tuesday evening they had not sent to bury their dead, though there was a false rumor in the morning that they were advancing in a large body. F.

From another Correspondent.

YORKTOWN, June 11, 1861.

About half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning we were called to arms, a rumor having reached us that the enemy were advancing. All obeyed the summons promptly. We were sent immediately over to the battery in front of the quarters of the North Carolinians, where we remained but one hour, and then started for a trench about a quarter of a mile distant, which was commenced by our men the day before, on Sunday. On arriving there, we were immediately to work throwing up breastworks, and so continued until the enemy were in a quarter of a mile of us, when we were ordered to our arms.

After remaining in this trench a short time, I heard the crack of a rifle, which Lt. Col. Stuart told us was the beginning. The Howitzers—one company—immediately opened upon them with telling effect. The fire was sharply returned by them, and continued on both sides for an hour without intermission. The enemy returned the fire of the Howitzers with heavy artillery, and their infantry attempted to pick our Howitzers off. Minnie and rifle balls were making beautiful music around our heads during all this time—many of them falling in the trench we were in, also, cannon balls, bombs, grape-shot, in every description of shot and shell, some of which, however, had the least effect. Our men were perfectly cool and were smiling countenances.

The battle commenced about 9 o'clock in the morning, and was kept up until 1 o'clock without ceasing. We (the Young Guard, Life Guard, and Henrico Southern Guard) occupied the first trench—the most dangerous position on the ground, being exposed to the fire of the riflemen, infantry and artillery. When first attacked we could not fire without shooting the Life Guard, while we were exposed to one fire of the enemy in our rear and another on our left; which, however, was out of the range of our guns, if we had had an opportunity of returning it. Obeying the orders of our Colonel in command, Stuart, we kept our position in the trench, thereby letting the balls of the enemy spend themselves, while we kept our heads to miss us, without getting a fire ourselves.

After remaining in the trench an hour, the Colonel told us to retreat and rally in another ditch behind the Church—about a quarter of a mile distant—which was then occupied by the North Carolinians. This we did, being fired upon all the time by the enemy.

After escaping unharmed the fire of the enemy, we came near losing our lives by the fire of our friends. When about fifty yards from the entrenchment we were to occupy, the North Carolinians who were there levelled their guns at us and took aim, mistaking us for the enemy, and we should have killed most of us but for our having cried out "friends" and the white badge we wore on our hats, while the enemy wore theirs on the arm.

[The letter here gives an account of our loss in killed and wounded, which we have already published.]

After the battle I took a walk over the field. I counted six corpses—examined them closely, their wounds, &c. Among the number were one or two Zouaves. We have also two wounded Zouaves. We cannot tell how many of the enemy are killed, as they conveyed them away; but a horseman, who helped drive them into Hampton after we were done with them, informed us last night that they had four wagon loads of dead, which I am inclined to believe. Had we not had God on our side, we must have been whipped. CHARLIE.

[By Telegraph.]

The Northern Account.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The loss of the Federal forces in the battle at Bethel Church, was 36 killed and 100 wounded.

Major Winthrop, Aid-de-Camp to General Butler, and Lieut. Col. Grinnell, of the New York 5th Regiment, are among the missing.

A Southern Major and two Secessionists were taken prisoners at Little Bethel.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—The news by steamer from Old Point Comfort confirms the report of the defeat of the Federalists at Bethel Church. The Southern cavalry and infantry pursued them to New Market bridge, which the latter burned.

An Interesting Document.

The following letter was found in one of the cast-off haversacks of the flying Yankees, after the battle at Bethel Church:

Dear Brother:—I have already written four letters this week, but cannot let this opportunity pass without writing a word to you. John has written all the news, so I shall be under the extreme necessity of writing something original, which I'll warrant will be interesting. To-night's paper contains news of Col. Ellsworth's death, which does not help much to digest the suppers of people here. There is a great deal of indignation manifested—they all want to start South now. Also, we see by last night's papers the death of one of the Bradford boys. We hope and trust there may be no deaths nearer *our own house*. According to the papers to-night, we presume likely there is some *fun* by this time in your vicinity. When you write again, I want you to write whether it is true that two ladies went on with your regiment. I have seen it in several papers, but you know what we see there *cannot be relied on*, and what you write I shall know to be true. I am very sorry you do not get time to write oftener. We hope to hear twice a week, if possible, and once *a week*. I should like to look into your dairy and see what you have got down there. Southgate promised to see that you wrote often in it. I kept Lizzie long enough to expose her to the meazles. So, if she has them I shall take her here. She has had the croup since she went home. I don't know but I should die of fright, if she should have it here. Our oddsy-fly tory first rate. Last week we had 38 eggs. We have had *one old hen* for dinner.—She was fat as a porpoise. To-day we had trout. * * * Yesterday the town voted to raise $2,000 for the support of volunteer families.

WOODSTOCK, Vt., May 26, 1861.

We see frequent notices of the Vermont regiment, but it does not satisfy us unless we can see something about W. L. J.

Yesterday a telegram came from White River Junction, saying "we are all on Rice—come and help us." We went over, and found Latham's and all other shops burned and burning.

There is no business doing, and I think I shall sell out, as I am losing money.

D—n the man that killed Colonel Ellsworth. I should like to chaw him.

Your brother,
J. B. PARKER.

To *Rufus M. Parker*, Fortress Monroe, Va., Co. A, W. L. J.

Federal Outrages at Hampton.

A Hampton correspondent wishes us to "advise the property-holders at Hampton to come back to the village and protect their property and personal effects. Some of the Federal troops have committed excesses; but it has been stopped. Now the colored population have begun, and if not stopped soon, the town will be ruined. Houses and stores are broken open every night. Peaceable citizens *not bearing arms* will not be molested by the Federal troops. I was told this by a U. S. officer high in authority."

The following graphic narration of Yankee outrages is from another correspondent:

HAMPTON, VA., June 6, 1861.

About once a week I get a sight of your sprightly little sheet. In several numbers you say, "send us the news." As this vicinity is now, and likely to continue to be, a theatre of the war, and, as some very extravagant reports of what is going on here have been circulated, I thought I would send you a few unvarnished facts, from which your readers may make their own inferences.

Hampton is about 2½ miles by road from Fortress Monroe—in an air-line, probably a mile less; and about 8 miles by road from Newport News, and 5 by water—being between these two points. The population is about 2,000.

We have had frequent rumors of a contemplated attack on our little town by the Federal troops since the war began, but none has ever been made, nor is the town, in a military point of view, worth the trouble of taking. There had been no appearance of a hostile demonstration till Thursday, the 23d ult., when a regiment under Col. Phelps marched into the town, and remained about twenty minutes and quietly returned. This harmless and yet cruel raid, gave rise to the magnificent stories paraded in the Northern papers of the "Battle of Hampton," "Capture of Hampton," &c. Fearing, however, that something more belligerent might take place, as the small military force we had (not over 100 men) were ordered to Yorktown, nearly every family has since left the place. It is now tenantable only for deserted village. This was, to say the least, an unnecessary, cowardly and cruel raid, anything else other purpose than to frighten a few nervous women. To prevent a repetition of it, the bridge leading from the town to the fort was soon after destroyed. Since then, and especially since the occupation of Newport News by the Federal troops, the town has been infested with numerous small bands of Zouaves and other troops. These have gone when and where they pleased, without any apparent restraint, and both in the town and vicinity have committed many most roaschy depredations. It is true that soon after the people left town, Col. Duryea issued a proclamation promising the most profound respect for the rights of person and property, and calling upon the citizens to co-operate with him by reporting any violations of law and order by any connected with his camp. This proclamation, though it may have been made in sincerity, was, for any practical purpose, not worth the paper on which it was written; for, right in the face of it the sanctity of our homes has been violated, and property stolen and destroyed. The houses and stores of our citizens have been broken open and almost everything of value either taken away or wantonly destroyed. Among those who have been the chief sufferers, are Colonel Carey S. Jones, Major J. B. Carey, Dr. Banks, George H. Baker, Adler, Wm. S. Smith, Ivey, Causey, Sinclair, and others.

After stealing all the poultry, pigs, &c., from Colonel Jones, the vandals went through his house and deliberately destroyed his furniture, smashing his piano, mirrors, bureaus, tables, &c., &c., with the butts of their muskets. Col. J. went to the camp of Col. Duryea to make a statement of his grievances, and had the satisfaction of an assurance that if he would point out the guilty parties they should be severely punished!! To show that these depredations are at least connived at by superior officers, Col. J. found one of his mirrors in the quarters of Col. Carr. Did not the Colonel know that that mirror was stolen, and is not the receiver as bad as the thief?

The case of a poor widow, (Mrs. Gates) whose husband was a Captain in the U. S. Army, and who has been receiving a pension from the Government, is peculiarly trying.—The vandals stole or destroyed everything she had—the carriage, horses, table, &c., all were taken off by these gallant defenders of public property. Though I have heard of no case of personal violence offered to a female, yet our ladies have been grossly insulted by being told that their husbands were Secessionists, and would be hanged as soon as they could be caught. One of them told the faithful servant of Mr. F. A. Saedy that he had orders to shoot his master wherever he could find him. This gentleman's wife was fired at several times as she was riding quietly along the road in a buggy. Last week a body of troops marched from this place to Bethel Church, about ten miles distant, towards Yorktown, and returned. On their return they were met by a party of a gentleman and three or four ladies, in a carriage. The officers stopped and spoke very politely to them—assured them that they intended no harm, and only designed to protect them and their property. A few minutes afterwards it was ascertained that one of those officers had stolen the horse he was riding not an hour before. The horse belonged to Mr. John Moore, of this county, and was taken from a small colored boy.

These depredations, however, are now being checked by something a little more substantial and effective than paper proclamations. As soon as our military force is necessarily occupied at Yorktown, some citizens are organizing guerilla parties. They have already killed four, and wounded and taken about a half dozen prisoners. Day before yesterday two of our men surprised a squad of about twenty, shot two of them dead, and put the rest to flight. This was within half a mile of their camp at Newport News. VIRTUS.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Affairs at Jamestown—The Recent Battle, &c.

JAMESTOWN BATTERIES, June 13, 1861.

In compliance with your invitation to send you the news, I nimble my pen in order to get together a few ideas, if possible. Unfortunately, in a wooden shanty like the one in which I write, tormented by flies by day and mosquitoes by night, my ideas are very much like raw recruits. There is no use in telling them to keep step, preserve their distances, or keep silence in ranks. They won't hold up their heads to attention, until I am nearly drived mad by their abominable confusion.

Our camp is in high spirits at the news of the attack and defeat of the enemy at Bethel Church. As yet we cannot know the number of the killed and wounded, but we are sure that our men did their duty bravely. The guns were heard here several times during the day, and when the boat arrived with dispatches and gave us first the news, no description could be written of the joy and still the sorrow of the men—sorrow because the engagement was not under our own iron-mouthed sweethearts.

We are strongly fortified here. Discretion forbids me to enter into details as regards our works and our strength. Suffice it to say that we are now a good match for a goodly number of the sons of Belial, and that ere long we can extend the invitation to whomsoever wisheth to come. But among all the troops there is but one Richmond company here, the Henrico Artillery, who are assisting in manning the heavy guns. The corps is officered by Capt. Johnson H. Nunds, 1st Lieutenant W. Winston Fontaine, 2nd Lieutenants Walter H. Robertson and Wm. E. Ritter, Orderly Sergeant H. Lansing Burrows. They number 91 men, rank and file, and are as determined and brave a set of fellows as can be found.

Our men are spoiling for a fight. Like the Kilkenny cats, they may turn in and fight themselves if they don't see the enemy. They saw a Yankee's canteen the other day, bedabbled with mire and blood, and the sight made them almost frantic. There are reports that we will be attacked soon. So mote it be. We will do our duty, and trust to Providence for the rest. LENTRAM.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Effect of the News in Norfolk.

NORFOLK, VA., June 12, 1861.

The greatest excitement was witnessed here last evening, out of the announcement that a dispatch had been received by Col. Huger, stating that 4,500 of the Lincoln hirelings were met by 1,000 Confederate troops under Col. Magruder, at Bethel Church, between Yorktown and Williamsburg, and defeated with great loss.

At night, tar barrels were burned, and the utmost enthusiasm exhibited.

The dispatch says our men fought like lions, and the greatest skill and bravery are to be awarded them in the struggle.

Col. Magruder receives the lasting praise of our people, as he will the whole South, for his action in this contest. It is but a part, however, of his military character to be expert in war.

The event has been received here with such glowing delight that I could not forbear making mention of it, although you have probably been advised of the minutest particulars. LUNA.

GONE HOME.—The war is sowing the seeds of dissension among the churches. The Rev. John Leighton Wilson, D. D., has resigned his place as one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and has returned to South Carolina, his native State. And the Rev. Mr. McNeill, one of the secretaries of the American Bible Society, has also resigned and gone home to North Carolina.

FROM CAMP PICKENS.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

CAMP PICKENS, Manassas Junction, June 10th, 1861.

This morning has opened upon us with great beauty and loveliness. The clouds which for several days have been lowering over our heads have disappeared, leaving the blue canopy undimmed by a single speck of darkness. The air is balmy and bracing, and everything around us wears the joyous, happy aspect of an early spring day. It is 12 o'clock; the morning drills are over; soldiers are stretching their lazy lengths on the straw floors of their tents, reading, smoking, sleeping; one is bending over a tub washing his clothing; another is strolling from tent to tent, anxious for something to kill time; another, bucket in hand, is strolling along to the spring; while a group are gathered about the door of the Captain's quarters, discussing with earnest tone and animated gesture last night's encounter with the officer of the day, who broke our delightful slumbers in testing our sentinels.

The arrival of a Lieutenant from the First Regiment has suddenly changed the tenor of the conversation, and the battle of Phillippi is the topic. Col. Spaulding, who is on the ground, from that place, gives many items which have not found their way into our papers; but as they come to us through so many sources, and as Col S. has already furnished you with the particulars, we deem it needless to mention them.

We have it from reliable authority, that one of the sentry at Philippi ordered a man, in company with a Justice of the Peace, to halt; his pass was handed to the guard, who, while reading it, was deliberately fired upon by the person giving him the pass. The ball grazed the head of the sentinel, who, as soon as he recovered from the windage, fired, and the wretch fell dead on the spot.

We would turn aside for a moment, to lift up our voice against the leniency with which the Tories of the present day are treated. Do them as did our forefathers in the times of the Revolution; let their carcasses dangle all along our roadsides, as warning to those who at such times as these are recreant to every feeling of honor and patriotism. This, and nothing else, will prevent us from being victimized by these "wolves in sheep's clothing," who are continually prowling about our encampments.

We also learn that Mr. Thomas E. Sims is not dead. We state this as coming from one in whom we have entire confidence, and who was present at the engagement.

Reliable intelligence has just reached us of the capture of Dr. Thomas M. Fleming, of the Goochland Cavalry, and a Mr. Green, of the Governor's Guard, who were out in a scouting party, by the enemy. It is supposed that they were betrayed by friends of the Lincoln Administration. Another sad warning of excessive leniency and misplaced confidence.

The four companies of the First Regiment who were stationed at Fairfax Court-House, have not returned, though we have been expecting them for a week.

As there is no means of conveying packages from this place to the C. H., we would advise persons not to send perishable articles to members of these companies until their return.

I trust a short personal allusion will be pardoned in closing this hurried note.

Since my return to our encampment my health has very much improved, and I now have no fears whatever of my ability to stand the entire campaign.

The members of our company are taking excessively good care of me, providing every comfort, and even luxury, which heart could desire.

They have furnished me with a very comfortable parsonage, and a most kind-hearted and accommodating "body guard" in the person of Mr. H., who seems to take a peculiar pleasure in ministering to the wants of the CHAPLAIN.

FROM LYNCHBURG.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

LYNCHBURG, VA., June 13.

To-day business generally will be suspended and the day observed in accordance with the recommendation of the Confederate Congress. In my letter of yesterday a change of schedule was noted. I have since learned that there is now some doubt in relation to the change taking place, as some of the Western roads have "bolted," and do not seem disposed to come into the arrangement. A few days will, however, suffice to enable me to give the schedule determined on.

The reported success of our forces in the neighborhood of Hampton is gratifying in the extreme to all of us, and while waiting for confirmation and particulars, our prayer is, God grant that the truth of the report may be verified.

Our Southern neighbors still continue to pour in, and with others which reached here yesterday was the First Rifle Regiment of Alabama, well armed and equipped in every respect. They went into camp at this place. The stream of men pouring in is so continuous that it is a wonder to all where so many come from. In Mississippi the cause to arms is so great that men have to be *drafted to stay at home*.

Another Louisiana Regiment arrived this morning. O. K.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Affairs at the University.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, June 11, 1861.

Our place is brimful of soldiers. Yesterday three more companies came in, among them the Holcombe Guard, so called after our distinguished Representative in the Convention, and two other fine troops. But the management must be very bad at headquarters, or in the authorities stationed here, for one company, at least, from New Market, containing some members of the first families of the State, came here on ill prepared, and found things so ill ordered that they were nearly starved; and one man at least was actually seen to stagger into Dr. Maupin's yard, where he obtained food. Is not that a shame and a disgrace to treat our volunteers so badly? The ladies of the University have been ever so busy for the soldiers. Most of them go down to town during the day, and work away at tents and knapsacks. All the families send daily provisions to the companies quartered here. The lawn presents a most lively scene: from morning till night troops are seen marching or drilling. Our students take great pains in drilling those companies that come here without any training, and have really improved some of them wonderfully. The Jeff. Davis Guards have lost many men since Col. Bledsoe has left the University.—They drill until supper. After them appears the Home Guard, with our professors in the ranks, and Mr. Schele as Captain. By the way, they say he has also been made a Colonel, and is to follow Mr. Bledsoe into the field, as soon as the examinations are over.

The Military School has been in operation for about a week, and the number of Cadets is very respectable indeed. Mr. Closs, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and Mr. Dudley, from your town, drill them very successfully every morning and night. The lectures have not commenced yet, and probably will not commence until July 1st. Colonel Schele was sent to Richmond to procure arms, and the school is to receive 150 percussion muskets and two pieces of cannon. Applications come in numerously, and many of them from officers in the militia and men of riper years, so that the school is likely to become very useful indeed, if properly managed.

The passage of Governor Wise's troops has been attended with the greatest enthusiasm here, and the students burn with the desire of enlisting under him, as the service seems to be the most attractive of all; but almost all who are here now have too much at stake to leave before the examinations are over, and thus not many can go. Our Commencement will be very quiet this year; there won't be any speeches, and people have something more serious and important to think of than to see young men take their diplomas. J. R. M.

Correspondence of the