Richmond Dispatch.

The DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK. Price for mailing $6 a year, or $3.00 for six months; three months $2; one month $1, in advance.

The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at $3, in advance.

The WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every SUNDAY, and mailed to subscribers at $2 per annum.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXI.---NO. 116 RICHMOND, VIRGINIA WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 14 1862 PRICE TWO CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our closing sale of CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE, will take place TUESDAY, commencing at 10 o'clock. We invite the especial attention of dealers, merchants, housekeepers, and hotel proprietors, to the goods to be sold.

There are many large as well as small lots of desirable goods in the sale, suitable for all parties.

Sale without reserve.

G. J. SUMNER & CO., my 13—2t Governor street.

SALT. SALT! SALT!!!

For the purpose of distributing our Salt equitably among the people, and to prevent as far as we can speculation therein, we will in future sell no more Salt by the car load, but will establish agencies at convenient points for the distribution to consumers only. Our shipments for a few weeks to others than the Confederate Government will be very limited. After that time we can prevent suffering at least, if we cannot furnish an abundant supply.

Farmers coming their wagons and sacks will be allowed moderate loads, without delay.

We will not retail Salt here, to go by the cars.

We publish the above to inform the public, to save ourselves a great deal of correspondence, and to save persons the trouble and expense of coming to the Works on the cars to obtain a few sacks of Salt. STUART, BUCHANAN & CO.

ap 11—d1m Saltville, Va.

THE GREAT VIRGINIA REMEDY AND HUMBUG.—PETERS' INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR GONNORRHŒA AND ALL SECRET DISEASES.—This great American remedy, containing no Mercurial or Injurious properties, excels everything heretofore offered to the public in its curative, restorative, and renovating powers; and the medical world are astonished when told that the above remedy will cure the above diseases, and astonished when they have ocular demonstrations of the facts. But the proprietor, who has known of the remedy for twenty-odd years, has proven of a case of 20 years' standing to be restored to perfect health, and all other cases of shorter duration to be restored, without a single exception, and therefore challenges any case of Gonorrhœa which the remedy will not cure, provided the directions are carried out with prudence on the part of the patient; and any one purchasing of a dozen bottles, and acting accordingly, in his or her case, he guarantees a perfect cure; and in cases of failure, will furnish additional medicine, free of charge, to complete the cure, through his agents; and a cure will be effected without inconvenience to the patient.

Price, per bottle, $2; half dozen bottles $10 Postage prepaid from 25 to 50 cts.

Sold by APPERSON & DUPUY, No. 201 Broad st., and D. A. STRECKER, Main st. Druggists, Agents for the city of Richmond. Sold, also, by M. A. & P. A. SANTOS, Norfolk, and CHAS. B. CAMPBELL and WILSON & WILLIAMS, Portsmouth, Va.

ap 13—6m*

HEALTH, HEALTH—

BETTER THAN GOLD

MISS MARY SCOFIELD, PRECEPTRESS, No. 630, BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE—"*Truth Stranger than Fiction.*"—This lady suffered for years with Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism in its most malignant form. She first contracted the disease when about two years old, by being vaccinated with matter from a child who had the white swelling. From this she was to womanhood her sufferings were extreme, however had relief from pain until cured by HOPTONS TINCTURE

[An Extract from the Letter.]

"I often wish my parents had known of this remedy when I was a child, as I believe I should have been saved the excruciating pain I have been subjected to, as well as the deformity of body I must carry to the grave, and my parents would not have been under such heavy expenses from doctors bills and in sending me, as they did, to the celebrated Springs in England in search of health. I wish all the afflicted world could see me and hear the benefits I have derived from this Tincture of Hampton's. I try to make all acquainted with its virtues with whom I come in contact.

"Gentlemen, I am a thousand times obliged to you, and you are at liberty to use my name and cause to all.

"I remain yours in gratitude,

"MARY A. SCOFIELD,

"No. 630 West Baltimore street."

Rheumatism, Gough, Dyspepsia, Debility Scrofula, Eyes, Pain in the side, Back, &c., are cured by it.

FEMALES AND CHILDREN.—This TINCTURE will be found a great medicine for all their diseases.

Call and get Pamphlets, and read many the most powerful possible certificates of cures of the above diseases of our own citizens.

Sold by PURCELL, LADD & Co., Richmond by DR. COOKE, Fredericksburg; by all the Druggists in Petersburg; by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore; and by Druggists and Shopkeepers everywhere. $1 per bottle; six bottles, $5.

ap 1—d&cwtw

TAKE YOUR CHOICE, At 77 Main street.

If you wish to see a variety of a well selected stock of

JEWELRY and DIAMONDS,

give a call at the above place, as such will be closed out in a few days, without any consideration—

Solid Silverware,
Gold and Silver Watches,
Tea Sets,

and everything else in the jewelry line.

Call at once at 77 Main street. By

ISRAELS & DAVID,
Old stand of Harwood & Johnson.

my 12—1w*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA to the Sheriff of the County of Chesterfield. Greeting:—Whereas, a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the House of Delegates from the county of Chesterfield, occasioned by the resignation of Charles T. Friend: These are, therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth, to require you to cause an election to be held in your said county of Chesterfield on Thursday, the 22d day of May, 1862, for a Senator to fill the vacancy aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness Hugh W. Sheffey, Speaker of the House of Delegates, this 9th day of May, A. D. 1862, and in the 86th year of the Commonwealth.

HUGH W. SHEFFEY,
Speaker House of Delegates.

By the Speaker—Teste:

WM. F. GORDON, Jr.,
Clerk House of Delegates.

my 10—tds

TO THE CREDITORS OF JOS BRUMMEL, for Wheat, provided for in Schedule B of his deed.—A dividend of 12 per cent. will be paid to you on and after TUESDAY, 13th May, 1862, upon application at the office of Wm. B. Isaacs & Co. Parties must bring with them the evidence of their claims, and interest on so much as their dividend amounts to will cease from the 13th May, 1862.

WM. B. ISAACS,
ANDW JOHNSTON, Trustees.

my 12—3t

NOTICE.

Persons having claims against Colonel BLANTON DUNCAN will present them to S. O. GREENHOW, Thirteenth street, between Main and Cary. my 12—3t

NOTICE.—Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Huldah Thacker deceased, all persons having claims against the estate will present them to me properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment.

J. L. DAVIS Adm'r
of the estate of Huldah Thacker, dec'd.

my 12—6t*

COKE.

Soft Coke, of the very best quality, for sale at my Wood and Coke Yard, north side of the Basin, between 9th and 10th streets. Terms, cash. R. REINS, Agent.

my 12—1m*

NOTICE.

Persons having

NEGROES,

whom they wish to send to some safe place, will apply to CLARKSON & CO.,

my 10—ts No. 108 Main street.

ATTENTION.—Officers and Surgeons of the Army and Navy desiring to supply themselves with SHOULDER STRAPS, STARS GENERAL'S WREATHS, ARCHES, and other emblems of their rank, will do well to call at No. 2 East Main st., near St. Charles Hotel.

my 8—tw* Miss REBECCA SEAMON.

NOTICE.—Our senior partner, Mr. MOORE, being in the army, we have for the present closed our store.

Our books will be found at the store of Mr. JNO. DOOLEY, who is authorized to receipt in settlement of all accounts.

Those indebted to us will greatly oblige us by calling and settling the amount of their accounts as early as possible.

ap 14—3m P. T. MOORE & CO

CROCKERY WARE.

CROCKERY WARE.

In addition to my usual well-assorted stock of China and Glassware, House-furnishing and Fancy Goods, I have replenished my stock of CROCKERY WARE, so that I am enabled to offer my customers and the public a splendid assortment of Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bowls and Basins, Water Pitchers, &c., &c.

JULIUS MEYER,
Late Partner of Schaap & Co.,
Corner Broad and 24 sts.

my 6—1m*

CITY SCAVENGER—

To Citizens of the City of Richmond.—Please to leave your orders with Mr. Duval, corner of 10th and Main streets, and at Millinghaugh & Johnston's, corner of Main and 15th streets. [my 1—1m] R. H. ALLEN.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE.—A meeting of the General Commissioners of the Piedmont Railroad is requested in the town of Greensboro', N. C., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June next, to complete their duties when the Company is organized.

WM. T. SUTHERLIN, Chairman.

Danville, 11th May, 1862 may 13—tilthje

DEPOT ARMY COM. Y. M. C. A., Corner 10th and Bank streets.

THE citizens of Richmond are requested to send to this depot supplies of food for the soldiers at Winder Hospital.—Corn bread, milk, and soup, will be particularly acceptable. my 13—3t

DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETINGS.—The Daily Prayer Meetings, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, chiefly to supplicate the Divine blessing upon our Confederacy, will be held EVERY AFTERNOON THIS WEEK, at five o'clock, in the UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Rev. Dr. Read's,) corner 5th and Franklin streets. Pastors and congregations, and strangers in the city, are invited to attend and participate in the meeting.

my 13—3t

OFFICE VA. FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., Richmond, May 3, 1862.

ELECTION NOTICE.

A regular annual election of seventeen Directors for this institution will be held at the Company's office, No. 185, Main street, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

WILLIAM WILLIS, Jr.,
my 3—dt19 Secretary.

OFFICE RICHM'D & PETERSBURG R. R. CO., Richmond, Va., May 2d, 1862.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at their office in this city, on TUESDAY, the 27th of May, at 11 o'clock A. M.

M. W. YARRINGTON, Treas'r.

my 2—td

THE NATIONAL DEFENCE ASSOCIATION BAZAAR.—This Association has engaged elegant rooms corner of Broad and ninth streets, for a BAZAAR, and will be ready to receive donations of all kinds on next Monday.

All communications should be addressed to Mrs V. E. W. VERNON, Box 846, Manager of Bazaar, and Corresponding Secretary of N. D. A.

ap 10—ts

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. JOHN G. WATT, with whom I have for many years been associated, having retired from practice and removed to the country, I have rented the office formerly occupied by us, and am desirous of forming a business connection with some Dentist of established reputation. The practice of the office is very large and worthy the immediate attention of *any* Dentist desiring a metropolitan practice. Should this advertisement meet the eye of Dr. WILLIAMS, (late of Alexandria,) I should be pleased to hear from him by letter or otherwise.

my 12—12t* JOHN MAHONY.

A CARD

DR. BROOCKS,

CORNER MAIN AND 12TH STREETS.

Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., and from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

He has for sale, privately, a number of LOTS in Sidney, on Grace and Broad streets, just beyond the corporation line. Also, in Manchester, Houses and Lots, on Hull street. One has attached to it a rich and productive garden. The basement rooms may be used as stores. And for rent or lease, Lots both in Richmond and Manchester. my 10—1m*

DR. M. A. BLANKMAN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Formerly of Fredericksburg, Va.,

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Richmond that he has taken the office on Main street recently occupied by Dr. Francis A. Joter, (next door to P. Horton Keach's Trimming store,) where he will be pleased to see all who may need his services. ap 25—1m*

MEDICAL CARD.

OFFICE PRACTICE.

DR. PLUMB, of the old Medical House, confines himself mainly to an office practice, on Franklin street, a little below the Exchange Hotel, and diagonally opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall, where skillful and confidential treatment may be obtained on reasonable terms. Those who have been exposed to certain contagious ailments, are invited to call early.

Communications by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to. Office open from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

my 23—ts RICHMOND, VA.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH—THE CHEO-PLASTIC AND VULCANITE PROCESS.—G. W. JONES, DENTIST, having the right for the above mode of making Teeth, and being satisfied of its absolute superiority over all other methods, can with confidence commend it to those desiring full or partial sets of teeth, and especially such as may be dissatisfied with those they are now using. The perfect adaptation of the plate to the mouth, and the suction thereby secured, enables him to insert one or more teeth *without sleeps*. This method having been adopted by those standing highest in the profession, North and South, testimonials will be given and specimens exhibited to those wishing to see them.—Sets of Teeth, on gold or any other plate, will, of course, be made for those preferring them. Filling, Cleansing, Extracting, and all other operations, gently and thoroughly performed. Teeth extracted by ELECTRICITY, without pain.

Office on Main street, opposite Corinthian Hall. de 1—1y

ICE FOR SALE.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Managers of hospitals and others who may wish ICE, can be furnished in large or small quantities, by applying to C. LEBER,

my 13—6t* No 2 Old Market

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Ice for sale, in any quantity, at my ice-house, seven miles from Richmond, near the Brook road.

Also, for sale, a No. 1 Milch COW.

my 12—6t* W. C. TALIAFERRO.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

About 1500 bushels nice ICE, about one mile from the city, on the York River Railroad, will be sold low, with the privilege of its remaining in the house, if desired by the purchaser. For information, apply to C. LEBER,

my 6—6t* Stall No 2, Old Market.

BOARDING.

BOARD—TO REFUGEES.

A large furnished Room, suitable for two persons, can be obtained in a pleasant, quiet neighborhood in Nemarle county, on the Virginia Central Railroad. Also, two unfurnished Rooms. Terms, $30 per month, payable monthly. No children can be taken. Address "O. E.," Keswick, Albemarle, Va.

my 8—eod1t*

BOARDING.

A large front Chamber, furnished well, with BOARD, can be had by applying on 3d street, between Clay and Leigh streets, west side.

my 12—3t*

NOTICE.—The Capital Stock of the "Piedmont Railroad Company" having been all taken by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and others, it is desired by them and the Government of the Confederate States that the work of construction should be commenced and completed as speedily as possible.

Some delay being otherwise necessary for the new company to be organized, in the meantime notice is hereby given to all persons having hands to hire that employment may be obtained for such hands on the line of the said railroad, as soon as the Piedmont Railroad Company is organized, which is expected to be in about thirty or forty days from this time; and all such persons are requested to communicate specially with the President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, or with VINCENT WITCHER and JOHN R. EDMUNDS, of the Directors, who are authorized to make provisional agreements for the employment of such hands for that purpose.

LEWIS E. HARVIE,
my 10—20t President R. and D. R. R. Co.

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF A

Very large stock of

CHINA, GLASSWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

At SCHAAP'S Store,

206 Broad, bet. 4th and 5th sts.,

Removed from the corner of Broad and 3rd.

To those wishing to get anything in this line, or in FANCY GOODS or TOYS, this is a rare opportunity to supply themselves at prices far below present rates. The assortment is quite complete yet. Call early, at

LEON SCHAAP'S, 206 Broad st.,
my 10—1w* Between 4th and 5th

NOTICE.—Having disposed of the balance of our stock of Goods on hand, we have concluded to discontinue business for a season from 1st of May. Those indebted to us, on account or by notes, would oblige us to call at our old stand and settle the same. Those having bills against us will present them and get their pay.

J. MILLHIZER & BRO.,
my 2—6w* 108 Broad street.

Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY MORNING...MAY 14 1862.

The Ladies and the South.

A Yankee scribe in the Baltimore *American* delivers himself of a disquisition upon the question, why the Southern ladies have always been against Lincoln, and even a good many Northern ladies are on the Southern side? He admits that the facts are so, and can only find this reason for the mystery—that the ladies are fond of aristocracy and opposed to everything of a republican character.

Such a solution as this is worthy the profound philosopher from whom it emanates—That ladies have an irreconcilable antipathy to that which is low and coarse, is true enough, and that in this may be found one reason for their aversion to Lincolndom is undeniable.—Nothing could well be more intensely vulgar than the man whom the people of the North have deliberately chosen as their representative and ruler, though he is less nauseating in his undisguised blackguardisms than his prime minister, Seward: a creature even more depraved in his morals, whose elaborate imitation of the habits and manners of good society cannot conceal from the world that he is in no respect a well-bred man; and, what is far worse, has none of the instincts of a gentleman. Like the master is his following, and never, we suppose, since the world begun, were as many blackguards collected together under the banners of civilization as the scrapings of all Christendom, the multitudinous "lewd fellows of the baser sort"—who have undertaken to subjugate this beautiful land.—That there are gentlemen among their military leaders, no one doubts. McClellan has that reputation; but it has been a serious drawback to him with his party. The genuine Republican journals abuse him all the time, and indeed it is impossible that any public sentiment and public taste, of which Horace Greeley is the recognized exponent, should pardon any man who is suspected of the double crimes of humanity and good manners.

In taking such trouble to explain why the ladies are so universally with the South, the *American* evidently feels the moral weight in our favor of this undeniable fact; but its solution of it is preposterous. The ladies are no doubt on the side of good manners and clean faces and hands, and it may be admitted that they do not admire people who utter through their noses all manner of rudeness and bad English; but these are the mere outward signs of an inward offensiveness that is the real cause of the antipathy that the *American* finds such difficulty in explaining. So far as aristocracy is concerned, they have at the North an aristocracy of it sort—that is, an aristocracy of wealth, made up of people who had their origin in the low places of the earth, have brought up with them all the essential vulgarity of their unclean beginnings, and are the most pretentious, ridiculous, and disgusting aristocracy on the face of the earth. If to dress in purple and fine linen, to live in splendid houses, and shine in fine carriages and liveried servants, make an aristocracy, the North has more than its share of it, whilst on the other hand, none of these things have ever distinguished to any great extent the Southern community. The manners of the Southern gentlemen are in general remarkable for their plainness; their style of living is simple, and the vulgar love of show and ostentation a thing unknown. Genuine aristocracy there may be; and when we can be shown a country which has not an aristocracy of some kind, whether it be a Republican or Monarchical country, it will have to be pointed out to us in some other planet than that which we inhabit. In every country the enlightened and refined portion must and ought to have the ascendancy, and the time has gone by when to admit that self-evident fact could be denounced as high treason against republicanism. Intelligence, moral worth, and interests in the promotion of good order, must be the controlling influences in every social system that is not destined speedily to relapse into chaos.—Demagogues may inveigh as much as they choose against aristocracy, but it is only that they may become aristocrats themselves.—Whatever may be said against the hereditary nobility of England, we believe that it is the best part of that kingdom, morally, intellectually, and even physically. But to say that the ladies of the South and those generous Northern ladies who sympathise with us, are actuated in their sympathies by a love of aristocracy, unless it be conceded that aristocracy is a synonyme for all that is good and beautiful in politics and morals, is as great a piece of nonsense as the Baltimore *American* ever uttered.

The mothers, wives, and daughters of the South have deeper and purer motives than their enemies can comprehend. They may not comprehend the mysteries of politics; they may not be able to harmonise the independence of State and Federal sovereignties; but they instinctively recoil from injustice, oppression, and from what is worse than all, contact with evil. Woman is the custodian of the virtue of the world. She is the fountain either of sweet or bitter influences to the whole human race. The Southern women, refined, pious, and high-toned to a degree never surpassed by the women of any other race, have long dreaded the evil effects of Northern morals and manners upon Southern society. They have shrank appalled from that seething flood of infidelity, fanaticism, licentiousness, and falsehood, which composes at this day the elements of Northern society, and have prayed Heaven that a wall of separation might be built up high as Heaven itself between this bottomless abyss of corruption and their own happy homes. This is one reason why the women of the South sympathise with secession, and reason enough, without seeking another in that dislike of vulgar and coarse people which the American sneers at as "aristocracy," but which is nevertheless natural to the sex and not altogether unreasonable.

Our Position.

We were told by an esteemed city contemporary last week, in a tone which we took to be semi-official, that the manner of conducting the war was to be changed. Already we have symptoms of the truth of this revelation. Our troops appear to be in motion everywhere, and a brisk campaign seems to have been inaugurated, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. That the effect will be favorable, we have not a doubt. Our troops desire nothing more than to be led against the enemy.—That is the universal sentiment everywhere.—They have a noble confidence in themselves—a confidence quite distinct from that rash presumption which is accustomed to underrate the enemy, and is too often the precursor of defeat. They know full well the mettle of the Yankees, for they have tested it on many a field. They know that they are brave, and that they will nowhere leave them a bloodless, or even an easy victory. They are well aware that they are superior in arms and equipage, and that they greatly outnumber them in men and horses. Yet they have a steady and rational confidence in their own prowess, and do not believe that they will be overcome on the trial of strength. This is the proper temper for soldiers, and it is the surest harbinger of success. Their countrymen—and what is more, their countrywomen—have reposed equal trust in them. They believe their cause to be safe in their hands, and they resign themselves to hope, unmixed with fear for the event.

Yet it must not be imagined that the war is to be short, or that it is to be decided by a few violent, spasmodic efforts. It promises, on the other hand, to be a long and deadly struggle—a struggle that may last for years, and call for all the courage and all the fortitude of which we are masters. Many a bloody field must be stricken before we can arrive at the conclusion which all desire, but which is not yet within the view of any. We shall still, doubtless, be often called on to exercise the virtues of fortitude and perseverance. We shall often meet with reverses, and trials of faith. But so surely as we are a firm and united people, so surely will our success be complete in the end. The worst is over. We have been tried in the furnace of affliction, and we have been found equal to the task of enduring the worst that can be put upon us. Our sufferings hereafter will be less, because they will be borne with less effort.

We have never entertained a doubt that we were more than a match for the Yankees on land, at a distance from their boats. We have seen nothing, so far, to shake this conviction in the slightest degree. In the Peninsula not less than in the Valley, and on the Mississippi, we shall now have constant opportunities of testing his strength at a distance from these formidable auxiliaries. Already fortune begins to turn, and she will remain with us if we continue true to ourselves.

Throwing Down Trees.

The *Enquirer* says that in some places below, the river is so narrow that if the trees on the banks were only torn up by the roots and tumbled in, they would prove an obstruction very difficult to remove.—This is true enough, and it should be tried. A raft like that on the Red River could be formed from this city to Westover, with comparatively little difficulty. The river is so narrow that men stationed along the banks with rifles could pick off every Yankee that dared to show himself, and without showing themselves they cannot remove the obstacles. At Presquile it is many miles around, and only half a mile across the land. By proper obstructions, and the proper distribution of marksmen, the passage might be rendered impossible for a gunboat.

The panic with respect to gunboats, arising out of the disaster at New Orleans, seems to be fast dying away. These gunboats can shell a city, and burn it down. But when they fire on troops on land they have not proved themselves by any means formidable. A dozen sharpshooters on their decks would do far more execution to a column on shore than a dozen gunboats. Such, we hear, is the experience of this war. Cannon placed on a bluff, so as to fire down on them, is more than a match for them. They cannot reach them with their guns, which have only a horizontal range. Mortar boats alone could attempt it, and they could not succeed.

We believe there is no danger to be apprehended from the enemy's boats ascending the river to this city. Still we hope nothing will be left to chance. Let us go on adding obstruction to obstruction until there shall be no longer any room for obstructions.

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

CUMBERLAND GAP, May 6, 1862.

The anxiety manifested by the enemy's forces at Cumberland Ford to storm the Gap is growing, and the often-repeated demonstrations made to carry into execution this longing should are this have satisfied them of its utter impracticability. At one time they plant under cover of their sharp-shooters battery at a distance of 1,500 yards, and thunder away with every conceivable missile of destruction, throwing the dirt all around about us, with no evil effects save the occasional breaking of a halter by some timid horse. At another time, they will make furious attempts to carry our right, and would make a novice believe that this time they were bent on creating the mountain side into a huge slaughter pen. A few well-directed shots from a 24 pound howitzer, and a deathly stillness pervades through their entire line, and then again commences that incessant rattle of small arms, and you would think that surely they will come forth from behind their hiding places and *take the Gap*. No such thing. One or two are wounded, are borne to the rear, and for fear of *accident*, they still lie close.—They seem to have no fixed, settled purpose. Letters found on the field indicate that in our fight of the 28th they did not intend to storm us that time; but if it "come in their way, they would certainly have no objection to walk in our trenches." They say they cannot draw us out. They are mistaken—they did draw us out yesterday, for we went in two miles of their camp, drove in their picket, who ran *a la Bull Run* full tilt to *hum*, captured one, a regular down Easter, broke up some of their wagons, and demolished their telegraph line for some distance. *They* did not come out. Thus it seems that they are so sure of becoming shortly in possession of this stronghold of the three-cornering States, that they are erecting a telegraph line on the road leading to the gap. This *is* impudence, and is equal to the bogus assumption of military governorship, by Andy Johnson, over Tennessee—only on a smaller scale.

So much has been said about the taking of Cumberland Gap, and the ruin that would follow such a catastrophe, that I deem it necessary to state that it will take more than the fifteen regiments the Yankees have in the vicinity to accomplish such a feat. It can never be taken by cannon, for we have the elevation; whilst deep holes have to be dug for the trails of their pieces to rest in, in order to give them the desired elevation. Accounts have been published of heavy losses on both sides in our last repulse to the enemy, all of which are more or less exaggerated. We never lost a man, and only two wounded; the loss of the enemy not being known. Bye-the-bye, why can't people speak and tell the truth occasionally? It is more honorable to us to have it said that we repulsed the enemy without the loss of a man, than to say it cost valuable lives, and a score of them.

Fears also have been entertained that we would be flanked. The good people so easily alarmed forget that our position is more easily defended in rear than in front. We have a Virginian for our General. We are proud of it—proud of the noble and patriotic qualities that he possesses, constituting him an able and efficient officer; and think you that a Virginian General is to be caught asleep on his post? He is always on the alert—up early and on late. He is, in short, the "right man in the right place," and with such soldiers as he commands, with stout hearts and willing hands, who doubts the issue? Believe me, it will be no bombardment in rehearsal as Forts Henry or Donelson, neither will it be a second act in the drama of Roanoke, but it will, when it does come, be a fortification where every rock is labelled "no surrender," and every blade of grass that welcomes the morning dew in the mountain side, will drip with the blood of Southrons fighting for freedom! The time is past for this farce of firing a few hundred shells and then running up a white flag as a token of submission. We feel the great issue at stake with us here, and depend upon it, we will fill the order "to hold the Gap." More anon. MONTAG.

BROWNLOW.—It seems that this traitor parson does not altogether suit the Abolitionists at the North. Garrison's Boston *Liberator* thus speaks of him:

A more coarse-minded, vulgar, abusive, pugilistic disputant it would be difficult to find. It is something to his credit, under such trying circumstances, that he refused to play the traitor; but this makes him neither a gentleman nor a Christian.

A dispatch in the Yankee papers claim a victory by Col. Canby, over the Confederates, at Pavillo, on the Rio Grande.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Proclamation of the Federal Military Commander.

The following is the proclamation issued by the General in command of the invading forces at New Orleans, to which allusion was made in Tuesday's *Dispatch*:

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New ORLEANS, May 1, 1862.

The city of New Orleans and its environs, with all its interior and exterior defences, having been surrendered to the combined naval and land forces of the United States, and having been evacuated by the rebel forces in whose possession they lately were, and being now in occupation of the forces of the United States, who have come to restore order, maintain public tranquility, enforce peace and quiet under the laws and constitution of the United States, the Major General commanding the forces of the United States in the Department of the Gulf, hereby makes known and proclaims the object and purposes of the Government of the United States in thus taking possession of the city of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana, and the rules and regulations by which the laws of the United States will be for the present, and during a state of war, enforced and maintained, for the plain guidance of all good citizens of the United States, as well as others who may heretofore have been in rebellion against their authority.

Twice before has the city of New Orleans been rescued from the hands of a foreign government, and still more calamitous domestic insurrection, by the money and arms of the United States. It has, of late, been under the military control of the rebel forces claiming to be the peculiar friends of its citizens, and at each time, in the judgment of the commander of the military forces holding it, it has been found necessary to preserve order and maintain quiet by the administration of law martial. Even during the interim from its evacuation by the rebel soldiers, and its actual possession by the soldiers of the United States, the civil authorities of the city have found it necessary to call for the intervention of an armed body known as the "European Legion," to preserve public tranquility. The Commanding General, therefore, will cause the city to be governed until the restoration of municipal authority, and his further orders, by the law martial, a measure for which it would seem the previous recital furnishes sufficient precedents.

All persons in arms against the United States are required to surrender themselves, with their arms, equipments and munitions of war. The body known as the "European Legion" not being understood to be in arms against the United States, but organized to protect the lives and property of the citizens, are invited still to co-operate with the forces of the United States to that end, and, so acting, will not be included in the terms of this order, but will report to these headquarters.

All flags, ensigns and devices, tending to uphold any authority whatever, save the flag of the United States and the flags of foreign consulates, must not be exhibited, but suppressed. American ensign, the emblem of the United States, must be treated with the utmost deference and respect by all persons, under pain of severe punishment.

All persons well disposed towards the Government of the United States, who shall renew their oath of allegiance, will receive the safeguard and protection in their persons and property of the armies of the United States, the violation of which by any person is punishable with death.

All persons still holding allegiance to the Confederate States will be deemed rebels against the Government of the United States, and regarded and treated as enemies thereof.

All foreigners not naturalized and claiming allegiance to their respective Governments, and not having made oath of allegiance to the supposed Government of the Confederate States, will be protected in their persons and property, as heretofore, under the laws of the United States.

All persons who may heretofore have given their adherence to the supposed Government of the Confederate States, or have been in their service, who shall lay down and deliver up their arms and return to peaceful occupations, and preserve quiet and order, holding no further correspondence nor giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, will not be disturbed, either in person or property, except so far, under the orders of the Commanding General, as the exigencies of the public service may render necessary.

The keepers of all public property, whether State National or Confederate, such as collections of art, libraries, museums, as well as all public buildings, all munitions of war, and armed vessels, will at once make full return thereof to these headquarters; all manufacturers of arms and munitions of war will report to these headquarters their kind and places of business.

All rights of property, of whatever kind, will be held inviolate, subject only to the laws of the United States.

All inhabitants are enjoined to pursue their usual avocations; all shops and places of business and amusement are to be kept open in the accustomed manner, and services to be had in churches and religious houses, as in times of profound peace.

Keepers of all public houses, coffee houses, and drinking saloons, are to report their names and numbers to the office of the Provost Marshal, who will there receive license, and be held responsible for all disorders and disturbance of the peace arising in their respective places.

A sufficient force will be kept in the city to preserve order and maintain the laws.

The killing of an American soldier by any disorderly person or mob, is simply assassination and murder, and not war, and will be so regarded and punished.

The owner of any house or building in or from which such murder shall be committed will be held responsible therefor, and the house be liable to be destroyed by the military authority.

All disorders and disturbances of the peace done by combination and numbers, and crimes of an aggravated nature interfering with forces or laws of the United States, will be referred to a military court for trial and punishment; other misdemeanors will be subject to the municipal authority if it chooses to act.—Civil causes between party and party will be referred to the ordinary tribunals. The levy and collection of all taxes, save those imposed by the laws of the United States, are suppressed, except those for keeping in repair and lighting the streets, and for sanitary purposes. Those are to be collected in the usual manner.

The circulation of Confederate bonds, evidences of debt, except notes in the similitude of bank notes issued by the Confederate States or scrip, or any trade in the same, is a riotly forbidden. It having been represented to the Commanding General, by the civil authorities, that these Confederate notes, in the form of bank notes, are, in a great measure, the only substitute for money which the people have been allowed to have, and that great distress would ensue among the poorer classes, if the circulation of such notes were suppressed, such circulation will be permitted so long as any one may be inconsiderate enough to receive them, till further orders.

No publication either by newspapers, pamphlet, or handbill, giving accounts of the movements of soldiers of the United States within this department, reflecting in any way upon the United States or its officers, or tending in any way to influence the public mind against the Government of the United States, will be permitted; and all articles of war news, or editorial comments, or correspondence, making comments upon the movements of the armies of the United States, or the rebels, must be submitted to the examination of an officer who will be detailed for that purpose from these headquarters.

The transmission of all communications by telegraph will be under the charge of an officer from these headquarters.

The armies of the United States came here not to destroy, but to make good, to restore order out of chaos, and the government of laws in place of the passions of men; to this end, therefore, the efforts of all well-disposed persons are invited to have every species of disorder quelled, and if any soldier of the U. States should so far forget his duty or his flag, as to commit any outrage upon any person or property, the Commanding General requests that his name be instantly reported to the provost guard, so that he may be punished, and his wrongful act redressed.

The municipal authority, so far as the police of the city and crimes are concerned to the extent before indicated, is hereby suspended.

All assemblages of persons in the streets either by day or by night, tend to disorder, and are forbidden.

The various companies composing the Fire Department in New Orleans will be permitted to retain their organizations, and are to report to the office of the Provost Marshal, so that they may be known and not interfered with in their duties.

And, finally, it may be sufficient to add, without further enumeration, that all the requirements of martial law will be imposed so long as, in the judgment of the United States authorities, it may be necessary. And while it is the desire of these authorities to exercise this Government mildly and after the usages of the past, it must not be supposed that it will not be vigorously and firmly administered as occasion calls.

By command of Major General Butler

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.,
Chief of Staff.

THE SUBSISTENCE QUESTION.

In an editorial comment upon Gen. Butler's proclamation, the *Picayune* remarks:

A very important omission in the proclamation, which touches us very nearly at this time, is noticeable in the want of distinct assurances on the subject of the subsistence of the great population in this city, and is imperilled by the obstacles thrown by the Federal occupation in the way of the importation of food.

One part of this question was in the currency. The first idea of Gen. Butler was to prohibit totally the use or circulation of Confederate notes, and when he modified that view, as it stands modified in the proclamation, he still speaks of the receipt of them by persons as "inconsiderate." It is, however, a question of absolute necessity. There is no currency but Confederate notes and private issues, of various and uncertain responsibility, but all resting on their exchangeability into Confederate notes. To make the use of these notes a crime, was, as far as such a decree could be enforced against a people threatened by it with starvation, to extinguish the capacity of a hundred thousand people to buy their daily food. It would have been little inferior, in its destructive effects, to a bombardment by Capt. Farragut's guns. The misery inflicted would have been as indiscriminating, only more protracted in its horrors.—To the extent in which it could have been enforced, it would have been an awful scourge, and it is fortunate for humanity that the commanding General was made so sensible of the inexpediency, at least, of the measure, as to have revoked the prohibition, and to leave the people, for the time, the use of the limited and only currency they have, in supplying their daily wants.

The other branch of the subsistence question relates to supplies from abroad. The stock of food of all kinds is small and diminishing; and among the poor, privations are already extremely distressing. Under the first orders of the Federals it was impossible to calculate upon the introduction of by from abroad. Transportation was held to be contraband, and we were threatened with a dearth approaching—and very speedily—to absolute famine—a dear h which no currency could relieve. The subject was brought to the attention of Gen. Butler, and it is understood, at the time we are writing, that arrangements will be made for the facilitating of the transportation, by railroad and river, of market supplies and articles of food, subject to military regulations as to the entry and departure of persons.

ADVANCE OF "BRONZE JOHN."

The Yankee invaders are taking possession of buildings in the most populous parts of New Orleans for the purpose of establishing hospitals therein; and the papers of the city very properly protest against the proceeding. The EVANS House, on POYDRAS street, is thus occupied, and the *Picayune* says:

As to the unsuitableness of the building for that purpose, we have nothing to say. That is their concern, not ours. We do say, however, that the location of a military hospital on one of our leading business thoroughfares, and in the heart of the city, is very injudicious and reprehensible. It is fraught with danger, and ought to be at once abandoned. We speak plainly because we are just entering on the summer and our unhealthy season, and it is our duty at all times to protest against any measure that is calculated to jeopardize the health of the city. More especially is this duty not to be disregarded now that thousands of unacclimated persons have been thrust upon us. All the precautions which wisdom and experience have suggested have not hitherto prevented the almost annual visits of the devastating scourge of our sunny clime, and there is, in our present condition, very great reason to fear that the summer of 1862 will be frightfully memorable for the ravages of the yellow fever in New Orleans. In no former year has there been here so much food for the terrible pestilence, and we shudder when the probability of its outbreak is forced upon our attention by what we see around us. Already the effect of the climate on the strangers within our gates is apparent to every observer, and we know not at what moment the fearful harvest of death may commence.

It is not only our duty to protest against any proceeding that has a tendency to endanger the health of our fair city, but it is the duty of the dominant military authority here to be especially careful to avoid the necessity for such a protest by well considered judicious sanitary regulations. The establishment of a hospital on Poydras street, between Camp and Magazine streets, is certainly not a measure calculated to give confidence to those who, by sad experience, know the critical position in which we stand at this moment, or to calm the fears of the timid and unacclimated.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE—

A black Morgan HORSE, seven years old. He is a fine saddle and harness horse; is perfectly sound and gentle, and will stand anywhere on the street without being tied. Apply to Dr. BROOCKS

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