Enquirer Extra.

TUESDAY MORNING.....MAY 20 1862.

Richmond.

Without the possession of any skill in prophecy, and unassisted by any other gift than that which is vouchsafed to all men—the talent to some extent of anticipating events as deductions from present facts, conditions, and inclinations—we may safely predict that the history of this city, now menaced by as unscrupulous a foe as ever God Almighty permitted to make war on this earth, will be one that will cast no stain on the pages which record its conduct in the present exigency. On the contrary, those pages will be illuminated by the display of impulses as high and virtues as noble as any which ever honored a people. Richmond is the jewel sought by the enemy, to add its brilliancy to his triumph.—He will strain every nerve and exhaust every resource to win it. His success would be a humiliation which our people are determined to make every sacrifice to avoid. Their city occupies a most important and interesting relation to the young Government now struggling to maintain itself, and defend the liberties and rights of the States which formed it. That Government has united with the Government of our own State, in resolving to defend a city so important to them, to the last extremity. The resolution is not only wise, with reference to the political interests involved; but it is one due to a community who have made the greatest sacrifices and now show a willingness to submit to even the destruction of their fair city, for the promotion of the common cause. Our contemporary, the *Whig*, makes the following appropriate remarks on this subject:

"It has been said by a profound and practical military critic that cities are too much devoted to interest to suffer much for patriotism. He should have added that cities are subjected to peculiar injury from war. When the siege begins wages stop and markets are cut off. When the attack is made the lives of the dear and innocent, with the property on which industry depends for subsistence, are exposed to destruction, yet the general criticism is, to a certain extent, true of most commercial cities. They are selfish. Many of their traders are aliens, to whom the loss of a day's profits is of more consequence than the change of the Government. Such men would capitulate if it was only to get a fresh set of customers.

"The gay and sensual Paris celebrated the victories of Napoleon with fetes and acclamations. When the Allies encircled the city with their armies all was trepidation. Traitors to the falling fortunes of him who had raised them to honor sought the salons of Paris to betray their benefactor. The civic authorities went out to meet their conquerors, 'society' welcomed its masters with abject adulation.

"There is, then, an honor in store for Richmond which has formed no part of the motive for her noble resolution. She will be classed amongst those cities—and they are not too numerous—which have had the courage to meet the calamities of war. She has sent her sons by battalions into the thickest and most desperate fight. Her houses have been turned into hospitals, and her delicate daughters have ministered as nurses at the couch of the sick and wounded soldier. She now offers her breast as the bulwark of the land she has loved so well. She will repulse the foe, or prove to the world the infamy of that enemy who pretends a purpose to restore a fraternal Union, but paves his path with the dead and marks his progress by fields laid waste, cities shattered and desolate, and homeless people flying to a wilderness rather than submit to his baneful domination.

"Glorious city! how much happier is the throb of pride that animates your bosom, than a safety purchased by present submission and eternal shame!"

Never Despond.

There is no denying the fact that the course of this war has brought many true Southern men to a condition of depression which is not warranted by the facts, and which, for the sake of the cause, ought to be shaken off. For the sake of the cause, we say—nay, for the sake of their own credit, as patriots and men, let them cheer up, take new resolution and fresh hope; and giving their hands with renewed energy to the struggle, with the blessings of God, a few months will put a new phase on affairs, and destroy the hopes of the enemy in his boasted efforts to "crush out the rebellion."

It cannot be denied that many things have gone awry. It cannot be denied that our preparations for defence on the water were criminally delayed. It cannot be denied that a long pause of apathy, indolence, dissipation, and recklessness, followed the battle of Manassas. The Government went to sleep, officers, if not soldiers, drank hard and did not a great deal for discipline and less in the way of campaigning, while the enemy worked night and day for our subjugation. Nothing was done worthy of notice in the way of increasing our forces until the beginning of the present year. Up to the time of McClellan's advance upon Manassas, General Johnston was left with no effective force to meet such an army as the enemy brought into the field. Our defensive policy, pushed to an extreme that many thought perilous, became unavoidable for the want of power to pursue a different one. It is true, that our only great achievement on the water was the greatest known to the world; but it is equally true, that the wonderful agent by which it was accomplished has recently been blown up in full view of the enemy which dreaded her and which had repeatedly run from her as they would from Vesuvius while in a state of eruption. All this is true, and more than this, to produce dissatisfaction and complaint. Yet let us look on the other side of the picture.

The best of Governments, in a time like that we are passing through, would be complained of, and the complaints would rise upon every reverse or discomfiture that might occur, however blameless the Government might be. Though ours cannot be fully defended, we know that the men who compose it are true to the cause; that they are the constituted authorities under the Constitution; that under them we must conquer or be conquered, and that we must give them all the support and confidence we can, trusting that they will profit by experience and make every disaster the occasion for improving their measures for defence.

But with all the mistakes and blunders that may be alleged, what is the state of the case? The Southern army has not been defeated anywhere in a field fight in which the enemy was not assisted by his gunboats. The disasters we have met have been all at isolated posts on the water, where the enemy could bring the most approved machinery of his mechanical genius to bear upon our imperfectly-constructed and imperfectly-guarded defences. There, and there only, has he triumphed. It is true, he has gained important advantages by our disasters at these points; but they did not establish for him any such superiority over us as to justify a hope that he would conquer us, or to warrant the fear on our part that we would be subjugated.—They forced us to draw in our lines of defence and concentrate our troops; and they force him, of necessity, to follow after us and to essay our defeat by attacking our army, thus concentrated, away from the element where his only great advantage over us is apparent. In this new phase of the game of the war, if we may judge from the past—if we may take the result of all the great contests with the enemy in the open field as indicative of the future—we may not only be hopeful, but confident. Our armies must triumph. We cannot doubt it. The motives, the men, the situation, all inevitably force the conclusion that victory, undisputed, clear and decisive, must finally be on our side.

The summer is at hand. The waters must fall so as to curtail the power of the too much dreaded gunboats. The diseases of the climate must tell upon the invader. He has more country to guard in the far South, and must be severely harassed and weakened by pestilence. His large armies in various directions, as they have penetrated farther than ever from their homes, must be victualled with immensely increasing difficulty, (indeed we know here how they have already suffered in the Peninsula.) Our sufferings in our own land cannot be so great as his; but we ought to endure and bear more than he can, as we struggle for all that is dear on earth, and he only for power and plunder. At such a time, and amidst such discomforts of the enemy, if we only be true to ourselves, if we only be sufficiently active and sagacious, we shall strike blows upon him from which he cannot recover. He is expending all his power and means to subjugate us. We have but to be constant, persevering and watchful—never relaxing, never desponding—and he will inevitably break down in his mighty crusade. It cannot be long maintained in such vast proportions. It is a thing impossible.

The first great event will likely be the attempt to take this city. The fight in this vicinity will be a great struggle. Our soldiers are confident, and our people rely upon them and their commanders. Beauregard's great battle, if it does not precede this, will follow soon afterwards. If they are both in our favor they may possibly end the war; at all events, the enemy could not recover from two such defeats this year. Should either or both be against us, we must only gather up the remains of battle and prepare for that prolonged struggle which, with a brave people and undegenerate descendants of the men of the Revolution of '76, must terminate in favor of liberty and independence.

But we repeat, the battles thus far in the field prove that our true and brave Southern men can defeat the enemy with the odds of numbers on his side. The continuation of the war will only continue this illustration in our favor. There is no reason for despondency. We may regret blunders and time lost; but we have the greatest cause for consolation, nay, rejoicing, that we have accomplished so much upon such short notice, and should never fail to remember that in every contest where there was the least semblance of fairness and with the odds always against us, we have proved our power to whip the enemy, and his utter inability to conquer the country.

Let us, therefore, take courage—cheer up—sustain the Government—strengthen and feed the army—stand by the cause to the bitter end, and we shall conquer gloriously, and ere long enjoy the peace and independence which it is to be hoped we shall have merited.

Gen. Scott.

In looking lately over a review of Vincent Nolte's "Fifty Years in America and Europe," we found an interesting description of Paris after its occupation by the Allies. Having described the fierce looks of the French officers who wandered through the streets with their caps drawn over their eyes, and ready to demand a fight if any English officer happened to brush by them, Mr. Nolte thus amusingly refers to Gen. Scott, then on a visit to Paris, to improve, if that were possible, his military knowledge and receive the congratulations of the world:

"Of all the commanders then assembled in Paris, the most disagreeable was the American General Scott, since noted for his campaign in Mexico, who had been opposed to the English on the Canada frontier, had taken a fort or two, and was looked upon by his countrymen as a military star of the very first magnitude—second only to Jackson, and equal to any other warrior then extant. He had been sent to Europe to increase his military knowledge and study the art of war, and received Paris fully convinced that all the great chiefs of the continental armies would assist to greet and compliment him. To his visible vexation he found himself completely mistaken. In the great military meetings in the French capital, where Wellington, Blücher, Schwarzenberg, Hitzoff, Wosonzoff, and a host of other celebrities, laden with stars and orders, were assembled, the long, thin man, in his blue coat, without embroidery and with only a pair of moderate sized epaulets, excited no attention.

"Scott could not get over the contrast between the figure he had so recently cut in his native land and the insignificance he was considered to in France, and he often exhibited bitter and somewhat laughable ill-humor."

The last visit of old "Fuss and Feathers" to Paris was almost as unsatisfactory as the first. The battle of Manassas had not added to his laurels, and the gorgeous old turkey cock came back with drooping feathers to renew his vainglorious gabbling among those who imagine him to be an eagle.

We observe that he is now spreading his feathers in New Jersey, and disporting himself in grand style over the imagined successes on the Peninsula. He chuckles hugely over McClellan's bulletins, and exclaims, "Didn't I tell you so?" It is thus that one humbug exults in the success of another. With the exception of Brandreth's pills, wooden nutmegs, and Wingfield Scott, McClellan is the greatest humbug extant. His only triumph—in Western Virginia—was gained by nine thousand over fifteen hundred men, and he has ever since (nearly a year) been employed in his "On to Richmond." "Didn't I tell you so?" quoth old Scott. A young Napoleon!

No Way But to Fight it Out.

We have learned that it was idle to hope for any solution of our troubles save that of fighting—brave and manly fighting. The error in counting upon outside influences and upon discord in the country of our enemy, has not been so much in the probability of their occurrence as the grounds upon which they were anticipated. They may be induced in one way, and only in that way. That is by fighting.—If we stand boldly up and prove our own claim to consideration, we shall have the respect of foreign nations, who, like men, are always sure to tender kind offices when they are not needed. If we fight bravely and constantly, and frustrate the hopes of the enemy—if we in that way prove to the people of the North that we are not to be subjugated, they will become dissatisfied with their Government, and there will be discord and division amongst them that will cripple their energies, diminish their means, and finally "crush" their crusade instead of our "rebellion." A determined and unyielding resistance, followed as soon as possible with an offensive warfare, will bring about all these consequences very rapidly.—But this is the only way in which they can be effected. Wait for them and they will never come; strike to produce them and they come like sparks from the anvil under the sturdy blows of the blacksmith.

FATAL DIFFICULTY.—We learn that a difficulty occurred a day or two since at Dublin Depot, Pulaski county, between Lt. Brown, of the Nelson Rangers, and Mr. Littlepage, the Quartermaster at the post, in which Lt. Brown received a shot in the body and mouth, and Mr. Littlepage, several shots in different portions of the body. Lt. B. died on Friday night, and his body was brought down on the Tennessee train Saturday en route to his late home in Nelson, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Littlepage is so badly wounded that but little hope is entertained of his recovery.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

Edmond J. Ellis, of the Bonne county (Missouri) *Standard*, has been ordered to leave Missouri, and his office is confiscated, for giving "aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States." He was formerly a Democratic editor in Ohio.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Examined for Murder.—A man calling himself James Coyne was arraigned before the Mayor yesterday to undergo an examination on the charge of having murdered Henry Cronan, by stabbing him with a knife, on the 17th of last September. The principal witnesses to the affair were one James Clancy, a soldier, and another man whose name we did not get. They testified positively to the commission of the offence by the prisoner.—The affair occurred at the house of Mrs. Driscoll, on Cary street, and ended in the murder of Cronan, who, with Clancy and Coyne, had been drinking and got into a dispute as to which one of them should pay the bill. Coyne ended the matter by thrusting his knife several times into Cronan's abdomen and breast. When the latter in his death agony staggered off and leaned against the wall of Mrs. Driscoll's house, Coyne called to him and said if he did not have enough he would give him more. He fell dead in a moment afterward. Coyne absented himself, and Clancy, making no attempt to escape, was examined for the murder, but the Coroner's jury exonerated him. He left town without the opportunity of pointing Coyne out to the officers. Returning on Saturday, he came across the murderer, and immediately had him arrested. The Mayor sent the case on for examination before the Hustings Court on the second Monday in June, and recognized the witnesses to appear at that time.

Coyne is the same party who, under the name of Patrick Finnoven, was arrested some months ago for stealing several hundred dollars from a soldier on the corner of 7th and Cary streets. At that time, he represented himself as just from Nashville. After being committed for trial, he was, at the last session of the Hustings Court, released by a *nolle prosequi*, because the witnesses against him could not be found. Prisoner has a dark complexion, narrow and vicious looking face, and wears his hair long. His height is about six feet.

City Council.—A called meeting of this body was held at five o'clock, yesterday. Present, D. J. Saunders and a quorum.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The Secretary of War, through his Provost Marshal, having requested the city to remove the tobacco in Seabrook's Warehouse to a place more suitable for its destruction: Therefore,

Resolved, That the engineer of the city be directed to make arrangements for the removal of said tobacco, under the control of a committee appointed for that purpose.

Some discussion occurred upon an amendment offered by Mr. Scott to Mr. Hill's resolution, authorizing assistance to be rendered in the removal of tobacco from all of the principal warehouses. The propriety of this being deemed objectionable, because it was thought that the force obtained would be too limited to effect the removal speedily, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Scott offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the organization of a citizens' corps to assist the police in preserving order in the city.

Mr. Scott also offered a resolution authorizing the issue of five-cent notes, for the purpose of meeting a demand very necessary, at present, for the public convenience. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Grand Jury Presentments.—The following presentments were made yesterday by the Grand Jury of Judge Lyons's Court, John Purcell, Esq, acting as foreman:

John Fritz Kreibel and John E. Lehmoney, for the murder of Philip Saulter, on the 10th of February.

Thomas L. Anglo for stealing $107 from Ambrose Barrett, on the 18th of February.

Geo. W. Cassiday, for stealing $200 worth of goods from James Warden, on the 27th of April.

Dennis Lynch, for stabbing James Shea, on the 6th of April.

Wm. D. Bowman, for killing George Bailey, on the 7th of April.

Julius Sholly, for robbing John W. Gravely of $100 at the Columbian Hotel, on the 6th of April.

James and John Barry, for stabbing Henry Rose on the 25th of February.

The indictments prepared in the case of Patrick Behan, charged with stealing $64 from Edward Doran on the 29th of April, and in the case of John Foley, charged with stealing $29 from an unknown person, were returned not true bills.

Judge Lyons's Court will sit to-day at 11 o'clock, when, no doubt, the trial of some of the above offenders will be commenced.

Mayor's Court, Yesterday.—A. Potzell gave $150 security for assaulting Sigismond Herzberg, and as the latter had in some sort, by petty annoyances, provoked it, he was also required to give security. In the assault, Herzberg received a cut on the head, which Dr. Gavinzel sewed up.—Wm. Kennedy, Wm. Andrews, Jas. Garman, and Thos Hogan, were required to answer for going into and through the house of Lucy Smith, a colored female, and taking her table and chairs and commencing on her premises a game of "old sledge," without her consent. Defendants alleged that nothing was staked on the game, which was the result only of a little fun on their part. The Mayor deemed it of a reprehensible sort, and committed the parties for want of surety for their good behavior. On learning that one of the men came from Bedford county, Va., His Honor announced his willingness to blush for his conduct as a citizen of that patriotic locality; but we are not certain that he was really guilty of the amiable weakness in question.—Elizabeth Miller, Frances Taylor, and Delia Byrd, three battered up and trifling looking females, were arraigned for keeping a house of ill fame, and were committed in default of surety.—N. W. Nelson was fined for permitting a nuisance on his lot.

Saturday.—A large number of our citizens took occision on Saturday to pay a visit to our river defences, many of them taking provisions and arming themselves with trusty rifles, designing to offer their services as sharp shooters, in which capacity a number are daily employed. A number of reports were put in circulation relative to the movements of the enemy—appearance of gunboats, &c., below the defences; but being traced out were found to be without foundation. There was less excitement than usual relative to the all-absorbing topic that engages the attention of everybody. The streets presented a mass of busy life—men, women, children, officers, soldiers, horses, drays, carts, wagons, carriages, &c., were moving continuously from early dawn to the close of day. A stranger would not have judged the enemy to be at our doors, or, in fact, anywhere near.

Fast Riding.—Assistant Provost Marshal George W. Alexander rode through on Friday last, with Captain Farrand's dispatches about the fight at Drury's Bluff, in forty-five minutes. This is the first time that the Yankee gunboats have been thoroughly whipped by shore batteries, and in this instance it was done under the direction of naval officers. Lieutenant James H. Rochelle, who worked gun No. 2 so gallantly, has since been placed in command of one of our gunboats. Up to Monday at noon the enemy had made no new attempt on the integrity of the river obstructions. Of course our men are not idle in the meantime, and the enemy, when he next shows himself, will meet with an even warmer reception than at first.

Demands Attention.—Major E. Griswold, Provost Marshal, has extended an invitation to the owners of servants to come to his office and tender the services of such hands as they may be able to spare, to work on the defences of the city, to save the disagreeable duty of indiscriminate impressment. The notification should meet with an immediate response.

Rumors.—The "reliable man" came to town on several occasions yesterday, and brought among other intelligence, news of the appearance of the Yankees at Old Church, in Hanover county, and of the capture of three of Gen. Winder's pickets stationed in that vicinity.

Appointed.—Rev. Jas. B. Taylor, Jr., formerly of Hampton's Legion, has been commissioned Chaplain of Col. Lucius Davis's cavalry regiment. Mr. Taylor is the compiler of that popular volume known as "Camp Hymns." He is an excellent man and a fine preacher.

Metropolitan Hall.—Lee Mallory's new and striking diorama, illustrative of the great victory of the Virginia, in Hampton Roads, continues to be the attraction at Metropolitan Hall. The views are excellent, and the mechanical contrivances wonderfully ingenious.

Miss Jennie Powell, one of the most talented members of the dramatic company at the "Varieties," was presented last Saturday night, by her friends and admirers, with a beautiful gold watch and chain, and a handsome set of jewelry, consisting of a breastpin and ear-rings. Truly a well deserved compliment.

Episcopal Convention.—The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of Virginia will convene in this city to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, in St. Paul's, Rev. Dr. Minnegerode's. Taking into consideration the present state of affairs of the country, the enactments of the representatives to this time-honored Church of Virginia will add unusual interest and importance to their deliberations. The body of the Church is reserved for the delegates.

Case Continued.—The case of Harvey Wash, for passing counterfeit money, was called in the Hustings Court, Judge Lyons, yesterday, but continued because of the absence of witnesses. Wash is now and has been for some time, on bail for his appearance when called for.

Felonious Appropriation.—Roger Kenan alias James Finney was put in a cell of the 1st ward station-house, yesterday evening, on the charge of feloniously assaulting and beating John Bowyer, and then robbing him of $40 in bank notes.

Accident.—Sunday evening a little son of Mrs. Solomon fell from the wall of St. John's church-yard, and injured himself quite seriously. Drs. Knox and Snellings visited the little sufferer and relieved his pains as far as possible.

Yesterday presented another instance of those wet, disagreeable occasions, which have made the present spring notorious. Among the soldiers, who are necessarily exposed, much suffering will be entailed in the shape of colds and rheumatism.

Naval Hospital.—A hospital for the accommodation of ailing and disabled marines of the Confederate States Navy, has been established on 13th street, in the warehouse formerly occupied by Mr. Harwood.

Williams's Mounted Rifle.—The inventor of this gun will have it on trial at the Tredegar works this evening at 4 o'clock. None should fail to see its shooting.

Confirmation.—Bishop Johns confirmed several persons Sunday morning in Grace Church, Mr. Baker's.

The War in America—Comments of the British Press.

[From the London Times, April 21]

But in reality, the whole of those successes along the coast of North Carolina and Florida are, it is declared, an advantage to the South and an evil to their opponents. Let any one look at the map, and he will see that both districts [Fea Ridge and Beaufort, N. C.,] are widely remote from the scene of active operations. The campaign will not be decided by little towns on the coast, but by great armies in the field, and on some point of ground the presence of 10,000 men, or their absence, may decide the fate of a battle and a campaign. Now, the result of these operations on the coast is to throw 15,000 Southern troops which were idle into the active service of the field, and to withdraw 15,000 Northern troops from the field to while away their time in sea bathing. The effect is to strengthen the comparative force of the South on the really vital point by 30,000 men. Nor is this all. What is the cost to the North of this branch of its operations? Burnside's expedition alone must be costing more than the entire outlay of the British forces in the Crimea. It is now much larger than the army at the Alma, and every man at twice the rate of pay. And what will be the position of these men a few weeks hence? Already, before the summer begins, typhoid fever and small pox have broken out in the expedition under Sherman, which is building hospitals instead of taking Savannah.

Thus we find that the only event which has occurred up to the present time of serious injury to the South is the fall of Fort Donelson, before numbers, by Northern accounts, in the proportion of three to one. That, when stripped of all exaggeration, was really a weighty blow and was followed by unworthy confusion. But what are the results? A month has since elapsed at the most critical season of the year, for in a few weeks the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers will cease to be navigable by gunboats. On many accounts time is of vital importance, yet, what has been done? A Governor appointed the most offensive to the people that could have been found; Nashville is occupied, and the papers are suppressed; but meanwhile, the Southern forces have collected at Jackson, Memphis, Decatur, and Chattanooga, and the main Southern army of the West has never been engaged.

Chattanooga is a central position of great value. In the midst of a hilly country, healthy, and defensible against two-fold numbers, it is connected by lines of railway with Virginia, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Mobile, and Memphis. Hence an army placed here could send a division at once to any of those points, or if itself threatened could receive aid from each of them. In the event of disaster to the Northern forces that army would re-occupy Nashville, nor could any large force pass further South and leave it in the rear. Hence we shall be likely to find this a prominent position in the future of the war, should the Southern forces be driven out of the border States.

It is, indeed, true that all parties in the North assume that the loss of Virginia would terminate the struggle. But they were equally certain that on the loss of Fort Donelson the Southerners would throw down their arms, and so strong was this delusion that cotton, which had touched forty cents per pound, actually fell to twenty. The loss of both Virginia and North Carolina would still leave the original Confederacy intact. It was the view of many of the ablest politicians of the Gulf States that the adhesion of the Border States would be a disadvantage to them—that, standing alone, they were of one mind on all points, while the secession of those States would introduce, to some extent, other interests. Further, they held that the Border States would be of more value as their natural allies, within the camp of their adversaries, than if enlisted on their side. Hence, the loss of the whole of those States would simply bring back the movement to its original dimensions, and to the position which many of its ablest men deemed from the first to be most advantageous. It is true, there would be for a time a great loss of prestige, but that has not generally been much considered by men fighting for independence. In a military sense, it would bring into play the physical advantages of the South, of which their opponents have yet to experience the effects.

Many, indeed, believe that the moral effect would be decisive; but here the division of the country into States, each in itself thoroughly and independently organized, and in size a kingdom, acts as a barrier to the progress of moral influences. To us, as we read or think, New Orleans and Charleston come within the same field of view, but this is not so on the spot. There they are separated by a vast distance; an occurrence at one of them is to the other a remote event. If New Orleans were taken, there would be a panic for a time throughout Louisiana, but at Charleston the effect would probably be a burning desire to retrieve the disgrace.

At this moment the chances appear as greatly that the army of Gen. McClellan will be arrested by difficulties of transit as that it will achieve any great success. In advancing with an army which has been transported by sea, he must of necessity be weak in cavalry, and comparatively so in artillery. The loss of a battle would be to him absolute ruin, while the Southern forces would have Richmond to fall back upon.

There has been abundance of time, men, and materials to render the lines around Richmond strong enough to arrest very superior numbers, while it is quite possible that he may find there forces equal in number to his own—in the midst of their resources, in command of the Southern railways, and actuated by a spirit which, under like circumstances, has seldom been found wanting in any race of men. What would be the aspect of the war if McClellan should fail to take Richmond and fall back upon his transports? What the effect on the money market of New York? Such an event is by no means as improbable as that the Merrimac in her first sally should destroy two frigates and three gunboats, or that Ball Run should be retrieved by returning from it a second time to Washington. Yet both these improbabilities have occurred.

Such are the opinions and hopes of the Southern people. They may be founded on illusive views of the war, of their own strength and their adversaries' weakness; but they indicate that the people are resolute and confident, and that the submission which the North is predicting is in a very distant future.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.—The Memphis *Appeal* gives a notice to traitors, which we copy for the benefit of such persons as may be disposed to disparage the value of Confederate money:

We are happy to be able to state that proper steps have been taken by our military authorities to remedy in the future an evil to which we directed attention yesterday as prevalent to some extent in this city. We refer to the treasonable conduct of those sordid wretches who refuse to receive Confederate currency—miscreants who are unwilling to risk a few dollars to achieve the independence of their country, while so many are risking not only their wooly property, but their lives.

We are authorized to give due notice that after to-day the Provost Marshal is instructed to arrest all such as refuse the Government currency in payment of debts, either old or new. We let their names be given in at headquarters, without respect to who they may be.

General Assembly of Virginia.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, May 19, 1862.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of an act to amend and re-enact section 1st of chapter 169 of the Code of Virginia.

On motion, the act was taken up and concurred in.

A further message was received from the House of Delegates, announcing that it had agreed to a joint resolution to provide for the comfort of the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum at Williamsburg, and to a resolution directing the 2d Auditor to issue a warrant to L. D. Raymond.

Mr. Armstrong offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the General Assembly, That the Auditing Board be and they are hereby instructed to pay such persons as were appointed instructors of artillery by General J. E. Carson, while in command of the militia at Winchester, such sums as the board may deem just and equitable, not exceeding the pay of a 1st Lieutenant, and the board present such claims to the Confederate authorities for repayment; being, in the opinion of the General Assembly, a just claim against said Government.

The resolution was laid on the table.

The resolutions in regard to Confederate money were taken up. The first affirming that Confederate money ought to be taken in payment for debts, and affirming those enemies of the Government who refuse to take it, was passed.

The second resolution recommending the Congress of the Confederate States to make Confederate notes a legal tender, and instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to vote for the passage of such an act, was rejected. The vote resulted—yeas 8, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alderson, Finney, and Pate—3.

NAYS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Ball, Branch, Carraway, Carson, Collier, Dickinson of Prince Edward, Dickenson of Grayson, Greever, Hart, Johnson, Logan, Massie, McKenney, Neeson, Newlon, Newman, Pennycacker, Quesenberry, Robertson, Thomas of Henry, Thompson, Urquhart, Whittle, and Whitten—25.

The third resolution, in regard to the States guaranteeing the Confederate bonds in their several Confederate proportions, was taken up and adopted.

A resolution from the House, providing for the removal of the prisoners in the city jail, in the discretion of the Judge of the Hustings Court and the Governor, was taken up, and being so amended as to provide that those confined for violating city ordinances shall be removed at the expense of the city, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Dickinson, of Prince Edward, the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, May 19, 1862.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of Campbell, a select committee of five was appointed to inquire into the expediency of amending the 1st section of chapter 164 of the Code of 1860, so as to remove the exemption from jury duty of all persons over sixty years of age. The committee immediately brought in a bill to the effect desired, and it was carried forward to its third reading and passed.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of Campbell, the bill authorizing the raising of a force of 10,000 men under command of Gen. John B. Floyd, as amended, was ordered to be printed in the city newspapers.

On motion of Mr. Burks, the bill for the organization of a Home Guard was also ordered to be printed in the city papers.

Mr. Greene offered a resolution, which was adopted, removing the injunction of secresy from the proceedings of the House in Executive session, and authorizing the Clerk to publish the same as addendum to the record.

No further business being prepared for action—

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the chair was vacated for one hour.

The chair was resumed by the Speaker, (Mr Sheffey,) at fifteen minutes to 12 o'clock.

Mr. Robertson, of the city of Richmond, offered a joint resolution authorizing the Governor, in conjunction with the Judge of the Hustings Court of Richmond, to make such arrangements for the support of the prisoners confined in the city prison as they may deem expedient; and that he may appropriate therefor money out of any contingent fund he may have under his control

Mr. Robertson said that there were now in the city jail some eighty prisoners, twenty of whom were confined for felonies, and the rest for other offences. The Sergeant was allowed for the support of each prisoner thirty cents per diem, and when this allowance was made meat could be had for ten and twelve cents per pound, and meal for forty-five cents a bushel. Meal was now $1 75, and meat forty-five and fifty. It was therefore impossible for the Sergeant to continue to support the prisoners, except at a heavy cost to himself, and his only alternative would be to resign. It was hardly probable that any one would consent to take his place, and the result would be that the doors would have to be opened and the prisoners released, to keep from starvation.

The resolution was adopted.

After reclining upon its dignity, wrapped in the solitudes of an exuberant inertia, for some fifteen minutes, the House, on motion of Mr. Hopkins, took a recess until half-past one.

Upon re-assembling, the House received a message from the Senate, announcing the concurrence of that body in the resolution in respect to the care and custody of prisoners in the city of Richmond, with the amendment that those prisoners charged with violations of city ordinances shall be removed, when necessary, and supported at the expense of the city.

The House concurred in the amendment.

Mr. Robertson, of Richmond, presented an act amending the 3d section of the act, passed on the 31 of March, providing for the issue of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, so as to enable the corporations specified to place their respective currencies upon an equal footing with the currencies of the banks, and rendering them redeemable in Confederate notes. The effect of this amendment is to throw a damper upon the rush for corporation notes by persons who wish to hoard them, to the inconvenience of the public and the depreciation of the Confederate currency. It was adopted with but one dissenting voice

The following resolutions of thanks were adopted:

By Mr. Burks—That the thanks of the House are due to the Speaker of the House for the able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

By Mr. Anderson, of Botetourt—That the thanks of the House are due to the Clerk of the House for the prompt and faithful manner in which he has discharged his duties.

By Mr. Tate—That the thanks of the House are due to the Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper and his assistants, and the pages of the House, for the prompt, efficient and faithful manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

By Mr. Flood—That the thanks of the House are due to the ministers of the Gospel who have so acceptably discharged the duties of chaplain during the present session of this body.

On motion of Mr. Blue, the Senate was informed that the House was now ready to adjourn, it being about two minutes to two o'clock.

The Speaker (Mr. Sheffey) then arose, and after a few appropriate remarks, declared the House adjourned *sine die*.

The Fallen Brave.

RICHMOND, VA., May 18th, 1862.

To the Editors of the Dispatch:

With painful feelings do we chronicle the death of a brave and gallant martyr; yet with the stings of deep and bitter sorrow, attending the memory of him whose fall we deplore, it is with pride that we endeavor to render feeble justice to one to whom all honor is due.

While each day that passes away on the undelaying pinions of Time shrouds our country in mourning for cherished sons, victims to the leaden bullet or the virus of disease, our hearts are brought to lament the fall of none more patriotic and gallant than 2d Senior Lieutenant Wm. H. Gregory, co. K, 23d regiment Virginia volunteers, who fell mortally wounded in the late severe battle near McDowell. Young, brave, and talented, the future was full of promise. Ever zealous in the cause of freedom and justice, when the dark clouds of war hovered over our fair land he was among the first to step forth in her defence. Enduring with Spartan firmness and cheerfulness the dangers and privations of a twelve-months' campaign in Western Virginia, he at last laid down his life upon the altar of Liberty, a worthy sacrifice in a glorious cause. When borne from the field his dying words were, "Tell my father I died doing my best." AJAX.

Gallantry in Battle.

ARMY HOSPITAL,
Charlottesville, May 18th, 1862.

To the Editors of the Dispatch:

Allow me through the medium of your most excellent paper, to make mention of the daring bravery of J. Pinkney Waddy, ensign of the 23d Virginia regiment. During the recent battle at McDowell, and while the fire of the enemy was at its hottest, he was ordered to advance with his colors twenty yards in front of the regiment. With unflinching step and unflinching courage he marched boldly forward, (accompanied only by the color-guard, Messrs. Moss and Walsh,) within a short distance of an enraged foe. Strange to say, he escaped uninjured, but each of his guard were seriously wounded while in this perilous position. The conduct of Mr. Waddy was much admired by both officers and men. Too high an encomium cannot be lavished upon the cool and determined courage of this gallant young officer.

George T. Waddy, Sergeant-Major of the 23d regiment, was not wounded, as has since been reported. R.

WAR MATTERS

We have been furnished with an extract from a private letter written by a member of Otey's Battery to his father, in this city. It will gratify the many friends of the company to learn that the man bore themselves gallantly in the recent fight in Giles county. The letter from which we copy is dated Wolf Gap, May 13th:

THE FIGHT IN GILES COUNTY.

The great desire of my life has at last been realized—that of being in a battle. Last Friday night Gen. Heth, with 1,800 infantry, our two guns, one 24-pound howitzer, 4 mountain howitzers, and a company of cavalry, started from Shannon Gap, at 10 o'clock at night, to attack the enemy at Giles Court-House, a small village of 300 or 400 inhabitants.

We marched all night, a distance of thirteen miles, and gave battle at sunrise the next morning. We got to the court-house about sunrise, and immediately commenced the attack by throwing shells and shot into their ranks for half an hour, when the cowardly dogs, finding our fire too hot for them, commenced retreating. We pursued them for six miles, until we reached Wolf Gap, where we now are. Wolf Gap is the place where Gen. Heth wanted to make a stand in defence of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, as it is the great pass to that road. It would have done your very soul good, as it did mine, to see the "Otey boys" throw shell into them, when the cowardly Yankees fled like sheep.

Our men fought well and gallantly, and I don't think that we will ever surrender as long as Captain Otey leads us on to battle.

The people of Giles Court-House said the enemy carried off ten wagon loads of killed and wounded early in the retreat. Our loss was very small—one man killed and four wounded.

Col. Patton, of the 22d Virginia regiment, fell wounded while gallantly leading his regiment in charge. None of our battery was hurt. We captured four prisoners, fifty horses, and a lot of arms, ammunition, and stores. ONSLOW.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ENGAGEMENT AT DRURY'S BLUFF

The following is Captain Farrand's official report of the action last week at Drury's Bluff:

DRURY'S BLUFF, May 15, 1862.

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: The enemy came up the river at half-past six A. M., the Galena ahead, the Monitor and a small iron steamer, a side-wheel, and a smaller gunboat following in succession.

When about four hundred yards from our obstructions our batteries opened fire upon the Monitor and Galena. They did not reply until the Galena had placed herself directly athwart the channel. After which she and the Monitor opened a brisk fire, the other vessels keeping underway, and at about from a quarter to a mile lower down and so close under the opposite shore that only four of our guns could bear upon them. Our fire was mostly directed upon the Galena, only occasionally paying a compliment to the others.

Several of our shots at long range passed through and through them, and they soon dropped out of range. The small iron-clad and the side-wheel gunboats were badly crippled. We turned our attention to the Galena—nearly every one of our shots telling upon her iron surface—at 11 o'clock A. M. one of the Patrick Henry's eight-inch solid shot passed into her bow port. Immediately the smoke rushed out of her own ports, showing, evidently, that she was on fire. We gave her three hearty cheers as she slipped her cables and moved down the river. Our pickets heard her captain say to one of the other gunboats that she was "in a sinking condition."

Our sharpshooters did good service, picking off every man who showed himself.

There is no doubt we struck them a hard blow. The last that was seen of them they were steaming down the river.

Every officer and man discharged their duties with coolness and determination, and it would be doing injustice to many if I should mention or particularize any. Capt. Drury and his men fought their guns with great effect.

Casualties—Seven killed, among them Midshipman Carroll, and eight wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EBEN FARRAND, C. S. N.,
Commanding Post.

THE CAPITAL OF LOUISIANA.

Our latest intelligence from Baton Rouge, La., is contained in the New Orleans *Picayune* of May 1st. The Northern papers have claimed that the place was occupied by the Federals shortly after the capture of New Orleans, but the following furnishes ground for doubting the assertion:

The passing of the Federal fleet above our forts was announced at the Capitol on Thursday morning, and immediately thereupon preparations were made for the removal of the State archives, and for the destruction of cotton and sugar. The archives have been removed to a place in the interior where the enemy is by no means likely to find them, and all the cotton at Baton Rouge and along the river is now a mass of smouldering fire. All the sugar, too, has either been carried to a place of security or destroyed. Our informant did not visit the arsenal and armory and other Confederate buildings, and therefore cannot speak positively on the point, but his impression is that all the Government stores, machinery, ammunition, &c., have either been removed or left in such a condition as to be valueless to the enemy.

Immediately upon his arrival at the Capital, Gov. Moore issued a proclamation announcing the great disaster to our arms, and counselling the people in patriotic language as to their duty in this their hour of adversity. The Governor does not attempt to depreciate the enemy's success, but at the same time he calls upon all citizens of