great bodies of troops in Georgia and South Carolina.

A country cannot be said to be conquered which has armies such as these, amounting, as it is asserted, to 400,000 men in the field.—Again, they have the Merrimac, which for the moment holds the command of the little sphere in which she moves. If at any moment the genius of a great General were developed in any of these commands, the whole fortune of the war might, no doubt, be yet reversed. But there is no decisive genius on either side. Beauregard came near to it, but he was a day too late at Corinth. Buchanan came quite up to it for that one moment when he took out the Merrimac, but he was wounded. That power of wielding divisions of troops as a Cyclope wields his hammer, and striking blow after blow with them in stunning succession, has not been revealed to the American Generals. It is true, that the war has shown that mere land armies are useless against armies supported by gunboats. But the Southerners say that a season is coming when the Ohio, the Tennessee, and the Cumberland rivers will be too shallow for navigation, and when the most terrible and irresistible armies the South have will be removed from them.

In the midst of their reverses they still indulge in dreams of victory. It may be only loud talking, but it may also be the resolve which Rome showed when Hannibal was near her gates. Our correspondence from New York seems to intimate that the enemies of the South give it full credit for spirit to hold on and, although the mob clamors that with the beginning of the end is come," the public mind is veering round to views of peace. If the American people were not upon all political matters the most ignorant in the world, if they were not, like a tyrant, told only what is pleasant, and if they ever listened to what is unpleasantly true, we should have more immediate hope of this. But, if the tax gatherer ever should go round, perhaps he will be a sch olmaster to them.

OPINION IN FRANCE.

[Paris (May 8) correspondence of the London Post.]

The march of events in America once more engages the attention of the French Government, and I find that the two American parties of Union men and Confederates here in Paris seem to believe we are nearer a period when North and South will decide on making peace. The Southerners are unable to account for the easy victories of the Federal forces by land and sea, and they begin to find fault with the conduct of naval and military affairs of the Confederate Government. Such is sure to be the case when the friends of any cause see things are going wrong. Whatever may be the immediate cause of a reconciliation between the North and South, it will be hailed in France with satisfaction, perhaps more so even than in England. Should the Government at Richmond or Washington call upon England and France, through their representatives in America, to take any steps, official or officious, with a view of closing the civil war, the envoys of St James and the Tuileries will be found, I believe, working together in the strictest harmony. The instructions of M. Mercier and Lord Lyons are identical. It is supposed here in Paris that the half hoped for overtures must come from the South; and there are those, on the other hand, who still declare that the cause of the slave States is not so desperate as to oblige the humiliation of a proud people, who still possess an unbeaten army; but the persons who hold these views are the minority of Americans amongst us. Certain it is, no dispatches have yet reached the French Government which indicate that the South will seek peace, but such dispatches are, I believe, expected ere long.

THE INVASION OF MEXICO—DEFENCE OF THE FRENCH MOVEMENT.

[From the Paris Constitutionel, May 20.]

France has not sought the present situation, but has done everything to avoid it; but she could go no further; for if, in the interests of civilization and humanity, she has the habit of first drawing back from any sacrifice, she also is accustomed not to give way before the accomplishment of a duty. In this circumstance the duty was not doubtful, and it has required the strangest incidents—let us say the word, intrigues of all kinds—for a so clearly defined aim of the expedition to be lost sight of to such a point that it may be said that certain Plenipotentiaries must have lost their memory on the voyage. What were Spain, England and France about to undertake in Mexico? Three memorable documents inform us.

The writer here quotes the words of the Queen of Spain to the Cortes on the 12th of November, the language of the Emperor of the French, on the 27th of January, in his address to the Senate and the Legislative body; and the Royal speech to the English Parliament, on the 6th of February, at the opening of the session—all of which spoke of the absolute necessity of interfering in the affairs of Mexico.

We ask, was the necessity of an expedition ever more clearly demonstrated? Was the aim of an expedition ever more clearly defined? Why, then, is there now no longer an accord between the three Powers? What has taken place since the troops of France, Spain and England landed in Mexico? Have terror and anarchy ceased to reign in that unfortunate country? Far from that, the just grievances of Europe against a Government which has placed itself beyond the pale of humanity have only increased. All the reasons which led Spain, France and England to Mexico exist now more than ever, and retreat in such circumstances is not more justifiable than the departure of the honest man at the height of the conflagration. Is it just? Is it reasonable? Is it worthy of Governments which on all occasions understand dignity and honor so well? Happily, whatever may happen, the cause of civilization will not be abandoned, and the hopes of that large number of oppressed who had welcomed the arrival with so much joy will not be disappointed.

[From the Paris Siecle, May 20.]

The French soldiers are marching upon Mexico, and we can only express our wishes for their success; but we hold to the terms of the correspondence published by the *Moniteur*, and to the declarations of the French Government—there can be no question of imposing on Mexico by force any Government whatever. When our troops shall have entered the capital of that country, when we shall have obtained indemnities for our countrymen, there will no longer be any occasion to prolong in these distant regions an onerous occupation, which would occasion so many losses in men and money. Thus it is impossible to associate ourselves with the aspirations of certain visionaries, who dream of a sort of campaign of 1828 in Mexico, and who represent France as the instrument of a monarchical party, the chief of which is Gen. Almonte.—French policy and the recognized rights of nations would in no way justify the realization of such a programme. We may say that we shall never allow our countrymen to be insulted under whatever latitude they may be. But it is impossible that we should make ourselves the Ferdinand Cortez of the Archduke Maximilian, and that we should conquer for him a doubtful throne. It is impossible that we can exercise a pressure upon the people to whom the faculty of choosing the form of its Government should be preserved in all its plenitude. We are no more partisan of restorations in America than Europe.

## Four Days Later from Europe

CAPE RACE, June 6.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool, May 28, via Queenstown, 29th, was boarded at 7 P. M off this point.

The steamers Southwick and Gladiator, from Nassau, with cotton, turpentine, etc., had arrived at Liverpool.

The Sumter continued at Gibraltar.

THE AMERICAN CONSULS.

The London *Morning Post* understands that the demand for the restitution of the Emily St. Pierre cannot be complied with, as municipal laws take no cognizance of the act of the three men who re-captured her as an offence, or recognizes it as an injury suffered by the Indigenous. Had an American cruiser fallen in with the ship, she might have seized her, but there is no municipal law which can warrant the English Government in giving her up, and it is therefore bound to refuse compliance with the request.

The London *Times* in an editorial on the surrender of Norfolk, the destruction of the Merrimac, etc., says the conquest of the South, so far as the water is concerned seems almost complete. On land, however, the *Times* says it is premature to say the rebel power is altogether broken. It sees no signs of the end, and no indications as to what that end will be. The Southerners may be beaten in battle, but they have immense territories for retreat. The contest is virtually the whole world against the South, as the North is open to the ships of the world, while the South is completely shut out. The surprise is not that the Confederates retreat, but that they make front at all.

The London *Times* thinks that Gen. Butler's rule at New Orleans is exceedingly severe and harsh, and calculated to make the raising of the blockade there valueless.

The London *Morning Post* is very bitter on Gen. Butler's proclamation, and says that not even the Austrians or Russians ever issued more severe decrees.

The *Post* says if Davis and Beauregard can inflict defeat on the Federals the independence of the South will be achieved. If they are overcome, the South may be considered vanquished.

The London *Daily News* regards the abandonment of Norfolk and destruction of the Merrimac as of great importance, and that it proves the resignation by the Confederates of the contest at sea.

Two ships are up for New Orleans at Liverpool.

Sir L. "Packenham" had given notice in the Commons that he would call attention to the destruction of cotton at New Orleans, and the effect it might have on English manufactures. At the same time he would ask if the Government intends to take steps for mediation.

Mr. Berkeley brought forward his annual motion in favor of the ballot, which was carried by 89 to 60, amidst loud cheers. Leave was given to bring in a bill on the subject.


# Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY MORNING ..JUNE 11, 1862.


## The Lines.

The weather for the past few days has proved so unpropitious as to completely retard movements of moment along the Lines, and neither friend nor foe have essayed or accomplished anything note-worthy to break the spell of momentous silence, dullness, and monotony. Constant and praiseworthy attention seems to have been paid to the condition of the roads within the guards—a subject of which we opportunely and respectfully spoke some days since, and although some may have taken umbrage at our vigilance and cognizance, we are pleased to see the marked improvement in transportation and travel; for while it facilitates all movements, the sappers' daily labor is doing much and invaluable good for easing and expediting the onerous, yet all-important, duties of the quartermaster's department. Picket firing to the left is yet of daily occurrence, increasing rather than diminishing in intensity and effect.—The 13th Mississippi have long been on outpost duty, and suffered somewhat in these impromptu combats miniatures, with which they amuse themselves. Several of Colonel Barksdale's fine regiment have been wounded, we understand, within the past few days, yet we know that the enemy have had to pay dearly for their curiosity and impudence.—We know not how many of the enemy may have fallen in this diurnal skirmishing, but hear it computed by the dozen. The Texans often adopt the plan of "bringing in" their dead, and in this manner arrive at exact numbers! We do not mention this fact for emulation, but simply to leave a record of it.

On Monday evening, one of the 13th Georgia pickets in the woods to the right of the railroad, discovered some one approaching his post, and perceiving the individual to be a Federal officer and unaccompanied, lay perdu, until he had past, when coolly disclosing his ambush he levelled his rifle at short range, and demanded his surrender. The Federal officer immediately halted, and somewhat embarrassed, drew his sword, handed it to the picket, and was socially conveyed to the camp. The officer's name was Wm Curry, Lieut. Col. 105th Pennsylvania volunteers. Willis, the picket, had been in town sick for some time, and was not in camp many hours ere detailed for out-post duty. The 13th Georgia are under Gen. Hood's command, (Magruder's division) and the capture is another proof of the vigilance and alertness of the Texan brigade, on this important section of our lines.

For several days past the enemy have been engaged in felling timber near the late battle field of "Seven Pines," for the purpose of fortification and repair of roads. Our Generals being aware of these labors of the enemy, determined to stop them in a very summary manner, and accordingly yesterday morning the Loudoun battery, (Captain Rogers) and Fayette Artillery, from this city, (Lieut. Clopton commanding,) supported by a detail from General Blanchard's brigade, opened fire vigorously upon the foe, drove in their pickets, and completely dislodged the enemy from the surrounding woods. If the Federalists ever entertained the notion that our artillery could not act in wet weather, the idea must have been dissipated by the brisk and effective cannonade of yesterday morning, during the drenching rain. The artillery of Hampton's Legion also have paid their respects to the enemy of late. The foe have endeavored to construct a "turntable" at Fairfield Station, on the York River Railroad, but the battery mentioned plied them so vigorously with shot and shell as to completely play the game of "turn-tables", with them, and driven them completely from the vicinity.

We understand it is the intention of the Medical and Surgical departments of the army to provide additional room accommodations for the infirm, and have, with this view, secured a large warehouse on 6th street, between Cary street and the Canal. As far as we may judge, the heads of departments have dispensed ample supplies to the hospitals, and from the neatness, cleanliness, and good order observed and maintained in Post No. 2 of Camp Winder Hospital, (and, doubtless, in all the posts) we must confess our contentedness with the provisions made, since, for so large and temporary an institution, we could not expect so much to gratify us.

## From Jackson.

Again Jackson telegraphs the War Department that through the blessing of God he has been victorious, and has completely routed the enemy, capturing six pieces of his artillery. The telegrams from other sources, published yesterday, announced that an attack had been made upon Jackson by the combined forces under Schenck and Frémont, near Port Republic, in Rockingham county, the enemy appearing on the opposite bank of the North and Shenandoah rivers. The battle was a furious one, and the loss on both sides heavy; but our forces fought so desperately against the superior force brought against them that the enemy were forced to give way and beat a hasty retreat. They were closely pursued by the cavalry, who were close upon their heels at the last accounts.—The battles occurred on Sunday and Monday, June 8th and 9th. Our losses in the engagements are upwards of five hundred, but the Federal loss is known to be more severe. Frémont, who is blockading the roads in his retreat, is closely pressed by Ewell, and can hardly escape without the loss of many of his men. If Jackson had an adequate force, or even one equal to that of the enemy, the whole of these two invading armies would be destroyed as effectually as Banks's army was two weeks ago.

The successes of glorious "Stonewall" in the Valley cannot fail to raise a high old panic among the functionaries of Washington, and divert, in a measure, the plans of McClellan opposite Richmond. The result of these splendid victories is too evident to need comment; and it is therefore unnecessary to urge that immediate reinforcements be sent to Jackson, that he may be able to follow up the advantages already gained.—These operations in the Valley are as surely aids in the defence of Richmond as any along the line of the Chickahominy.

## Incidents in the Valley.

We publish to-day an interesting letter from our correspondent in the Valley, giving incidents relative to the late event in that section. Its perusal will no doubt be gratifying to our readers. At this time the attention of the whole country has been drawn to the operations in the Valley of Virginia. The brilliant movements of Gen. Jackson—the bare mention of whose name brings up a crowd of recollections—his victories; the discomfit of the enemy in every engagement, and brilliant achievements announced in his short but stirring telegrams make "Stonewall" Jackson and his gallant little army chief in the hearts of the nation. Strange as it may appear, news from the armies within five miles of the city is of secondary importance. Invariably the crowds which daily flock around the bulletin boards ask first, "What news from Jackson?" "Anything from the Valley?" "What about Stonewall?" and similar questions, before making an inquiry concerning matters on the Chickahominy. Thus far we have had but meagre details to give in answer to such inquiries, but such as have been received are of a cheering and satisfactory character.

## From Norfolk.

Information from Norfolk, received from various sources, leads us to believe that the reported evacuation of Norfolk by the Yankee forces is correct. A large force has been stationed there, but all but two or three thousand have been removed, leaving just enough to hold the city. In all probability the remainder have been sent to reinforce McClellan on the Chickahominy, who is loudly calling for additional men. It is said the Navy-Yard has been destroyed, the fortifications around the city blown up, and the railroads rendered useless. Lincoln begins to see that the policy of occupying every point on the Southern coast is by no means a good one, and, since the recruits do not come in as rapidly as was anticipated, has been forced to withdraw to prevent too great diversion of his force. The absence of these men will be no cause of regret to the people of Norfolk.

## Little Exaggeration.

The man with the vivid imagination, who does the fanciful in the New York *Herald* under the head of "Situation" has wonderfully descended from the eagle flight he soared to a few days ago. It was first announced that the "splendid Union victory of Seven Pines" resulted in the capture of fifteen hundred prisoners, and among them the whole of the 8th Alabama regiment. The *Herald* gave full biographical sketches of the field officers, one, at least, thus honored, never having belonged to the regiment, and who was at the time of the battle very quietly residing in Montgomery. In the list of prisoners we find some half a dozen names of prisoners belonging to the 8th. Instead of 4,500 the *Herald* now gives the number at 280.

The list of their killed and wounded has reached forty-eight hundred, and the "Union victory" is spoken of in doubtful terms. No mention is made of the capture of Price and his army, nor of the late disaster to General Beauregard—hence we may conclude, until better evidence is brought out, that Halleck's dispatches to the War Department at Washington was an unqualified lie, and on a par with those pleasant little fictions he wrote about Shiloh and Island No. 10. One admirable point about the *Herald* is, that it never contradicts, but allows its Munchausen tales to go on from day to day, as if the whole country believed them.—Its audacity is perfectly refreshing. Illustrative of the gullibility of the Yankees, we have dim recollections of the "moon hoax," many years ago, which made the reputation of the *Sun* newspaper, then struggling for an existence, and caused the whole country to stand *crectis auribus* at the newly-discovered wonders. But if that famous canard beats the recent stories of the *Herald*, or makes a larger draft upon the credulity of the people, it is not evident from our point of view.—Barnett should republish a file of his paper as a second volume of "Gulliver's Travels," or incorporate his "Situation" articles into a book of fancy tales.

## The First Maryland Regiment.

In the recent battle near Harrisonburg a brigade and a half of Yankees were attacked and whipped by the 55th Virginia and the 1st Maryland, Col. Bradley Johnson. The attack was made in a gallant and spirited manner in the face of a galling fire. Col. Johnson had his horse shot under him, but was untouched himself. The following losses in the 1st Maryland regiment have been furnished us by a correspondent:

*Killed*—Captain Robinson, company J; Lt. Snowden, company D; Privates Harris and Schley, company H; Beatley, company D; Murphy, company G.

*Wounded*—Serg. Wells, company D; Corp'l McIntyre, company D; Privates Guy, Gouldsley, Linthell, Farr, and Rogers, company H; Ackler, company D; Chappelier, company I; Color-Sergeant Doyle and Color-Corporal Cole.

The colors went down twice, but each time were caught before they reached the ground. The "Bucktail Rifles" are reported to have suffered greatly. Col. Kane and some other Yankee officers were captured.

## Bureau of Information.

He would be a genuine philanthropist (says the *Whig*) who would establish, at some central point in this city, a Bureau of Information concerning the sick and wounded of the armies in Virginia. Indeed, the matter is of so great importance that the Government would be justified in setting apart a considerable sum for this purpose. If we look at Richmond alone, we find the hospitals scattered over a circuit of many miles, and some of them of such immense size that a day would be consumed in looking over the wards, or, in the cases of camp Winder and Chimborazo Hospitals, the streets of sick and wounded. The Manager of the Bureau of Information should keep a record, as complete and accurate as possible, of all the sick and wounded in all the hospitals, public and private, in the city. A daily list of deaths should be printed and kept for public inspection. To attend to this business, the Manager should be allowed two or three clerks, whose duty it should be to make frequent regular visits to the hospitals, and to receive from the surgeons in charge a list of the patients who have been received, discharged, or died. Private families having sick and wounded with them should also hand in their names to the Bureau. We are very sure that no service more grateful to the hundreds of thousands of friends and relatives of the soldiers could be rendered. If the Government will not aid this enterprise, we believe a large fund can be raised by subscription. Will not some large-hearted citizen put his hand zealously to this good work? He ought to be a man of system, industrious and indefatigable, willing to give his whole soul to the work, so as to keep his lists at all times as complete and accurate as possible. How the mothers, fathers, wives, brothers, sisters, and daughters of this Confederacy would thank this man! Suspense is so terrible.

## Distinguished in Battle.

We have received the subjoined report of those distinguished in Kelly's brigade, (Hill's division,) in the battle of "Seven Pines:"

Col. Colquitt, 6th Ga., reports that in the late battles all his men did well, equally so, that it is impossible to designate specialities for distinction.

Col. Fry, 13th Ala., reports his regiment generally exhibiting a cheerful willingness under fire, and mentions the following officers for great coolness and praiseworthy conduct, viz: Lieut.-Col. Dawson, Capt. O. Kyle, of Co. C; Capt. Aiken, Co. D, wounded; Lieut. L. P. Brougieton, Co. G; Acting Adj't Lieut. J. L. Simpson, commanding Co. F; and Capt. W. O. Haggerty, Commissary.

Col. O'Neal, 26th Ala., reports his regiment behaving well in the battles of 31st of May and 1st of June, and mentions, as deserving special notice for noble daring, Lieut. Miles S. Taylor, Capt. L. Priest, commanding, and Private Corsan.

Lieut.-Col. Barclay, 13th Ga., reports all officers acting bravely and creditably.—Among them entitled to special notice were Capt. A. Young, Co. K; Capt. Ballenger, Co. C; Lieut. W. H. Smith, Co. G; Lieut. R. B. Neal, Co. H; Lieut. Steel, Co. D; and Capt. Burton, Co. A, for their undaunted heroism. Also, Lieut. J. P. Woodruff, Co. F, and his Adjutant, C. E. Saunders, who were killed in the action of the 31st.

The Lieut.-Col. also reports as entitled to special notice the following men, viz: Serg't Joseph Alexander, for coolness and courage in directing the men how and where to fire, and Private Wm. Brewster, for precision in killing ten of the enemy; also, Serg't James Akers and Private Wm. Cook, of Co. B; Private John R. McClain, whose leg was shattered, of Co. C; Corp'l James M. Reeves and Private Joseph C. Stokes, of Co. E; Privates John Hambrock and R. G. Brock, of Co. E; Privates A. Gregg and G. H. Ellis, of Co. F; Privates W. G. Johnson and W. B. Fuller, (who bravely fell in the battle,) of Co. H; Serg't J. E. Parker, of Co. G; and Corp'l J. H. Burnett and Private J. V. Clemons, of Co. K.

THE ENEMY REMOVED FROM CHATTANOOGA.—The Lynchburg *Virginian*, of yesterday, says: "We saw a dispatch last evening direct from Gen Smith, to Mrs. Smith in this city, stating that the enemy had removed from opposite Chattanooga, and that all was quiet."

CAPTURED.—The schooner Harriet Lowndes, Capt. Dexter, from Nassau, for Charleston, was captured on Thursday last near Santee by the enemy's launches. She had on board a cargo of salt and sundries.

The last private accounts received from Lyons state that the recent success of the Federalists and the visit of M. Mercier, the French Minister, to Richmond, had raised the drooping spirits of the silk manufacturers in that city. Several purchases on speculation had been made under the impression that the civil war in America is about to be put an end to by the intervention of the English and French Governments. In the meantime great distress prevails both in Paris and the departments.

# FROM THE VALLEY.

## THE TRAP SET TO CATCH "STONEWALL."

### He Withdraws his Troops from Winchester.

*THE PLANS OF THE ENEMY FRUSTRATED.*

HOPES OF THE INHABITANTS.

INSTANCES OF YANKEE MEANNESS.

SPIRIT OF THE LADIES.

THE REDOUBTABLE BANKS

*MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE ENEMY*

### Heavy Skirmishing and Death of the Gallant Ashby.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

ROCKINGHAM CO., VA., JUNE 6, 1862.

The day after my letter from Winchester intelligence reached "Old Stonewall," at Harper's Ferry, that a Federal column from the Northwest, probably headed by Milroy and Frémont, was trying to form a junction at Strasburg with Shields and McDowell's forces, and cut off his communication with the upper Valley, while Banks, collecting his scattered forces, and probably reinforced by Dix, would press upon him from Maryland. It was an artful trap, and showed how important it was deemed to head off the old hero, who proved himself, however, a little too smart to be caught by it. On Saturday morning, 31st ult., he quietly commenced to fall back from Winchester. There was no hurry, no stampede, but all was orderly; nor could his retiring be properly called a retreat. The principal part of the immense amount of captured stores was safely removed, and the balance rendered useless to the original owners. The whole line of troops and wagons was about 12 miles long. The people of Winchester and of the lower Valley of course felt sad to give up so soon our noble army for the detestable Yankees. They did so, however, with cheerful expectation that ere long the tables would be again turned, and Jackson be chasing the Yankees out of the Valley, even more completely than before. But some of the citizens, who had remained in Winchester after the previous evacuation of Winchester by our troops, declined to do so this time. Said a gentleman to your correspondent, "Sir, we were in no danger of life or limb, but our imprisonment was worse than the penitentiary, and we were subjected to the most shameful insults. On one occasion, I and my family were made to rise from our scarce tasted breakfast and give it up to a party of Yankee soldiers." Riding in the environs of the town, I noticed quite a number of unenclosed graves of soldiers from both armies. I said to the sexton, then digging a grave, "Do you bury the soldiers like dogs, in the old field?" "Oh, no, sir," was the reply, "there was a good fence here, but the Yankees burnt it up. They also destroyed the enclosure of the city cemetery."

Time would fail to recite instances of Yankee meanness, and of the spirit of our citizens. One or two must suffice. They deserve to be put on permanent record. The ladies feel most keenly for our heroes at Kernstown. One lady kept a list of all the killed and wounded soldiers, as well as of such as were left in Winchester sick, and appended remarks to each name for the information and comfort of friends when communication might be had. I saw this list, and was affected to find what a labor of love, what a sweet solace, the keeping of it had been. If any one reads these lines whose sick or wounded son or brother died at Winchester during its occupation by the enemy, let such an one be comforted by the assurance that the loved soldier-hero wanted not the sweetest ministrations that love could afford. After the battle a lady applied for permission to go to the field in behalf of our killed and wounded. "No, madame," was the response; "and if you go you will certainly be shot." "I am sorry," was the reply, "that I asked a favor of such a man." One of the Winchester boys, taken prisoner, was permitted to go (under guard) to tell his mother "good-bye." Not a tear did she shed; but said, with the dignity of a Roman matron, "my son, I am proud of you that you were taken doing your duty." The Yankee spectators were abashed, but subsequently their meanness got the better of them, and tauntingly would run along the line, in an under tone, "You did your duty, did you?"

Take two more cases, rather of the funny order. A Yankee officer applied to Dr. B. for a prescription. "I won't give it, sir." "I will pay you." "I want none of your money. I won't prescribe for you. Go to your own surgeon. Here you are invading our land, stealing our property, and you want me to help you do it by making you well. Clear out of my house." The officer incontinently retreated, and the Dr. was arrested. The very gentlemanly Provost Marshal endeavored to persuade the Dr. his charges against the Yankee were unfounded. During the confab in came a party bringing a Yankee who had stolen his horse, and by authority of his commander at that. The Dr. quietly leaned over and nudged the discomfited Provost, "I think your people do steal sometimes, sir." The last incident occurred at the late battle in the streets of Winchester. The gallant Col. Baylor had taken a prisoner, and being himself slightly wounded, looked around for some one to take charge of the Yankee. Seeing no one but a lady, standing in her door, he said "Madame, please take this man;" and turning to the prisoner, "if you don't go in and behave yourself, I will blow your brains out." The next day the Colonel, passing by, said to the lady, "Well, madame, what did you do with our prisoner?" "Oh, sir, I kept him, and turned him into the court-yard with the balance." I presume, as he belonged to a race that believes in "woman's rights," etc., he did not object to this "petticoat government."

I have said that Jackson did not retreat but fell back in good order. He did this too, though his men were utterly worn out and foot-sore, many of them having marched an average of twenty-five miles per day for seven days preceding, besides other duty, and others of them having been on the constant go for a much longer period. Notwithstanding this, old Stonewall turned off from the Valley pike on Sunday last and offered Frémont battle, which, after a slight skirmish, the latter declined. Jackson then returned to Strasburg, and kept in line of battle during the day; but the enemy declined to fight, though he constantly annoyed our rear. I expect he picked up some of our worn-out men, whom he will claim as trophies. Since Sabbath our gallant General has been engaged in carrying out plans, the fruit of which will daily appear. I deem it better to say nothing of his movements or present position, but confine myself to incidents perfectly harmless, and I hope not uninteresting.

At New Market, I heard much of the foppery and cowardice of Banks, and of the contempt of his troops for him. At Kernstown, as well as in his late retreat, unlike Jackson, he kept far away from the flushing of the guns. Banks, while at New Market, was in the habit of dressing three times a day, using paper collars. He would ride into town "dressed to death," and his hands encased in white kid gloves. The Northwestern troops frankly declared not only that Banks was a coward, but that this was true of the New England soldiers generally, for whom they professed a profound contempt. They said, "If we only had a Jackson or Ashby to fight under."

While in the Valley the Yankees kept up their character for lying. By their repeated assertions, the people of New Market, having no source from which to learn the truth, at last began to believe that "Milroy was at Staunton with 50,000 men; that Richmond had fallen," and the like. They certainly seemed, however, to be honest in believing that the rebellion was nearly put down. One, who frequently said to an old lady "I hope soon to be in Richmond," lately passed through the village a prisoner, and received from her the smiling remark, "I am glad, sir, you are at last to be gratified." At New Market the Yankees, besides their usual thefts, stole from one of the churches the communion service!

Since I have been writing the foregoing, lively cavalry skirmishing has taken place in the rear, in which the enemy was decidedly repulsed. About fifty prisoners have just been brought in, among them Col. Wyndham, of Garibaldi notoriety, and the Major of the regiment. The privates are principally Germans.

STILL LATER—*Night*.—A heavy skirmish occurred, in which the 1st Maryland and 58th Virginia regiments, and a part of Ashby's cavalry, met and repulsed five Yankee regiments of infantry and a cavalry force. We lost in killed about 40, and in wounded about 100. Among the former was General Ashby, who fell while gallantly leading a charge.—His loss has thrown a sadness over the army. The enemy's loss was heavy.

SABBATH, A. M., June 8th.—All quiet since the foregoing. The army was in line of battle all yesterday. A fight is hourly looked for.

MASSANUTTEN.

☞ TO SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The undersigned, by State authority, join this city, using his best exertions to establish one or more hospitals, and to contribute to the comfort of the sick and wounded who may be unprovided for. He is instructed to direct all whose homes are within the Yankee lines of North Carolina, to report to either of the North Carolina Hospitals, at Petersburg, Va., or Raleigh N. C., for medical treatment and protection.

☞ All persons on the lines of Railroads, in North Carolina, who can give information on the sick and wounded to others, will please communicate with me immediately.

☞ Southern Aid Societies, in North Carolina, having shirts, drawers, socks, bandages, lint, and Hospital stores of any kind, will please forward to me. Transportation will be given for such articles by applying to R. A. BURDGE, A. Q. M. Raleigh, N. C.

No appeal need be made to North Carolinians all are glad to do their utmost for the relief and comfort of the sick and wounded soldier.

Another great battle is daily expected near the city. Send no aid for battle.

P. P. PEGOUD, Medical Director,
North Carolina.

Exchange Hotel, Room 17, Richmond, Va.

☞ Raleigh Register please copy. je 11—2t*

☞ DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETINGS.—The daily Prayer Meetings, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, chiefly to supplicate the Divine blessings upon our Confederacy, will be held EVERY AFTERNOON THIS WEEK at 5 o'clock, in the Broad Street METHODIST CHURCH, (Rev. Dr. Dagget,) on the corner of Broad and 10th streets. Pastors and congregations, and strangers in the city, are invited to attend and participate in the meetings. je 9—3t

## WANTS.

WANTED—FIFTY RECRUITS,
For Sturdy's Horse Artillery.

Owing to severe losses in a fight on the Peninsula, we find it necessary to call for Recruits to fill vacancies in our well known battery, and we feel assured there will be no difficulty in getting them, as we offer so many inducements. Every cannoneer is furnished with a horse, bridle and saddle, and armed as cavalry, enjoying every privilege and comfort of the same, and yet are not subject to picket duty, or disagreeable in that branch of the service. It is useless to add that the usual bounty of $50 will be paid to all who enlist.

All wishing to enlist, will please call at my office on Main street, near 10th, opposite the Capitol square.

LIEUT. JAS. P. CHRISTIAN,
je 11—6* Or Sturdy's Horse Artillery.

WANTED—Owners for one BAY HORSE, with white hind feet and star on face; one BAY HORSE, white feet, blaze face, and white spots on back; also, one BAY MARE, with white hind feet, and some white hind leg; and a light BAY MARE, previously advertised—had, when brought to my stable, two scars on the back. The owners of these three horses will please come forward, prove property, and pay expenses, or some of them will be sold to defray.

ROBERT REID,
Stable Street, near Clay.
a 11—2t*

WANTED—
By an intelligent lady,
A situation as MATRON
in a hospital—where there are wounded soldiers would be preferred.

The best of references given, if required. Address "Mrs. T.," Dispatch office. je 11—3*

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS.
Colored preferred.
Inquire at
MRS. E. MAGILL'S,
corner 5th and Broad sts.
je 11—1t

WANTED—A Man who is a MILLER with a small family, and willing to engage for a month or more, to take charge of a corn mill in the neighborhood of Fincastle—to commence on the 1st July next. Address "Box No 634," Richmond Post Office. je 11—3t

WANTED—A steady MAN, as Watchman for a Hotel. One acquainted with the business and free from military duty preferred. Apply immediately at the Monument Hotel, corner of 9th and Grace sts. je 11—3t*

WANTED—
EMPTY BOTTLES,
Pints and quarts at
JAS. D. THOMAS'S Drug Store,
je 11—2* Main street, between 7th and 8th.

WANTED—
BOARD AND ROOM,
By two gentlemen, in a private family. Please address "B. C.," at this office.

Also, a SERVANT, to go to camp as cook for an officer. Address as above. je 11—3t*

## LOST, STRAYED, &c.

LOST—On Tuesday last, a small Black Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing about $100, mostly in Confederate money. I will give a reward of $50 for its return to me
WM. BEAL,
15½ street, near Main.
je 11—1*

LOST—Somewhere between the Post-Office and Mr. David N. Walker's house, on Cary street, between 4th and 5th, a brown Leather WALLET, containing a Certificate of Confederate States Stock for $500, about $80 in notes, and a good many papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.
AMANDIS N. WALKER.
je 11—6t*

LOST—On Monday last, my FREE PASSES. They were in a tin box. A liberal reward will be paid on their return to Dr. Beale's, on 9th street, or at this office.
GLANDY MANN.
je 11—2t*

TAKEN UP—Walked away, on Monday evening last, from Franklin street, a large bay HORSE, with Military Saddle and Saddle-cloth. The owner can get him by coming forward, proving property and paying expenses.
WM. H. BEAZLEY, Jr.
je 11—3t* Richmond.

ESTRAY—Came to my house on Wednesday last, a dark HORSE, with saddle and bridle on. The owner is requested to come forward, pay his levy, and take him away.
G. MONTELL,
Brook Road, near Wade's Journ's.
je 11—2t*

STRAYED—From the Metropolitan Hall, on Monday night, between the hours of nine and eleven, a small SORREL HORSE, with a blaze face; had on a saddle bridle, and mane goes. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.
JOHN S. FITZHUGH, Exchange Hotel,
or G. G. H. G. HORSTON.
je 11—3*

STRAYED OR STOLEN—Since WARD'S Fight, the New Fork Ground, on the 31st inst., one DUN HORSE, with black tail and mane, and a star in the face; one hind foot white; and bars on the weather boards, from his saddle.
Captain M. PRITCHY,
je 11—3* 16th Regiment Gen. Wise's Legion.

TAKEN UP—At the Quartermaster's Camp at Fairfield Race course, a light GRAY HORSE, about six years old. The owner can get him by proving property and paying charges.
A. ADDIS,
Chief Quartermaster's Dep't.
je 11—2t*

ESTRAY—Came to my house, on Leigh street near Brook avenue, on the 5th inst., a light, chestnut sorrel MARE; no brands or marks perceivable, except one "O" on the left side. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
MRS. PETER SCHICK
je 11—3*

$25 REWARD—Taken from the corner of 19th and Main streets, by an artful lounger, a dark bay HORSE, with one white hind foot, and a star in the face; had on a black patent leather saddle, with brass stirrups; also, brass bridle bit. The above reward will be given, and no questions asked, if delivered to
D. L. WARING,
On Franklin street,
Near Exchange Hotel.

A CARD.

We still continue to give our whole attention to the sale of
COUNTRY PRODUCE
of all kinds, and solicit consignments of
TOBACCO, WHEAT, FLOUR, &c.
C. WALKER & CO.
Richmond, June 9, 1862. je 11—cwd1*

GOLD BRAIDS! GOLD BRAIDS!—Just received A lot of Gold Braids at the Cloak and Mantle Depot,
my 20 69 MAIN STREET.

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

## From Chattanooga.

AUGUSTA, June 10th.—A dispatch from Atlanta to the Augusta papers, dated the 9th instant, says the enemy had retired from shelling distance of Chattanooga. Their loss was eight killed. The number of wounded is unknown. The Federal gunboat which appeared before Shell Mound was fired into by our scouts, and three of the enemy killed.—Several citizens were taken by the Yankees from across the river. Gen. Mitchell is said to be with his entire force opposite Shell Mound. A number of "contrabands," and several discharged Confederates, were captured by the enemy on Friday last. It is supposed that the demonstration at Chattanooga may be a feint to cover some other movement. All quiet now. Several spies have been captured.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, June 10.—Passengers by the State train report that the enemy, variously estimated at from three to seven thousand, left the river opposite Chattanooga and divided his forces, part going up, part going down the river. It is believed he will attempt to cross and form a junction on this side to attack the city. General's Kirby Smith, Loadbetter, and Reynolds, are there with plenty of troops, determined to meet and repel the enemy. The people of Chattanooga are calm and free from alarm.

## Demand for the Surrender of Galveston.

AUGUSTA, June 10.—The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, of the 7th, contains a demand made on the 7th of May, from Capt. Engle, of the United States frigate Santee, for the surrender of Galveston, saying that in a few days a Federal naval and land force would appear before the city. Gen Hebert was instructed by Col. Cook to say that he would reply when the naval and land forces appear. The foreign Consuls, on the 22d of May, communicated with the frigate Santee, with a view of drawing upon some point to be respected in the bombardment, as a refuge for foreign subjects. Engle replied, that it was not in his power to give any assurance of security, as he could not tell where the shot would fall.

## From Vicksburg.

AUGUSTA, June 10.—The Jackson *Mississippian*, of the 6th instant, has a dispatch from Vicksburg, dated the 5th, which says a Federal gunboat and a coup of war opened yesterday evening on the batteries and city. The shot fell short. One Federal vessel was struck by our shot, and left. The Kennebeck, which attacked the batteries a week ago, was disabled, and now lies on the bar below the city.

## DEATH.

On the 9th inst., LUCY OLIVIA, infant child of R. C. and Sarah F. Flournoy, aged 5 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from her father's residence, on Union Hill.

In this city, of consumption, at the residence of Jas. P. Ford, on June 9th, at 10½ o'clock P. M., Mrs. MARY J. PRYOR, daughter of J. B. Pryor, and daughter of Fendall P. Wolf.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral this morning at 10 o'clock, from Broad street Trinity Church, on the corner of 10th and Broad sts.

At the residence of Mrs. Latimer, on 17th street, at 11 A. M., June 10th, CORA ANNE, youngest daughter of Mary and William Cogbill, aged 17 months and 17 days.

Her funeral will take place from the above-named residence on this day at 3½ o'clock. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At the residence of R. B. Tyler, in Henrico county, on the 5th inst., of wounds received in the battle of 31st ult., R. B. MCGILL, a member of Captain Carter's batt