Richmond Dispatch.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING.....JUNE 25, 1862.

DAILY DISPATCH.

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THE LINES.

On Monday night signal rockets were frequently seen to ascend from our extreme left, important omens of future events, and from preparations everywhere visible we were led to suppose that transactions of a momentous character would have transpired yesterday; but, despite every conjecture, nothing whatever occurred of vital importance. Sharp skirmishing is of daily occurrence on our extreme left, but the results have not yet been fully developed. Several wounded in these affairs have arrived in the city, and report the enemy unwontedly pugnacious in that direction, although, from every indication, we are led to believe that their increasing appetite for slaughter will be more than fully satisfied ere many hours shall have passed over us. A few prisoners were brought into our Lines yesterday and Monday, and from their reports it would seem that no preparations are yet perfected by the Federals for any "onward to Richmond" movement. It is possible Libby's warehouse will soon be honored by the arrival of a few hundred of the blue-coated gentry, and their greeting be far otherwise than as conquerors. From the interior of the enemy's lines we learn from recent arrivals that the depredations of the foe have been frequent, their bearing remarkably imperious and overbearing—violent hands being laid upon every species of property, while aged inhabitants are daily subjected to harsh language and ill-manners. Since Gen. Stuart's visit to their rear the rancor and ill-breeding of Lincoln's hirelings have been more than usually oppressive, their threats and taunts are increasing as to black-guardism, while the unprotected have no resort but patience and silent endurance. Indeed, Federal cavalry have been particularly active in and around Charles City, we hear; squads are patrolling all the country in search of rebels and the disloyal; but up to the present their anxiety and industry have been of no avail, for the mounted rebels have thus far cleverly eluded all traps and search.

The movement of troops has been constant, but with what intent and purpose we have no positive idea. The men are in splendid order—all is enthusiasm, animation, preparation and impatience—there is an oppressive sense of incertitude, however—imaginings of bye-gone tardiness to be again rehearsed perhaps—yet all with one accord yearn for action, and are willing to trust the issue to sinewy arms and valiant hearts.

An ominous silence reigns supreme—pickets in the timber move thoughtfully to and fro without firing an accustomed shot; artillerists lean upon their guns and scan the landscape, indifferent to the scene. All is repose—the fields are moist and green, camp fires glisten and glow in the evening air, and the sun goes down upon the quietest day that we have ever seen at the Lines. The enemy are reported to have been extremely busy in their inhospitable swamp for several nights past; pickets imagine the noise to have arisen from the movements of divisions, &c. Whenever the conflict shall begin, however, the sequel will demonstrate that the enemy have devised every means known to ingenuity, cunning, and malice to cause destruction among our columns. They will not trust, as heretofore, in numbers, nor will they advance upon the open field and try the guage of battle. All will be left to traps, batteries, felled timber, and obstructed roads, and failing in these, panic will be universal among them, and the slaughter unprecedented. Its useless to conjecture—a few hours, perhaps, will reveal all.

STUART'S RECONNOISSANCE.

The successful raid of Gen. Stuart upon the rear of the Grand Army still continues to puzzle the Yankees, and they have not yet arrived at a full knowledge of the affair. The fact that something was done; that the Confederate cavalry was really within their lines; that a large amount of property was destroyed; that the United States dragoons were routed, and many of them taken prisoners, begins to break slowly upon their minds. It is still spoken of as the work of guerrilla parties, and a wholesome fear of these same parties has sprung up, and it is singular how many of them can be seen. According to the statements of the correspondents, guerrilla bands are still hanging upon the rear of the army, and they are seen in every quarter—sometimes at Hanover, on the Pamunkey, at White House, New Kent, Charles City, and other places. Something must be done to put a stop to such lawless proceedings; for, according to the Yankee idea, a guerrilla band lurks behind every bush and in every patch of woodland. A more effectual scare has not been given since the war began. Although the rebel Stuart was finally routed and driven beyond the Chickahominy, the New York *Herald* says that it must be allowed by all to be one of the most daring acts ever known and greatly to the credit of the rebels. The great excitement prevailing throughout the army, caused by this brilliant affair, is the general topic of conversation. It is perfectly incomprehensible.

THE YANKEES IN KING GEORGE.

The depredations of the Yankees in King George and the adjoining counties still continue, and many of the citizens have suffered severely, having their crops destroyed, their cattle stolen, and servants carried off. The following extracts are from a letter written by a lady of King George county, giving some facts regarding matters in that section:

"When I last wrote to you we thought the Yankees were under good discipline, and that the officers would prevent marauding, but we soon found our mistake. They grow bolder and bolder every day, finding no troops here to oppose them, entirely destroying some farms, and wantonly shooting all the stock, while the influence they exerted over the servants was almost beyond endurance.—The Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment now here, with 200 men, rode through our quarters, telling the servants they were all free, and as good as their masters; that they must not do any work; he had come to fight for their freedom, and, if he could, he would give ten lives for them. He also invited them to come over to the camp, and bring fine horses with them. This discourse had the effect of making all the available men go off. Among them our coachman, in whom we had the greatest confidence. They took all our carriages and riding horses, &c. Learning that these were sometimes returned, mama went up to the camp herself. The Colonel was very polite, and gave her an order for the horses, which were restored, but the men we shall never see. I cannot describe to you the desolation of Fredricksburg. The town is entirely under the rule of negroes. They go to their masters and say they will not work without wages, and demand large sums for the least service; the Yankees exulting over their impertinence. *They* are grazing their horses on all the wheat fields, and taking every bushel of corn they can find. You remember the beautiful place of the Seddons. He is in the army, and they are encamped on the place. No one can imagine what Mrs. S. has endured. I trust our faith will not waver under any circumstances, and I would give up all for our beloved Confederacy."

ABOUT MCCLELLAN.

The "young Napoleon" had a narrow escape a short time ago of being captured by Stuart and his cavalry. The Petersburg *Express* learns that our forces passed in their march an estate in New Kent county known as Hampstead, where Gen. McClellan has established his headquarters. At one point on the march the Confederates were within six hundred yards of Hampstead, and it has since been ascertained that at the time they passed McClellan and Staff were all in the house at dinner. The only troops near were his usual body guard, numbering not more than 100 cavalry. Had Gen. Stuart been aware of the fact the building might have been surrounded and the Yankee General captured, together with his whole Staff. We have no doubt that within the next week the young Napoleon will wish he had been captured, for, in that case, he might have avoided the thorough thrashing which is in store for him.

In the latest news from from the North McClellan's force is put down at 200,000 although every one knows he has hardly half that number. A large number of his men are sick, and the health of the army is spoken of by a correspondent as decidedly bad. It has been said in a Yankee paper that their loss in the battle of the Chickahominy in killed, wounded, missing, and *demoralized* amounts to 40,000. We have no doubt it would take more than that number of men to make the army as effective as before the battle.

PLEASANT QUARTERS.—A Yankee correspondent with Mallock's army writes:

"The troops suffer less from disease than from snakes, wood ticks, lizzards, scorpions, and gallinippers. Insects and reptiles are thus classed: One lizzard equals five scorpions; two scorpions equal one gallinipper; one gallinipper equals one snake; one snake, one gallinipper, two scorpions and one lizzard equal one wood tick."

DEATH OF A BRAVE MAN.

Capt. Jesse B. Brewer, of the Nansemond Cavalry, died at the residence of his brother in Prince George county, a few days since. He had been in command of this spirited cavalry company for nearly a year, and had performed much service in the vicinity of Portsmouth and the Albemarle region of North Carolina. His very name was a terror to the Yankees and Union men in the vicinity of Edenton and Elizabeth City. He was a brave man. When his health failed he resigned his command and yielded to death. Capt. Brewer leaves an interesting family at Suffolk.

THE LINES ABOUT CHARLESTON.—All was quiet along the lines on James Island up to Sunday night. The situation of affairs there, however, is such that another conflict may occur at any moment. On Saturday afternoon one of the enemy's gunboats crossed the bar at or near the Ship Channel, and steamed up along the beach of Morris Island, keeping up a rapid fire of shell towards the ridge of sand hills on which the Confederate batteries were planted during the siege of Fort Sumter. After firing about twenty rounds, the gunboat turned about and went to sea. The *Mercury* says that this gunboat reconnoissance, taken in connection with the frequently reiterated threats of an early demonstration against Charleston, is significant. Later news from James Island will be found under the telegraphic head.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—The Chattanooga correspondent of the Mobile *Register* describes the remarkable escape of Mr. Green Roberts, one of Col. Morgan's men, from the Nashville penitentiary, where he was held a prisoner. He bribed the sentry to remove the iron grating from his window, which was in the second story, and then took the risk to jump to the ground, having to clear a wall beneath the window of some fifteen feet in height. It was a regular Sam Patch leap, of some forty feet. He made it, however, without breaking any bones; but he was so stunned by the fall that he lay nearly an hour unable to move, but finally crawled off, and got away some two miles that night from town.—He was afterwards twice captured, but was let go as an unoffending citizen, and finally made his way to Chattanooga.

THE MAILS.—A correspondent in Alabama writes in terms of considerable severity concerning the irregularity of the mails. This is an evil which the metropolitan press has labored long and earnestly to correct, but so far as we are able to see with no beneficial result. We are fully aware that in times like the present perfect regularity of the mails cannot be expected, yet every possible facility should be afforded for the transmission of letters and newspapers, for the reason (among others) that our volunteers want to hear from home occasionally, and their friends at home are equally anxious to hear from them. One correspondent has a son and grandson with General Jackson, from whom he has not heard for months except through private conveyance, though letters have been frequently sent by mail and the postage paid. Thousands of others, doubtless, have similar grievances to complain of, but we know not where to look for a remedy.

FROM NORTH MISSISSIPPI.—The Jackson *Mississippian*, of the 18th, has received intelligence that Gen. Bradford was not killed at Holly Springs as reported, but captured and paroled by the enemy. On the 18th the enemy arrived in force at the Talahatchie river, only thirteen miles from Oxford, Miss., and were there met by Col. Shelby with 600 infantry, when a sharp engagement took place across the river. The Federals were held in check for several hours, and it was thought our reinforcements would arrive at the scene of action in time to drive them back.

The Engagement on the 18th.

HEADQUARTERS 53D REG'T VA. VOLS.,
4th Brigade, Huger's Division,
June 24th, 1862.

To the Editors of the Dispatch:

In your editorial of the 19th inst., relative to an engagement of our forces with the enemy of June the 18th inst., you stated that the 9th Virginia regiment attacked the enemy, and was gallantly supported by the 14th and 53d Virginia regiments. Believing that you did not mean to misrepresent facts, please allow me a place in your columns, in order that the public may know who it was that engaged the enemy on that occasion. The 53d regiment was stationed on the Richmond and York River Railroad on the morning of the 18th inst. Nothing of unusual interest occurred up to half-past 5 o'clock P. M., except the occasional firing of picket guns, when all at once our outpost pickets were driven in, and in a few moments the enemy, advancing at double-quick, in column of companies, attacked our white line, which was extended from the Williamsburg road to the Richmond and York River Railroad. The engagement lasted thirty minutes. The enemy, which was at least five to our one, was completely routed and driven back, with a loss of not less than from two to three hundred in killed and wounded. It may be said that at no period of this war have men acted with more coolness and with greater success than did the 53d on that occasion, and I would here state, in behalf of the officers, that I never saw men so perfectly cool and deliberate—giving commands cheerfully, and the men obeying willingly. The 53d was supported by the 3d Georgia and 5th South Carolina regiments, but not until all of the fighting was over, except the 3d Georgia may have fired a few scattering shots on the retreating enemy, and then in advance of our lines some two hundred yards.

I am, sirs, very respectfully, your ob't sv't,
J. C. TIMBERLAKE,
Captain Commanding 53d Virginia Regiment.

THE STORY OF ONE REGIMENT.—The following, which we copy from the New York *Post*, tells the story of one Yankee regiment which came to Virginia to plunder and destroy. Many others will meet a similar fate:

When the Maine Eleventh passed through Broadway last November, the "Hallelujah Chorus" chanted by eight hundred and fifty sturdy fellows, few persons who saw them could have anticipated that those tall lumbermen would, within a twelvemonth, be almost decimated. Arriving in Washington, they built those famous barracks, which were visited by so many strangers; but in spite of the fine shelter, the typhoid was soon busy in their ranks, and when they went down with Casey's division they were only seven hundred and fifty strong; one-eighth died of disease. While on the Peninsula they lived on hard biscuit and water for five weeks, owing to the inefficiency or rascality of some one, so that when they took up the double-quick for Williamsburg, the men fell on the road and died from sheer exhaustion. At the battle of Fair Oaks they numbered, fit for duty, only one hundred and eighty men. One-half of this number were in action, and were nearly all killed and wounded.

CAPTURE BY THE ENEMY.—Before daylight on Friday, the 20th inst., two Yankee barges, containing about thirty men, went up the Santee river to the steam pounding mill and captured the schooner Louisa and crew; with a cargo of 147 bales of cotton, the steamtug Treaty, (a small propeller boat used for towing on the Santee river,) and two lighters belonging to the mill, partly loaded with rough rice. There was one negro man in the steamtug. They then took their prizes out to the blockading fleet, leaving the steam mill unharmed. The Captain of the Louisa escaped by being at the residence of Mr. Tilton, about six hundred yards from the mill.—*Charleston Courier.*

A GOOD HAUL.—The Abingdon *Virginian* says that after the rout of General Shields's column, at Fort Republic, on the 9th of June, and during the pursuit in the ridges, William H. Fuller, John G. G. Davis, Lafayette Gilmer, of Captain John Duff's company, from Russell, and Charles Godsey and James Fletcher, of Captain Wood's company, from Scott, all of the 37th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, came across a party of one Yankee Captain, eight Lieutenants, and between forty and fifty non-commissioned officers and privates. Our party of five demanded the surrender of the Yankees, Fuller at the same time calling to the Colonel to hurry up the regiment. There was no Colonel nor regiment near, but the ruse had its desired effect, and this party of between fifty and sixty Yankees, officers and men, surrendered, and were marched in by five Virginia soldiers.

WHO IS "GOV." JOHNSON?—Andy Johnson, Lincoln's Military Governor of Tennessee, is a native of North Carolina. His grand-father was hung, during the first Revolution, as a Tory marauder and spy in the employ of Tarlton. His cousin, Madison Johnson, was hung for horse stealing, some twenty years ago, by a regular verdict of twelve of his peers, as the law of that State directs. Andy having more sense than the balance of the family, left his native State at an early day, went to Tennessee and turned his attention to politics. He has, therefore, been more fortunate in his villainy than his illustrious ancestors were. The day of retribution may yet overtake him however.

SINGULAR CASE OF SUICIDE.—Sterling S. Hopkins, a resident of Crawford, Russell county, Ala., was found dead in his field a few days ago, under circumstances which indicate sudden death. He was found in a sitting posture, with a heavy checked tied round his neck, twisted tightly by means of a pine knot fastened in the handkerchief at the back of his neck, by which means it is supposed he strangled himself to death.

Colonel Maxey Gregg has now command of five regiments of South Carolina volunteers.

FROM THE NORTH.

Affairs on the Peninsula—Stuart's Reconnoissance, &c., &c.

We have been placed in possession of a late number of the New York *Herald*, from which we copy some matters of interest connected with the movements of the war:

"THE RAID OF THE FIRST VIRGINIA CAVALRY."

WHITE HOUSE, Va., June 13, 1862.—The excitement caused by the sudden raid of the First Virginia cavalry near this place, and the guerrilla attack at Tunstall's Station on Friday night, are the principal topics of conversation throughout the army.—It is allowed by all to be one of the most daring attacks ever known, and is certainly greatly to the rebels' credit, as far as the bravery of the whole thing is concerned. Many speak strongly against the entire liberty allowed the negroes, who are not in any single case prohibited from communicating to whom they please, or going where they like, except to such places as require passes from any one. Something should be done to their masters also, besides allowing them to remain at home and within our lines without a guard, and allowed to go where they please, simply because they took the oath of allegiance, which to them is not considered binding in the least degree, as it is considered compulsory. At Savage's Station I learned that Mr. Savage took the oath of allegiance to the United States; yet he has now two sons in Richmond—one in the army, and the other private Secretary to Jeff. Davis. Two or three days since he went off unmolested, and has not been heard of since. He is an old man, about 70 years of age, and, perhaps, was considered perfectly harmless.—At Garlick's landing, also, where the two schooners were burned on Friday night by Stuart's cavalry, a miller took the oath of allegiance when our army appeared in this section of country. The other day a quantity of corn was sent to him to be ground, when he said that he'd be damned if he'd grind any more Yankee corn, and that they were to remember that Jeff. Davis was not dead yet. Garlick himself now lives within our lines. He has a summer residence at Hanover Court-House; and a gentleman to-day informed me that a few days since he sent his wagon down to the landing for provisions, to be taken to Hanover Court-House. Dr. Hamilton, who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being the one who guided the rebels, is said to be one of the most bitter Secessionists in the State of Virginia, and yet he was allowed to remain unmolested, and without a guard, simply because he took the oath of allegiance. To-day a report is circulated that one of our own men, in the regular cavalry, deserted to the enemy a week or two ago, and that he was recognized by several as the guide of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry. A gentleman who appeared to know more about the matter than any one here, says that the same day, early in the morning, while the Fifth United States regular cavalry were out foraging, the rebel cavalry charged the pickets, driving them rapidly ahead. The regiment was sent off in pursuit, but without success, as the enemy had a considerable start of them. I have just heard that two of the men captured formerly belonged to the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry, and that they have been sentenced to be shot, the order to be executed to-morrow. This report is from one of the Pennsylvania cavalry, who saw the villains and recognized them. Twenty wounded were in the covered cars on board the train which the guerrillas shot at. One of the poor fellows, named Remystamsley, a Frenchman, of the 55th New York volunteers, received two bullets in his body and leg. His leg was amputated.

About noon to-day our pickets were fired upon by the same men in Fair Oaks. Captain Shafer, or Shaler, of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania regiment, was instantly killed by a shot through the head.—Major Devereaux, field-officer of the day, had also charge of a picket. He was shot through the shoulder.

In its "Situation" article, the *Herald* says:

The guerrilla parties were still hovering about the rear of the Union army before Richmond. The operations of these men are more annoying than really dangerous; still, at the same time, if not put a stop to, will be somewhat costly.

That portion of Gen. McClellan's department now under Gen. Dix has been extended so as to give him the control of the country from Yorktown to Williamstown, Gloucester, Williamsburg, and West Point. This change may operate somewhat disadvantageously to these roving marauders.

The intelligence relative to the further reinforcement of Jackson, and the dangerous condition of Gen. Fremont's corps, is of so unlikely a nature as to cast some doubt upon its authenticity. The movements of Jackson have been but mere raids, and the story about the Corinth, or Gen. Beauregard's army, being sent to hold the Valley, is very improbable, to say the least of it.

THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND.

[From the Boston Traveller, June 16.]

We have received from a gentleman who left White House, Va., on Friday morning last, June 13, some interesting information of the state of affairs in the army of Gen. McClellan before Richmond.

In regard to the strength of the Federal army, he states that no one outside of Gen. McClellan and his staff has any accurate idea. There is no doubt that the strength of many regiments has been considerably reduced by death, wounds in battle, and sickness.

There are also some skulkers. In regard to the latter, the Provost Marshal, with his posse, is gathering them up from all quarters of the Peninsula. No less than three hundred were collected by the Provost Marshal in one day. Another source of complaint is the large number of officers on furlough at the present crisis."

As an offset, however, to this depletion of the Union army, our informant states that reinforcements are reaching Gen. McClellan in considerable numbers. He himself met three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry on the way to the front, and at least ten thousand more would soon reach White House.

Our army is in the best of spirits, notwithstanding the recent sickness, and express their determination to enter Richmond on the first opportunity. Of their ability to capture the city, they do not entertain a doubt.

In regard to the actual strength of the rebel army in Richmond there is really no authentic intelligence. The impression is that in effective men they are not stronger than the Union army. It is evident that many of the soldiers of the Confederacy must be raw recruits, as the country about Richmond has been recently stripped of all the young men, as the few inhabitants to be seen are old men, women, and slaves unfit for work upon the rebel entrenchments.

The impression is that Davis cannot, with any hope of maintaining the contest, evacuate Richmond. The rebel sympathizers found in the vicinity of the capital state that if Davis declines to fight there will be danger from his own troops, who are tired of running.

The roads are still in a most horrible condition. The heavy siege guns are slowly moving towards the front; but it will be a work of weeks, possibly, to get them where they can be used effectively in shelling the rebels and driving them from the capital.

To give an idea of the obstacles to be overcome, our informant states that with a light wagon and one horse he was fourteen hours in going twenty-two miles. The teamsters go in bodies and help each other. When a mule gets buried in the mud, they all hitch chain upon the unfortunate beast and haul it out. These wagons do not average over seven miles per day.

The *Herald* has a long correspondence from the Peninsula, but we fail to discover in it much intelligence worth copying. The writer claims that "the Army of the Potomac is ready for another engagement," but at the same time thinks it would be a source of congratulation "were these rebels around Richmond, realizing their present hopeless condition, to refuse us fight."

Captain Frost, of a Pennsylvania regiment, was killed a few mornings ago, while on picket, and other similar casualties are noticed.—The writer notices the "mysterious disappearance" of Col. Curry, of Pennsylvania, who, it will be remembered, was brought into Richmond a prisoner not long since. Ten prominent citizens on the other side of the Chickahominy have been arrested, charged with giving information upon which the Confederates have lately operated upon McClellan's rear. Their names are not mentioned.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE RICHMOND—SIGNS OF ALARM IN THE RADICAL ABOLITION CAMP.

Under this imposing caption, the New York *Herald*, of the 18th, thus lectures its fellow-abolitionists:

What is the prospect before Richmond? The public mind, with the advance of our army across the Chickahominy, was full of enthusiasm; but this has been changed by subsequent events and developments into all sorts of speculations and conjectures, and to some degree of public anxiety and impatience.

In this connexion, our original, radical "On to Richmond" contemporary, the New York *Tribune*, through its army correspondent at the Seven Pines, has undergone a wonderful change, compared with its bloodthirsty bae and cry against Gen. McClellan just after the rebel evacuation of Manassas. Then McClellan had the most imposing army ever collected on this continent, while the rebel army, which had slipped through his fingers, was represented at less than forty thousand men. Now, from the same source, we are told that (in front of Richmond) "the enemy are greatly superior to us in numbers;" that they are courageous, daring, savage, disciplined, well armed, and will desperately dispute "every inch of the way into Richmond," and that "they consider that the coming battle will decide their fate;" that "they desire to fight," and that "to march into Richmond we must pave our way with twenty thousand dead Southerners." Hence the *Tribune* man calls justly for reinforcements to Gen. McClellan, and "on the instant," and "in God's name," and says that "it would have been economical, humane, and politic to have given to McClellan all the disposable troops north and west of the Ohio when he commenced the invasion of Virginia."

Now, how are we to account for this great improvement in the mind of the *Tribune* since the rebel evacuation of Manassas? The answer is very simple. Some of our radical abolition republicans—and Greeley is among them—are beginning to be apprehensive that some serious disaster to General McClellan is within the range of probability; and should any disaster befall him they know where public opinion will fix the responsibility. Our loyal people, like our honest and sagacious President, [save the mark!] have always had the fullest confidence in Gen. McClellan. Not so, however, is it, or has it been, with our radical republicans. From the day when it was made apparent that Gen. McClellan had repaired in our Potomac army the damages of Ball Run, and rendered Washington perfectly safe by his military skill and incessant industry—from that day that abolition agitation and incessant clamor against his inactivity, timidity and loyalty commenced which culminated in the breaking up of his Potomac army into three or four separate armies, in the derangement of his well-laid plans for the capture of Richmond, and the suppression of the rebellion.

He was not, and would not become, a worshipper among the negro worshippers, and they resolved to immolate him. Hence the cutting up of his Potomac army into three or four separate camps, to make room for two or three military polliachias.—Hence the late *disastrous repulse of Gen. Banks* from the Shenandoah Valley, and the general disarrangement of all those beautiful plans which were to supersede the plans of Gen. McClellan for the recovery of Richmond and the State of Virginia to the Union. Mr. Senator Wilson and his radical associates had decreed that no more troops were wanted, and recruiting had been for some time suspended, when this repulse of Gen. Banks fell like a bomb-shell into the War Office.

Mr. Secretary Stanton was thus persuaded of the expediency of calling out fifty thousand additional troops. But why not one hundred and fifty, or two hundred thousand, in order to bring this war to an end at once? With this additional force on hand a month ago, Richmond, [illegible] Savannah, Mobile, and every other place in the South of any importance to this rebellion, would now be in our possession. As it is, without going further, Gen. McClellan evidently needs reinforcements, when he might just as well have had in his camp to-day an overwhelming army of two hundred and fifty thousand men as the more limited force now under his command.

We charge all these drawbacks upon our abolition radical faction and their domineering party chiefs at Washington. The President has held them in check as far as possible, but controlling, as they do, the law-making power of Congress, the President has been compelled to handle them somewhat delicately. We are inclined to the opinion, on the other hand, that the Secretary of War has lent a too willing ear in some cases to these abolition radicals; but, believing that he is at length convinced of these expensive blunders, and realizes the difficult position of the army of Gen. McClellan, we feel assured that the necessary measures for a crowning victory at Richmond, and a speedy end to the war, are under way, and will be actively carried out. Out of their own mouths our abolition disorganizers are condemned; and to save themselves from the possible consequences of their folly and treachery they come in at the eleventh hour for reinforcements to the army of Gen. McClellan.

[It will be seen by the conclusion of the article copied, that the reported hurrying on of reinforcements to McClellan's army was no fiction. Bennett still reiterates his prediction of a speedy crushing of the rebellion, which he has been constantly doing for a year past, varying the time from three weeks to ninety days; and yet the Confederates have an army in the field, at this day, one corps of which is deemed powerful enough to require the enormous force of two hundred and fifty thousand men to overthrow.]

THE JACKASS CONGRESS.

All day Monday (says a Northern paper) Congress was discussing whether or not Mrs. Lee's house should be used as a military hospital, and whether or not Gen. Banks allowed contrabands to ride in the army wagons. Splendid subjects these for the display of statesmanship! Such debates, however, are the principal occupation of the contemptible nincompoops of Congress now-a-days.—The cause of Jeff. Davis has received more aid and comfort from the abolition legislation and criminal trifling of the present jackass Congress than from any other Northern agency, excepting, perhaps, the radical abolition party, which controls Congress, and tries to control the President. If all men obtained their deserts, our Congressmen would fare very badly in this world and the next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bill prohibiting slavery in the Territories finally passed the Federal Congress on the 17th inst. The House concurred in the Senate's substitute for Arnold's bill, which *forever prohibits slavery in the Territories now existing, or which may at any time hereafter be formed or acquired.*

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* denies that Gen. Shields is under arrest. His command has suffered severely, but nothing has transpired in reference to his arrest. The friends of Col. Carroll state that he acted under positive orders of Gen. Shields in destroying the Fort Republic bridge, and that he was directed to hold it at all hazards.

The United States Marshal of Boston has brought to Washington a number of witnesses to appear before the committee to investigate the case of Hon. Benj. Wood. Among the witnesses summoned is the editor of the New York *News*.

A "rebel mail carrier" was captured by the Yankees near Culpeper, Va., on the 16th inst. A large quantity of letters to prominent officers in the Southern service were found in the mailbag, also about ten thousand dollars in Confederate bonds. The carrier said his name was Granville W. Kelly.

A bill to repeal the "Personal Liberty Law" of Wisconsin was passed by the Assembly of that State, on the 13th inst., by a vote of fifty-one ayes to twenty-five noes.

The Kingston (Jamaica) *Journal*, of May 19, says: "The shipping registry of Saturday last shows another arrival from the blockaded ports of the Southern States—the sloop Fairfield, with a cargo of cotton, which will be offered for sale in this market. There are now in our harbor three vessels bearing the flag of the Confederate States—the Fairfield, the Water Witch, and the Jossern."

Lord Lyons, accompanied by his Secretaries, arrived in New York on the 17th, and was to depart for England the next day in the steamer Persia.

THE COTTON MARKET.

The cotton market was firm yesterday, (says the New York *Herald*, of the 18th inst.,) with sales of 1,500 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 31c.@31½c. for middlings uplands. The following statement regarding the movements of cotton, from Sept. 1, 1860, to June 18, 1861, is from the circular of Messrs. Wm. P. Wright & Co.:

	Bales.
Receipts at the ports	3,445,000
Exported to Great Britain	2,166,000
Exported to France	571,000
Exported to other foreign ports	369,000
Total	3,106,000
Taken by Northern spinners	266,000
Stock on hand	73,000
Total	3,445,000

The whole amount received in great Britain and the other parts of Europe from the 1st of September, 1861, to June 18, 1862, (the present date,) has been confined to cargoes which have run the blockade, and has not reached 10,000 bales. The exports of 3,106,000 bales to Europe last year, at the then average value of $55 per bale, amounted to $170,830,000. The present average value of 31 cents per pound, in New York, gives the cost of the average bale of 450 pounds at $139.50. Estimated by this standard, the export of last year, up to this date, would have amounted to an enormous sum of money. Northern spinners up to this date last year, took 266,000 bales, of the value of $14,630,000, leaving the small stock in Southern ports of 73,000 bales.—The only supplies spinners have obtained this year have been through importations (nearly all from Liverpool) and to confiscated and prize lots. The East India Surats, imported on speculation, *proved to be a failure.* Its short and brittle fibre was wholly unsuited to the condition of American machinery, while its inferior quality unfitted it for the production of American goods. The most of that received was re-shipped to England.

FINANCIAL.

[From the Herald's Money Article, June 17.]

There is a brisk demand for money at 4@5 per cent. on call among the stock operators, arising mainly from the increased volume of outside speculation. Paper sells freely at 4@5 per cent. Greenbacks have again fallen, and are offered at 3 per cent. premium. Certificates of deposit are worth 100¾. In some quarters it is reported that the recent operations in the Shenandoah Valley and the delay before Richmond have led to an increase of caution in the investment of money.

The stock market was not so strong to-day, and was weak at the close, with the following quotations: U. S. 6's, registered, 1881, 103½@103¾; do. 6's, coupon, 1881, 106¾@106¾; do. 5's, 1874, 96¾@97¼; Treasury notes, 7 3-10 per cent., 105¾@105¾; Tennessee 6's, 59@59½; Virginia 6's, 56½@57; Missouri 6's, 52@52½; American gold, 106@106¾.

There appears to be less excitement than there was among people in Wall street on the subject of Mr. Chase's new application to Congress. Certain foreign bankers, and certain city journals, continue to berate the Secretary; but their influence is impaired by the fact that they denounced with equal bitterness the law of February, which has worked so well. Every one of the arguments which is now used by the faction calling themselves the "hard money" party was employed to defeat the original issue of Treasury notes—to which issue it is now clear that the success of Mr. Chase's financial policy has been mainly due. It is rumored in the street that Senator Fessenden will oppose the bill introduced into the House by Mr. Stevens. The Senator was opposed to the first bill for an issue of legal tender paper, and made known his objections, though he voted for the measure. He will probably do the same thing now. The simple question for Congress to decide is whether it is better for Mr. Chase to go on negotiating six per cent. five-year bonds at par, by the simple and easy process of a conversion, at the rate of half a million a day, or to call upon the foreign bankers and capitalists for a loan. It is possible that at Washington this question may admit of debate; here, in the financial centre of the country, it does not.

From Memphis.

As our readers have been already apprised, the Federal commander at Memphis has interfered with the circulating medium by issuing an order prohibiting the use of Confederate Treasury notes in ordinary transactions between citizens. This unusual restriction caused a large amount of distress, to alleviate which, as far as practicable, an effort was made by the municipal authorities, who addressed a communication to Colonel Slack on the subject, requesting that the execution of the order be suspended for sixty days, by which time the poor and laboring class would be enabled to provide for themselves and their families by resuming their accustomed occupations. To this petition Slack replied, refusing to modify the terms of his order, and insisting upon its rigid enforcement. So nothing remains for the oppressed people but to accommodate themselves to the circumstances surrounding them as best they may.

The following items are from the Memphis papers, of the 17th inst:

The city post-office was re-opened yesterday for the first time in ten days. Little, if any, business was transacted. The long row of boxes present a lonely appearance—not a letter or paper to be found in any of them. No clerks were visible at the windows yesterday; no long lines of applicants besieging the "pigeon holes" for mail matter. It reminded one of the post-office which must have been kept in Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." Like Hamlet with the part of "Hamlet" omitted, it was the post-office without being the post-office at all. Matters will doubtless be more enlivened about the post-office corner in a few days.

Notwithstanding all the bars are closed in the city, the steamboat bars are doing a lucrative business. Is it justice to the grog-sellers" in the city to prohibit them from keeping open, when the river men are daily dealing in the critter?

Col. Charles Ellett, the commander of the Federal ram fleet, is said to be seriously ill. He was wounded with a ball from a pistol in the recent fight before Memphis, the ball striking near the knee and ranging upward. Shortly afterward he was taken with measles, and is said to be quite ill. He left for Cairo on the Eugene yesterday afternoon.

It is estimated that the Glendale from Cincinnati, and the Commercial from Louisville, brought down near two hundred shippers, and cargoes of salt, pork, bran, hay, bacon, potatoes, lemons, and oranges, sufficient to supply all "the world and the rest of mankind" for many months. It may be mentioned also, as a significant fact that an overwhelming number of the shippers are Israelites.

From Fort Pulaski—A Flag of Truce.

The Confederate steamer Ida visited Fort Pulaski under a flag of truce on Friday last. Her object was to take beyond our lines a number of parties captured some months ago with the brig Santa Clara by the privateer Jeff. Davis. On arriving within a half mile of the fort, a shot was fired across her bow, when she laid to, and a Federal steamer came round from the South Channel and took the prisoners and our officers on board and conveyed them to the wharf. The Savannah *Republican* publishes the following information obtained by the crew of the Ida:

Our officers were informed that both Charleston and Savannah would be taken within thirty days. The Federals had gunboats that could readily pass Fort Sumter, and this done they regarded the fall of Charleston as accomplished. Upon being informed of the Federal loss on James Island, as reported in the Charleston papers of some days ago, the Federal officer expressed an agreeable surprise, as they had learned it was at least nine hundred.

The officers say they receive the Savannah and Charleston papers regularly, and have a complete file of them at the fort. They are obtained through messengers who communicate with the two cities.

The sick and wounded of the late garrison were sent to Hilton Head, for greater comfort, about two weeks ago, and Gen. Terry (formerly Col. Terry, of the Seventh Connecticut, but recently promoted, and in command of the Fort), informed our party that he had heard that the prisoners were sent to New York in the Arago, last week. Private Moulton died of his wounds soon after the battle. Private Ames, whose foot had been amputated, was doing well and fast recovering, and the same account was given of Private Bruce, whose arm was lost in the fight.

When interrogated with regard to the terms of capitulation as published in the New York papers, and the failure of the Federal commander to comply with the stipulation to return the sick and wounded to our lines, Gen. Terry acknowledged that such was his understanding of the matter, and he was unable to inform them why the contract had not been carried out.

The flag at the Fort was at half mast in respect to the new Colonel of the 7th Connecticut, who died on Thursday, and was buried yesterday.

Workmen appeared to be engaged in repairing the Fort, as derricks had been erected on the injured side. The walls of the magazine had not been breached, but a number of shot had been driven into the brick, and the walls roughly handled. The garrison were employed in erecting additional guns.

The intercourse with our officers was pleasant and even kind, and General Terry spoke with great confidence of the ability of the Federals to take any portion of the country they desired, and to crush out the rebellion at an early day.

There were no war ships in sight, or sail of any sort, except two or three in Warsaw, the character of which could not be distinguished at that distance. All the batteries along the river have been removed.

Canadian Opinion.

The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* contains the following editorial upon the infamous order of Butler relative to the ladies of New Orleans:

We published the infamous order of Gen. Butler a few days ago and repeat it now, because it is proved to be authentic. When it first appeared, it was denounced by the Federal press as an invention of Beauregard's to "fire the Southern heart," and long columns of abuse were vented on the Confederate General for the wickedness of attributing such an atrocious document to a Union commander. It was truly said that such an order would virtually give official sanction and instigation to the violation of the women of New Orleans, for no other interpretation could be placed on the command to treat them as "women of the town plying their avocation."

We never had any doubt of the authenticity of the order; it was characteristically Northern in the vileness of its cowardice, its licentiousness, brutality, and utter infamy. We have seen in Washington ladies committed to the common jail for the crime of lifting a handkerchief to their lips; in St. Louis a whole family was imprisoned because a young lady being in the same house waved her handkerchief to a passing prisoner; we have seen Northern journals boasting that a Federal General threatened with an oath to quarter a soldier covered with the small pox upon a lady at Nashville who sneered at his troops; we know that the wife of Banks's army up the Shenandoah, of McClellan's up the Peninsula, and of McDowell's to Fredericksburg, were accompanied by all the horrors of war in the middle ages, plunder, universal destruction of property, the violation of women, and the murder of their husbands, brothers, and fathers, who sought to protect them from a fate worse than death. Gen. Butler has only publicly vowed his intention to encourage that which other Northern Generals have allowed. The Federal commanders have improved on Russian and Austrian tyranny and brutality; they wielded only the knout and the stick, scoring the backs of women. Butler is greater in his way than Hainault; he has found a deeper degradation to which woman can be subjected than blows; henceforth among their other boasts the Federals can claim that they have committed the most infamous outrage of modern times, and can point to the commander of the Union troops at New Or