The Daily Dispatch.

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DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXIV. RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1863. NO. 130.

MONDAY MORNING.....JUNE 1, 1863.

Yankee Foreign Enlistments.

Our readers are aware that a correspondence took place some time last month between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, United States Minister, on the subject of alleged recruiting for the Yankee Government in Ireland. Mr. A. denied positively any knowledge of any such enlistments, and discredited the idea that any person having any authority from the United States Government was engaged in any such enterprise.

Earl Russell expressed himself satisfied, but subsequently *ventured* to draw Mr. A.'s attention again to the subject, upon a statement made to Government that within a fort-night 1,278 emigrants had sailed from Queenstown for New York, many of them young men—that 800 were booked for the next departure for the same place—that additional steamers had to be put on the line engaged in the business of conveying emigrants—and that the prospect of large bounties had been held out to young men throughout the country, the emigrants themselves admitting that they got $250 and $300 bounty: their friends in New York also receiving large commissions for inducing them to emigrate.

The artful United States Minister, with an appearance of great earnestness proceeds to disavow. He and his Government have been approached time and again by persons who were anxious to go from Ireland to America to join the army—soliciting free passage for this purpose. But their overtures had been rejected, no authority from his Government being given "to listen to any proposals of the kind." Instructions to the same effect, he says, were given to all the Consuls of the United States.

Mr. Adams admits that the liberal bounty paid by his Government for soldiers had occasioned a desire with many to emigrate. He then lets out the manner in which the thing is done. He has been informed by a gentleman of influence that the great corporations for the extension of railways in the western part of the United States having lost many of the laborers on their lines, by drafting for the army, were endeavoring to fill their places with aliens exempt from military service. With the shrewdness for which his people are so remarkable he makes use of his very correspondence to advertise for emigrants by stating to Earl Russell that "there is no doubt of the fact that there is a great scarcity of laborers in the United States," and he adds: "I learn from private sources that the rate of wages this season is very much advanced!" These things he coolly informs Earl Russell "may explain the phenomenon of emigration to which your lordship has been pleased to draw my attention." Very satisfactory, no doubt, to his lordship!

Mr. Adams knows, Earl Russell knows, that these people are all intended to swell the force against the Southern Confederacy. Whether England regards the emigration of so many of her subjects with indifference or not, we have no means of knowing; but in any event she will find the Yankee too cunning. He cannot be caught. He will draw off her deluded Irishmen, under one specious promise or another, in the face of his protestations of all participations in the proceeding, and in spite of all her vigilance.

Foreigners at the North

Foreigners do not seem entirely satisfied with their treatment at the North, and enlistments among them do not thrive so well as in the beginning of the war. Meagher, being unable to recruit his regiment, which had been nearly all slaughtered, resigned his office with evident dissatisfaction at the manner he and his men had been treated. But the best indication of the growing reluctance of foreigners to enter the Federal army is afforded by the proclamation which Lincoln has recently published, giving sixty-five days' notice to all foreigners who have recorded their intention to become citizens of the United States that after that period they will be liable to military duty, and no plea of alienage will exempt them. We have before us the *Irish American*, of New York, which is very sarcastic upon this document. It is satisfied the paper is Lincoln's own—the *wherefores* shew the country lawyer, etc.—concluding its remarks thus:

"It is a two months' notice in advance to foreign powers that we are about to kidnap certain persons who have not yet got rid of their responsibility to them, and that they had better be ready to reclaim, as best they may, the erring subjects who were straying into the pleasant paths of Republicanism, but whom this manifesto of Mr. Lincoln will undoubtedly frighten back into the arms of their former rulers."

Inhuman Sentiments.

The London *Times*, of May 12th, says:

"No recognition or mediation would have the smallest weight, unless it were backed up by more forcible arguments, and these arguments we are not disposed to apply. * * * We have nothing to do but to wait, and hope that these two unhappy maniacs may soon come to themselves and see what they are about."

Sentiments more thoroughly heartless than those just quoted have never emanated from any journal. The two combatants are represented as "unhappy maniacs" in the very teeth of the often repeated declaration of the *Times* that the cause of the South is the cause of constitutional liberty. Does the *Times* consider it "maniacal" to defend such a cause with all the energy and courage that a nation can summon to the rescue? If English liberty were assailed at its own altars as that of the South is, would not every Englishman rush to arms, and in that event would the *Times* denounce the whole nation as an "unhappy maniac?" Would it put the defenders of all that is dear to man on the same level with those who would plunder and despoil him of his dearest rights? Or are life, liberty, and property, less precious in America than England?

The *Times* then proceeds to intimate that the interest of England is the supreme rule by which her conduct is governed. This is what we had always supposed, though we had not expected such an unblushing avowal of it from the leading organ of English public opinion. And is interest the only principle which governs the foreign policy of England? So we must conclude from the declaration of the *Times*. We had supposed that, whilst nations ought to take care of their own households, there was such a thing as the common interest of humanity, which sometimes had a claim to their consideration. When war degenerates into murder, robbery, and arson; into the banishment of whole populations from their home, and the deliberate organization of servile insurrection, there is or ought to be some rule higher than dollars and cents to govern the action of the civilized spectators of such scenes. But even on the calculation of selfish interest, England has sorely mistaken her true policy, as she will one day see, in declining to unite with the wise and generous French Emperor in intervening to put an end to this quarrel. The United States would never have dared to resist the combined arms of the two, as is evident from the manner in which she has backed down at the slightest symptom of their displeasure. As it is, France, which offered to intervene, is still respected in both North and South, whilst England has made an implacable enemy of the United States, who will not be slow to seize the first opportunity of revenge.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SENT FROM THEIR HOMES.

Brigadier-General Roberts came into Weston, Lewis county, Va., week before last, after our forces under General Imboden had passed through, and commenced a series of tyrannical acts alone worthy of Abolition commanders. They delivered copies of the orders to members of families, some of whom have reached Staunton, having been sent through their lines as far as Kernstown, at which place they arrived at night, and were there left to take care of themselves. Sixty-three women and children were sent out with the lady who received the order which we copy, and sixty-two who did not have natural protectors in the South were at the same time started for Camp Chase. This treatment is hereafter to be dealt out to all Southern sympathizers who may be found in their lines:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Weston, Western Virginia, May 16, 1863.

MADAM: I have the honor to inform you that yourself and the grown members of your family are hereby required to hold yourselves in readiness to proceed outside the Federal lines on Tuesday morning, May 19th, 1863.

The following regulations will be strictly observed:

I. No person will be permitted to take with him or her more than sixty pounds of baggage.

II. No person will be allowed to take with him or her more than $100 in United States funds, gold and silver included. No limit placed on Confederate scrip.

III. Persons who cannot provide themselves with transportation will be furnished such by the Government.

By order Brig.-Gen. B. S. Roberts.

L. MARKBRIT,
A. D. C. and Provost Marshal.

GEN. JACKSON'S SUCCESSOR.

The following letter from a member of Hays's Louisiana brigade, gives some idea of the satisfaction in the army at the appointment of Gen. Ewell to the command of Gen. Jackson's old corps:

CAMP NEAR HAMILTON'S CROSSING,
May 29th, 1863.

For some time past considerable interest was manifested throughout the corps as to who would succeed the late and lamented General Jackson in command of the same. There were, of course, many surmises and much speculation on the subject. Early's division, firmly attached to their former commander, knowing and appreciating his valor and soldier-like qualities, espoused the cause of their favorite chieftain, Gen. R. S. Ewell, and, encouraged by the fact that Gen. Jackson, the sagacious and valiant leader, had in his last moments designated him as a proper successor, felt sanguine as to the result. Nor were they doomed to disappointment. On yesterday reliable information reached camp of his promotion; to-day he arrived, and, as might have been supposed, was received most warmly and cordially. Lieut.-Gen. Hill, Gen. Early, and the many officers of the army to whom he has during his military career endeared himself, were present to greet the hero once more returned to the service of his country. Gen. Hays's Louisiana brigade was present in martial review to receive him, and claimed the honor of escorting their former and favorite commander to his temporary abode. Amidst deafening cheers and the rolling sounds of martial music he was once more ushered into active service. May an all-wise Providence shield him, and give victory to the cause of which he is so glorious a champion. LOUISIANA.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Asia has arrived at New York from Liverpool. She brings the latest European dates:

The Polish insurrection continues to increase. In one district it has assumed an entirely religious aspect. The people are strictly Catholic, and several companies are led by country clergy. They have been victorious in several engagements. The hero in one fight was Father Mackiewicz, who fell upon the Russian flank with a company of scythemen and turned the scale of victory. The more the insurrection increases the greater outrages are committed by the Russians. All classes are infuriated at their savage brutality.

The London *Times*, of May 12, says: "Both sides, in this extremity, look to us and nurse a quarrel with us. They do this while each draws from us the means of carrying on the war. The North draws from us men and all the material of war—yet it assures us that as soon as three months' of decided measures has put an end to this rebellion, it will immediately hurl its armament against England, against our hold upon Ireland, against our dominion in America, against our commerce all over the world.

"Whether we interfere or not, this is the fate in store for us, and meanwhile we are expected to express the warmest hopes for the success of the Federal arms. From the South there comes, in somewhat milder accents, a scarcely less unreasonable complaint. France and England, we are told, have only to recognize the independence of the South, and the war will be over at once. Would indeed that it were so, and that we could persuade the North to save the wreck of its fortunes. But no recognition or mediation would have the smallest weight unless it were backed up by the probability of more forcible arguments, and these arguments we are not inclined to apply."

The Campaign in Mississippi.

A western correspondent of the Columbia *Guardian* sums up the results, thus far, of Grant's movement against the rear of Vicksburg:

Let us view stern facts and deduct our own conclusions as to the final termination of affairs about Vicksburg and Jackson. First, then, it is a fact that Grant's army, from thirty to fifty thousand strong, have repulsed us at Grand Gulf, and forced their way through our lines, repulsing us still at every intermediate point at which we offered resistance, and reached and captured Jackson. Secondly, it is certain that our forces under Gens. Stevenson, Loring, Walker, Tilghman and Lee—Gen. Pemberton being chief in command—with, I will say, 15,000 to 20,000 men, occupy a line between Jackson and Grand Gulf, extending from some distance this side of Big Black river to Warrenton, 12 miles below Vicksburg. Thirdly, it is certain that General Johnston, with the commands of Gens. Bowen and Gregg, retreated from Jackson up the Canton road, expecting to be reinforced by troops arriving via Meridian, and at the same time to communicate and co-operate with Gen. Pemberton about Vicksburg. Fourthly, it is certain that Vicksburg, strongly fortified and defended by thirty to fifty thousand troops, and having supplies for six months, is prepared to resist a most strong and protracted siege.

These are the facts; now let us cursorily consider them. It is evident that the enemy designs the reduction of Vicksburg, and expects to accomplish it by taking Jackson, and thus cutting off our chief means of supplies and reinforcements. But Vicksburg is provided for a six months' siege, while the enemy is not. Moreover, he is in the midst of a hostile country, and has left partly in his rear the forces now forming the line from Big Black to Warrenton, which can be strengthened from Vicksburg, and may intercept his supplies and reinforcements and cut off his retreat. If, then, our line of interception can be maintained, it is patent that Grant cannot make a protracted siege, but finding himself surrounded, must soon either advance to a conflict of arms or be forced by starvation to surrender

A great issue, then, is pending—one fraught with momentous importance to our young Confederacy. A desperate and bloody battle is at hand, Vicksburg is the prize at stake, and upon its fall or triumph hangs the fate of Mississippi.

The powder mill, 14 miles from Charlotte, N. C., blew up on the 25th ult., killing five persons.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Confused Dispatches from Vicksburg—All Going Well—Grant Refuses to Allow Pemberton to Surrender!!!—A Council of War in Washington, &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FREDERICKSBURG, May 31.—I have received the New York *Herald* and Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of the 28th inst., and send you a summary of their contents. I commence with the *Herald*:

The following is the "situation" article of the *Herald*, of the 28th:

The latest news which the Government has received from Vicksburg is by way of Memphis up to 4 A. M. 24th. Vicksburg was then holding out, and Grant was hopeful of success. A storm interrupted telegraphic communication between Memphis and Cairo yesterday. Rumors, without confirmation, from Murfreesboro', state that Vicksburg had fallen on Sunday, and that Pemberton had got his army away safely, losing all his artillery.—Another dispatch from Chicago says that on Friday morning last Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if Grant would allow the rebels to lay down their arms and march out, and that the offer was refused. The tone of Southern journals in regard to Vicksburg is not very cheerful, though a little more confident than it was a few days ago. Bragg and Rosecrans, they say, are probably both sending off reinforcements to Pemberton and Grant. A rebel admission that Bragg was sending his troops towards Vicksburg.

Richmond papers, of the 25th, have been received. The news from Vicksburg, by way of Memphis, is almost invariably later than in the Richmond papers.

The number of rebels at Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000. A special dispatch from Cairo, through Chicago, May 27th, says: On Thursday the rebel batteries on the hill north of the town were taken and turned on the enemy. On the evening of the same day the water batteries at the foot of the hill were captured. The same evening the water batteries below Vicksburg were taken by Porter's mortar boats. On Friday the rebels were driven to the inner fortifications.—Grant's army stretches completely round the doomed city, both wings resting on the river. Vicksburg is full of women and children—many have come in from the surrounding country for safety.

A dispatch, dated three miles east of Vicksburg, May 25th, says: Our wounded at the battle of Champion Hill number 1,700. The enemy's loss is acknowledged to be not over half that. We had 20 000 troops engaged and the rebels about 10,000, according to their wounded. We took 3,000 prisoners, and about 3,000 at the battle of the bridge.

All possibility of escape is cut off. Every man, woman, and child must fall into our hands. At 2 o'clock yesterday the battle began in earnest. Gen. Steele drove the enemy from several forts, and took one complete line of fortifications, fronted by rifle pits.

It is morning. General McClernand, on the left, is not progressing so fast, but is doing well. We lost about 1,500 killed and wounded yesterday.

A correspondent says: "In the late battle at Thompson's Hill we lost 528. The enemy's loss will reach 2,500, including 400 captured and paroled in the hospital at Port Gibson. Nearly 600 prisoners have already been sent North."

The cavalry of the rebel Col. Breckinridge were pounced upon in their camp within 12 miles of McMinnville, near Murfreesboro', a few days ago, by General Wilson, with a force of Union infantry mounted. The camp was destroyed, and 9 prisoners and 25 horses captured. Morgan is falling back to Sparta to join Wharton's forces.

A dispatch from Cincinnati yesterday says that the report, through rebel sources, of the capture of Helena, Arkansas, by Gen. Price, is false.

The schooner Sea Bird, of Philadelphia, was captured and burnt by the rebels on the 20th inst., while aground at the mouth of the Neuse river. Her captain and crew were taken prisoners. The rebels boarded her in small boats from the shore. It is reported that all the rebel troops in North Carolina, including even the new conscripts, are moving to Virginia.

A long correspondence is published, containing an account of the attack of Col. J. R. Jones, of the 8th Pennsylvania volunteers, upon the enemy in their entrenchments at Gum Swamp, in which he captured their artillery ammunition, and over 200 prisoners, completely destroying their works, and for a time dispersing them. They rallied, however, and, following in the rear of our troops, harassed them considerably until they reached their own lines. Here the fire of the enemy became very severe, and, unfortunately, Col. Jones was shot dead behind his own breastworks.

The Seward Union Loyal League had a harmonious convention at Utica on the 27th. Several hundred returned volunteers were entertained by the ladies, and were expected to fraternize with the Leaguers, but, to the disgust of the politicians, they persisted in vociferously cheering for McClellan and Fitz John Porter, and some declared the meeting was nothing but an Abolition "sell."

Five rebel spies and one Union soldier will suffer death to-morrow. The rebels are Wm. B. Campton, Thomas Jenkins alias Hawkins, John B. Tyler, George P. Sims, George A. Burgess.

Gold sold down to 142¼, then at 143½, 144, 144¼, and closed at 5 P. M. at about 144 1-6. Exchange was down at 158@159.

The *Herald* says, editorially: "It is now ascertained that Mr. Lincoln was not cognizant of, and consequently had nothing to do with, the recent political arrests and other arbitrary measures carried out in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois by their pliant military tools—Burnside and Hascall. Stanton and Chase were electioneering, and deserve all the blame.

The *Herald* complains of the internal or infernal revenue taxes—says it has paid $4,000 taxes, and wants to know if the collectors wish to have it paid two or three times a day to different persons, as it has been called on by several.

The *Herald* wants the negroes to be crucified—says "we have no need of negroes at the North. Let the whole race be sent South. If they will not fight, they will do well enough to run away; but we hope they will be caught by the enemy and never exchanged. The country will have a good riddance of them."

The *Herald* also says: "In order to avoid a revolution in the Government, which may bring upon us all the evils of a financial convulsion, repudiation, and universal bankruptcy and chaos, give us Abraham Lincoln for the next Presidency."

A COUNCIL OF WAR.

New York, May 27.—A special dispatch from Washington to the *Evening Post* says:

"A council of war was held yesterday at the White House. It was the result of the late visit of Senators Wade and Chandler to the Army of the Potomac, and had reference to the offensive movements which the rebels in Virginia have been for some time threatening.

"Gen. Hooker is said to express the opinion that they are bringing up all their forces from Charleston, and probably North Carolina, for the purpose of making an aggressive movement. In view of the publicity which has been given to these threats by the rebels themselves, it seems most likely that their design is to provide for the defence of Richmond, and by their usual bluster deter Hooker from making another advance."

RIOTS.

A riot occurred at Harrisburg on Monday night, the 25th, by soldiers dissatisfied at delay in payment. None of the ringleaders have been discovered. The city will be taxed to pay damages to the amount of $3,000. On the 26th "there was no extensive outbreak, although several raids were made on other negro quarters, with but trifling damage. About a dozen window breakers were arrested."

At Huntington, Pa., on the 27th, the returned soldiers of the 125th regiment destroyed the *Monitor* office utterly, shouting, "Down with Copperhead traitors." The *Journal* says: "It would have been worse than madness to have attempted to quell the outbreak by force."

DEFENCE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg, May 27.—Gov. Curtin, by appointment, will leave this city this evening for Washington, where, in conjunction with Major-General Schenck, he will consult with the President and authorities relative to the future protection of the State against invasion. The Governor will be accompanied by Adjutant-General Russel, who will urge payment of the militia called out in September last.

A special correspondent at Somerset, Ky., reports all quiet, and that the pickets of both armies have resumed their old positions. The rebels in Wayne county, in the southwestern part of the State, are estimated to be from six to eight thousand strong, with Pegram's headquarters at Monticello, the northern part of the county.

ALL GOING ON WELL.

Washington, May 27—Midnight.—The latest official intelligence from Vicksburg is up to 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, when all was represented as going on well.

Some of Mosby's guerillas fired on one of our pickets last night and killed one man. [How could he have killed more?] From this the Secesh here have magnified an immense raid led by Lee and Stuart.

It is thought that the repeated rebel boasts of an invasion of the North are intended to cover some movement being made or to occur, to make us keep a large force along the border and in Washington unemployed.

The riot at Harrisburg, it seems, was some quarrel between a negro and some soldiers about payment for lager beer. The negro bitterly cursed the party, struck one in the face, and had them arrested. They were released, got reinforcements, and raided the establishment. An exasperated officer struck a soldier through the hand, and killed another by mistake. The soldiers battered in windows and gutted houses for squares in the negro quarters. Fears were entertained they won'd burn down that part of the town. Nearly all the negro huts were broken or demolished, and their furniture taken away. Occasionally a frightened woolly-head, cautiously protruding his head from some hidden recess, and great rolling eye-balls are tremblingly directed towards the excited soldiers. No white man's residence was injured. Some take the part of the negroes. The Mayor has not ordered a single arrest.

[This is fighting *for* the negro at the South and fighting *with* the negro at the North.]

The general opinion is that Bragg will evacuate.

The French had not abandoned the siege of Puebla on the 30th April, when they continued the bombardment, and were constructing ditches and mines preparatory to another assault.

The rebel debt is $900 000,000, and their expenses reach $300,000,000 per month. The British national debt will scarcely suffice to pay their next year's obligations.

The Northern people *are one in this great purpose—to suppress at any cost this wanton rebellion, and to restore the supreme authority of the Government over all of its territory*, (so says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.) But the question is, can you do it?

The enrollment in New York city is proceeding quietly but effectually. The names of all persons of color are taken down with the rest. Any distinction to be made will be made when the draft begins.

FROM JACKSON, MISS.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, 29th May, 1863.

I arrived here from Mobile last night. I came by a freight train, and had a seat on top. The rumor of the sack, pillage, and burning of the town, fell short of the fact. There is not a house that escaped. Every storehouse, every safe was broken—all moneys, all goods of every description stolen and destroyed.—Grant sent an officer to Green and ordered him to *surrender* every dollar in his vaults—which he did. Fortunately, many of our merchants had removed their moneys, and only suffered by loss of their goods and buildings. Several millions have been lost by the occupation of Grant's army. Oh, what insincere, heartless, villainous thieves, officers and privates, these Yankees are.

War is reputable when legitimate, but such a war as this, now going on, is a slander to our species, a disgrace to the civilization of the country. I need not tell you all I have seen—all I have heard. You can imagine the appearance of a town after a regular, old fashioned sack of the darker ages. And yet these fellows will swear against the evidence of your senses that no private property has suffered—no person outraged. It is idle for any one to say our soldiers—our army—are as thievish and as brutal as the Yankees. Impossible! When Stuart visited Pennsylvania his troops doffed their hats to Yankee farmers, and asked permission to enter their premises for a glass of water! O! mockery of war! Shall we be ever respected or feared, so long as we treat our enemies as Christians? Better give up all—better turn our swords into ploughshares than to make war so chivalrously, so magnanimously. Better think like Turks and fight like Indians, than to make a mockery of Christianity. Why be trammelled by dead laws? Why not fight the Devil with fire? Shall we ever convince by fair words and charitable deeds? Did God, according to Milton, fight the Arch Enemy through his angels, or throw the pearls of mercy and peace before his swinish legions? Shall we not imitate God, then, and oppose sword to sword, torment to torment? I am at a loss to comprehend the creature, man. He makes war like a Turk and talks like a Christian, or talks like a Turk and makes war like a Christian. We shall never be rid of this war, in my opinion, until we carry home the terrors of their visitation. We must burn Carthage to save Rome! We must have our Scipio. The Yankee Hannibal can subsist his armies on the fruits of our labor for many more years than the Carthagenian subsisted his troops on the vitals of bleeding Rome. I cannot understand why I should be made to fight a duel on honorable principles with a fellow whom I have never wronged, and who is void of honor himself. If self-defence is the first law of nature, it is not first in military ethics. Burn, steal, rob, ravish, murder, and military priests will grant you absolution in the form of a parable.

But now for facts. Grant entered Jackson, after slight skirmishing, last Friday, burnt the Confederate house, the depots, the Penitentiary, the factories, a block of buildings next below the Capitol Square, evacuated it after two days' stay, and marched towards Vicksburg.—I fear we shall lose Vicksburg and Mississippi. Pemberton will surrender, if Mississippi wont. [It is to be hoped not.] Johnston is working hard to organize a force to succor Vicksburg. We have no communication with that town. Grant has the railroad, and some say he is in Vicksburg. Jackson will henceforth be fortified and made the rendezvous for our troops. The commissaries, etc., are ordered back, which is a sign. I have heard of no cotton destroyed. The Yankees collect invoices for future delivery.

GEN. MORGAN.—We are gratified to see that the Government has at last done justice to this gallant soldier. He has been turned loose, it is said, with instructions to report to no one but Gen. Johnston. We have the first fruits of the movement in the following dispatch from Morgan himself, dated Monticello, Ky., May 12th, 8 A. M.:

"I have met the enemy, 10,000 strong—the cavalry under Woolford, the infantry under Gen. Carter—and have repulsed them, with heavy loss. They retreated across the Cumberland, leaving their baggage, camp equipage, etc., in my hands. They lost 300 drowned while crossing the river. I am on the field burying dead Yankees. My loss is light, considering two days' engagement."

THE RAID TO MURFREESBORO', N. C.—We have already noticed that three gunboats came up to Murfreesboro' last Friday. The damage done by them was not as serious as at first stated. Of the 10,000 pounds of bacon there, belonging to the Confederate Government, the Yankees took about 5,000 pounds aboard their boats, and, at the suggestion of a citizen, gave the remainder to the poor of the place; which poor, after the enemy left, turned it over to our commissary. A few chairs were taken from the Female College, but the pianos were not taken, as stated.

A Convention assembles at Winchester, Tenn., on the 16th of June next, to nominate a candidate for Governor and a general Congressional ticket.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Sufficient returns from all the Congressional Districts of the State have not yet been received to enable us to state with accuracy who will constitute the next delegation in Congress.

In the 1st District the candidates were M. R. H. Garnett, the present member, and Lieut.-Gov. Montague. Returns meagre, but indicate the election of Montague.

In the 2d District the candidates were Gen. Mahone, Col. Godwin and Parham, and Messrs. Hume and Whitfield. This district is entirely in the hands of the enemy, and the vote cast was by refugees and soldiers. Very few returns have been received, and no idea can be formed as to who has been successful.

In the 3d District (Richmond, &c.) Mr. Lyons, the present member, has been defeated by Col. Wickham.

In the 4th District, Mr. Collier, present member, is re-elected over Judge Gholson.

In the 5th District there was no opposition to the present member, Mr. Bocock.

In the 6th District the contest was between John Goode, jr., present member, and Col. Wm. Martin. Goode believed to be re-elected.

In the 7th District, Wm. C. Rives elected without opposition.

In the 8th District the contestants were D. C. Dejarnette, present member, and James Barbour. Returns indicate the re-election of Dejarnette.

In the 9th District Col. Funsten is elected over Mr. Menifee.

In the 10th District Mr. Boteler, the present member, was opposed by Col. F. W. M. Holliday, who is supposed to be elected.

In the 11th District Col. Baldwin is re-elected over Gov. Letcher.

In the 12th District the candidates were Mr. Staples, present member, and Col. H. A. Edmundson. No returns received.

In the 13th District the contest was between Mr. Preston, present member, and Col. Fayette McMullen. Returns favorable to the re-election of Preston.

In the 14th District the candidates were Messrs. Fitzhugh and Miller. Mr. Miller is the present member, and is believed to be re-elected.

In the 15th District Mr. Johnson, the present member, had no opposition.

In the 16th District Mr. Russell, present member, was opposed by Dr. Kidwell. Result not known. Below we give what has been further received about the general election:

Pittsylvania County.—In seven precincts of this county, including the town of Danville, the vote stands as follows: For Governor: Flournoy, 640; Smith, 266; Munford, 16. Lieutenant Governor, two precincts:—Price, 203; Imboden, 93. Attorney-General: Tucker, 362. Congress, seven precincts: Goode, 532; Martin, 379. State Senate: Sutherlin, 377; Keen, 334; Whittle, 197. House of Delegates: Buford, 702; Gilmer, 496; Stamps, 228; Swanson, 144; Jefferson, 107; Tredway, 33; Wade, 24; Dye, 4; Blair, 1.

Military Vote at Danville.—For Governor: Flournoy, 41; Smith, 36; Munford, 2. Lieutenant-Governor: Price, 39; Imboden, 31. Congress: Martin, 11; Goode, 4. State Senate, Henry District: Saunders, 8; Burwell, 0. House of Delegates, Henry county: Gravely, 8; Mullins, 1; Smith, 1; Richardson, 1.

Camp Seventeenth Va. Regiment.—For Governor: Smith's majority over Flournoy, 69; over Munford, 146. Lieut Governor: Price 3 maj over Imboden. Congress: 9th district, Funsten over Menifee, 227 maj; 10th district, Holliday 3 maj over Boteler. Board of Public Works: J. E Stewart over Beall, 140 maj; over Burwell, 151; over Kercheval, 155. State Senate: 24th district, Dulany over Ashby 86 maj; over Taylor, 109. House of Delegates: Alexandria, Snowden over Cazenove, 101 maj; over Smoot, 109. Fairfax, Hunt over Pagin, 21 maj. Prince William, Larkin has a maj of 3 over Nelson, 5 over Norvell, and 6 over Lynn. Warren, no opposition to Thomas.—Fauquier, Brooke's maj over Shackleford is 7, over Gordon 16, over Hunton 18.

Prince Edward County—Court-House—For Governor: Smith, 59, Flournoy, 33; Munford, 8. Attorney General: Tucker, 89. Lieut Governor: Imboden, 37; Price, 52. Congress: Bocock, no opp, 93. Senate: Dickinson, 116; Miller, 1. House of Delegates: Tredway, no opp, 96. Green Bay Precinct—Governor: Smith, 23; Flournoy, 19; Munford, 5. State Senate: Dickinson, 26; Miller, 21. Lt Governor: Price 19; Imboden, 8.

Farmville—For Governor: Flournoy, 80; Smith, 39. Lt Governor: Imboden, 51; Price, 45; Sheffey, 8. Senate: Dickinson, 105; Miller, 8. House of Delegates: Tredway, 95. Congress: Bocock, 69.

Nottoway County—Miller's reported majority in Nottoway is about 40. Ass D. Dickinson was no doubt re-elected to the Senate from Prince Edward, Nottoway, and Lunenburg.

Nineteenth Virginia Battalion, Battery No. 4.—Below you will find a statement of the vote cast in this post. There was but little interest manifested, and the vote is small: For Governor: Smith has a majority of 39 over Flournoy and 70 over Munford. Lieut. Governor: Imboden 11 majority over Price. Attorney General: Tucker, no opposition. Congress: 1st district, Montague has a majority of 4 over Garnett; 2d district, Whitfield's majority is 20 over Mahone and 21 over Parham; 3d district, Lyons and Wickham a tie; 5th district, Wm. C. Rives, 5; 7th district, Funsten, 31 majority. State Senate: 24th district, Ashby's majority 30; 1st district, Garrison's majority over Finney 21. House of Delegates: Alexandria, Snowden 26 majority over Smoot and Cazenove; Accomac, Weaver 6 majority over Parramore. Northampton, Scott has a majority of 26 over Savage; Amherst, Powell beats Rucker 6 votes; Isle of Wight, J. L. Wilson 18 votes.

Essex County.—Montague, as far as heard from, 40 or 50 ahead. At King William Court House he had all the votes, but 2. Smith, in Essex, reported to have a majority.

Dinwiddie—(Official.)—Munford, 15; Smith, 93; Flournoy, 48. Lieutenat-Governor: For Price, 177; Imboden, 90. State Senate:—Thompson, 134; Adams, 150.

Southampton—Two precincts.—Flournoy, 58; Munford, 4; Smith, 2.

Surry—Two precincts.—Munford, 27; Smith, 14. Congress: Whitfield, 75; Parham, 1; Mahone, 1.

Isle of Wight.—Court-House—Munford, 26; Smith, 2; Flournoy, 2.

Greenesville.—Smith, 38; Munford, 31; Flournoy, 9. Lieutenant Governor: Price, 24; Sheffey, 26. For Congress: Parham, 36; Mahone, 15.

Pickett's Division.—In all the brigades but Kemper's, Smith's majority over Flournoy is 208; Kemper's brigade is reported to have given Smith 30 majority. For Congress, in the 8th regiment, Funsten's majority is 137.—For Delegates from Fauquier, in the 8th regiment, Hunton leads Brooke 21 votes; Brooke leads Green 8 votes; Green leads Shackleford 5, who leads Campbell 1 vote.

Smith's Brigade, Early's Division, gives Smith, we understand, upwards of 500 majority. Funsten's majority for Congress "considerable."

Brown's Regiment, 1st Va. Artillery.—For Governor: Smith over Flournoy 14. For Lt. Governor: Imboden over Price 42. For Congress: 3d District, Wickham over Lyons 37; 4th District, Gholson 9 over Collier; 8th District, Barbour 19 over Dejarnette; 9th District, Funsten 16 over Menefee; 11th District, Baldwin 9 over Letcher; 12th District, Edmondson 2 over Staples. For State Senate: Randolph 33 over Haskins; Patton 14 over Early. For House of Delegates: Richmond, Robertson leads Burr 11, Wynne comes next, at a distance of 9; then Saunders 8 behind.

Thirty-second Virginia Regiment—Governor: Flournoy's majority over Smith, 19. Lieut. Governor: Imboden over Price, 30. Congress: Wickham over Lyons, 43. House of Delegates: Custis leads Colbert 19, who leads Vaughan 1, who leads Henley 13, who leads Slater 16.

Fluvanna County.—Palmyra: Smith 25, Flournoy 20. Price 39, Imboden 7. Guy 39, Massie 3. Scottsville, 10 o'clock: Smith 10, Flournoy 4, Munford 1.

Twenty-fifth Va. Battery.—Flournoy's majority over Smith, 33. Munford received 4 votes. Imboden's majority over Price, 46.

Caroline County.—Returns from Sparta, Oakley, Court House, and Pitts's, add up thus: Governor: Smith 153, Flournoy 52. Lieut. Governor: Imboden 114, Price 71. Congress: Dejarnette 174, Barbour 18. Butler declined to the House of Delegates without opposition. Six precincts to hear from, which will largely increase majorities for Dejarnette and Smith.

Thirteenth Va. Regiment.—Majority for Smith, about 170. Majority for Dejarnette, about 70.

Greene County.—Governor: Smith, 251; Flournoy, 39; Munford, 11. Lieut Governor: Price, 46; Imboden, 240. Congress: Dejarnette, 125; Barbour, 158. Senate: Early, 68; Patton, 220. House of Delegates: Woolfolk, 121; McMullan, 144.

Nottoway County.—Jeffries's Store, Smith, 13; Flournoy, 6; Munford, 2; Collier, 1; Gholson, 18. Very small vote.

Madison County.—Two Precincts, Smith, 202; Flournoy, 32; Munford, 11. Price, 68; Imboden, 118. Dejarnette, 112; Barbour, 109. Senate: Early, 143; Patton, 33; Wallace, 18.—Smith's majority in the county about 250.

Third Brigade—Flournoy, 378; Smith, 296; Munford, 94. Lt Governor: Price, 304; Imboden, 200. In the 26th Va regiment—Smith, 425; Flournoy, 101; Munford, 17; Wise, 1. House of Delegates: Douthall, 3. For Congress, 6th District: Goode, 64; Martin, 27. In the 12th District: Staples, 69; Edmundson, 60.

Charlottesville.—Flournoy, 200; Smith, 198; Munford, 7. Lt-Governor: Price, 122; Imboden, 242. Congress: Rives, 224.

Bedford.—Flournoy has a majority in this county of 150. Burwell and Jordan were elected to the Legislature.

Culpeper.—Barbour has a majority for Congress.

Wythe.—Seven precincts in Wythe give Flournoy, 163; Munford, 115; Smith, 58. Lt-Governor: Price, 84. Congress: Preston, 328; McMullin, 99.

LYNCHBURG, May 30.—The following election returns were received this evening:

Roanoke County.—[*Official.*]—For Governor: Smith, 131; Munford, 39; Flournoy, 107. For Lieut. Governor: Price, 219; Imboden, 25. For Attorney General: Tucker, 228. For Congress: Staples, 115; Edmundson, 162. For House of Delegates: Dyerle, 141; Tayloe, 122.

Bedford County—Returns from Bedford are received except two precincts—Big Island and Bigbie's. For Governor: Flournoy, 530; Smith, 194; Munford, 29. For Lieut. Governor: Price, 560; Imboden, 92. For Attorney General: Tucker, 589. For Congress: Goode, 436; Martin, 283. For House of Delegates: Jordan Burwell elected.

Campbell County.—Returns incomplete.—Deane and Marr elected to the House of Delegates.

Nelson County.—Flournoy, 308; Smith, 199; Munford, 58. For Lieut. Governor: Price, 262; Imboden, 375. For Attorney General: Tucker, 514. For Congress: Rives, 415. J. M. Shelton elected to the House of Delegates.

From New Orleans.

Banks's military police in New Orleans are growing more rigid. Persons are fined heavy for having Confederate flags on their premises. People are arrested for saying they are "good Confederates."

A paroled Confederate officer is now on trial for having imprisoned some Yankee traitors when the city was in our hands.

A gentleman has been heavily fined for telling a child to stop singing the "Star Spangled Banner," and calling it a "nasty Yankee song."

The programmes of the theatres of each night have to be submitted to the Provost Marshal, and it is ordered that all performances be "interspersed with appropriate national airs."

A general order of Gen. Banks declares that "any person who shall be convicted before the Commanding General of furnishing supplies to the enemies of the United States in arms shall suffer the penalty of death."

Banks publishes an order, dated the 1st, at Opelousas, in which he announces his purpose to organize a "corps d'armee of colored troops," to consist of eighteen regiments of all arms—infantry, cavalry, and artillery, limited to five hundred men each. He quotes Thiers and Chambray as authority that the "valor of the soldier is rather acquired than natural."—Much depends upon the influence of the officers, and he proposes to detach for permanent or temporary duty in the organization of this corps. Banks argues the question of negro soldiers from a low point of view for an abolitionist. He says: "The Government makes use of mules, horses, uneducated and educated white men in the defence of its institutions.—Why should not the negro contribute whatever is in his power for the cause in which he is as deeply interested as other men? We may properly demand from him whatever service he can render."

G. W. Battersen, convicted of an attempt to furnish supplies to the Confederates, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $25,000 and be imprisoned at hard labor in Fort