The Daily Dispatch.

☞ The DISPATCH is published DAILY, (Sundays excepted) Price for mailing $10 a year; or $5 for six months three months $3; one month $1—in advance.
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# DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXIV. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1863. NO. 134.

FRIDAY MORNING.....JUNE 5, 1863.

The Daily Dispatch.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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### Blockade Running.

Blockade running has become a regular business in the South. So great are the facilities for running merchandize in and out of the Confederacy, and so enormous the profits realized from these ventures, that every one with money to invest wishes to take a hand in the game, and new companies are being established every day with that view. It is therefore high time that the attention of our legislators should be given to the subject; it is one which calls for an early and searching investigation.

There can be no earthly doubt that the business of blockade running, as at present conducted, is doing much permanent injury to our circulation; that the morals of our people are anything but benefitted by it, as it panders to their vices, instead of ministering to their real wants; and there is abundant evidence to show that most of the cotton and tobacco which thus finds its way out goes into the hands of Yankee speculators, who flood our markets in return with their poisonous drugs and trumpery "notions."

It is the duty of the Government to gather all the facts bearing upon this matter, and to lay them before Congress on the very first day of the approaching session. The injury which the Confederacy has already sustained from the abuses of the present system is incalculable, and no time should be lost in devising proper measures for making it what it ought to be, a benefit to us, instead of a positive curse, which it bids fair to become should its present operations be allowed to go on much longer unchecked. Nothing can be easier than to place this trade under such regulations and restrictions as will, to a great extent, prevent our enemies from deriving all its benefits, without the slightest compensating advantage to our people or Government. The suicidal "let alone" policy has been tried long enough, and we can all perceive with what results. Let a new and well guarded system be inaugurated as speedily as possible, the statesmen by whom such a reform shall be effected will deserve and receive the thanks of the nation.

### European Intervention.

European intervention—that *ignis fatuus* which was allowed to operate so injuriously to our cause in the beginning of this war, and the probability of which seems as remote as ever—has not yet lost all its terrors for the Yankees. The London correspondent of the New York *Times*, under the date of May 9, thus gives expression to his fears that something of the sort may yet come to pass. We give his comments upon the subject, without attaching much importance to them, but as an exemplification of the ever-changing currents of public rumor in England:

"Quiet as everything now seems with regard to American affairs, there are many signs of a confidence, amounting to certainty, that the American war is not to last much longer. The Government is about to employ the people of Lancashire on public works, so that they may not emigrate, but be ready to spin the cotton when it comes. A line of steamers of 3,000 to 4,000 tons is being built expressly to bring cotton from New Orleans. One, the Georgia, was launched this week. The manufacturers who have not been in any hurry about cotton, satisfied to get off a large manufactured surplus at an advance, are evidently in no trouble about a supply when they need it. They are even building new mills, and filling them with machinery. I have no doubt that they have an assurance from the very highest quarters that cotton shall be forthcoming at a fixed and not very remote period.

"On what is that assurance based? On the ability of the National Government to conquer the South and open her ports to the world? I cannot come to any such conviction. The Southern loan of $15,000,000 was not subscribed for, and is not kept at a premium by any such idea. There is, beyond reasonable question, a general understanding in England and France, and between the Governments of these countries, that if the South is not subjugated within a certain period—and of the probability of such subjugation they have no belief—her independence is to be acknowledged and guaranteed. They will say—you have had three years and the resources of the world to end this rebellion. If you cannot do it in that time, you never can. The war is too great an injury to the commerce of the world to go on for an indefinite period. We must interfere for our own interests, and in the cause of humanity and civilization. They will say to you as they will to Russia, as France, at least, will say to Victor Emanuel: This has been going on long enough. It becomes a nuisance and must be put a stop to.

"There is another fact you are not to lose sight of. Englishmen, as well as others, have pride of opinion. They are not willing to be found in the wrong. Now, there is scarcely an Englishman of either of the great parties, from Derby and Palmerston, Russell and Gladstone, down, who have not committed themselves to the success of the rebellion.—There is scarcely an Englishman of any political reputation who has not expressed, over and over again, the opinion, not to say wish, that the National Government can never conquer the rebel States. The Liberal Press—I mean the *Times*, *Morning Post*, *Saturday Review*, &c—have been as decided and as contemptuous in the matter as the *Herald*, or *John Bull*, or *Press*. The nation, with slight exceptions, is committed in opinions and hopes one way, and it is vain to think they will not "back their opinions," or attempt to realize their hopes. They look for cheap cotton and free trade from the Southern States, and a perpetual checkmate to Northern power and aggression."

All this sounds plausible enough, but the present aspect of European affairs is not very promising of such results. France, the only power whose sympathies for the South have been exhibited in a tangible form, is just now too busy with the Polish and Italian *imbroglios*, not to mention her Mexican expedition, to think seriously of any move in that direction, unless backed by the moral and material support of England; nor can this support and co-operation be hoped for so long as the Russell-Palmerston ministry shall remain in power. The liberalism of England is a very shadowy and unsubstantial foundation to build upon, as the Poles have more than once found out to their cost, and as the Italians would also have experienced, but for the bold and vigorous measures of Napoleon. In the meanwhile, let the South rely solely on the goodness of her cause and the devoted patriotism of her sons. Let us continue to help ourselves, and Providence will most assuredly take us through the fiery ordeal.

### The Duration of the War.

Some of the Yankee newspapers seem much edified with the idea of a Southern journal, that the Yankee nation are beginning to accept with satisfaction a state of war as their probable condition for the next half century. That which pleases them in this fanciful notion is, that it implies a vast deal of martial ardor and persistent pugnacity in their characters; that it gives hopes of great profits to contractors, and is calculated to dampen the hitherto patent and hopeful patriotism of the Southern people. In all these calculations the Yankees are as wide of the mark as usual.

Whilst we have never been of those who deny to the Yankee race the common quality of animal courage, we are as little inclined to believe that they can accept with alacrity the condition of war, which interferes with their favorite pursuits of commerce and trade, or that they can persist in it one day after it has ceased to be profitable. The war of the Revolution, it is true, lasted seven years, but that was a war led by a Southern chieftain and supported by Southern arms. The last war with England was of brief duration, but, brief as it was, the Yankees illuminated their houses and fired their cannon in frantic enthusiasm when peace was declared, although the war left the questions at issue between the two nations just where it found them. And if they could now have peace with the South on any terms, the great mass of the nation would be electrified with delight, and throw up their hats a good deal higher than they did at the end of the war of 1812.

We do not predict that this will be a short war; we see no signs of its termination so long as the demagogues and speculators control the Yankee Government. But we simply desire the Yankees to understand that when they talk in a magnificent way of waging this war for fifty years, and when an unguarded admission falls from some individual in the South that such may be their honest purpose, ninety-nine out of every hundred of our people regard with equal incredulity and contempt their idle vaporings, and are making up their minds to accept, with fortitude and resignation, war as their natural condition for the remainder of their earthly existence. If the Yankees are willing to fight fifty years to subjugate the South, the South is more than willing to fight a hundred rather than be subjugated. The war has now lasted more than two years, and we are beginning to be accustomed to it. Habit, which is a second nature, is reconciling us to a condition which we now perceive was inevitable, and could not have been avoided without the deepest degradation. The war has hardened our nerves and sinews; it has discovered to us our strength; it has developed our industry; it has delivered us from the loathsome and corrupting embrace of a demoralized people, and from the most vulgar and detestable despotism that ever disgraced the earth. There was a time at the beginning of the contest when there was not powder enough in Virginia to fight one great battle, nor percussion caps enough to supply a single regiment, nor any other arms or munitions of war of either the quantity or quality demanded by the crisis. If the Yankees had rushed upon us then, we should have been almost at their mercy, but in that Providence which then restrained them, and has ever since confounded their devices, we see the sure guarantee of our final triumph. We have now more than arms enough for our wants, and the enemy is farther now than he was a year ago from the coveted prize of his ambition and vindictiveness. We have, therefore, no fears of any Yankee prolongation of the war. The longer it continues the stronger we shall grow, and the poorer will the enemy become. Nor will it always be a war of invasion on his part, and of defence on ours. No wonder that he should be reconciled to a long war at other people's doors! It requires no superhuman valor and resolution to attain to that state of mind. Let us see how long he will want the war to last when all the horrors that the South has witnessed are transferred to Northern soil!

LES MISERABLES; a Novel, by *Victor Hugo*.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. West & Johnston, the first part of this long-expected and intensely dramatic work, which has created such an immense sensation in Europe. Although partaking of the exaggeration of the modern French school of fiction, it is a work of great power and eloquence, and will be read with absorbing interest. *Fantine*—such is the title of this first part—is a complete novel in itself, and will shortly be followed by *Cosette*, an equally interesting romance; the opening chapters, by the way, contain the most graphic description of the battle of Waterloo we have seen anywhere. The whole series, consisting of five parts, will be issued in four volumes—the third and fourth parts constituting one volume. Let every novel reader get a copy of *Fantine*.

AFFAIRS ON THE BLACKWATER.—A correspondent of the Petersburg, Va., *Express* writing from the Blackwater, says:

The iron on the Seaboard Railroad, erroneously reported, a short time since, as having been taken up by General Longstreet's orders, and now being in our possession, has, in the last week, been seized by the Yankees and carried, I suppose, to Suffolk. Steps were taken, whilst our army was investing that place, which would have secured to us that much needed article, had not circumstances rendered it necessary for General Longstreet to withdraw his forces sooner than he probably anticipated.

On Friday, the 22d inst., the Hampton Legion, with Wright's and one section of Webb's battery, were ordered below here to meet several gunboats, which were reported advancing up the river. Upon reaching Smith's ferry, information was brought them that two had landed at Murfreesboro', stolen and destroyed 10,000 pounds of Government bacon, captured one barrel of brandy, and all hands got drunk and gone down the river rejoicing over their *spirited* achievement.

It is currently reported here, and generally believed, that the enemy are evacuating Suffolk, or at least are about to do so. It is said that they are throwing up heavy fortifications eight miles this side of Norfolk, and intend falling back to them. Movements here indicate that the greater part of General Peck's army has been sent to Hooker, and that Gen. Lee is aware of it.

ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN THE PROCEEDS OF THE CONFEDERATE LOAN IN PARIS.—The Paris *Galignani* says:

An application was made to the President of the Civil Tribunal by M. M. Erlanger & Co., bankers, under the following circumstances: In the beginning of 1863 the applicants had undertaken the negotiation of a loan for the Confederate States, but their operations were suddenly paralyzed by a notice of seizure of its proceeds, served on them at the instance of M. M. Dupasseur & Co., ship owners of Havre, who alleged that they had a claim on the Confederate Government for a million of francs, as an indemnity for the wilful destruction of their ship, the Lemuel Dyer, with a cargo of 2,683 bales of cotton, when leaving New Orleans in April, 1862. France not having recognized the Confederate States, Dupasseur & Co. could not obtain a remedy by diplomatic means, and therefore adopted the expedient of seizing the proceeds of the loan. Erlanger now applied for an order to annul the seizure, on the ground that it interfered with their rights as negotiators of the loan, and that the question involved points of international law not within the competence of the tribunal which granted the order for seizure.

The application was opposed by Dupasseur & Co., whose counsel argued that the Confederate Government was the only party entitled to demand annulment of the seizure; but the President decided that as the seizure had impeded Erlanger & Co.'s operations, they had a right to demand its suppression, especially as the claim of Dupasseur & Co. had not been legally established, and he accordingly granted the order demanded by the applicants.

THEATRICAL.—Miss Bridges, the actress, had a grand benefit at the Atlanta Theatre last Tuesday night. At the close of the performance Gen. W. F. Howard ascended the stage and presented her a purse containing a thousand dollars. The lady was, according to a contemporary, nearly overcome by the unexpectedness of the event.

New flour was made in Lowndes co., Ala., on the 16th of May.

## THE STATE ELECTION.

The returns come in slowly, but enough have been received to render the election of Smith for Governor certain. We append such additional returns as have reached us since our last issue:

*Petersburg Congressional District.—Collier's Majorities.*—Petersburg, 442; Dinwiddie, 31; Prince George, 74; Powhatan, 49; 3d Virginia regiment, 36; 13th Virginia cavalry, 22. Total, 654.

*Gholson's Majorities.*—Drewry's Bluff, 71; Fort Powhatan, 36; Mahone's brigade, 45; Garnett's brigade, 34; Cumberland, 122; Nottoway, 127; Chesterfield, 3; Amelia, 118; Branch's battery, 20. Total, 576

The county of Goochland and a few military companies are yet to hear from.

*Greenbrier.*—Flournoy's reported majority about 100.

*Giles.*—For Lieutenant Governor, Price received nearly all the votes. Fry elected to the House of Delegates over Eggleston, late member.

In the Prince Edward Senatorial District Dickinson's majority is double his opponent's vote

*Southampton.*—For Governor: Flournoy 166, Munford 124, Smith 20. Lieut.-Governor: Price 110, Imboden 52. Congress: Whitfield 269, Parham 47, Hume 19, Mahone 14. Senate: Urquhart 81, Beaton 67. House of Delegates: Prince 164, Pretlow 214.

*Dinwiddie Senatorial District.*—Jones's majority over Thompson, 79.

*Brunswick.*—Meade's majority over Mallory, for the House of Delegates, 27.

*Charles City County.*—For Governor: G. W. Munford, 5; W. Smith, 26; Thos. S. Flournoy, 46. For Lieut.-Governor: R. W. Sheffey, 31; J. D. Imboden, 28; S. R. Price, 14.—For Attorney General: J. R. Tucker, 70. For Congress: W. C. Wickham, 30; Jas. Lyons, 43. For House of Delegates: Ira L. Bowles, 28; Isaac H. Christian 30; R. L. Henley, 16; Wm. A. Meanley, 1.

ARMY VOTE.

*54th Va. Regiment.*—For Governor: Flournoy 306; Smith, 34; Munford, 26; Wise, 13. For Lieut.-Governor: Price, 57; Imboden, 15. State Senate: Montgomery district, Taylor, 376; Coltrane, 19. Congress: 12th district, Edmondson 301, Staples 145; 13th district, Preston 6, McMullen 1. Senate: Peters 7.

*36th Va. Regiment.*—Governor: Smith, 390; Flournoy, 36; Munford, 8. Lieut. Governor: Imboden, 215; Price, 78; Echols, 61. Congress: 11th district, Miller 111, Stratton 86, Faulkner 19, Warren 8; 12th district, Staples 63, Edmondson 67. 43d Senatorial district, Lawson, 117; Barbee, 17; Pate, 11. House of Delegates for Boone, Logan and Wyoming: Barrett, 52, Neighbert, 28; Ferrell, 20.

## THE YANKEES IN KING WILLIAM.

From information brought to the city by a gentleman of Gloucester, it would seem that there is some doubt as to the correctness of the report that the Yankees were in King William on Wednesday. This gentleman passed Aylett's about 11 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, and crossed the Pamunkey at Newcastle later in the day, and he says that at neither point did he hear anything of the presence of the enemy in the county, and everything seemed to be quiet. He thinks it hardly probable that there could have been a force of the enemy as near Aylett's as reported without the people of the neighborhood being apprised of it.

## THE ENEMY REPULSED IN LOUISIANA.

We were yesterday shown a private letter to a gentleman from Louisiana now in this city, in which mention is made of the recent repulse of the Yankees at Harrisonburg, on the Onachita river. The repulse was attended with heavy loss to them, whilst our loss is represented to have been very small—only some two or three killed and wounded. One commissioned officer was dangerously wounded.

## THE WAR POPULAR AT THE NORTH.

A gentleman of this city, just returned from the manufacturing districts of the North, says the people have no wish to see the war ended. All are making money by contracts, working night and day, and are willing to pay $300 for substitutes out of their profits. Manufacturers make no complaint of their taxes. They do not feel any of the horrors of war, and care nothing about it. Several are engaged largely in making cotton cards and other articles necessary for us, which they ship to Nassau and thence South.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—*An Exciting Chase.*—The following, says the Liverpool *Mercury*, of April 25th, is an extract from a letter received from one of the crew of the Confederate steamer Cornubia, a little steamer which has successfully run the blockade of Wilmington several times:

I will now give a few particulars about our narrow escape last trip. We made a fine run across from here, but were just too late for the tide; so we steamed out to sea again, and lay to in a fog, so as to give the men a little rest. On the 1st of March, (a Sunday morning,) about 10 o'clock, the fog cleared, and there was a thundering big Yankee bearing down upon us. We just managed to get properly under way, when her shot began to fall rather close to us. Away we went, and she after us, at full speed, keeping her ground well for several hours, although each time she fired we had gained on her, and not one shot or shell hit us, we going seventeen to eighteen knots per hour. A fine fair wind was blowing, and as it freshened she "cracked" on all her canvas, and, being to windward of us, we could not double her, and she then began to gain on us, until we had to throw the cargo overboard to lighten the ship. One hundred and fifty barrels of gunpowder went, (I was glad to see it, for one of the Yankee's shells might have popped into it and blown us all up,) and then we went ahead again, and by dark had gained fifteen miles on her, and it was then we gave her the slip and ran back for Wilmington.

She chased us from ten o'clock till seven, 150 miles away from the bar. It was a splendid sight to see us flying through the water with the Yankee after us, the shells cracking and fizzing through the water. We did not get back to the place we started from until nine o'clock on Monday morning, all pretty well knocked up, and just too late for the tide, and with only a few tons of coal left. We could see twelve blockaders lying off the port. It was then agreed we would leave the ship and blow her up; so steaming into a nice little bay, we dropped anchor, got the boats out, and everything ready for a start. Such a scene! I cannot describe it, but hope some day to relate it to you. We were only eight miles from the fleet. It was telegraphed up to Wilmington, "The Cornubia is in danger," and the excitement became very great all through the town. They then sent some heavy guns and surf boats to land us in, as a heavy surf runs along that coast; and the commander of the fort sent word he would protect us if we liked to risk it and run in. At four o'clock that afternoon we did risk it, and steamed slowly up the coast. When within five miles of the bar the Yankees saw us. The whole fleet shipped their cables and came in after us. What excitement everywhere! I shall never forget it. They opened fire on us just as we crossed the bar; then the fort opened fire on them and kept them off until we were safely in. Thousands were on the beach to welcome us, and greeted us with loud and hearty cheers as we steamed slowly up to Wilmington, where we met with a very warm reception, I assure you, and had a glorious night's rest. We had no trouble whatever in coming out again.

AFTER THE RUSSIAN STYLE.—Gen. Bragg, a few days since, informed his Adjutant General, Col. Walter, that he desired pardons to be issued freely and fully to every private who was under sentence of various Court-Martials. It happened to be the Colonel's birthday, and he exercised the power fully, and more than one hundred privates, sentenced to imprisonment, ball and chain, or to labor on Government works with ball and chain for periods of from three to six months, were pardoned and restored to their companies. The list, large as it was, after being submitted to Gen. Bragg, was increased by addition of other names.—*Chat. Rebel, 30th.*

### A Night Fight—Surprise of Our Troops.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Register* sends that paper an account of the surprise of our troops at Middleton, Tenn., on the 25th ult. The post, which is midway between Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville, was occupied by the 8th Confederate cavalry and 14th Alabama, and was under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Prather. The writer says:

This morning, about early dawn, a large body of Yankee cavalry and mounted infantry (about three thousand) made a dash upon our pickets, who were stationed about two miles still further out, capturing some, dispersing the others, and beating them to the place of our camp; and before the camp guard could give the alarm, the camp of the first Alabama was completely surrounded and filled with the Yankee hirelings, yelling "halt!" "halt!"—Bang—bang—rent the heavy morning air in every direction. It was not yet well light.—A scene almost indescribable now followed.—All were sound asleep, but the officers and men, roused by the unusual sound, sprang with an electric leap from their earthy couches. The gallant Major Johnson attempted to form his startled, half-awake, confused men, but was intercepted before he could reach them by a hundred Yankees, and narrowly escaped being captured, only saving himself by hiding. The several captains and lieutenants were crying "form, men!" "form on foot!" and "fire!" but alas, it was too late. Our camp grounds were now literally covered with Yankees, firing upon us from every direction. Everything was in confusion, horses breaking loose and scampering about, guns out of place, and some not loaded, too dark to distinguish friend from foe, men and officers shoeless, hatless, *en dishabille*, confused, startled, and, I may almost say, panic-stricken, could be seen flying in every direction after a short, sharp contest. It soon became evident that there were but two courses we could pursue—either to surrender, or each man to take care of himself by flight—for resistance any longer was useless, they being ten to one against us. Most of us chose flight, and hid ourselves among cedars, behind rocks, fences, etc, in full hearing of everything that was going on, for we could get no farther; but a good many who were not so fortunate, being completely surrounded and overpowered, of course surrendered.

The Yankees now had complete possession of the camp, and made quick work of destroying. A large number of guns that were left by the men were broken to pieces, saddle-bags rifled, blankets, clothing, cartouch boxes, and everything of any value, was burned, with the rude and hastily constructed shelters under which the men slept, destroying the outfit, both public and private, of a great many.

While this was going on, a large force was sent to the camp of the 8th Confederate regiment, which was some three hundred yards distant, and made an attack upon them. Nearly all the regiment were out grazing their horses They soon captured and dispersed the few remaining, and a similar scene was enacted to that which had transpired in the 1st Alabama, burning and destroying what they could find.

In the meantime they had sent a small detachment across to the pike, and did actually succeed in capturing one of the guns, compelling the drivers of the battery to hitch up and drive it off, who soon managed to capsize it; but fortunately they were pursued, and the piece and drivers recaptured; also, several of the Yanks, by a portion of Col. Morgan's regiment. As soon as the Yankees had left, Col. Prather collected as many of the "refugees" as could be found, and three of the 1st Alabama and his own regiment, who had been grazing, and gave them chase. Before they had left Middleton he was manfully fighting their rear, killing several of them and some six or eight horses. Our loss, strange to say, during the night attack, was but one killed and two badly wounded. How it was possible for so many guns to be fired by so many men and no more killed, when we recollect that it was almost a hand-to-hand fight, I cannot say. We killed one and mortally wounded three of them at the same time. Some fifteen to twenty on both sides were killed during the fight. They captured a good many horses from us, which will be hard to replace now. They also captured about 70 men, among whom were Capt. Turkman and Capt. Webb. Capt Webb, although about 50 years old, fought them bravely. When the alarm was given, he seized his repeater, and jumped out with only his night clothes on, and emptied every barrel at them before he would surrender. They then captured him. He asked them to let him put on his boots and dress, which they refused, but made the old man, barefooted, bareheaded, and with nothing on but his night clothes, double-quick over one of the roughest, rockiest roads imaginable. In loss of horses and equipments the Yankees got largely the advantage; but in loss of life I think we got the best of it, killing and wounding several more of theirs than they did of ours.

You will naturally ask who is to blame about this affair. I say no one. There is not a braver, more prudent or vigilant officer of the same rank in this army than Col. Prather. No one here thinks that it was caused by any remissness on his part. Col. Prather is one of those officers who take a pride in seeing how well he can do his part. I do not think he is to blame, nor any of the officers or men. It is a thing which has been done before, and will be done again, and the wonder to me is that it has not been performed more frequently by both sides. A trusty guide—one who understands the position of the pickets and the camps to be attacked—a thousand brave men, under a brave officer, and the successful surprise of an outpost camp, is not a hard job, nor are the officers who are surprised necessarily culpable. However, to say the least of it, the expedition was a bold one, and very well executed. It seems of late that the Yankees and ourselves are exchanging modes of fighting—they fighting now as we formerly did, and we as they formerly did. Gens. Wheeler and Morgan must look well to their laurels, else they may be taken from them by Maj.-Gen. Stanley, Chief of Cavalry of Rosecrans's army—he, I understand, commanding the expedition that attacked us.

FROM VICKSBURG.—The Montgomery *Advertiser* publishes the following private dispatch, dated Meridian, May 27th:

News has been received from Vicksburg up to Sunday evening. Fighting has taken place every day. On Saturday a tremendous assault was made by concentrating most of the enemy's cannon upon one point. Our breastworks were broken, and the enemy entered in considerable numbers. They were terribly repulsed, almost all being killed or taken prisoners. We captured their banners on our works. Our loss thus far is between two and three hundred. The enemy admit a loss of from fifteen to twenty thousand.

The special reporter of the Mobile *Tribune* telegraphs from Jackson, May 28th, as follows:

The enemy has retired from the immediate front of the Vicksburg fortifications, and is reported to be fortifying. Want of water will force him back to the Big Black.

FROM NASHVILLE.—The Winchester (Tenn.) *Bulletin*, of the 29th, says:

Rosecrans is said to be advancing a little and fortifying. As he goes he fortifies. Aping McClellan on the Peninsula, and destined, we pray, to a far worse discomfiture than the Little Napoleon met with.

Daily we meet with citizens sent away from their homes by Rosecrans, the dog. Nashville is converted into a military encampment.—Horses graze in all the yards, and houses are made stables of. The city is full of Lincoln's detectives, who go in every guise, in order to carry on a system of espionage worse than ever disgraced a feudal kingdom.

Negroes are marched to the fortifications under guard and made to work hard. They are allowed half rations, and consoled with the promise that, by working hard and helping the Yankees, they will be set free when the war is over. The Yankees watch them to prevent their running away.

There do not seem to be any indications of a battle soon. Rosecrans's force is estimated to be 70,000 total.

The nigger women of Boston have been presenting colors to Gen. Andrews's nigger regiments. A great parade was made over the affair.

The Virginia Hotel, in Lewisburg, Va., was partially destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th ult.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

*Baptist Association.*—The Baptist General Association of Virginia convened in the First Baptist Church, of this city, yesterday evening at 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Ryland, the President, took the chair, and opened the meeting by reading the 621 chapter of Isaiah. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Bernard.

The first order of business was the election of officers. Rev. Daniel Witt and Lieut.-Gov. R. L. Montague were put in nomination for President. R. L. Montague having received a majority of the votes, was declared to be elected.

While the committee was out comparing the result of the ballots for Vice President, on motion, a committee of five was appointed to prepare and report an address on the state of the country and the duties of Christians in the present crisis. The President appointed the following: Rev. Dr. Seely, Rev. Dr. Jeter, Rev. A. Broaddus, Rev. David Shaver, and James Alexander.

The President on being conducted to the chair made a brief address.

The Committee on Election of Officers reported the election of four Vice Presidents, viz: Elders Wm. F. Broaddus, D. Witt, T. Hume, R. Ryland.

A. P. Abell, of Charlottesville, was elected Secretary, and J. B. Watkins, of Richmond city, Treasurer.

Rev. W. S. Perrick was appointed Assistant Secretary, who read the Constitution and Rules of Order.

Rev. Dr. Ryland presented the following resolution: That a committee of five be appointed to report a plan for the best method of instructing our slaves in the doctrines and duties of the Gospel.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to prepare a list of the members of the Association.

Rev. Daniel Witt, of Prince Edward, was appointed to preach the annual discourse tonight, in the absence of the Rev. F. M. Barker, appointed at the last Association.

A Committee on Religious Exercises was appointed; also, a Committee on Business

Adjourned to 8 P. M. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Wm. F. Broaddus.

*The Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association*, just held, was one of marked interest and harmony. The President, William Willis, Jr., presented his annual report, showing that though adverse influences had existed in our midst during the past year, still the course of the association had been onward; and the additions to the membership had exceeded that of any previous year. A "roll of honor" was called, paying a just tribute to those members whose lives had been given up in behalf of their country, through wounds and disease, during the year. The Lecture Committee reported a course of lectures, seven in number, just concluded, all of which had been largely attended by the membership and the public at large. The Library and Reading Rooms are as well supplied as circumstances will admit, and more extensively patronized than ever before. The Committee on Sunday Schools report the continued prosperity of the Bethel School, under the superintendence of J. D. K. Sleight, and that this is the only mission school which has survived the war, in the city. It now numbers 120 pupils. Two features of interest in this school were mentioned: one, a soldier's bible class every Sabbath, formed of the convalescing patients from the neighboring hospitals; the other, a teacher's prayer meeting of half an hour at the close of each session. The committee also stated that two or three other mission schools were about to be established in other parts of the city.

The Army Committee, W. P. Munford, chairman, reported a work of vast magnitude, accomplished during the year;—$39,180, in money, had been received and disbursed, for the benefit of the suffering soldiers in hospital and field, besides drawers, shirts, socks, provisions, &c, to the value of $500,000—all of which had found its way, through this committee, to the needy and destitute of our noble army.

The Soldiers' Lodge, (lately discontinued,) for the benefit of the wayfarers, has been of great value to the soldiers. Nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-four had been lodged there during its existence, and four thousand tickets for meals had been issued to the hungry.

The Samaritan Hospital, under the auspices of the Association, has also proven a department of great good to the soldier. Under the constant care of its devoted matron, Mrs. C. E. Mayo, it has been made home-like to the afflicted soldiers, where, by kind attention, they have been speedily cured and sent on their way rejoicing. A chaplain is in daily attendance and family worship is conducted morning and night, in which all the convalescing patients unite, with evident regard and profit. The scores of letters received weekly, from all parts of our Confederacy and from the various divisions of the army, testify to the estimation in which this hospital is held by the soldiers and their friends. The percentage of deaths has been among the smallest of any of the hospitals in the city.

The following persons were elected as officers of the Association for the ensuing year: President, Wm. Willis, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. Gordon; Recording Secretary, J. D. K. Sleight; Treasurer, S. B. Smith; Register, J. E. Burress; Librarian, Asa Snyder.

*Hustings Court.*—In the absence of Judge Lyons, Judge Meredith presided in this Court yesterday. Most of the morning was consumed in the trial of James Williams, a British subject, who was charged with stealing a trunk of clothing from Mrs. Tierney, on the 15th of January last. Williams was a boarder with Mrs. T., and, taking a fancy to some of the articles of wearing apparel on the premises, packed up a trunk full, and left before daylight. Two or three weeks after the occurrence he was found in this city, arrested, and put in prison. When arraigned he plead not guilty; but the jury took a different view of the matter, after hearing the evidence, and ascertained his punishment at three years in the penitentiary. The Judge immediately after passed sentence.

*Daring.*—Yesterday morning an officer having business in one of the Departments, tied his horse to a rack near by and left him for a few minutes. He had scarcely turned his back, when a young man, genteelly dressed, stepped up, mounted the animal, and rode off. The officer, on missing his horse, started in pursuit of the thief, and with the aid of a lad traced him to the south side of the basin, where he found the horse tied to a post, but the rider had disappeared. Some of the police were given a description of the man, and may yet discover him.

*Gathering Them In.*—Officers Perrin and Morris have struck the trail of an organized band of thieves and garroters, and are gradually gathering them in, for the Mayor to dispose of. These creatures infest certain public houses, where they lie in wait for their victims, and resort to all sorts of expedients to induce strangers to exhibit their money and jewels, and to get possession of them afterwards.

*Bailed.*—N. B. Dickinson appeared before the Recorder yesterday to answer the charge of shooting Sarah, slave of David McDaniel, on Sunday last. Owing to the absence of witnesses, the investigation was adjourned till Saturday, and the accused admitted to bail in the sum of $500. The wounded woman is steadily improving, and is apparently in no serious danger.

*Disorderly.*—The police are frequently required to remove from the Theatre persons of both sexes who so far forget themselves as to disturb, by boisterous language, others in their vicinity. A case of this kind occurred on Wednesday night, a female being the guilty party. When such violations of decorum occur, the offenders should receive the severest punishment known to the laws.

*A Deserter at the Labby.*—Charles Jacob, of company K, 59th regiment, was sent down to the Libby from Guinea Station yesterday. Some ten months ago he deserted and was sent to Saulsbury, N. C, where he remained a prisoner until about a month ago, when he was released. After strolling about for some time he delivered himself up, and was sent down to the city as stated.

*Old Dodge.*—Several females are speculating largely on the public interest felt in our wounded soldiers, by representing themselves as collectors for their relief. We have heard of several who have received contributions for certain hospitals, but who have failed to appropriate their collections, as promised.—These parties may find themselves in trouble, if they continue to practice their frauds.

*Pickpocket Caught.*—Yesterday, at the auction sale of Messrs. Tardy & Williams, a pickpocket, who gave his name as George W. Farrel, was caught in the very act of picking the pocket of Mr. James C. Hunt, of a pocket book containing $200 in Confederate and other notes. Mr. Hunt, it seems, had his attention attracted to the sale, when the accused took a stand by his side, and folding his arms, gently lifted Mr. H's book from a side pocket. Fortunately for the public, Mr. Thos. Clemmitt had his eye on the thief, and seeing the robbery, immediately seized the thief, recovered the book and contents, and with the aid of Mr. Hunt and Mr Stagg, conveyed him to the lock-up for examination before the Mayor.

*Another Captive.*—Yesterday officers Perrin and Morris succeeded in arresting Geo. Brown, a mere youth, charged with being engaged in the garroting and robbery of Philip L. Gregory, on Saturday night last. There are yet other parties believed to have been concerned in this highway robbery, for whom the officers are in search.

*Look Out.*—Every good citizen should deem himself a special policeman to look after the scores of thieves and pickpockets now infesting Richmond, and to arrest them wherever found. However vigilant the police, they cannot be everywhere, and thieves soon know them and shun them; but private citizens may readily detect many of them, and they ought to do so.

*Accident.*—A negro man, employed in Sims's planing mill, on Main street, had one of his arms badly crushed by being caught in the belting of the machinery.

*The Rioters*, who created such a stir in this city on the 2d of April, are being tried by the Courts, and punished or acquitted as the evidence of their guilt or innocence is made manifest to the juries.

*Garroting.*—Morris Johnson, charged with participating in the robbery of Philip L. Gregory, on Saturday night last, has been captured by the police, and will have a hearing before the Mayor this morning.

*Forgery.*—Charles P. Felburg and Thomas Doran, held to answer before the Mayor on the charge of forging substitute papers and obtaining $3,000 from a man named Smith, are to be examined before the Mayor to-day.

*Castle Thunder.*—Andrew Rutherford and Lewis Brent, of the 37th N. C. regiment, and both under sentence of death for desertion, were received at Castle Thunder yesterday.—In addition to these, some thirty others were committed to this prison on the charge of desertion.

*Continued.*—The case of Jesse Sappperson, charged with violently assaulting and beating M. W. Swain, has been set for Thursday next, before the Mayor.

*Sent Home.*—The romantic young lady, arrested in the cars some days since in the garb of a soldier boy, and committed to military care in this city, was put in charge of officer New, yesterday, to be sent to her friends in Bedford county.

*Not Ready.*—Francis P. Blair, Jr., arrested and imprisoned on charge of stealing clothing valued at $100, from Captain John Taylor, was arraigned before the Recorder yesterday, but owing to the absence of witnesses, the investigation was adjourned to a future day.

*Recorder Caskie* performed the duties of the Mayor yesterday, in the absence of that gentleman, who was confined to his room by indisposition.

*Domestics.*—Large quantities of linen and cotton goods, manufactured in Virginia and North Carolina, are being brought to this city, and find ready sale at remunerative prices.—Every housewife, who can do so, should make cloths of every description and send them to this market. The blockaders bring in any amount of Yankee trash, with which our people are gulled, but it is a rare exception to find that they have run in anything necessary for health or comfort.

*Waste no Water.*—The Superintendent of the Water Works has given notice that the pumps are now working their full capacity, and urges our citizens to waste no water, as by so doing the supply will be greatly diminished, and may be entirely cut off should any accident occur to the machinery. Our readers, we are sure, will heed the timely warning, and thus avoid the possibility of being without the necessary supply of water during the hot weather.

*Fuel* is to be an important item the approaching winter, and promises to sell exceedingly high. Coal is now bringing from 75 cts. to $1 per bushel, and wood is proportionately high. Unless the canal and railroads furnish supplies during the summer, the poorer classes will find difficulty in getting coal or wood when winter sets in.

*The Capitol Square* is undergoing some improvements, and, if any care could be taken of the grass and shrubbery, would soon become one of the most beautiful public grounds on this continent. The trouble now is to induce visitors to feel an interest in the efforts making to adorn the grounds.

*The Tredegar Works* are again in full blast, most of the machinery destroyed by the late fire having been replaced. They can now turn out guns rapidly, and furnish any amount of abolition pills, in the shape of shot and shell, that our army may wish to administer.

*City hackmen* are hard up for good horses, and as a consequence but few public vehicles are on the streets. The enormous rates imposed on those who employ hacks ought to enable owners to pay any amount for good horses and feeding.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, June 4, 1863.

SPECIE AND BANK NOTES.—Gold has again advanced—the buying rate, to day, being $5 50 premium, and the selling rate $6 premium—the highest point yet attained. The buying rate for silver is $5 premium, selling rate $5 50. This advance is caused by the very small amount of coin in the market, with a demand from parties who have been unable to supply themselves with exchange. Bank notes have been affected by the rise in gold. We quote them at 75@85.

BONDS AND STOCKS.—The market is firm and active. We quote Confederate Bonds, 100 M loan, 102½ to 109 and int; do do 7 per cent, 100 and int. No recent sales of bonds 15 M loan. Virginia sixes, registered, last sales 113. North Carolina sixes 215—an advance; do do 8's, 133 and int; O & A R R Bonds, 1st mort, 110 and int; do do, 2d mort, 105 and int; Old