The Daily Dispatch.

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TUESDAY MORNING.....JUNE 23 863.

DAILY DISPATCH.

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Milliken's Bend in Our Possession.

There can no longer be any doubt that Milliken's Bend is in possession of our forces. It was taken by Gen. Taylor, forming a part of Gen. Kirby Smith's force. The force of Gen. Taylor numbered 8,000 men. These facts have been communicated to the President officially by a dispatch (telegraphic) from General Johnston.

It is impossible to over-estimate the value of this capture. Milliken's Bend completely commands the channel of the river when the water is low, as it is at present, and the party in possession of it can, in such a stage of water, absolutely stop the passage of all and every kind of craft bound either up or down the river. As all the provisions for Grant's army come from above, it will at once be seen that this conquest must prove fatal to the enterprise against Vicksburg. Soldiers must eat if they be expected to fight, and if they can get nothing to eat they must fall back. As far as we can see, Grant cannot sustain his army without the free use of the Mississippi. In the meantime Smith, having possession of Milliken's Bend, has a free passage to Johnston whenever the latter may call for his assistance, and can pass over Price, who is at the head of 17,000 men.

We have heard many and great fears expressed for the fate of Vicksburg; some have even gone so far as to say that it must fall without the interposition of a miracle. We never believed it, simply because we were well acquainted with the strength of the position, and did not imagine that it ever could be carried, provided only it were defended by a resolute governor. Such a man has been found in General Pemberton, who we believe has, at last, satisfied the most skeptical of his loyalty and bravery. From the river Vicksburg has had nothing to fear. She is built on a high hill, and the guns of the fleet have to be aimed at such an angle that the shells pass over her, or explode in the air. There is no object of more thorough contempt to the Vicksburgers than the mendacious braggart Porter, who has been firing at her for a month and has not yet killed a man. On the land side again the country is peculiarly susceptible of defence. It is broken into a wild succession of formidable hills, sometimes terminating in deep valleys; sometimes sinking sheer down into abrupt precipices, ending in bayous deep enough to swallow a considerable town. Resolutely defended, indeed it may be regarded as impregnable, and in that circumstance, and the courage of our troops, we have constantly put our faith.

Things, at last, appear to be on the point of taking a favorable change. Milliken's Bend being in our possession, an end is put to all recruiting from above. The waters are rapidly falling, and in a week or two will be at the lowest. Johnston has a powerful army, and his capacity for increasing it is greatly enlarged by the conquest of Kirby Smith. The tide are slowly, but, it appears to us, surely being drawn around Grant. Already sickness to an alarming extent is said to prevail in his army, who are forced to drink the water of the Big Black, redolent with pestilence and death. We do not wish to excite hopes that may never be realized, but for our own part—without asking anybody to share in the confidence which we feel—we are firmly persuaded that the time is not far distant when that Yankee army will either be taken entire, or be compelled to make a disastrous retreat from the position it now occupies. Apparently, Gen. Johnston has been slow; but he has had to organize an army in the face of the enemy, to supply it with the munitions of war, and to encounter other unheard of difficulties. He has surmounted them all, and now that the water is down we may expect to hear from him in a way that shall silence his detractors forever.

The advantage which will accrue to our cause from the repulse of Grant and the salvation of Vicksburg, are prodigious. We shall have made the enemy fail in the operations of a whole campaign. We shall have preserved a point which they consider of more importance than any other. We shall have secured the trans-Mississippi States. We shall be in a condition to roll back the war upon the Yankee States, in co-operation with Lee's army on the Potomac. These are a few, and but a few, of the least important results. Perhaps the whole Northwest, finding themselves as far off from securing the navigation of the Mississippi as ever, may become tired of the war, and either force a peace or secede from the Yankees.

Our Cavalry.

It is gratifying in the extreme to learn, from the dispatches of Gen. Lee to the President, alluded to in another column, that our cavalry under Gen. Stuart still maintains its ancient reputation. For several days, so reads the report, they have met the enemy daily, and on all occasions have been victorious. This is so much the more gratifying than we had been led to believe from the reports of passengers on the cars, that the sceptre was departing from us. There certainly would be nothing more mortifying to the Southern man than to see that arm of the service in which his countrymen have always been supposed to excel, represented by a race of combatants who were not able even to cope with the Yankees.

Nevertheless that the Yankees are straining every nerve to make discipline supply the place for natural aptitude for the cavalry service is too clear to admit of dispute. The time has been, and that not very long ago, when they would not have dared to project and execute such an excursion as that undertaken and successfully accomplished by Stoneman and Kilpatrick—when, indeed, they could not have found the men, unless they had gone to the West for them, to carry it out. There are few riders in the Yankee States, or the Middle States. They all believe in Northern trotters and carriages of some description. Yet seeing the enormous advantage of having a large body of cavalry always on hand to conduct the war on the brutal plan which they seem to have determined upon, with characteristic industry they set to work and improvised one. Their horsemen are by no means equal to ours, but they are better equipped, and ride better horses. They are, therefore, so much the nearer on an equality with us, and though they cannot contend with us, man for man, in the field, they are able to work us infinite mischief. It is, however, gratifying to see that we still retain our ancient *prestige*.

Retaliation.

We observe that two of the morning papers yesterday agreed with us in the propriety, or rather necessity, of retaliating on the enemy for the wanton outrages he has inflicted. To pursue any other course of policy is to invite a renewal of the outrages. A Yankee never can be made to believe that forbearance is not fear, or that humanity, and not policy, is the rule of action of any human being. He does nothing himself but from interested motives, and he measures everybody else's own standard. If we do not retaliate upon him he will be sure to think it is because we are afraid to do it, and that will invite him to additional atrocities. As he can be restrained by no motive but fear, he thinks nobody else can be.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

For the past few days public attention has been withdrawn in a measure from the operations around Vicksburg by the brilliant achievements of our army under Gen. Lee on the Northern border of Virginia and in Pennsylvania and Maryland. It is gratifying to know, however, that our successes on the Mississippi rival those of our arms on the Potomac. A dispatch was yesterday received by President Davis from Gen. Johnston stating that Gen. Kirby Smith, with his corps, had taken possession of Milliken's Bend, above Vicksburg, cutting off the supplies and communication of the enemy. This is, in effect, raising the siege of Vicksburg, and in a few days we may expect the most cheerful tidings from that important and beleaguered point.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT IN LOUDOUN.

We have a few additional particulars of the cavalry fight in Loudoun last week, and from these we learn that the affair was one of much more importance than was at first supposed. Our information represents that the enemy were driven out of Middleburg on Wednesday evening by the brigade of Gen. Robertson. On Thursday morning the fight was renewed, and at first the enemy were driven back, with the loss of some [illegible] hundred prisoners, belonging to a Rhode Island cavalry regiment. In the afternoon the enemy was heavily reinforced, and throughout the remainder of the day the fighting is represented to have been quite severe, and altogether indecisive. On Friday morning heavy fighting was again commenced, and report states that the enemy opened upon our columns with artillery, inflicting considerable damage upon the brigade of Gen. W. H. F. Lee and another brigade. This, however, is mere rumor, and not wholly entitled to credit. This much we are confident of—that up to noon of Thursday we had a decided advantage in the series of fights that had taken place, and we have a firm faith in the gallantry and ability of our cavalry to contend successfully with the forces under Stoneman.

We understand that a dispatch was yesterday afternoon received at the War Department from Gen. R. E. Lee, stating that the forces under Gen. Stuart had been contending with the enemy's cavalry for several days with success. This is all that we were able to learn of the fight up to a late hour last night. If Gen. Lee telegraphs that our forces have been successful, there is no doubt of the result, and we therefore conclude that the enemy have been repulsed, if not signally, at least successfully.

FIGHT IN EAST TENNESSEE.

We have a report that a considerable battle took place at Big Creek Gap, in East Tennessee, on Friday last, between the forces of Gen. Buckner and the Federal General, Burnside, in which the enemy are said to have been repulsed twice with heavy loss. Burnside then commenced a flank movement and Gen. Buckner fell back to cover Knoxville. The point at which the latter took up position was Clinton, within 15 miles of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad. Other reports state that the enemy had possession of the railroad at Lenoir, and that they were advancing in another body; and after having been defeated near Knoxville were retreating eastward. The telegraph wires between Bristol and Knoxville had been cut—supposed by the Union men of East Tennessee.

THE PENINSULA.

It was stated in the city early yesterday morning that information had been received of the landing of a heavy column of troops by the Federals at some point on York River. West Point is the safest base of operations on that river, and we learn that yesterday, when the train on the Richmond and York River Railroad left the White House, there were no Yankees at the point below. The train brought up one Yankee deserter, who had left his comrades during the recent Chickahominy raid.—The rumor mentioned may be baseless, though the Fortress Monroe correspondent of a Baltimore paper, writing on the 18th, says that "important movements are in progress" in that vicinity. With the forces from Suffolk the Peninsula Yankees might risk a feint on Richmond, with the hope of turning Gen. Lee's attention from Washington.

THE CONFEDERATE NAVY.

Another Confederate steamer is out, but was pretty thoroughly searched by the English authorities before she left. She was called the Lord Clyde while lying at Cardiff. On the night before she was to sail the custom house authorities searched her thoroughly, ripping open several bales of clothing to find arms. They found none, however, and were hardly ashore before the captain cast loose from the wharf and sailed off. The English papers state that she is for the Confederate Government. At Hartlepool (Eng.) an iron screw steamer, 310 feet long, has made her trial trip. She is a blockade runner, built for the Charleston steamship company. The U. S. merchant ship Charles Hill was destroyed by the Alabama on a voyage from Liverpool to Montevideo. The cargo was British property, and much excitement has been caused in Liverpool by its destruction. The Alabama has burned 74 Yankee vessels since she started out.

WHITE'S BATTALION.—A correspondent who participated in the late cavalry fight at Brandy Station, writes us an account of Col. White's 35th Va. battalion in that engagement. It captured a battery, 100 prisoners, and four stand of colors, in which it was aided by a company of the 6th Va. We should publish the letter, but it is written at so late a day that the particulars given have been pretty generally published. We should feel obliged to soldiers for letters descriptive of engagements, if they can be sent to us directly after the engagements occur.

THE SPOILS IN WINCHESTER.—On the 16th our men at Winchester were engaged in unloading about 200 wagons, all loaded with captured army stores, sutlers' goods, &c. A very large quantity of ammunition was captured in the fort.

AMONG those killed at Winchester was Captain Charles Thompson, of the Louisiana Guard Artillery, of New Orleans. His arm was shot off, and he shortly afterwards expired.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—In the 2d Congressional district Whitfield is elected by 300 majority over Mahone, the next highest candidate. In the 3d (Petersburg) district Gholson is elected by 33 majority.

John Worrell, of Carroll county, Va., was thrown from his horse and killed on the 18th inst.

Roasting ears are selling at Columbus, Ga., at $2 per dozen.

ONE DAY LATER FROM THE NORTH.

A flag of truce boat arrived at City Point on Sunday night, with 1,000 Confederate exchanged prisoners. She brought, also, copies of the Baltimore *Sun* and *Clipper*, of the 19th inst., one day later than the news given yesterday. The latest news from Pennsylvania is a dispatch dated Harrisburg, 18th, which says:

The reports from the border line have been very conflicting to-day. The operator at Chambersburg, at 6 P. M., reports as the latest that a scout just in reports being eight miles from there, but saw no rebels and heard of none.

Accounts from Greencastle, seven miles from Chambersburg, confirm the report brought by a hand car of a body of 200 rebels being there at noon, and dividing there—one body going towards Waynesboro' and the other towards Mercersburg.

The exchanged prisoners report the excitement as being great throughout Pennsylvania, and that they were fortifying in every direction and guarding bridges.

Gold in New York on the 18th was quoted at 143½ to 144½.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent intimates that *important movements are in progress in that vicinity.*

The Baltimore *Clipper*, of the 19th inst., has some further accounts. Yankee telegrams from Harrisburg, 18th, state that a Confederate force was north of Greencastle, Pa., and that six regiments of mounted infantry were encamped at Williamsport, on the North side of the Potomac, and four regiments at Hagerstown, Md. Mosby's cavalry was eight miles below Chambersburg. A portion of the Confederate cavalry which left Greencastle in the direction of Mercersburg were at McConnellsburg, going towards Hancock. The Confederates are paroling all the citizens. Fresh troops are arriving at Harrisburg, but not so rapidly as the State authorities wish.

Vicksburg telegrams to the 15th state that no change had taken place in the position of the lines. Everything useful has been destroyed in the country around for thirty miles. The rebels are believed to be erecting an interior line of works. The superintendent of contrabands is making arrangements to withdraw to a safe place the large number of negroes collected there.

MURFREESBORO', June 18.—Bragg has received three brigades of reinforcements, and now has eighteen brigades of infantry and cavalry. The indications are that he is about to assume the offensive and invade Kentucky. Buckner is organizing a large force in East Tennessee for offensive operations, and the Union men, in despair of reaping their wheat, have turned their stock into the fields.

FROM STAFFORD.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.]

STAFFORD COUNTY, VA., June 20th, 1863.

It is refreshing to observe the utter loathing and contempt Yankee occupation has inspired and fixed forever in the minds and hearts of the people of this section. The Yankees have built a wall of hatred as high as Heaven and deep as the pit on this border of Virginia. They have left, stamped even on the soil, the evidences and assurances and reasons for eternal horror and detestation, written upon the scarred earth, echoed from the desolated hills, mingled with the murmur of the streams, and rolling its mighty voice amid the rush of the Rappahannock and the roar of its waterfalls—all with universal emphasis and utter abhorrence for the vile invader. This is good fruit and it will grow with time and increase for ever. Winter and spring, seed time and harvest, all months and seasons, testify to memory the misdeeds of Yankees, and are associated and will be perpetual reminders of the oppressor's presence. Dislike and disgust for Yankees are seen in the faces and imprinted deep even in the memories of children. Prattlers, who cannot yet talk plainly, lisp their contemptuous aversion with infant voices. Not a shadow of fear seems ever to have crossed their minds. It is simple detestation. A small, four-year old girl was asked to "say some poetry," by a Yankee officer. She promptly responded:

"Jeff Davis rides a white horse,
Lincoln rides a mule;
Jeff Davis is a gentleman,
And Lincoln is a fool."

Another, 6 years old, volunteered a new version of Yankee Doodle:

Yankee Doodle took a saw,
With patriot devotion,
To trim the tree of Liberty
According to his notion.

Yankee Doodle on a limb,
Like another apostle,
Cut between the tree and him,
And down came Yankee Doodle.

Yankee Doodle broke his neck,
Every limb about him,
And the tree of Liberty
Did very well without him.

I might give you many illustrations. Suffice it to say, the conduct even of children extorted from a Yankee officer the remark, "How can we expect to restore the Union when even the children hate us so heartily."

From three sources I have heard reports of riots and bloodshed in New York and other places, but have failed so far to get the Yankee newspaper which published them. Chas. Jett and other prisoners have been removed from the prison ship at Aquia creek. I hear the Yankees destroyed two millions worth of stores, wagons, &c. Their 100 houses erected at that point are left standing. Their gunboats have shelled our cavalry pickets and country wagons gathering spoils from the abandoned camps.

Report says Lee has surrounded Hooker.—Another says Hooker's army has crossed over to Maryland. Accurate information, you see, is scarce, and the last chance to secure a Yankee newspaper on this line is now exhausted. "And so farewell."

THE ASCOT RACES IN ENGLAND.—The Ascot races took place on the 5th inst. The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes:

This has been the aristocratic racing week, distinguished from the Derby by the fact that the races at Ascot are attended almost exclusively by the upper classes, while at Epsom all classes mingle in inextricable confusion. The Queen never went to Epsom, but always to Ascot. This year the Prince and Princess of Wales were present, the first time that royalty has been represented for three years. The attendance was very great, and the performances exciting. Our countryman, Mr. Ten Broeck, was in the list, but none of his horses were successful. Now and then some good grows out of this institution. Mr. Naylor, the owner of the winning Derby horse, sent five thousand dollars to the Mayor of Liverpool, to be distributed among the charitable institutions of that city. He also gave his jockey the same amount, and his trainer fifteen thousand dollars. It is not often that a successful turfman is so liberal. Mr. Naylor, however, could well afford to be liberal, for the aggregate amount of his winnings exceeded two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THE RECOGNITION HUMBUG.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing on the 5th inst., says:

Another important Parliamentary notice has also been given this week. Mr. Roebuck, not content with his former escapades, has formally announced that he will, on the 30th inst., move for the recognition of the Confederate States. According to most of the papers, this announcement was received with 'loud cheers,' and the intimation that an amendment would be proposed in favor of non-recognition with derisive laughter.

"They are eating wat" da.

THE WAR.

THE DEPREDATIONS OF THE CONFEDERATE NAVY—A FLEET OF SAIL AND STEAM VESSELS ORDERED OFF TO CATCH THE "PIRATES"—INDEFINITE COMMISSION TO CHARTER VESSELS.

The Yankees are driven to madness by the successful career of the Confederate vessels, and the destruction of their commerce. As an evidence of the alarm created by the appearance off Cape Delaware, on the 14th inst., of the little sailing privateer Tacony, the New York papers state that Admiral Paulding there has received authority to charter any number of ships he pleases to go in pursuit of her.—He has already chartered four steamers. The New York *Herald* says:

The recent depredations on our commerce by the rebel pirates have stirred up the Navy Department to such an extent that all the navy-yards are perfectly revolutionized by the amount of work ordered to be done within a few days. On Saturday orders were received by Admiral Paulding to complete at once all crafts nearly ready for sea, and to dispatch immediately those in commission and seaworthy. He was not to stand upon the order of going, but to go at once. Similar instructions were sent to Philadelphia and Boston. The excitement occasioned by this unexpected energy was remarkable, and has increased every hour since; for fresh dispatches, each containing new commands, have succeeded each other rapidly for seventy hours. The resources of New York may be judged from the fact that twenty-four hours after the receipt of the first orders the following fleet was outside the light:

Name.	Description.	Speed.
1. Seminole	Steam Gunboat	8 knots
2. Dai Ching	Steam Gunboat	not known
3. Virginia	Iron Steamer	10 knots
4. Tuscarora	Steam Sloop	8 knots
5. Kitatiny	Steam Gunboat	8 knots
6. Adela	Iron Steamer	not known

The Tuscarora and Kitatiny were to have sailed last evening from the Lower Bay. The following vessels are in a condition to be dispatched in 24 hours, and are preparing as fast as possible:

Name.	Description.	Speed.
1. San Jacinto	Screw Sloop	9 knots
2. Shenandoah	Screw Sloop	never tried
3. Seneca	Steam Gunboat	10 knots
4. Dacotah	Steam Gunboat	12 knots

The Seneca and Shenandoah are at Philadelphia, and the Dacotah has just arrived at Baltimore. Over a dozen craft could be added to the above in about two weeks; some of them, as the Gertrude, are very fast. Some hopes are entertained of the Adela turning out a rapid steamer, as she has the Morgan paddle-wheel, and is said to be capable of going sixteen miles an hour. Besides all these there are twenty-seven double-enders, of which order twenty have been afloat and waiting engines for several weeks. Had the machinists been up to time with these, a score more of regular men-of-war might have been added to the chase; as it is, none of them can be ready in time to be of any use.

As will be seen from the estimate of speed set forth, none of the vessels dispatched could overhaul a pirate running sixteen or eighteen miles an hour. Having this fact in view, Secretary Wells yesterday telegraphed to Rear Admiral Paulding, authorizing him to charter such steamers and sailing ships as he deemed best adapted for speed. The good fortune attending the Iuo, the Restless, and Courier, all sailing vessels, which have, by rapid movements, overhauled and captured prizes, rendered it good policy to give our clippers a trial after the pirates.

The rumors which have been in circulation for some time, to the effect that a concerted attack would probably be made by rebel men-of-war on our small squadrons in the Mediterranean and the East Indies, having reached the authorities, it is said that four steamers are to proceed to the coast of Brazil, four to the Mediterranean, and four to the East Indies, for the purpose of reinforcing our fleets and protecting American commerce. The St. Louis and Constellation, in the Mediterranean, would be well able to protect themselves from any wooden vessels of their size and power, but the same security is not felt in regard to other squadrons. While little importance is attached to the statements that rebel iron clads from England were contemplating the project of a voyage "up the Strait," it is deemed as well to guard against such a contingency.

The iron clad Passaic, having been completed at Hunter's Point, was towed to the Navy-Yard by the steam-tug Vanderbilt. The Roanoke did not go in commission.

THE RESULT OF THE INVASION IS SUCCESSFUL.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, commenting on the invasion of that State, has a very warm sermon—"I told you 'twould be so," being the text. It thanks Heaven that it never underrated the strength of the rebels—it never credited the reports about their being ragged and half starved, and tired of the war—and now, in spite of its warnings, here's the thing itself come at last. It draws the following very sad picture:

It is made apparent to the world that we cannot overthrow the rebellion that seeks to secure its end by "rendering certain the breaking up of the Federal Union," then we stand before the world shorn of all our national dignity. If twenty-one millions of men, with resources and facilities such as ours, cannot conquer a rebellious faction of five and a half millions of men, holding some four millions of slaves, then is our national banner trailed in the dust, and every American citizen humiliated in the eyes of the world.

BOLD LANGUAGE FROM A NEW YORK PAPER.

The New York *Freeman's Journal* has an article on the manifold outrages committed by Lincoln on the rights (if they have any) of the citizens of the United States:

Is it not evident that the Lincoln Administration, despising the United States Constitution, which all its members swore to obey, are acting as if they were dispensed from *all law* save that of force? Are they not all scholars and followers of the sophist Seward, and acting on his "higher law?"

If so, what is the duty of law abiding freemen? We American citizens have sworn no obedience to *men*. Ours is "a Government of *laws*, and *not of men*." Our rulers are our fellow-citizens—our public servants, not our masters. This is the fundamental plan and Constitution that the people of all the States, using the God-given right of forming a Government to suit them, have established. Our public servants are as much subject to the Constitution and laws as are the people. They have no more right to kidnap Vallandigham than we have to kidnap David Tod, Governor of Ohio, or Seward, or Lincoln. They have no more right to send bayonets to overawe the freemen of Indiana or New Jersey, constitutionally and peaceably assembled, than we have to dictate proclamations to Lincoln with a pistol at his ear.

Has the Lincoln Cabinet adopted the slang of the Richmond newspaper writers? Does the Administration make the dreadful mistake of taking the patience and forbearance of the Northern people for abject cowardice? It looks like it—but, if so, the hallucination is destined to a bloody awakening! We are law abiding. We will retreat from conflict, "even to the wall!" But, if we be pushed to the wall—if no choice be given us but to resist, or to yield to the Administration as slaves to masters—then the Administration will find that, even if our liberties be gone, it is not to *such* masters as they that the people will yield.

In the interest of justice, of good order, of social tranquility, we appeal to Lincoln and his surroundings. We do not appeal to their justice, for they are devoid of it. We do not appeal to their magnanimity, for they never had it. We do not appeal to their common sense, for their conduct forbids it. We appeal to what we know exists—their *fears*. By their cowardly fears we appeal to them not to push the law abiding people of the North to the wall, in defiance of rights we will never surrender to *them!* Woe to *them*, if the madness of the Administration shall extend to the people!

GEN. FORREST SHOT.—A few days since Gen. Forrest was shot near Columbia, Tenn., by Lieut. Gould, an artillery officer, whom he had accused of cowardice. The ball struck him in the thigh, but did not inflict a serious wound. Forrest stabbed his assailant severely. After Forrest's wound was dressed, his passion revived, and he again sought for Gould and shot him. Forrest's injury is slight, while that of his Lieutenant, it is feared, will prove fatal.

Affairs in Havana.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes that paper a letter from Havana, containing something interesting to and about "Los Confederados." He says:

The war has effected some strange changes in the old Cuban metropolis. Two years ago English was but rarely spoken, except among the educated class. The influx of "Confederados" has brought a smattering of our language into general use, and there is scarcely a shop in Havana where English is not spoken to some extent.

The sympathies of the mercantile class in Havana are warmly with the South. "Los Jankees" are held in great execration, while the "Confederados" are received with open arms. With the Cubans generally a somewhat different sentiment prevails. Two parties exist on the Island—the Spaniards and the native Creoles. The former are in power, and are likely to always remain so. They embrace among them nearly all the men of intellect in Cuba, and attached to their interest are the wealthier and better educated Creoles. From the Captain General down to the soldiers in the ranks they are enthusiastically for the South. The utmost interest is felt in the progress of the war; maps of Virginia, the Mississippi, and Charleston harbor, are eagerly studied, the photographic and lithographic representations of Jefferson Davis, Lee, Jackson, and Beauregard, (who are the great heroes of the war in the estimation of the world abroad,) are familiar to every room, every shop window, and every lady's album, and the qualities, political and military, of our readers, as well as the strategy of the war, are almost as familiar to the public mind in Spain as they are to our own. In no country, I am informed by recent travellers in Europe, does a sympathy for the Confederate States so universally pervade all classes of the community as in Spain. In England and France there are parties opposed to us; in Spain none.

With the native Cubans the case is different. Thousands of them have been educated in the Northern States, and have imbibed in the Yankee schools not only admiration for the North, but, strange to say, a tendency to Abolitionism. There are among the educated Creoles open advocates of emancipation.

The superior Governor of Cuba, General Dulce, is, of course, restrained by his official position from active manifestations of sympathy for the Confederates, but the feelings of his heart are well known. He has done his utmost to protect the Southern interest in Cuba from the illegal outrages which have been attempted by the yankees. In Havana are at present many refugees from New Orleans, the victims of the cruel orders issued by Banks, expelling them from their homes with scarcely the clothes on their backs.

Among the Southern gentlemen I had the pleasure of meeting in Havana were Charles J. Helm, the official representative of the Confederate States, and the venerable Pierre Soule. Mr. Helm was the Consul-General for the United States previous to the war, and now acts, though unrecognized, for the Confederacy. Mr. Soule has been residing in Havana since his release on parole from Fort Lafayette. His treatment in the Bastile was shameful, particularly in consideration of his gray hairs, impaired health, and long service for his country. He is now much better, and is looking forward to his exchange under the recent cartel. I need hardly tell those who have known this "old man eloquent," that the wrongs of his beloved South still bring the old impulsive quiver to the mouth and the fiery flash to the eye.

Auction Prices in Charleston

There has been a great deal of talk about prices of blockade goods falling in consequence of excessive importation, and on the other hand it is stated that the importers are putting off this calamity (to themselves) by holding on to their goods. In carrying this determination out it is said twenty-one cargoes are held in the Confederacy unbroken. We give the following list of prices received at a cargo sale in Charleston Friday:

Liverpool salt, $70a76 per sack; mess pork, $170a185 per bbl; clear pork, $165 per bbl; pickled beef, $155 per bbl; black pepper, $2 90 per lb; mackerel, No. 1, $51 per kit; palm oil soap, 91a92½c per lb; castile soap, $1 40a1 55 per lb; matches, $8a11 50 per gross; blacking, $2 50a20 per doz; printers' ink, $2 75 per lb; Hyson tea, $1 05 per lb; Cognac brandy, $30a42 50 per gallon; Martell's brandy, $170 per dozen; champagne, $205 per dozen; Hennessey brandy, $161a166 per doz; Madeira wine, $22 per gal; whiskey, $23a26 per gal; New England rum, $20 50 per gal; Jamaica rum, $21 per gal; alcohol, $25a26 per gal; Geneva gin $81 per doz; Holland gin, $111 per doz; English shot, $1 70 per lb; rifle powder, $7 per lb; Windsor soap, $9 25 per doz; London starch, $1 45a1 50 per lb, hemp rope, $2 05 per lb; Florida cigars, $63 per M; bi carb soda, $1 66 per lb; extract logwood, $1 95a2 10 per lb; pulverized rhubarb, $7.75 per lb; chloroform, $9.25 per lb; balsam copaiva, $7 50a8.25 per lb; powdered tartaric acid, $1.15a1 25 per lb; camphor, $13 50 per lb; spirits turpentine, 80 cts. per gallon; hoop iron, 25 cts. per lb; tin, $111a115 per box; hammers, $5 per dozen; carpenters' adzes, $2 each; pins, $627.75 per pack; percussion caps, $1 25a1 25 per M; cast steel, $4 10 per lb; Congress knives, $67a82 per dozen; pocket knives, $68 per dozen; men's bluchers, $10a14 per pair; men's walking shoes, $12 50 per pair; spring boots, $25a29 per pair; ladies' cloth gaiters and boots, $12 50a21 50 per pair; boys' calf elastic boots, $11 per pair; madder prints, $1 17½a2 25 per yard; furniture prints, $1 05 per yard; striped debege, 95 cts. per yard; check ginghams, $2 50 per yard; printed muslin, $1 05 per yard; black and white muslin, $1.60a1 65 per yard; printed organdie, $1 75a1 90 per yard; printed percales, 1 62½a1 75 per yard; black, white, and slate prints, $2 20 per yard; linen dowlas, $2 per yard; linen table cloth, $7 50 each; huckaback towels, $21.31 per dozen; linen cambric handkerchiefs, $11 50a30 per dozen; merino shirts, $100a110 per dozen; heavy mixed English half hose, $15 per dozen; brown cotton half hose, $18 per dozen; women's heavy white cotton hose, $28 50 per dozen; girl's white cotton hose, assorted sizes, $21 per dozen; ladies' colored lisle gloves, $6 50 per dozen; lisle Berlin gauntlets, $14 per dozen; ladies' white, black, and colored silk gloves, $20 per dozen; flax thread, $6.50a7 50 per lb; shoe thread, $8.25 per lb; Faber's lead pencils, $11 50 per dozen.

GEN'L BEAUREGARD'S WIFE IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Huntsville (Ala.) *Confederate* learns that, under the Yankee decree of banishment from their homes in New Orleans, of those who will not take the oath of allegiance to the United States, the wife of Gen. Beauregard, with her mother and sister, were ordered to leave the city; but owing to her extreme illness, she and they were permitted to remain until her condition should be so far improved as to admit of her removal without sacrifice of life. The venerable father of Mrs. Beauregard, Mr. Deslondes, who has become blind through age, was detained, alone, upon his plantation, some forty miles above the city, none of his children being permitted to be with him, nor he to join them, unless he would take the oath of allegiance to Lincoln's infamous Government. His eldest son has been held in custody, as a hostage, by the Yankee authorities, ever since they got possession of that part of the State, being refused the right of exchange.

A TRUE PATRIOT.—The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, of May 18, contains a narrative of the adventures of Judge Nicholas Cleary, formerly Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District of California, and afterwards United States Naval storekeeper at Shanghai, China. On hearing of the secession of Virginia, his native State, he forthwith undertook to return thither. The journey had occupied two years when he reached Houston, during which time he encountered dangers, surmounted obstacles, and endured privations and sufferings that no ordinary man could have triumphed over. He has traveled about 11,000 miles by water, over 1,150 miles on foot by land; and in a terrible country for foot travelers, and will have traveled fully 2,000 miles besides in various conveyances, and all the time exposed to hardships and dangers of which ordinary men can have no conception. Besides this he has sacrificed position, property—everything, to offer his services to his native country in the war in which she is now engaged.

The Germans at Frankfort-on-the-Maine have sent 13,000 pounds of lint to the United States for the wounded Federal soldiers.

Pieslomini is singing at Drury Lane, London.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Dangerously Injured.—On Sunday last a difficulty occurred in Screamersville between a white boy named Joseph Hakelmann and a negro lad named Richard, the property of Dr. Pollard, when the latter drew a large pocket-knife and plunged the blade into the left side of the former, inflicting a dangerous if not fatal wound. The knife-blade entered between the 7th and 8th ribs, and is believed to have penetrated to the depth of two or three inches. The negro boy was afterwards arrested by officer Perrin, and yesterday morning was turned over to the county authorities for investigation, the affair having occurred beyond the corporate limits of this city.

City Council.—There was a meeting of this body yesterday afternoon. Peter W. Ralston was confirmed as first clerk in the Auditor's office, under Mr. Harrison, the newly elected Auditor. The following ordinance, offered by Mr. Clopton, was agreed to:

Be it ordained, by the Council of the City of Richmond, that the ordinance entitled an Ordinance to enforce the payment of the Taxes on Licenses be and is hereby annulled, by striking out at the close of the first section all words but the following: "Double the amount of taxes which may be assessed or imposed upon them on account of such licenses."

Mr. Hill offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of allowing free negroes, for any purpose whatever, to come into the city of Richmond, which was passed.

Rioting.—John Jones, remanded to the Mayor by Judge Lyons, to be examined for participating in the riot of the 2d April, and having in his possession several hats and shoes, and a quantity of coffee and bacon, which were taken by the rioters, had a hearing, and was then sent on to Judge Meredith's Court, at its next term, to answer for a misdemeanor. Jones was tried before Judge Lyons for stealing the articles enumerated above, and acquitted by the jury.

Worse than Thieves.—Two attempts have been made of late to force an entrance to the premises belonging to the orphans of St. Joseph's Asylum; the last one proving entirely unsuccessful, as we are glad to learn. Can it be possible that there are white persons in this community so deeply steeped in crime as to be willing to rob the helpless, fatherless orphans of this institution of their little all of comfort, provided by the truly charitable? If there is such, and they can be detected, the sooner the community is ridded of them the better. No ordinary punishment of such thieves would satisfy the community; and the friends of the institution should see that when they make their third nocturnal visit they are not allowed to leave unattended.

Caught in the Act.—Trenton Ruffin, arrested on Saturday afternoon last for stealing a pair of shoes from John C. Page, came before the Mayor yesterday, and after a hearing was remanded for indictment. The prisoner, it seems, entered the store under the pretext of wishing to buy shoes, and took that occasion to appropriate a pair to his own use, without even inquiring the price. Some short time after the theft one of the clerks found Ruffin in the act of offering the shoes for sale, and had him arrested.

Tax on Real Estate.—The citizens of Richmond, as usual, are to shell out handsomely this summer by way of taxes. We find by reference to the proper books that the taxes on real estate in the three districts of the city will amount to the snug sum of $201 923.23.—This amount is divided in the three districts as follows: First District, $63,674 10; Second District, $69,054 97; Third District, $69,194 16. When the tax on personal effects is ascertained, the sum total, we are quite sure, will equal that of one-fifth of the entire State.

The Circuit Court—Judge Meredith—At its sessions just closed, disposed of a number of criminal cases. The Grand Jury found 28 true bills on indictments before them. Of this number 15 were tried and found guilty, three acquitted, two discharged by *nolle prosequi*, and two penitentiary convicts re sentenced for additional terms. Many of the rioters of the 2d of April were tried before the Judge.

Military.—The Clerks in the Second Auditor's, Comptroller's, Produce Loan, and War Tax offices, have organized themselves into a military company for local defence, and elected the following officers: Albert Ellery, Captain; L N Huck, 1st; R A Matthews, 2d; and W P Lawton, brevet 2d Lieutenants; R A Tompkins, 1st; Jas W Twyman, 2d; J P Barker, 3d; Henry Sparnick, 4th; and S H Boykin, 5th Sergeants; A P Butler, 4st; W S Gilman, 2d; W L Corbin, 3d; and S S Howison, 4th Corporals. The company numbers upwards of ninety men rank and file.

The Fence Law, passed by the last Legislature, is an important one to all classes, and should be borne in mind. It requires all stock to be kept upon the premises of their owners, and for failing to do so imposes heavy penalties. As instance, cattle found trespassing are to be taken up, advertised, and the owner to pay all damage done. For a second offence the owner has to pay double damages; and for a third offence, the party trespassed on takes possession of the stock and appropriates it to his own use. This law was passed to protect farmers and others who have no fence, and applies to the suburbs of the city as well as to the interior of Henrico county.

Behind the Times.—Of all the inconvenient, hot, close, unsuited places for the conducting of public business, we know of none which begins to compare with the Mayor's Court room. Ten years ago, when his Honor had to sit for a few minutes to dispose of an idle negro, or a goat at large, the inconveniences of the room were not felt; but now that this Court is of vast importance, because of the increased and increasing business, it is time that the oyster box behind which the Mayor sits were made to give place to something more becoming—that the space appropriated to the bar was extended—and that the entire premises were so ventilated and improved as that all who have to attend the Court on business could do so with comparative comfort to themselves, and to the Mayor.

Sent On.—Peter Burns and James McDonald, arrested for stealing $800 from Wm. Riley, appeared before the Mayor yesterday, and were sent on to the July term of the Hustings Court to answer the charge of felony. The Court offered to bail the parties in the sum of $500 each, but neither of them could give the requisite security.

Bows and Arrows are very fashionable with boys now, and, as a consequence, scores of parents are being daily called before the Mayor and made to pay heavy fines for the thoughtless acts of their young 'uns. Boys should never let fly their arrows in the streets, as to do so endangers the safety of passers by, and subjects their parents to appearing before the Mayor.

Government Prices, when adopted and published, ought to be the standard for buying and selling all the articles enumerated by the appraisers. If bacon is worth $1 per pound to Government, it is worth that much and no more to individual buyers. But for speculators the Government prices would rule everywhere, and we should hear no more of extortioners.

Captured.—James Saxton, indicted in the C. S. Circuit Court for forgery, forfeited his bail, and made an effort to escape to the Yankee lines, but was recaptured by detective Craddock, when near the Rappahannock river, and brought back to this city for trial.

Rev. P. B. Price has been called to pre