The Daily Dispatch.

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SATURDAY MORNING....JULY 4, 1863.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXV. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1863. NO. 4.

The Daily Dispatch.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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The Fourth of July

This is the Fourth of July. In former days it was saluted with the firing of guns, and was honored by grand parades, orations, dinners, and toasts. The Declaration of Independence was generally read. The exertions oratorical were considered too great for one man—so there was a reader and an orator. The reader recited in solemn and emphatic tones the Declaration. He began with energy, and rose as he continued, until he thundered in the conclusion wherein our forefathers declared that they held the British as they held "*the rest of mankind*—ENEMIES IN WAR, IN PEACE, FRIENDS." Here the roof was perceptibly lifted by the powerful and indignant tones of the youthful patriot just from college, to whom the task was usually assigned, and who, rising once again the part of the signers, boldly and defiantly flung down the gauntlet to the famous King of Britain.

"Enemies in war, in peace, friends!"—we let us just remark upon this magnanimous pronunciamento of our Revolutionary fathers, that while it was rather dramatic and intended, they were assuming new relations towards a really great people; a people who, with all their arrogance and overbearing disposition, they could still have some respect for. What a contrast, say the worst we can of them, do they present to the Yankees! Could the Confederacy—could a State of the Confederacy—grow to-day towards the Yankees, what our ancestors towards the British, that we hold them as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war; in peace, friends!" Have not their brutalities—their war of rapine—their burning of towns and churches—their burning of agricultural implements—their arming the servile population against our people—their efforts, in every conceivable form of robbery, destruction, and by all kinds of diabolical agencies, to break the spirit of our people and starve them into subjection—formed a gulf so impassable between the North and the South that the sentiment of friendship is one that can never exist between them as nations? Hatred of the North will be a legacy to future generations of the South that will live as long as the Governments themselves, and probably survive them. We can never hold the Yankees "as we hold the rest of mankind!"

But to return to the subject of the Fourth. The oration was generally allotted to promising young men of the localities as a first effort, and was therefore as studied and ornate as possible for a youthful and ambitious mind full of expectation and hope to make it. It was always an animated paper. If it did not adhere to the rules applicable to such efforts what mattered it? The day was one of enthusiasm, bursting patriotism, and jollification. The eagle was in the ascendant, and that bird being the presiding genius of the day, even Dathos itself was, for the time, consecrated. After the oration the parades, the dinners, the music, and the parting salutes. Everybody was gay—everybody was fired with patriotism, and many with wine or whiskey. The Fourth was therefore a jolly day—it was a day the like of which is necessary for every nation, for no nation that is civilized and humanized can get along without its holidays—its days of festivity and general joy.

Thus we had our Fourth of July. The day is now changed. We have no holiday. The relentless enemy who has trampled upon every principle and right commemorated by the day itself, gives no intermission for festive enjoyments, were we so inclined. It is, however, still dear to Southern people; and they prove their devotion to it by maintaining with their blood and their lives the rights and principles asserted by our fathers in 76. The Yankees will probably to-day renew their professions of respect and devotion for them, notwithstanding that they have crushed them into the dust. They are hypocrites and Pharisees enough for that.

The Declaration of Independence, fringed and gilt with certain transcendentalisms, imbibed from the French philosophy of the day, with which Mr. Jefferson and his cotemporaries had become somewhat inoculated, set forth the popular rights for which we are this day battling. The main principles it asserted the Yankees never could approve. It is that Governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The Yankees think they have a right to govern the Southern people against their consent. They have desecrated both the day and the principles which it commemorates, and the very best way in which we can celebrate it is by whipping them. A good victory over them would be the best tribute we could offer to the memory of the signers of the Declaration. Let us pray for one.

Gen Dix's Strategy.

The movement of Gen. Dix by way of Bottom's Bridge was, it is now generally perceived, a feint. The appearance of his advance yesterday near the Hanover Junction developed his plan. We do not know whether or no our leaders foresaw it; but unlearned men predicted it. We shall soon know, however, whether the movement was anticipated and provided for. That we have the troops near this city to defeat the Yankees whenever they meet them we have no manner of doubt. If they are but brought front to front with them that is all they want. It is true that the Yankees never show an over-eagerness to meet our men, but we trust that they may be brought up to the fight. It would be a matter of deep regret if they are allowed to linger about this city destroying property and interrupting communication.

The Union of the South.

One of the grandest instrumentalities of the wonderful success of the Confederate States in this war has been the great and unprecedented unanimity of their people. Unlike the war of the Revolution, the war of Southern Independence has never been paralyzed for an hour by the treason of Toryism, or by internal jealousies and dissensions among the champions of liberty. Identity of institutions and interests, and a cause which is not less the cause of constitutional liberty than of Southern independence, have made the South one great family, fighting around their hearthstones and their altars with the harmony and devotion of a gallant brotherhood, defending the honor of their ancestry, the homes of their childhood, the future of their children, and their own personal honor.

It is to the continued unanimity of the South that we must look for the success in the future which it has achieved in the past, and for the preservation and permanency of our Government when its independence has been secured. We are fighting in a common cause, on a battle-ground which, whether in Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee, or Carolina, is the common battle-ground of one and all. In this great struggle, no State can claim the pre-eminence in valor, virtue, and disinterested devotion. The swords of one and all have struck fire together in the front of the battle, and the laurels which cluster thickly upon our victorious banners have been fertilized by kindred drops of blood and tears.

Let us go on as we have begun. State rights in political sentiments, let us be consolidationists in fraternal love and confidence. No man who is not the enemy of his country will ever sow the seeds of jealousy and distrust between the common sufferers and the common heroes of this cause. "Distinct as the billows" in State Sovereignty, but "one as the sea" in heart and affection, should be the sentiment of the Southern States and the Southern people. As Virginians, we feel that the men of the South who have breathed out their last breath in our State are as dear to us as those who have drawn their first breath in it, and never will we surrender the cause which is alike theirs and ours till the last Virginian is gathered to the land of his fathers. We are sure that the same sentiment actuates the people of other States towards Virginia.

The North Carolina Soldiers.

A correspondent of the *Enquirer*, Rev. J. H. Illinghast, Chaplain 44th N. C. T., corrects a statement of that paper as to the company which defended the South Anna railroad bridge against a vastly superior force. It was companies 'A' and 'G,' of the 44th N. C., who, on that memorable occasion, covered themselves and their State with glory. There has never been a battle since the beginning of this war in which the soldiers of North Carolina have not equalled the soldiers of any country on the face of the earth in heroism and devotion, but on the late occasion they surpassed themselves, and this little Spartan band which, against enormous odds, held out so long at the South Anna, will occupy a place in history which the Old Guard of the first Napoleon might covet.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE—A BATTLE IMMINENT.

The intelligence from Middle Tennessee is but meagre, yet sufficient to give us a tolerably accurate idea of the condition of affairs up to Saturday last. The heavy skirmishes of Wednesday and Thursday, of which we have already given brief notice, seems to have been kept up as late as Saturday. One hundred and four of our wounded—chiefly the wounded of the first day's action, (Wednesday,) when the brigades of Gens. Bate and Liddell were driven back—arrived at Chattanooga on the 28th.

On Thursday, (says the *Rebel*,) two divisions of our army were engaged. The enemy were driven back five miles, and our forces re-occupied the positions of Liberty's Gap and Guy's Gap. Hoover's Gap was also occupied by the Confederates.

In the meantime reinforcements to General Bragg are being hurried forward, and every precaution is being made to receive the enemy at the "front," where it is believed he will meet with a hearty reception.

Our troops are represented as being confident, full of fire and spirit, and anxious for the beginning.

The *Rebel* estimates our loss so far at about one hundred killed and five hundred wounded. The *Appeal*, of the 29th, says that Rosecrans continued to advance as if desiring to give battle, in which desire, it has reason to believe, he will be accommodated, at the proper time and place.

Shelbyville was evacuated on Friday last, and a rapid concentration of our troops in the works at Tullahoma was taking place.

Instead of Rosecrans being weakened by reinforcements to Grant, it is believed that he has been strengthened to such an extent as to make him confident enough to advance against our weak defences in front, hence our commanders have chosen the battle-ground, if a fight is forced upon them.

Up to Saturday evening Rosecrans continued to advance along the whole line, and at last accounts a battle was considered imminent.

THE EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

An exchanged prisoner, Mr. A. B. Hanna, of the 1st Maryland Battalion of Cavalry, who arrived here by flag of truce boat from Fort McHenry, Wednesday, informs us that while he was imprisoned Baltimore was in a state of great excitement. Fortifications were being thrown up on every road approaching the city. The streets were barricaded with tobacco hogsheads, arranged in barriers three hogsheads high and four or five thick. The only troops which had been sent there up to the 21st ult. were the 2d Maryland, from the Eastern Shore, the New York 7th, and the 5th and 8th New York Artillery, who were acting as cannoniers at Forts McHenry, Marshall, and Federal Hill. The tobacco used in the barricades was all seized from persons of supposed Southern sympathy. The new fortifications were chiefly in the Northwestern and Northeastern parts of the city. A week ago not a gun had been mounted in them. All the negroes in the city had been taken out and put to work throwing up dirt.

On the 22d ult. great excitement was produced by the escape of Marshal Kane and Wm. Getzel, who had been arrested on the charge of being engaged in raising a secret organization for the benefit of the Confederacy. They had been paroled with the liberty of the city. After their escape was known, the Yankee authorities at Baltimore sent out cavalry patrols in all directions, but did not succeed in finding them. They are said now to be with Gen. Ewell's corps. It was believed in Baltimore that a large number of young men left with them for the Confederate lines.

During the progress of our army this time through Maryland, large accessions have been made to the organizations in it from that State. The 1st Maryland Cavalry Battalion, that crossed the Potomac with about 400 men, now has nearly fourteen companies.

In Fort McHenry the Yankees hold Serg't Harry Brogden, of Md, of the C. S. Signal Corps, on the suspicion that he is a prominent officer and conceals his rank. He is kept in close confinement in a cell. The chief ground of their suspicion seems to be that he had on "good clothes" when captured. Wm. Parnell and John Maignadier, of co. K, 1st Virginia cavalry, are held at the fort as spies. The first is a cousin of the commander of "Parnell's Legion" of Federal cavalry, raised in Maryland. Lieut. Norvell, of Lynchburg, who was reported killed in the engagement near Winchester, was not wounded. He was taken prisoner and carried to Fort McHenry, from whence he was sent to Fort Delaware.

FRESHET IN THE ROANOKE RIVER.—A heavy freshet is now prevailing in the Roanoke river, proving very destructive to the crops. A letter from Garysburg, N. C., says the destruction of corn in the low grounds will reach from two thirds to four-fifths of the entire crop. Much wheat and oats will be lost.

The tobacco crop of three counties in Indiana will this year amount to 950,000 pounds.—Southern Indiana is rapidly becoming a tobacco growing region.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

Fighting on the Peninsula—Defeat of the Enemy—Demonstration on Hanover Junction, &c.

In the city yesterday there was little of interest to note. The city troops assembled at 6 o'clock in the morning and were marched to their respective positions, and beyond the amusement afforded by squads of provost guards going around picking up stragglers, there was very little to amuse the few who remained in Richmond. The York River train arrived about 12½ o'clock, and brought the particulars of the fight below Bottom's Bridge, in New Kent. From an intelligent gentleman, who was in the fight, we gather the following particulars:

Gen. D. H. Hill advanced a portion of his force to feel the enemy, and found him about 6½ o'clock P. M., Thursday, at Dr. L. Crump's farm, just this side of the Cross Roads. Our troops formed in line of battle. Gen. Jenkins's South Carolina and Gen. Ransom's North Carolina brigades took position across the Williamsburg road, at Mrs. Crump's farm, with Major Branch's Virginia artillery in the centre, and Col. Shingler's and the Holcombe Legion cavalry on the right and left. Skirmishing speedily and actively commenced with the infantry, and the artillery opened an accurate and incessant cannonading. The enemy, consisting of three regiments of infantry, a force of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, under Colonel West, commanding, at first presented a bold front, but as our infantry advanced in splendid order, at the double quick, they retreated. Gens. Jenkins's and Ransom's onslaught was bold and fearless, but as the enemy retired rapidly, Gen. Hill ordered Col. Shingler, with his cavalry, to the charge, which was executed in gallant and impetuous style, driving the enemy to Tunstall's, four miles, when darkness put an end to the pursuit. The enemy two or three times took an ambuscade, and poured heavy volleys upon the cavalry, but, most providentially, without inflicting any injury. Our loss was only one killed—a member of the 24th North Carolina regiment—Four of the enemy's dead were found in the woods where there line of battle was formed, and we captured six prisoners, one of whom was mortally wounded. The enemy ran off in great confusion, strewing the road with knapsacks, haversacks, blankets, oil cloths, and sabres. The prisoners stated that the number of troops under Dix was about 22,000. They think that there is not much fight in the troops. Two of them who arrived at the Libby prison say that the force which fought our troops numbered 4,000, and was the advance of the army. There were, they said, 20,000 troops in their rear, and they were being reinforced. There were five or six Brigadier Generals with the force. They did not know what point the army was marching on, but, from what they had heard their officers say, thought Richmond was to be taken. General Corcoran, with his force, from Suffolk, was with Dix.

The train which came up on the York River Railroad yesterday afternoon brought the intelligence that there had been no fighting yesterday morning, and that the Yankees had disappeared from the Cross Roads, taking the route towards Hanover Court-House. Also, that a large force from the White House had crossed the Pamunkey into King William, and were making for the same point. A citizen of King William county, who lives near the centre of the county, [illegible] ment. He informs us that on Wednesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, some 1,500 of the enemy's cavalry passed his farm. They had with them two pieces of field artillery and one caisson. Two hours later in the day they were followed by an infantry force, estimated to number from 1,000 to 1,200, with sixteen pieces of artillery and about twenty wagons—whether baggage or ordnance wagons our informant could not tell.

The next morning, about 6 o'clock, a squadron of cavalry—two companies—passed up in the same direction. The force that passed up on Wednesday evening stated that their destination was Hanover Junction. At sunset they stopped for an hour at the intersection of the Hanover Town and New Castle Ferry roads and fed their horses. Leaving there, they went in the direction of Nelson's Bridge, on the Pamunkey, and halted for the night in the neighborhood of King William C. H., where they destroyed the harvested crop of Mr. Richard Pemberton, on the alleged ground that Mrs. P. had insulted them.

The next morning they crossed the Pamunkey, either at Nelson's Bridge or Taylor's Ferry, and proceeded in the direction of Hanover Junction, about twelve miles distant.—At different points along the route they declared it to be their purpose to destroy effectually the railroad communication between Richmond and the army of Gen. Lee, and to capture the city, or so threaten its capture as to require the withdrawal of Gen. Lee's forces from the North. They are represented by all who had an opportunity of talking with them as being exceedingly impudent, and boastful of their prospects of entering the Confederate capital.

Yesterday, early in the day, a report reached the city that this force had tapped the railroads at Hanover Junction, and were threatening the bridge on the Fredericksburg road over the South Anna. In the afternoon this report received a seeming confirmation in the fact that the train which was due at 5 o'clock did not arrive. Upon inquiry we learned that the Central train had stopped at Beaver Dam Station, having been apprised of the threatening presence of the enemy. The information received at the War Department at 8 o'clock in the evening was not such as to justify the belief that they were really in possession of the Junction, and it was hoped, at least, that our forces at that point would be sufficient to repulse them.

Regarding the number of troops the enemy has, there is of course much doubt. An exchanged prisoner who came by the last flag of truce boat laid off Fortress Monroe on Tuesday, and while there saw on board a Federal vessel an old acquaintance whom he had known in Baltimore. The Federal told him that Dix had taken almost every man able to carry a musket on this expedition to Richmond, including Peck's troops, and that he had about 20,000 men. Some of the men belonged to companies whose time was up, but their regiments time not having expired, they were forced to accompany it on the march. Our informant, while lying off Fortress Monroe, saw several transports plying between Norfolk and there, which he was told had Peck's troops on board. There were ten transports lying in Hampton Roads with regiments whose time was up going North.

The Yankees still picket up as high as Tunstall's.

Later.

About 6½ o'clock in the evening a train arrived from Hanover Junction over the Fredericksburg road. The reports brought by it are to the effect that the enemy was not in sight of that point at 5 o'clock, though there were reports that they were in the neighborhood.

A dispatch received in the city from Hanover, dated at 8 o'clock, P. M., states that our scouts represent the enemy to be approaching in three columns in considerable force. This is no doubt the same force that encamped at King William Court-House on Wednesday night.

It is hardly necessary that we should add a word in reference to our preparations for their reception. Suffice it to say that our troops feel quite confident of their ability to defend the points along the road which they are assigned to guard, and it is not unlikely that before to-night the enemy will find the present attempt to capture Richmond as abortive as their former efforts.

THE WAR.

INCIDENTS IN FREDERICK, MD.—A VISIT FROM EXILES.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives an account of the first entry (of this campaign) of the Confederate troops into Maryland. The party consisted of about 150 men, of the 1st Maryland cavalry, under Captain Davis, formerly of Baltimore. The day was wet and rainy. The letter says:

About 25 of the rebel raiders dashed into the city, yelling and shouting, and brandishing their weapons. A reserved force of 125 men remained on the hill on the West side of the city, to prevent surprise, or be ready should an attack be made upon them by the Union troops. The party in the city scattered into small squads, riding round in every direction, searching for horses, Union soldiers, and making calls on their friends. They went to the U. S. Army general hospital and demanded its surrender. The hospital contained some 40 patients, sick and wounded soldiers, many of them with amputated limbs. Among them were four or five rebel soldiers. These were all paroled indiscriminately, and the rebel guard left. No oath was administered to the men, nor any list of their names given. They were mostly told to "consider themselves paroled," and a promise was exacted from them to give no information which would injure the cause of the Southern Confederacy.

While this was going on, another party met, on the street, Surgeon T. H. Walker, of one of the hospitals, and seeing him in the Federal uniform, commanded him to halt, several raiders at the time drawing and cocking pistols at him to compel obedience. The doctor, before this, was doing some fast walking, but the threatening language and ugly looking weapons of the party soon brought him to a stand-still. Captain Davis came up, when Dr. Walker informed him he was a surgeon. Davis then said, "That's all right; consider yourself paroled," and rode off.

Thus the evening wore away till about 9 o'clock, when the party left the city and returned to the reserve, posted on the hill outside. Before leaving, the rebels visited many of the stores, and bought liquors, cigars, and some small articles, for which they tendered payment in Richmond corporation notes and Georgia money. They made no attempt to take goods by force. They boasted they had plenty of "greenbacks" to pay for what they bought, but in no case that I could learn did they offer any in payment.

Sunday dawned bright and clear. The citizens were greatly alarmed, for they knew not what excesses the raiders might commit. The churches, of which there are several fine ones in the city, were all open as usual, but rather thinly attended. The Rev. Dr. Zachariah, of the German Reformed, prayed for "the President of the United States, and all others in authority," while the rebels were racing and riding through the streets. At an early hour, a party of about the same number as on the previous day came in town, and commenced a search for horses.

The stores were all closed, but the streets were alive with the citizens watching the doings of the raiders. Some of the citizens were very ready to talk to them, and invited them to [illegible] David, the owner of the celebrated race horse Lexington, treated, and was a gallant man among the ladies.

During this time others of the party were hunting up horses belonging to Union men, and they succeeded in getting some twenty-five or thirty of the best horses in the city. The raiders were well clothed, well mounted on fine horses, and armed with carbines and two or three revolvers per man.

On Monday morning the rebels outside of the city left, going out towards Boonsboro'. In the morning Lieut. Col. Dorrell, 34 Delaware volunteers, and half a dozen others, mounted, came in from the Relay House on a scout. Finding the rebels gone, they returned. Later in the day 56 men of the 24 United States regular cavalry, from the mouth of the Monocacy, came into the city; but, finding no enemy, they left town.

The raid was evidently an independent movement on the part of the rebels, who were mostly Marylanders, to see their friends and relatives and steal horses. They had no artillery with them.

One of the most daring incidents of this raid was the capture of 28 head of fat cattle, on Monday, near Mount Airy, 14 miles from here. The party of rebels who went to that point comprised only four or five men. One of these was the Bill Dorsey who was such a favorite with the ladies at Frederick. He and one man, learning that a drove of fat cattle was being driven to Baltimore for safety, overtook them near Mount Airy. Dorsey and his colleague, by threats of shooting the two men driving the cattle, compelled them to turn back, and the whole drove was taken back towards Frederick on the turnpike road.

On approaching the city he made a detour of two or three miles, going round the city, and absolutely succeeded in getting the whole lot safely to Middletown, and thence into the rebel lines beyond Boonsboro' the same night. This was done while the 24 United States cavalry detachment was in Frederick, but the officers knew nothing of the affair until it was over.

THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN CONSULS—REPRESENTATIONS MADE AT EUROPEAN COURTS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* asserts (on the 24th ult.) that in their Paris dispatches the United States Government has received correspondence which states that Messrs. Mason and Slidell, having exhausted all argument for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy without success, have determined to assert its independence as regards its relations with other countries, in such a way as to make that recognition necessary to the interests of foreign Powers, without alienating their good will. The correspondent adds:

A note has been forwarded by Mr. Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State at Richmond, to the agents of the Confederacy abroad, with instructions to communicate it to the principal Powers of Europe. The contents of these notes are substantially these: The interests and the wishes of the Confederate Government, it is said, are to cultivate amicable relations with all the Powers of the continent, and to offer them a generous participation in all the benefits of a free, commercial, industrial, and social intercourse with the South. But while this Government entertains the warmest sympathy with the nations of the Old World, and desires to invite it to a share of the wealth of the New, it must not forget that there are certain duties intimately connected with its safety and dignity which it would be wrong to ignore or overlook. Such are, for instance, the duties imposed upon it by the presence of the European Consuls all over the Southern Confederacy. These gentlemen have been, since the beginning of the war, placed in a position which, by the very nature of things, conflicted with the rights, if not with the existence, of the Confederacy; and although, in the generality of cases, they have acted with prudence and wisdom, it has been impossible for them to avoid obeying instructions proceeding from a country with which we are at war, and bearing, sometimes, traces of an influence hostile to us and to our independence.

In order to put an end to this anomalous state of things, says the note, and to prevent a very irregular position, the Confederate Government has decided that henceforth the foreign Consuls would only be recognized in the capacity of naval agents, with duties should be confined to the transactions resulting from the arrival and clearance of vessels, and to their crews. It will be seen that in doing this the Confederate Government does not divest the foreign Consuls of any of their legitimate duties, but prevents them only from exercising certain other assumed diplomatic functions which the new condition in which they were placed had rendered necessary.

The note concludes by stating that foreign Cabinets must not look upon this measure as indicating an intention on the part of the Confederate Government to resent in any way the refusal of its recognition by them, but simply as a step dictated by prudence.—Foreign Consuls in the South receiving their instructions from a country where they are submitted to influences adverse to the maintenance of the independence of the Confederacy, it has been deemed altogether wise and politic to put an end to these influences by limiting the functions of the office through which it was exercised, and to assert thereby the right and power of the Confederacy to settle her own affairs. It has also been decided, says the note, that the right of protection of foreign residents will be exercised by the Confederate Government and its agents through the Confederacy, until foreign Powers put an end to this anomalous state of things by receiving it in the councils of nations.

This note, I am informed, has been sent to Messrs. Mason and Slidell, with instructions to communicate it to all the European Cabinets.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CUTTER CUSHING.

The following is an extract copied from the private note-book found upon Lt. Reid, of the Tacony, when he was captured at Portland. It was written on the night of June 24th:

"The latest news from Yankeedom tells us that there are over twenty gunboats in search of us. They have the description of the Tacony, and overhaul every vessel that resembles her. During the night we transferred all our crew on board the schooner Archer, and at 2 A. M. set fire to the Tacony and steered west. The schooner Archer is a fishing vessel of 90 tons, sails well, and is easily handled. No Yankee gunboat would ever dream of suspecting us. I, therefore, think that we will dodge our pursuers for a short time. It is my intention to go along the coast, with the view of burning the shipping in some exposed harbor, and of cutting out a steamer."

L. P. Jewett, the Yankee Collector of the Port at Portland, Me., telegraphed the following about the affair to Washington. It contains a few particulars not yet printed:

They intended to burn the two gunboats here, transfer the anchors and armament to the cutter, and burn and destroy on the coast of Maine. The men are in Fort Preble, under guard. Lieut. C. W. Reed, of the Confederate Navy, was in command, and is a prisoner.

The crew of the cutter seemed to have escaped before she was blown up, in the boats, probably, to a schooner near by, as the Forest City chased one down towards Green Island, caught her, and is towing her in.

The Forest City had only 12-pounders, I understand, and the Chesapeake only 6 pounders; but their intention was to run the cutter down at once, as they had no match for her and her 32 pounders. The Chesapeake was manned by 27 men, of the 7th Maine regiment, under Col. Mason, together with company A, State Guards, and city company B, all of which were ready with full ranks in half an hour, and also by as many armed citizens as could be conveniently taken, who volunteered with enthusiasm. Capt. Lighter, the Government inspector overseeing and building gunboats here, took charge of the Chesapeake battery. Capt. Willets commanded her, and Capt. Hiscomb the Forest City.

VALLANDIGHAM AND HIS NEW YORK FRIENDS—THE WITHDRAWAL OF NEW JERSEY TROOPS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing on the 24th ult., says:

The steamship British Queen is the next packet due from Nassau, N. P., and a certain class of politicians among us are speculating over the chances of Clement L. Vallandigham being a passenger. It is, of course, impossible to say upon what grounds that expectation is based, but it is certainly a fact that he has succeeded in communicating with his friends in this city since his exit to Dixie, but this much you may rely upon: Preparations have been made to receive him in a public manner should he arrive in the British Queen. I am not to be supposed that all Democrats concur in the propriety of a demonstration of that kind, in favor of such a man, at such a time. On the contrary, many of them wish him in Davy Jones's locker; or, if not there, that he will go from Nassau to Halifax, or anywhere else than to New York, though, at the same time, they say that if chance should really bring him back here they would have no alternative but to "stand by him." The reception committee are understood to be in communication with a high official functionary at Albany on the subject, but his views as to what ought to be done when Vallandigham arrives have not yet been disclosed.

The action of Governor Parker, of New Jersey, in recalling the regiments dispatched from that State to Harrisburg, to repel the rebel invasion, is the occasion of much remark in military and political circles. The prevailing opinion is, that the Governor need not have been in so unseemly a hurry to muster the men out of the service, seeing that, even while he was writing the proclamation to that effect, the Harrisburg telegrams must have informed him that the danger of a rebel invasion was now more threatening than ever.

GRAND GULF TO BE EVACUATED—THE MOVEMENT AGAINST GRANT'S COMMUNICATIONS.

A letter from Grand Gulf, Miss., of the 9th inst., to the Madison (Wisconsin) *Journal*, referring to the movements of the 14th Wisconsin regiment, says:

We have orders to join our division at Vicksburg, and with this end in view all negroes, horses, mules and extras have been sent up the river, and most likely we shall leave here ourselves in a day or two. This point seems to be destined for complete evacuation by our forces, but a surveillance by gunboats will be kept up to prevent reoccupation by the rebels. Since General Grant opened his base of supplies at Memphis, and encircled the strongholds of the rebels from Haines's Bluff to Warrenton, this point has lost its grand importance as the key to Vicksburg, while it is less exposed to attacks from both sides of the river.

A few days ago the rebel General Dick Taylor, with a division of troops from Alexandria, La., and General Walker's Texan division, passed by this point up the river. It is believed that a force from Little Rock, Arkansas, is massing preparatory to an attack on the river to cut off Grant's communication with Memphis, and compel him to raise the siege; but all the rebel movements are closely watched and doubtless will be frustrated.

CONFEDERATE FARE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Standard* writes that paper an account of his visit to the fortifications at Charleston.—He says:

I was received, in the absence of the General, by members of his staff, assured heartily of their pleasure at my arrival amongst them as a representative of the English press, and, after the Southern mode of expressing welcome and good will, invited to join, notwithstanding the efficiency of the blockade, in "a drink" of brandy. An aide-de-camp for my guide, I was admitted, after a routine of challenges and countersigns, into the secrets of the defences of the Stono, and enabled to make a full examination of one of their principal works, Fort Pemberton. Arrived, after nightfall, at the quarters of my hosts, we sat down to supper in a tent furnished with four campstools and a rough contrivance that answered the uses of a table. Delicacy would forbid me from referring to the fare of my messmates of the moment if to accept that bidding were not to deprive me of the pleasure of expressing publicly my admiration for the heroism with which they submit cheerfully to all privations in the cause which they held to be that of liberty and law, of home and country. Indian corn bread, fat bacon, and a certain substitute for tea, constituted our fare, and were made very acceptable by pleasant conversation and hearty hospitality. The tea used on this occasion was made of leaves gathered on the island from a plant known among its aboriginal inhabitants as the yaupon, a shrub that, if not identical with, is at least possessed of many points of resemblance to that favorite of the South Americans, Paraguayan mate. This fare that of the officers, what must be that of the rank and file; and how lofty must be the patriotism that, under the circumstances implied in that question, can, in face of the best fed and best equipped of armies, astonish the world with its deeds of arms!

LOCAL MATTERS.

Murder.—Last Thursday afternoon a foul murder was committed in Rockets, the particulars of which have not as yet been made entirely clear. The man killed was named Wright, and belonged to the 5th La. regiment, and the parties arrested on suspicion of the murder are Edward Skahan and Patrick McAnara. Dr. L. J. Blankinship, who witnessed the affray, says that in passing through Rockets, and when near the creek, he saw the deceased and Sydney Pryor passing along, Wright in a state of intoxication, having his money in his hands, and Pryor inviting him to take another drink. The Doctor advised Pryor to let the man go along, when P. gave him (the Doctor) one or two blows on the head with a sling shot. When the affray began Dr. B. thinks he saw Pryor using his knife, and others beating the deceased. A wounded soldier, who saw the row, attempted to relieve Wright, but was set upon and beaten. Fortunately Capt. Haywood, with his mounted corps, heard the row, and hastening to the spot, ordered the arrest of the parties. As he did so Patrick McAnara attacked the Captain with a club, for which he received a sabre cut across the face, and was then arrested. Pryor, the man charged with the murder, made his escape during the confusion; but, as the police have the matter in hand, he will no doubt be captured. To enable the witnesses to appear, the Mayor adjourned the examination until the 8th inst., and remanded Skahan and McAnara to jail. John Carter, one of the men charged with participating in the murder, was arrested yesterday afternoon and committed to the lower station-house.

Harboring a Deserter.—Yesterday at one o'clock a lady of Manchester—Mrs. Elizabeth Mosby—was arraigned before C. S. Commissioner Wm. F. Watson, on charge of harboring John A. Maddox, a Confederate soldier and deserter. The evidence proved that the father of young Maddox, to prevent him from visiting the accused—who is a married woman—had him arrested as a conscript as soon as he was eighteen years of age. Young Maddox was first taken to Castle Thunder and enrolled, and from thence to Camp Lee, where he was conscripted. That very day he deserted and returned to Mrs. Mosby's, where he was again arrested, and again escaped, and is now at large.

The Commissioner, on examining the law, could find no punishment designated for merely harboring a deserter, and he therefore examined the accused under the act of Congress providing for the punishment of persons for enticing soldiers to desert. The evidence elicited did not prove that Mrs Mosby knew that young Maddox was a conscript, or that he had deserted. The Commissioner therefore discharged the accused, but warned her against harboring, or enticing young Maddox, now at large, to remain from his company.

Stealing Money.—William, slave to Mary Sweeney, was before the Mayor yesterday to answer the charge of stealing $150 from Samuel J. Hastings. Fifty dollars of the money was found where William had exchanged it. He also stated that he had given the $100 note to his mother—Anna, slave to Dr. Edwards—who was also arrested, but denied all knowledge of the money. Both son and mother were sent to jail for a future hearing.

Cross Cutting.—Patrick Burke, and Mary, his wife, were held to bail for their good behavior by the Mayor, for tearing the roof from the house occupied by David Key; and David Key was held to bail for threatening to burn the house rather than give it up; and for saying that the Yankees would soon be in Richmond, when he would claim and possess the entire property.

Not Heard.—William W. Jones was before the Mayor yesterday to answer the charge of violently beating John L. Carry, on the 21st ultimo, on the wharves, [illegible] the investigation would have proceeded but for the "flies and confusion" in the immediate vicinity, caused by the movement of troops, on their way to meet the Yankees. The case was adjourned till the 8th of July.

Closing Doors.—For the past two days most of the business houses in the city have been closed, and merchants, clerks, mechanics, professional men, and laborers have all shouldered their muskets to defend their homes. In passing about the city we noticed that some few houses, whose proprietors were either foreign subjects or refugees from Yankee oppression, were open; but the number of persons, save of the bar-rooms, was too small even to pay house rent.

In times like these every man who can handle a musket should be willing to take their positions in the battalions; and if there are any who are able and yet not willing, they should be given notice to march, and made to leave at once. The South has suffered enough at the hands of traitors. She should now make all classes show their hands, and those who are not for should be treated as against her.

The Ladies—ever ready for good work—are organizing into neighborhood clubs, to take care of all the wounded that may be brought to this city in the expected fight with the Yankees. Should the Abolitionists advance on Richmond, as they have threatened, the ladies may have their hands full; for our citizens, to a man, will die in the ditch rather than see the streets of Richmond polluted by the tread of the Abolition foe.

Run Over.—Robert Williams, a lad, was accidentally ridden over by a cavalryman, yesterday morning, while crossing Grace street near 5th, having one of his arms badly bruised. The affair was purely accidental, as the little fellow ran under the horse.

Captured.—Our scouts on the Peninsula have captured several negroes stolen by the Yankees in Hanover county, and returned them to their owners. Other negroes have escaped from the guardianship of their Northern friends, and found their way back to their old homes and masters, where they will be apt to remain if allowed to do so.

Moving Around.—Rumors were rife in the city, yesterday, that several hundred Abolition thieves were moving from Tunstall's Station, on the York River Road, in the direction of Hanover Junction, and that they were devastating the country as they proceeded. Whether the report is true or false, there can be very little doubt that the Yankees [illegible] the Central Railroad and the Confederate stores at Gordonsville.

The repairs at Swift Creek Bridge are about completed, so that regular railroad communication between this city and the South will be speedily resumed.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The New York *Times*, now that Hunter has been relieved by the President from the command of the Department of the South, thus "brings down" his record:

The most remarkable events of his administration were the battle on James Island, which *was fought against his orders*—the recent attack on Charleston in which *he took no part*—and the siege of Fort Pulaski, which was conducted by the officer who is now to be his successor.

HIGH LIVING.—A Confederate, writing from Sharpsburg, Md., to the Lynchburg *Virginian*, says:

We have been feasting on captured articles ever since we left Winchester—such as coffee, sugar, beef, pork, fish, dried vegetables for making soup, vinegar, crackers, cigars, and other articles, which General Johnson ordered to be distributed among his officers and men, free of cost.

In the speech which ex-Secretary of War Cameron made at Harrisburg on Monday, denouncing the administration and asking the Governor to call General McClellan to lead the Pennsylvania troops, he offered to pay in full the One Hundred and Twenty seven regiments during the whole time their services were needed in defence of the State.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Tennessee.

ATLANTA, July 2.—The Yankees are making a raid in East Tennessee. A strong force was at Sequatchie Valley yesterday. To-day there has been no communication with Knoxville or London Bridge. It is believed that important movements of Bragg's and Rosecrans's armies are in progress. No particulars received.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, July 2.—We have reports—deemed reliable—that Rosecrans attempted to flank Bragg's right, and, it is said, was also moving on Chattanooga, but turned back on learning that the force at Chattanooga was ready for them.

Gen. Bragg's left was understood to be at Tullahoma and his right at Dechard, in strong position and perfectly confident. No further particulars from East Tennessee.

The North Carolina Legislature.

RALEIGH, July 3.—Nothing of importance in the Legislature to day. It sat most of the day with closed doors. A bill was reported from the Military Committee to enroll as militia all residents between the ages of 16 and 60, except such as the Governor may exempt. A correspondence between the Governor and the Secretary of War, in regard to the decisions of the State Judges in *habeas corpus* cases, was read in the House.

The Impressment Commissioners.

ATLANTA, July 2.—The Impressment Commissioners of the several States met in Convention here to-day. Virginia, North Carolina and Florida were not represented, and the other States only partially. Consequently, the meeting adjourned to the 27th inst., for a full attendance. Important matters will then be submitted for consideration.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, July 2d, 1863.

SPECIE AND BANK NOTES.—The feature of the specie market this week has been the increased amount