Richmond Dispatch.

BY J. A. COWARDIN & CO.

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THE WAR NEWS—THE FIGHTING ON FRIDAY—GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH—THE ENEMY REPULSED—LATEST FROM THE FRONT—AFFAIRS IN FREDERICKSBURG—CAPTURE OF A YANKEE STEAMER, &c.

The news from the front is interesting, and shows that the fighting thus far has resulted to our advantage. The enemy's assaults upon our works have been repeatedly repulsed with heavy loss to him, and comparatively slight to the Confederates. Rain fell at intervals throughout Saturday, but the occasional heavy booming of artillery showed that the two armies were not entirely idle. We append such information as we have been enabled to gather since our last report:

FROM GENERAL LEE'S ARMY.

The following is General Lee's official account of the engagement on Friday morning:

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA., June 3d, 1864—8 35 P. M.

Hon Secretary of War:

About 4½ A. M. to-day, the enemy made an attack upon the right of our line. In front of General Hoke and part of General Breckenridge's line he was repulsed without difficulty.

He succeeded in penetrating a salient in General Breckenridge's line and captured a portion of the battalion there posted.

Gen. Finnegan's brigade, of Mahone's division, and the Maryland battalion, of Breckenridge's command, immediately drove the enemy out with severe loss.

Repeated attacks were made upon Gen Anderson's position, chiefly against his right, under Gen. Kershaw. They were met with great steadiness, and repulsed in every instance.

The attack extended to our extreme left under Gen Early, with like results. Later in the day it was twice renewed against Gen Heth, who occupied Early's left, but was repulsed with loss.

Gen. Hampton encountered the enemy's cavalry near Hawes's shop, and a part of Gen Wm. H. F. Lee's division drove them from their entrenchments.

Our loss to-day has been small, and our success, under the blessing of God, all that we could expect.

Respectfully,
R. E. LEE, General.

In the above dispatch Gen. Lee makes favorable mention of a gallant command to whom proper credit has not heretofore been given—the Maryland battalion. We are informed that their charge, in conjunction with the Floridians, was irresistible.

In the accounts published on Saturday the mention of the heavy fighting on Kershaw's front failed to convey a correct idea of the part taken by Law's, Anderson's, and Gregg's brigades, of Field's division, in repelling the repeated and determined assaults of the enemy in Friday's battle.—These troops, although on Gen. Kershaw's line, were occupying the trenches at the time the attack was made, and to them great credit is due for the steadiness with which they repulsed every assault. Gen. Kershaw's troops supported and assisted these brigades, and their aid was invaluable, but the attack was directed against Law, Anderson, and Gregg.

In the close of our report on Saturday an allusion was made to heavy firing late on Friday evening, and the opinion expressed that it was a renewal of the assault by the enemy upon our lines. This proved to be correct, and the result is given in the following official dispatch from Gen. Lee:

HEAD'QS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., June 4, 1864, 8:30 P. M.

Hon Secretary of War:

Last night, after the date of my dispatch, Gens Breckinridge and Finnegan were attacked by the enemy as they were preparing to reestablish their skirmish line. The enemy was soon repulsed. Immediately afterwards an attack was made upon Gen Hoke's front, with a like result.

Up to the time of writing, nothing has occurred along the lines to-day, except skirmishing at various points.

The position of the army is substantially unchanged.

Respectfully, R. E. LEE, General.

In the fight on Friday night Gen. Breckinridge had a narrow escape. His horse was shot under him, and himself somewhat bruised by the fall of the animal; but his injuries are not of such a character as to compel a relinquishment of his active duties in the field.

Among our killed on Saturday we regret to have to announce the name of Captain Edward S. McCarthy, of the 1st Richmond Howitzers. Having boldly mounted the breastworks to direct the fire of his battery, he was shot through the head by a sharpshooter, and instantly killed. Capt. McCarthy has been in the service since the commencement of the war, and has commanded the 1st company of Howitzers for a period of two years. He was a brave and efficient officer.

Affairs on the lines were comparatively quiet on Saturday until a late hour in the evening, when a brisk cannonade commenced, continuing until about 10 o'clock. It was currently reported yesterday that the fight was at McClellan's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, two miles southeast of Dr. Gaines's house, which would have necessitated a change in the lines; but the most intelligent report we have is that it took place on the battle ground of Cold Harbor—that the enemy made two assaults, which were easily repulsed. The opinion in official circles last night, in the absence of dispatches from headquarters, was that nothing but heavy skirmishing took place, with little loss on either side; though from the rapid firing which was heard in the city, and the accounts of persons who visited the lines yesterday, there can be no doubt that an engagement took place, as stated above.

We have it on undoubted authority that the entire losses in Gen Longstreet's corps, in the fighting around Richmond, in killed, wounded and missing, amount to only 263. This, compared with the losses of the enemy, is very small, and may be taken as a stand point from which to judge those of the whole army.

No engagement took place yesterday.—It was rumored that the enemy sent in a flag of truce asking permission to bury their dead, (which have become very offensive,) and public curiosity was somewhat excited to learn the response to the request. The whole amount of the matter is simply this: The enemy's wounded, who had lain for forty-eight hours in front of our works, waved their handkerchiefs and hats for assistance, and the Yankees who came out of the woods to render it were picked off by our sharpshooters.—Grant is too much of a bull dog to send in a flag of truce, according to the customary mode of civilized warfare, since it would be a partial acknowledgment of defeat.

The following are the casualties in the Fayette Artillery, of Richmond:

On the 24 instant, Geo. A. Newton, Washington city; on the 31 instant, Peter Fritz, and on the 4th instant, —— Pheaney and Thomas W. Saeed—all killed. Three are wounded, whose names were not reported.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Near Gaines's Mill, June 5, 1864.

Since Friday morning no engagements of any magnitude or importance have occurred between these two contending hosts, and the situation is essentially the same that it was at the close of those repeated and desperate charges. On Friday evening the enemy attacked Early's front, and also Field's, of Longstreet's corps, but were easily repulsed.

About eight o'clock on Friday night, as Hoke, Breckinridge and Mahone were moving forward in order to re-establish the picket lines, which had been temporarily deranged by the slight repulse which Breckinridge sustained on Friday morning, the enemy suspecting that we meant to attack them, also moved forward. A collision ensued. It was, however, of short duration, and the enemy speedily gave back, so that our picket lines were established as we desired.

Yesterday there was some cannonading and heavy skirmishing through the day along the lines, but it amounted to nothing.

Last night the enemy made a feeble assault upon Hoke and Finnegan, but were quickly repulsed. To day all has been unusually quiet. Grant is doubtless keeping the Sabbath holy. Our men are in fine spirits, and are being blessed with full rations and vegetable issues.

It is estimated by officers in high position that the enemy's loss is not less than 15,000 in the fights of the past week, whilst ours can scarcely reach one-fifteenth of that number.

The following promotions have just been announced: Brig Gen J E Kershaw to be Major General; Cols Bryan Grimes, James Conner, Rufus Barringer, and Jno McCausland, to be Brigadier Generals.

The following officers have been appointed to the following *temporary* rank: R H Anderson and Jubal A Early to be Lieutenant Generals; Wm Mahone and L D Ramseur Major Generals; W R Cox, T H Toon, W G Lewis, R D Lilly, and —— Tork, to be Brigadier Generals. X.

FROM BOTTOM'S BRIDGE.

The enemy's column still remains at Bottom's Bridge, and have their artillery posted on the heights beyond. There was occasional shelling on Saturday, which, up to night, had resulted only in the wounding of one of our men.

Everything remained quiet at Bottom's Bridge yesterday. We have heard another version of the firing on Saturday, which is, that it was all from our side; that our artillery fired ten shots at a wagon camp, two of which went over, but the remaining eight caused a rapid "skedaddling" of the horses, wagoners, and wagons.

FROM THE SOUTHSIDE.

The news from the south side of the James is devoid of interest. On Friday there was an occasional discharge of musketry or a field piece, which inflicted no damage upon our troops. The gunboats in the James and Appomattox continue to shell the woods at intervals, accomplishing nothing beyond the wasteful expenditure of ammunition and keeping their gunners in practice. Our soldiers have become used to this species of warfare, and it does not in the least disturb their equanimity.

IMPORTANNT FROM THE VALLEY.

We have important information from the Valley of Virginia. Hunter (the successor of Sigel) has advanced as far as Port Republic, in Rockingham county, and Crook is advancing over the Warm Springs road, from the West. Hunter refuses to accept battle from General Jones until he has effected a junction with Crook. It is presumed that we have a sufficient force in that direction to render the safety of Staunton secure.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICSBURG.

We learn some interesting particulars of the situation of affairs at Fredericksburg from citizens of that place who have just arrived in Richmond. During their occupation of the town the Yankees arrested sixty-eight citizens of Fredericksburg and vicinity, and sent them to Washington, whence most of them were transferred to Fort Delaware, and are now held as hostages for a number of Yankee stragglers who were picked up in the place and sent to Richmond. Ten of the number, whose names we give, were released at Washington, and have returned, viz: James H. Bradley, Thomas F. Knox, James McGuire, Councellor Cole, Michael Ames, John G. Hurkamp, John J. Chew, George H. Peyton, W. H. Thomas, and John D. Elder.

The houses in Fredericksburg were generally occupied as hospitals, and the number of wounded is represented to have been very great; indeed, some of the citizens say there were more than they supposed could have been disabled had "all the armies in the world" been engaged. A Yankee "Christian Sanitary Commission" came from the North to assist in the care of the wounded, and among the number were Bishop McIlvaine, and other leading ministers of various denominations. Notwithstanding their Christian professions, these men were the most unscrupulous, God-forsaken set that has cursed a Southern community since the war commenced; much worse, it is said, than the soldiers.—The citizens called them the "anti Christian," "Insanitary," and "Satanic" Commission. Their time was chiefly occupied in persuading the negroes to desert their masters, (in which they succeeded very well, about four-fifths of those in the place having gone,) in depredating upon private property, and other acts of vandalism. They strenuously urged the burning of all the buildings, but in this they were unsuccessful. The gunboats and the railroad were constantly employed in carrying off the wounded. The steamer Jacob Bell, the last to leave, took her departure on Saturday evening week, on which day the town was evacuated.

The Yankees brought with them from the supplies, and subsisted chiefly by plundering the citizens, all of whose private stores were taken, leaving them in a state of extreme destitution. Even the relief fund supplies, consisting of flour, corn meal, and other provisions, were taken, notwithstanding an urgent appeal that they might be spared for the destitute. A few of the inhabitants, seeing starvation staring them in the face, went over to the enemy's country for relief; but whether they succeeded in getting assistance there or not is unknown.

The shelving and counters of unoccupied stores were taken to make coffins for the dead and fixtures for the wounded. Mr. John Howison's house was sacked, the furniture destroyed, and the barn burnt. The interior of Ficklin's mill was rendered a perfect wreck, and Howison's mill much damaged. Indeed, the work of wanton destruction was very general, and much of it was performed under the Satanic councils of the "Christian Sanitary Commission."

It was stated by Yankee officers in conversation, which was overheard by citizens, that Grant's losses in Spotsylvania, since the opening of the campaign, would probably reach 75,000 or 80,000.

Stafford, Culpeper and Fauquier counties, it is reported, are full of Yankee deserters and stragglers. The crops in Stafford have not been much injured, the enemy having confined their operations to the immediate vicinity of the railroad.

SUCCESSFUL NAVAL EXPLOIT NEAR SAVANNAH.

The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department on Saturday morning:

SAVANNAH, Ga, June 3, 1864

Hon S R Mallory, Secretary of the Navy.

I have the honor to report that an expedition from my command, under Lieut T P Pelot, C S Navy, last night carried by boarding the U S steamer Water Witch, near Ossabau Sound, after a hard fight. Our loss is the gallant Lieut Pelot, Moses Dallas, colored pilot, and three men killed, and from ten to twelve wounded.

I will telegraph you more in detail at the earliest moment.

I am, very respectfully,
W. W. HUNTER, Flag Officer.

The Water Witch figured somewhat conspicuously in the Paraguay expedition, some years before the war. The following official dispatch shows the strength of her armament and the number of prisoners taken with the vessel:

SAVANNAH, June 4, 1864.

To Hon. S. R. Mallory, Sec. Navy:

The prize steamer Water Witch is now anchored safely under Beulien battery, on Vernon river. The Water Witch mounts four guns, viz: two 12 pounder Dahlgren howitzers in broadside, one 30 pounder rifled gun forward, and one 12 pounder rifled brass gun aft. The prize was commanded by Lieut. commanding Austin Pendergrast, United States Navy, who, with all his officers and crew, 77 men, are in prison at Savannah and in the naval hospital. Our loss in killed is Lieut. Pelot and four men. In wounded, three officers and twelve men. The enemy lost two killed and twelve wounded. I will report further by letter.

I am, very respectfully,
W W HUNTER, Flag Officer.

Lieut. Pendergrast, who commanded the Water Witch, is a son of old Capt. Pendergrast, (now dead,) of the United States Navy, and a Kentuckian by birth. Vernon river, we believe, flows from the Savannah, near its mouth, into Warsaw Sound.

THE CHANCES OF BLOCKADE RUNNING.

A list of the vessels which have been running the blockade from the port of Nassau and other ports, in the period intervening between November, 1861, and March, 1864, shows that 84 steamers were engaged; of these 37 were captured by the enemy, 12 were totally lost, 11 were lost and the cargoes partially saved, and one foundered at sea. They made 363 trips to Nassau and 65 to other ports. Among the highest number of runs made were those of the Fannie, who has run 18 times, and the Margaret and Jessie, which performed the same feat, and was captured. Out of 425 runs from Nassau alone (including 100 schooners) only 62—about one in seven—have been unsuccessful. A letter from Nassau on this subject says:

You will please observe that most of the boats here enumerated were wholly unfit for the purpose to which they had been hastily applied under the inducements of the large profit, and are very different from those which have been more recently built, and expressly for blockade running. Still, even now it is by no means an uncommon thing for a five or six knot boat to make several successful trips, while the better class pass the blockading squadron almost as carelessly as if none such existed, frequently in open daylight. The average life of a boat, which from the subjoined table would appear to be about five runs, is therefore in reality much higher, and may be safely estimated, with proper management, to be at least four round trips, or eight successful runs. Taking all the craft, good, bad, and indifferent, together, you will find that out of eighty four steamers, eleven only failed on the first run, thirty seven have been captured, and twenty five lost from various marine accidents, while twenty two are still safe, after having paid themselves many times over.

THE CONFEDERATE COTTON LOAN IN ENGLAND.—The following are the three last quotations of the Confederate cotton loan in London:

April 21st	54½
April 28th	58½
May 5th	67

The London *Index* says that at the last-named quotations there was "a very fine market." It says:

The operations have been on London, Liverpool, and French account. It seems that the large houses interested in the cotton trade have at length made arrangements to take quantities of the stock as fast as they can secure it, to make its privileges available in obtaining supplies of the staple. The result is that the few parcels floating in the market have been cleared at the advance, and that it will shortly be difficult to get any quantity, save at a further enhancement. Rumors have been circulated of the prospects of fresh loan engagements. These are authoritatively contradicted, and for two very good and sufficient reasons. First, that though more than one offer for a new loan has been made, the Congress has refused to listen to any kind of proposal; and second, that in consequence of judicious management and payments in cash, the expenditure is kept at the lowest possible point.

THE FALLEN CADETS.—A letter from the President of the Board of Visitors of the Va. Military Institute Mr. Wm. H. Macfarland, in response to the proposition of Mr J. Q. Meem, to inter the bodies of the Cadets killed at New Market on his farm in Shenandoah county, enclose the ground and erect a monument over the graves, is published. The President states that the Board are deeply impressed by the generous offer, but that they think "the appropriate sepulchre of those lamented and noble youths is the Institute, where the conspicuous distinction they achieved among veteran troops, and their efficiency in accomplishing a signal victory, blending with the enduring memories of their academic life, will become an inspiration as well as a solace." He also states that it is designed to erect a suitable monument to mark the resting place of the deceased.

TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER.—The British barque "Saxon," captured by the Vanderbilt at the Cape of Good Hope, has been released by a decree of Judge Betts, of New York, and Mr Donovan, the United States officer who shot Mr Gray, has been put on trial for murder at Philadelphia.

HEAVY LOSS.—Rebecca Hall, aged [illegible] years, the inmate of the county hospital, died on Friday, and it was found on her decease that she had secreted about her person the following sums of money, viz: [illegible] in gold, [illegible] in silver, and [illegible] in notes. The money was taken by [illegible].

Confederate States Congress.

The *Senate* met on Saturday at 12 o'clock M, Mr. Hunter, of Va, in the chair.

Mr Mitchell, of Ark, introduced a bill to establish a corps of scouts and guards, to facilitate communication with the Trans-Mississippi Department. Referred.

Mr Johnson, of Mo, introduced a bill to provide for paying officers and soldiers, twelve months after the ratification of peace, the loss sustained by them on account of the depreciation of Confederate Treasury Notes. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr Barnwell, from the Finance Committee, reported back adversely House bill to amend the act to reduce the currency, which, on motion of Mr Walker, of Miss, was taken up and considered. It provides for allowing loyal persons, and Confederate prisoners of war, who at the times fixed for the funding of the old issue notes, were within the lines of the enemy, to fund the same hereafter within limited periods. After a long discussion the bill was passed.

A bill was reported from the Military Committee to provide for retiring and dropping field and commissary officers in certain cases, which was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr Jemison, it was ordered that, during the remainder of the session, the Senate take a recess daily from half-past three o'clock till eight o'clock P M.

House bill authorizing the appointment of additional officers in the Nitre and Mining Bureau was passed, with the amendment that it shall continue in force only during the war.

Mr Johnson, of Ark, introduced a resolution that the President *protem* of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee of three to inquire into the practicability of employing stenographic reporters to make verbatim reports of the debates and proceedings of the Senate, open and secret, said committee to report to the Senate at the next session. Agreed to.

When the Senate met at 8 o'clock P M, Mr Semmes, of La, introduced a resolution of concurrence, postponing the day of adjournment till Saturday next. The resolution was passed.

House bill to increase fifty per cent the pay of the assistant clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives was taken up and considered, and, after a number of amendments,

On motion of Mr Jemison, was committed to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Johnson, of Ark., submitted the following; which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be authorized, in conjunction with the Postmaster General, to make any and all such regulations as shall be deemed appropriate and necessary to promote and secure the regular exchange of full files of the daily public journals of the Confederate States with those of England and France in all instances where the publishers shall agree to furnish such files regularly for that purpose free of cost to the Confederate States.

The bill to authorize the impressment of the railroad iron, equipments, and rolling stock of railroad companies, was taken up, and pending its consideration,

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives—Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Doggett, of the M. E. Church.

On motion of Mr. Miles, of S. C., the House insisted on its amendments to the Senate bill to provide for the compensation of non-commissioned officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines on detailed service, and asked a committee of conference.

Mr. Farrow, of S. C., from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution to credit R. H. Wynne, Doorkeeper of the House, with eighteen hundred dollars, the amount abstracted from him without his fault. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Swan, of Tenn., offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three, to confer with the proper authorities and take such steps as may secure a distribution of the accumulated mails in the Richmond Post-Office, and also the forwarding of the mail matter of several days past, not yet forwarded, and that they report their action to the House. Agreed to.

Mr. Boyce, of S. C., from the Naval Committee, reported back a Senate bill to amend the act to provide an invalid corps. Passed.

Also, a Senate joint resolution directing the settlement of the claim of Zedekiah McDaniel and Francis M. Ewing for destroying the Federal gunboat Cairo, by means of a torpedo. It makes an allowance of $76,726 36. The resolution passed—ayes 68, noes 8.

Also, a bill to amend the act to regulate the supplies of clothing to enlisted men of the navy during the war, which was taken up and passed. It authorizes the issue of small stores to the enlisted men upon the same terms as provided for clothing.

Also, a Senate bill to extend to the navy and marine corps the provisions of the 34 section of an act to organize forces to serve during the war. Passed.

Mr Lyon, of Ala, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to increase the compensation of the heads of the several Executive Departments. It increases their pay 100 per cent, and includes the Assistant Secretary of War and of the Treasury. Passed.

Also, a joint resolution to provide for the President during the war fuel, lights, and forage for four horses. Passed.

Mr Singleton, of Miss, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to promote the efficiency of the cavalry service, and to punish lawlessness in any portion thereof, made a report, which recommends the adoption of the House bill with certain verbal amendments. The report was concurred in.

Mr Lyons, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back Senate bill to amend an act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of Treasury notes and bonds, with an amendment proposing to strike out the fifth section, which reads as follows:

"Section 5 The bonds and certificates mentioned in the second section of the act to which this is an amendment, shall be receivable in payment of all Government dues which shall have accrued prior to the 1st day of January, 1865, except export and import duties; and for purposes of payment herein authorized shall be transferable by delivery."

Various amendments were proposed, and pending the consideration of the subject, the House took a recess until 8 o'clock P M.

[On Friday night the House passed the bill making an appropriation for the postal service. The bill to amend the act to allow commissioned officers rations and the privilege of purchasing clothing from the Quartermaster's Department was taken up, and the Senate amendments were concurred in.]

FEDERAL OUTRAGES AT ROME, GA.—We learn, says the Macon *Telegraph*, that the Federals deliberately murdered three prominent citizens of Rome, viz: E T. Harden, postmaster of the city, Mr. Wise, a wealthy merchant, and Mr. Ward, an old gentleman, agent of the steamboat line upon the Coosa. Worse still, they were guilty of most horrible outrages upon respectable ladies. They gutted houses indiscriminately—destroyed furniture, plundered and stole, and kept up a carnival of license and spoliation during their stay in the place, and finally, are reported to have burnt all the finest houses in the town.

YANKEE OFFICERS AND MISCEGENATION.—By a special order of General Banks, four Captains and two Lieutenants of the Fourth regiment, Corps d'Afrique, are dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, for various disgraceful proceedings demoralizing to their command, notably one specified in the order, "having forced an entrance into the quarter occupied by the colored laundresses." Lieutenant Colonel Benedict, of the same regiment had previously been dismissed on similar charges; and the Colonel, named Drew, is under close arrest, awaiting trial by court martial.

NEW YORK REPUDIATES.—The Republican majority in the New York Legislature have decreed that the interest on the debt, which was contracted at the gold rates, and for which the State was solemnly pledged to pay principal and interest in the same money that was received, shall be paid in depreciated greenback currency. That is to say, for every dollar of interest they owe their foreign creditors, the great State of New York proposes to pay at the present rain composition, less than fifty nine cents. Of course the repudiation will be heavier as the depreciation in greenbacks increases.

Gen. Pope—Rebel force of cavalry said to be in his rear. Gen. Sherman—Rebel force said to be in his rear. Gen. Grant—Rebel force said to be in his rear. Gen. Lincoln—Rebel force said to be in his rear.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

Northern dates as late as June 1st, are received. The New York *Times*, of that date, has an elaborate and ably prepared editorial on the condition of affairs, in which Butler is severely berated, and his whole campaign pronounced a disgraceful failure. The *Times* asserts that Petersburg could have been easily captured had Butler made the slightest effort upon first landing at Bermuda Hundred; and states that the occupation of Petersburg would have afforded a base of operations which could not have failed to realize the happiest results. It admits a signal defeat at Drewry's Bluff, and attributes the failure entirely to the mismanagement of the commanding General. It says the Federal troops were very badly handled; that they were brought up in detail, and so whipped, while the rebels were skillfully and splendidly managed.—The dissatisfaction of the subordinate Generals is candidly avowed, and the removal of Butler very plainly intimated. The *Times* adds that all hope of capturing Richmond by Butler having been abandoned his forces have been so reduced as to place him entirely on the defensive. Baldy Smith and Brooks, at the head of a large force, were sent off from Butler last week, and reached West Point on the 3 st.

The *Times* says the news from Grant is of the most cheering character. He now occupies an excellent position—the same to some extent that McClellan formerly occupied, but that Grant is a different man from McClellan, has vaster resources, greater means, and most glorious results are sanguinely expected.

The tidings from Sherman are said to be all that the Lincoln Administration could desire. A severe fight had occurred at Dallas, Geo, which resulted in the complete overthrow of the rebels, whose loss is estimated at 3 000. Sherman occupied Dallas, all the efforts of the rebels to eject him being completely foiled.

The radical Black-Republican Convention, which met at Cleveland on the 30th, nominated for the Presidency John C Fremont, and for the Vice Presidency John Cochrane, of New York.

The Convention was largely attended, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Lincoln's name was mentioned, but only in derision.

A Convention of the more moderate Republicans is to take place in Baltimore on the 7th of this month.

Butler telegraphs to Stanton that a very intelligent and highly respectable woman had entered his lines. She was direct from Richmond, and brought most important information from the rebel capital. A public meeting had been held, at which two propositions were freely discussed, viz: Whether Richmond should be burnt or surrendered. The Mayor advocated a surrender, and was immediately thrown into Castle Thunder for entertaining such views, where he has been ever since.

Butler telegraphs that he has repulsed the rebels on every occasion, both on the Chesterfield and Prince George sides of the Appomattox.

Gold was quoted at 190½.

ONE OF THE PORTSMOUTH ORDERS.—We recently published a number of the orders issued under Butler's rule in Norfolk and Portsmouth. The following is an addition to the list. It is published in the *New Regime*, Butler's official organ:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Portsmouth, March 15, 1864

Rev Chas E W Dobbs,
Court Street Baptist Church:

SIR—On Sunday last, at the reading of the prayer in the morning service for the President of the United States, Mrs Susan Williams, a member of the congregation, behaved in a very improper and disrespectful manner. Complaints were made at this office, and Mrs Williams was arrested. She was released upon writing the enclosed humble apology, which you will please read from your pulpit for the benefit of the parties offended, and at the same time admonish the disloyal of your congregation that, hereafter, a mere apology will not atone for so grave an offence as that committed by Mrs Williams.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL MESSINGER,
Provost Marshal.

Wherewith follows the poor woman's apology, that "she meant no disrespect to the minister who prayed, or to the President in authority, or to those in authority for whom he was praying."

AN ODE AT A NEW YORK FAIR.—We quote from the ode sung at the opening ceremonies of the New York Sanitary Fair, two stanzas, which probably did not strike those who sang or listened to them as false and blasphemous:

God of all nations, Sovereign Lord,
In thy dread name we draw the sword,
We lift the starry flag on high
That fills with light our stormy sky.

No more its flaming emblems wave
To bar from hope the trembling slave,
No more its radiant glories shine
To blast with woe one child of thine.

As a commentary on these defying lines, is the following brief extract from the New York *World*:

We were told when the war broke out that the people of the North—Christians—were going South to regenerate the "lost tribes" of that region. How has it been done? Let the still-smoking ruins of Hopefield and Greenville, and Lake Providence, and Young's Landing tell the story. We were told, too, that the war would redeem the race of blacks from bondage. How has this been done? Let the lecherous scoundrels who disgrace the name of officer or private answer. The morals of the North were shocked by the narratives of Harriet Beecher Stowe and Mr. Trowbridge, but what has our army done? What became of the poor contrabands that escaped into our lines at White river, Nashville, and Bridgeport? The brutality of our officers at these points exceeded anything that fiction could produce. Has it come to this—that the Stars and Stripes, once so respected and feared, are to cover robbery and piracy, and make them legal through power?

No more its radiant glories shine
To blast with woe one child of thine.

"IMPRESSMENTS" IN YANKEE LAND.—The officers of the Federal Government continue to make seizures of persons and things. The Provost Marshal-General has ordered the seizure of Pollard's History of the War, the Confederate Official Reports, the Life of Stonewall Jackson, Morgan and his Men, and "all publications based upon rebel information," in the department of Gen Rosecrans. General McCullum has seized for the United States Government all the unfinished locomotives at Portland, Maine, which were being constructed for the Grand Trunk (Canada) Railway. Finally, there is a large business done in seizing runaway British subjects for soldiers, disloyal clergymen who refuse to pray for the Union, and unhappy contrabands, who, if able-bodied men, have the choice of working on plantations under Yankee drivers, or being marched to slaughter by Yankee officers.

A YANKEE BASTILE.—Rats are abundant in Fort Lafayette. It is stated that as the unfortunate prisoners lie in their uncomfortable cribs at night they are literally covered with the disgusting vermin. One case is reported, in which the unhappy occupant of one of the cells was aroused, as by a nightmare, to find six of them revelling upon his breast, and of another who felt something nibbling at his pedal extremities, and, immediately kicking, a rat was thrown to the ceiling and fell with a thud upon the floor. This is a part of the punishment inflicted by a paternal Government upon the unfortunates who incur its suspicion, or the enmity of its subordinates. Not a single prisoner in that fortress has been confronted with his accuser, or tried by his peers. Many have languished there almost from the beginning of the war.—*Boston Courier, April 11.*

THE ALABAMA IN DANGER.—On a recent fast day, in Boston, says the *Courier*, the Rev Mr Gilmore rose in the assembly, and earnestly requested his Christian friends to join him in praying for the destruction of the pirate Alabama. He then fell on his knees, and in a very boisterous prayer asked God to run her ashore, high and dry—or, if he could not destroy her so, that he would sink her to the bottom of the sea. After praying thus he made an appeal to the audience upon the subject, and besought his Christian friends to make it the special business of the day to pray for the destruction of the Confederate pirate.

ANOTHER FORREST.—Captain William H Forrest a younger brother of the General, and Capt Ford Rodgers, as chieftains as Forrest, with sixty men, encountered about eighty of the enemy on Friday, the 24th instant, 13 miles west of Shelbyville. Forrest and Rodgers killed 12 and captured 8 of the enemy, without the loss of a man. These two daring Captains have gone towards Memphis to destroy the railway from Memphis to Summertown. They will have finished their work before this can reach the Yankees.

ARTHUR FORREST.—Forrest appears to be the Grandison of some enterprising women of Tennessee. A late exchange says: [illegible]

Injustice to a Brigade.

HEAD'QS CORNSTALK'S BRIGADE, Cold Harbor, June 5th, 1864

To the Editor of the Richmond Dispatch:

My attention has been called to a statement in your paper that in the battle of the first instant, "Clingman's brigade gave way for a time." As this statement does great injustice to the gallant and patriotic men under my command, I earnestly request you to publish in your next issue this note.

My brigade was in line of battle on that occasion, and was heavily attacked along its entire front, from right to left. The enemy advanced not only in line of battle, but on the left wing also in heavy columns, masked by the line of battle in their front. This attack was repeatedly and signally repulsed with great loss to the enemy in my entire front. Near our left, where they came in columns, their dead were much thicker than I have ever seen them on any battle field. Any force advancing in front would have been destroyed as fast as it could come up, for my men were regularly supplied with fresh ammunition, and fought with the utmost coolness, courage, and effectiveness.

There was, however, in the beginning of the engagement, a brigade from another State than my own, stationed on our left. This brigade did give way, and while the contest was going on in our front the enemy, in large force, occupied the ground on our left flank and rear. After we had repelled the last attack in front, and the men were cheering along the line, the 5th regiment, which formed my left, was suddenly attacked on its left flank and rear. The woods there being thick, and the smoke dense, the enemy had approached within a few yards and opened a heavy fire on the rear of the 5th as well as its left. If this regiment had then given way, it might have escaped with much less loss; but, true to its reputation and its past conduct, it, by facing in two directions, attempted to hold its position, and thus lost about two thirds of its numbers. The left wing of the 51st, next to it, suffered in the same disastrous manner, because it continued the fight in the front in two directions. They persevered until they were cut down, when, seeing that the contest could not be maintained in this mode, I ordered them back, and with the aid of their officers withdrew the survivors.—They were then formed in line of battle perpendicular to the original one, with the 31st and 61st regiments, which had also repelled all the enemy in their front.

The brigade was thus under a constant fire from the enemy formed in a new line of battle across the open field. While it was so doing, the 27th Georgia regiment, of Gen Conquitt's brigade, came up from our right handsomely, and advanced in line with us. The enemy were then, after a short struggle, driven back, and the whole of my original line was reoccupied, but the position of the brigade on my left remained in the possession of the enemy without any attempt ever being made to retake it. I feel confident that no brigade from any State in this war, or any other war, ever acted better than did mine under such circumstances.—It may not be amiss to state that within the last three weeks it has lost in battle eleven hundred and seventy three (1,173) men. It is a singular fact, too, (but one that is indisputably true,) that in every instance in which it has been engaged, whether attacking or defending itself, it has decidedly and signally beaten the enemy in its front, and that four fifths of its losses have been sustained solely because its flanks have been left unprotected by the troops which should have been there.—They have suffered in this way on six different occasions.

I will not, however, trust myself further to speak of these things. Having been for a full month in the trenches every night and day, and a part of the time without a single staff officer, all the members of my staff present having been shot down in the late engagements, I have little leisure to write at length. As this statement is not long, I earnestly request those editors whose papers have copied the article above referred to to publish this, remembering that, next to his country, the true soldier values the reputation and glory of his own good actions.

Very respectfully, yours, &c,
T. L. CLINGMAN, Brig Gen.

TRADE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The following is condensed from an article in the New Orleans *Times*:

We no longer find the article of tobacco noticed in our commercial reports. The Price Current gives it a place in its columns, but states that the trade in it is confined to an occasional sale of a hogshead to city manufacturers, and that the entire stock on hand does not exceed 250 hogsheads. In fact, there is at present no tobacco market in New Orleans, which was formerly the chief mart for the weed on this continent, and, perhaps we may say, the chief mart of the world. The trade is gone. The munificent revenues it formerly afforded to our citizens have ceased.—Of the channels of our commerce it was among the deepest and broadest. It gave employment to domestic capital and enterprise. It attracted capital from abroad. It enriched the factor and broker. It enhanced the value of real estate. It gave employment to hundreds, if not thousands, in handling it, in warehousing it, in handling it. It was one of the chief bases of exchange. It swelled the portfolios of our banks and bankers with their most valuable signatures. It gave employment to the commercial marine. Its fruitful traces were seen everywhere throughout the wide delta of our commerce. Our most palatial residences, with their artistic gardens and spacious grounds, were the abodes of its magnates. If there were merchant princes in London or New York, the wealthy representatives of the Venetian nobles of old, we had, too, our commercial aristocracy, our cotton lords and these tobacco peers. But the latter have vanished. They have, to use a cruel jest, gone off in smoke—the smoke, alas! of battle and the ashes of universal ruin.

Whether this trade will ever be restored to us is a question which may not be so readily answered in the affirmative as many may suppose. What is left of it, has been transferred to the Northern emporium, and the wealth, grasping ambition, and the restless energy of the denizens of that powerful community will be lavishly expended and vehemently exerted for its permanent retention. Wall street controls the financial world; money controls commerce. Thus the trade of the entire country is subject to Northern capital, and, without even the pretense of disinterestedness, is governed with autocratic despotism for New York's aggrandizement.

Will this centralized commercial despotism ever allow so great a source of riches to be restored to its former channel? The war has deepened and widened the cut-off which has diverted the fertilizing current. The Great West of the present day has become no tributary to New York, as dependent upon it for the sale of its products and the supply of its wants, as was Western New York, which was the Great West of Clinton's era. Its farmers and manufacturers may murmur never so much at exorbitant tariffs and railroad arrogance. If the one are diminished, it is from interest; if the other relents, it is from policy.

The father of waters may roll on its course to the gulf with the silence of its bordering solitudes unbroken by the sound of a hostile gun. As far as regards any export or import trade, it might as well be closed by hostile fleets. The supplies conveyed to this city are actually insufficient for its consumption, and its people would be in want of actual necessaries, were it not for the receipts by sea. They who anticipated a free opening of trade from the opening of the river, have been sadly disappointed. Of course this state of things cannot last. The cheapness of river transportation must eventually restore to us a portion of our former commerce. But as long as the Northern emporium controls the finances of the country, and the great lines of railroads and canals communicate with it, it is doubtful if we regain that tobacco trade which we found so lucrative of old. If cotton is no longer king, New York has usurped his throne.

It is officially announced in the London papers that the Rev Samuel Crowther, a pure blooded negro, born in Africa, is to be ordained Bishop of Niger. He will be the first Anglican bishop of his race and color.

Mr Frank Smedley died lately in London. His novels, "Frank Fairleigh," "Lewis Arundel," and "Harry Coverdale's Courtship," have achieved great popularity.

One of the New York bounty brokers is confined in Fort Lafayette on charges of swindling soldiers to the amount of $40,000.

Gold was selling in New Orleans on the 16th ult. at 196. Sterling 220.

☞ CORNS, Bunions, Contraction, Nails growing into the Flesh, &c, &c, Cured by Jetson, and all diseases of the feet, and cutaneous extremeness on any part of the body; treated without the slightest pain in the instant, by Dr. SCHWILZ, the scientific Surgeon Chiropodist. Office Wall st Hotel, Wall st. Ladies and children attended as usual. je 1—WA 3d*

☞ MEETING of Stockholders.—A called meeting of the Stockholders of the Roanoke Valley Railroad will be held in the town of Clarksville, on Saturday, the