Richmond Dispatch.

BY J. A. CUMMINGS & CO.

TERMS.—The DISPATCH is published daily, (Sundays excepted,) at FORTY DOLLARS for twelve months; TWENTY DOLLARS for six months; TEN DOLLARS for three months; or FOUR DOLLARS for one month, in advance.

All remittances by mail are at the risk of those who make them.

THURSDAY MORNING ..... JUNE 16 1864

THE DISPATCH is sold to News Dealers at TWENTY CENTS per copy.

CITY CARRIERS are authorized to charge ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS *per week*, to regular subscribers.

FROM THE FRONT—GRANT'S CHANGE OF BASE—SHERIDAN'S RAIDERS—FIGHTING NEAR PETERSBURG—THE MOVEMENTS NEAR LYNCHBURG, &c.

The only report we have to make from "the front" this morning is a confirmation of Grant's sudden change of base to Westover, on James river, coupled with the additional fact that he has sent a portion of his troops to the White House, with the view of shipping them from that point to some place hereafter to be developed.—Westover is in Charles City county, about eight miles below City Point, on the north side of the river. It was formerly the residence of Col. Wm. Byrd, who figured conspicuously in Virginia in colonial times.—During the first revolution it was several times occupied by the British; in the summer of 1862 it served as a place of refuge for the unlucky McClellan, after the severe flagellation he received in front of Richmond, and is now the asylum of the equally unfortunate Strategist Grant, who flies to its protecting shades from before the veterans of Gen. Lee. The White House is the point at which the York River Railroad crosses the Pamunkey, twenty-four miles below Richmond. There is now no doubt that Grant proposes to cross to the south side of the James, and indeed it is reported that the movement has already commenced. The following official dispatch from Gen Lee, received at the War Department at a late hour on Tuesday night, gives a comprehensive account of the flight of Grant's army:

HDQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, June 14, 1864—9 P. M.

Hon Secretary of War:

SIR: The force of the enemy mentioned in my last dispatch as lying on the Long Bridge road, disappeared during the night. It was probably advanced to cover the movement of the main body, most of which, as far as I can learn, crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge and below, and has reached James river, at Westover and Wilcox's Landing.

A portion of General Grant's army, upon leaving our front at Cold Harbor, is reported to have proceeded to the White House and embarked at that place.

Everything is said to have been removed, and the depot at the White House broken up.

The cars, engine, railroad iron, and bridge timber that had been brought to that point, have also been shipped.

Very respectfully, &c.,

R. E. LEE, General.

The fact that Grant is endeavoring to so flank Gen Lee as to place the river between his left and our right—that he has broken up his depot at the White House and moved away everything collected there in the last few weeks—is a virtual acknowledgment of failure; and though he may not confess defeat, it is more than likely that it will be regarded at the North. We, therefore, look with confidence to his early recall, and the appointment of some General in his place who has not yet trodden the hazardous path that leads "on to Richmond."

It is stated that for several days past the Yankees have been engaged in repairing Wilcox's wharf, in Charles City county, and also the wharf known as Swinyard's, on James river. The distance between the two is about a half mile, and the enemy's operations indicate that a continuous wharf is to be built the entire distance. These localities are nearly opposite *Fleur de Hundred*, in Prince George, and afford water of sufficient depth for vessels of the heaviest draft. Information has also been received that the enemy have had a large number of negroes busily employed for several days past in throwing up breastworks to the west, facing Richmond. These works extend for a distance of four or five miles, and are a few miles east of Malvern Hill. They are probably intended as a blind to cover Grant's real purpose and destination.

We have nothing further from Sheridan's gang of raiders, save a report, seemingly well authenticated, that they have crossed the Pamunkey at Piping Tree Ferry, and gone to look for Grant. The pressure of Hampton's cavalry was more than they could stand, and the "most beneficial expedition of the war," alluded to by the Northern papers, has probably been given up.

THE ENEMY'S ABANDONED FORTIFICATIONS IN HANOVER.

When the enemy crossed the Pamunkey at Hanover Town and New Castle Ferry, it was supposed that they meditated an advance upon Richmond by the Meadow Bridges, and consequently fortifications were thrown up by our troops on the south of Potato-hoy creek, to intercept such a movement. Instead of that, they stretched their line in a southerly direction, their right wing resting on the creek above named, and their left on Cold Harbour. A gentleman who has been over the ground occupied by the enemy since their departure informs us that their fortification consisted of six parallel lines, intersected in some places by transverse lines, as if they expected an attack in all directions. These fortifications were strengthened by logs, and the timbers, doors, windows, and even furniture of houses they had sacked and torn to pieces. In erecting the breastworks the negroes of the vicinity were pressed into service, their operations being superintended by Yankee officers.—Wherever there was a crest of a hill or a clump of woods, the circumstance was taken advantage of, the fortifications being so constructed as to wind around for the purpose of protecting their front. The fields in advance of the fortifications are full of pits dug for the protection of sharpshooters. Each of these pits is of sufficient dimensions for one man to ensconce himself in, the front and flanks being guarded by breastworks of earth and fence rails. In the farm ditches numerous excavations are to be seen, and these were also used by the sharpshooters. In fact, everything shows that it was Grant's purpose to "fight it out" on *that* line, relying upon reinforcements from Butler's army; but the "lion in his path" and the demoralization of his men compelled another change of base, and hence the strong works were abandoned. This, however, seems to have been accomplished very leisurely, the enemy taking away every movable thing with them, and barricading the roads in their rear as they proceeded.

Our informant says that the report that Gilman's mill and Bethesda church were burnt is erroneous; but Pole Green church and another were set on fire and destroyed, as were also the houses of several citizens.—Many but dings were pulled down, and all the inhabitants suffered more or less from the depredations of the Yankees. The whole country has been rendered a desert, the crops destroyed, fruit trees cut down, and the people stripped of everything they possessed in the shape of provisions. The Yankees displayed their natural greed in searching for money, and we are told that, guided by negroes, they succeeded in finding a considerable amount of buried specie in various localities. As an excuse for robbing the inhabitants of their provisions, Grant's men alleged that they were hard pressed for something to eat, which was no doubt the truth.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PETERSBURG.

Various rumors were in circulation yesterday relative to another advance of the enemy upon Petersburg. We learned last night that at an early hour yesterday morning a force approached Petersburg by the City Point road; were engaged during the day with our troops at Dearing's farm, two miles distant from the city, and were driven back. On application at headquarters to learn the situation of affairs, we failed to obtain any information whatever; but though it lacks official confirmation, the reader may rely upon the correctness of the above statement. Rumor magnified this affair into a direct attack upon Petersburg, the capture of the second line of fortifications, and gave a high coloring to the picture generally; but rumor in this instance was decidedly at fault. We may receive further information by telegraph before the hour of going to press.

It is stated that the enemy's transports, numbering ten or twelve, ascended James river on Tuesday, and landed troops at Bermuda Hundred. If this be so, the troops were probably a portion of Baldy Smith's force, shipped from the White House back to Butler.

AFFAIRS AROUND LYNCHBURG.

The only information received yesterday from this quarter was a report that the enemy had burnt the Court-House of Campbell county, which is confirmed by the letter which we give below:

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CONCORD DEPOT, June 14—2 P. M.

I left Lynchburg this morning at 9 o'clock, and reached this place, which is on the Southside Railroad, thirteen miles from Lynchburg, at noon. A raiding party, about 150 strong, crossed James river last night, a short distance below Galt's Mill, which is fourteen miles below Lynchburg, and reach ed this depot at two o'clock this morning. They burned the depot here, commissary building, and the Agent's office, water tanks, wood-house, and a train of cars loading with blacksmiths' tools, &c. They also destroyed the locomotive attached to the train, cut the telegraph wire, and tore up and burned fifty or sixty yards of the track. The track is now repaired and trains passing over it, and the telegraph wire will be connected in a short time, and an office established at this place. No private buildings were burned, nor any private property destroyed, with the exception of the storeroom and contents belonging to Mr. J. L. Arrington, the Depot Agent at this place.

The party left here this morning about daybreak, and went to Campbell C. H. and burned the Court-House. Their object in visiting the Court House, was to capture Gen. Longstreet, who has been sojourning there since he was wounded. The General, however, left that place during the day yesterday for a place of safety.

The general situation about Lynchburg may be summed up in a few words. Our forces are in line of battle, and the enemy are making reconnoissances, and sending out small raiding parties in every direction.—Averill's party from Lexington, or a portion of it, had crossed the James river, and camped last night a few miles from Buford's Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, 37 miles distant from Lynchburg. The raiding party, after burning Campbell C. H., it is supposed, will endeavor to effect a junction with Averill's command west of Lynchburg. Averill's force is estimated at 6,000, and prisoners who were captured in Amherst say that they belong to Stahl's command, which is the left wing of Averill's command, and 2,000 strong. Hunter is reported to be moving on Lynchburg via Lexington, but he will necessarily have to move slow, as his infantry and wagon trains cannot be brought over the mountain road with celerity. Of the movement of our troops it is needless to speak, as a few days' developments will render it unnecessary. I shall probably remain at this place until communication is securely and permanently established, as my facilities for sending you the news from this quarter will be as good here as in Lynchburg. B.

THE LATE LIEUT. GEN. POLK.

The following official announcement of the death of this officer was received by the President yesterday:

MARIETTA, June 14, 1864.

To His Excellency Jefferson Davis:

The army and the country this morning had the calamity to lose Lieutenant General Polk, who fell by a cannon shot directed at one of our batteries.

[Signed,] J. E. JOHNSTON.

POLITICS OF REV DR BRECKINRIDGE'S FAMILY.—Rev Dr Breckinridge, in a late political speech at Lexington, Ky, opposing "conservative Unionism" in Kentucky, said:

"I have a little granddaughter, whose mother is the wife of a clever gentleman in Morgan's forces, as all histories no doubt think themselves. She tries to make that child secesh. Then I have another daughter who is very strongly Union; she has no child, and is very anxious to make this little girl Union. I have said to those daughters, 'You are demoralizing that child.' I would not say that of the gentlemen politic ans referred to, but I may say it of my grandchild. I would not say to these gentlemen that their changes, frequent as the changes of the moon, tend to make them shifting and unreliable as the winds. But I said to my daughter she must stop, or she would ruin the child.

"The child heard what I said, and took up the idea that I was on her side; and a day or two afterwards she ran up to me, saying 'Grandpa, I ain't any Union, and I ain't any Secesh.' "Well, what are you, my child?" "I am Ab-o-lish!" was the reply [laughter and applause.] Well, she very soon found she had got into a worse box than ever, because all sides were against her [applause from the other side of the house;] and in the course of a week she got tired of that, during which time she heard another name, and then she said to me, "I ain't Ab-o-lish any longer—I am *Conservative Union*." [laughter from all sides.] "Well," said I, "my daughter, stick to that, for it is as near being nothing as anything can be." And so I say to you who have no principles of your own, go into the National Conservative Union party, where you can be nothing long, and accomplish nothing good. But if you are truly Union, don't be afraid to stand with the true Union party, and if you are secesh, be honest and say so. Act as be true to principle, and die in our tracks like men, if necessary, that our successors may respect us as candid, fearless men.

THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLE.—A Paris correspondent writes:

I must for an instant allude to a new fashion, grounding my statements on a picture in the *Journal Illustre*. I hinted some weeks ago that ladies were about to wear "stilettos." The time has arrived for that innovation, and truly last night I beheld with consternation, not unmixed with terror, many ladies in silk and deep coats, waistcoats shirt-collars and cravats—they have assumed them all in turn. What remains for them to wear? And echo answers—what, never mind what echo answers. I hope they won't get in the habit of standing with their backs to the fireplace and their hands in their pockets.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXVI. RICHMOND VA., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1864. NO. 143.

FURTHER FROM THE NORTH.

From Northern papers of Sunday, the 12th, we give some additional news:

GRANT'S ARMY—THE FLAG OF TRUCE BURIALS—THE FOURTH OF JULY TO BE CELEBRATED IN RICHMOND.

A telegram from Dispatch Station, on the York River road, dated the 8th inst, announces the arrival there of two divisions of Grant's corps. They commenced the march about dawn that day. It says:

It was three o'clock in the morning when the men began the march. When day dawned the rebels on the south side of the Chickahominy observed the moving column, and opened on it with two guns of very heavy calibre. Several men were injured while marching in the ranks. Col Hoffman's brigade, of the 4th division, immediately took possession of this side of the railroad bridge. A barricade was thrown across the railroad about half a mile below this station.

Between us and the rebels flows the Chickahominy, a sluggish stream, bounded on either side by jungles and morasses, from which are continually arising dampness and noxious vapors. At this point the stream is not more than one hundred yards in width; the bridge is three times as long. All the track is in excellent running order, though a little rusty from long disuse. It is still quite complete, with the switches and side tracks in good repair.

During the afternoon the rebels moved a heavy piece of ordnance on a truck and approached within a short distance of the bridge, when they threw some six inch shells over our men, effecting considerable or no damage from those who happened to make narrow escapes.

Rifle pits were dug and a long line of fortifications begun. For a long time the skirmishers were friendly, and conversed with each other across the river. Before dark they were using every species of finesse to cause one another to expose their bodies for a mark.

The flag of truce which Grant was forced to send, the character of which is studiously concealed by the Northern papers, is thus described by a correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing June 8th:

The short interval of last night, employed by both sides in the humane occupation of removing the wounded and interring the dead between the lines, seems to have visibly diminished the hostility of the pickets, and led to a tacit agreement on the subject of picket firing at certain points along our front.

The courtesy and apparent amity which characterized the meeting of the parties accompanying the flags of truce last night, forcibly remind one of the diabolical nature of a war into which the country was plunged by its unnatural enemies.—The truce lasted from six to eight o'clock, and pending the removal of the wounded and interment of the dead.

But few wounded were found. As several days had elapsed since the battle, many had probably died from exposure alone. The bloated form of many a poor fellow, whose name had been enrolled among the "missing," was found lying between the lines and buried where it fell. Decomposition had already commenced, and in many cases identification was impossible. During the armistice the rebels openly exhibited themselves in their works to witness the scene, which, to both parties, was one of peculiar interest.

All firing along the lines ceased at 6 o'clock, and in a few moments after curious eyes were peering above the works of the opposing armies, where ten minutes before they would have been greeted with a leaden shower.

A short time after a detail from every brigade consisting of a surgeon, accompanied by the pioneers and stretcher bearers, mounted the works, preceded by a white flag, and advanced midway between the works, where it was met by a similar detail from the other side. A few moments' conversation on the object of the truce, and both parties proceeded to explore the intervening space for their dead and wounded. The task of burying the former and removing the latter concluded, the flag trimmed, although hostilities at many points were not renewed during the night.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Grant's army, pitches into our sharpshooters. That they have been doing good service is evidenced by the annexed paragraph, clipped from the army letter of the *Times*, dated at Grant's army, June 5th:

These sharpshooting pests have disabled, at a low estimate, one hundred men per day, since Friday, in both the Sixth and Eighteenth corps, while other organizations of the army have also not been exempt from their annoyance.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA EXPEDITION—THE OCCUPATION OF STAUNTON.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, with Hunter's command, writes that paper some of the expectations held in connection with the expedition. He says:

By the time this letter reaches you we will not only have moved, but have advanced some distance. There is no longer any necessity for concealing the fact. The enemy is all around us. He watches our every movement both night and day. Their scouts hang upon our flanks, appear upon our front, and have even now made their way to our rear. Still there is no necessity for fear as to the result of our movements. This is not a foot hardy expedition, organized and being executed on the spur of the moment; but the carrying out of a portion of the great plan by which Gen Grant hopes soon to crush the rebellious hordes that now defy us at many points. The uninitiated may think that we are in danger of defeat, because of the inferiority of our numbers, and the reported greater strength of the enemy. Unless the enemy on our front has been reinforced heavily within the last few days, we are by far the stronger of the two. Besides, we are not alone in the field. Co-operating with us is a powerful army under an experienced, ever successful officer. This army or column of troops, can and will accomplish the object for which it is moving, and there is every likelihood that we will do the same. There can be no reason why we should not be entirely successful. The chances are in our favor, and the advantages of position has already been secured before the enemy was aware of our design.

Notwithstanding I have written so hopefully, the reader must not take it for granted we have an easy task to accomplish. Such is not the fact. We have rough roads to travel over, an impoverished country to pass through, deep streams to cross, valleys to penetrate, gaps to occupy, mountains to flank, and without doubt a heavy engagement to encounter, and all this before our combinations can become known to the public at large.

With the army moving in the Shenandoah Valley General Hunter has assumed command in person, and is inspiriting the troops by his persevering activity his presence, and his counsel. Yet he has not cut loose entirely from the other columns. These obey his orders and conduct their movements in accordance with the plan he is provided with to go by.

The following is the earliest intelligence received at the North of the result of Hunter's advance:

STAUNTON, SHENANDOAH VALLEY, June 6th, 1864.

Our movements here have in every way been an entire success. We have thoroughly whipped and driven back the enemy, who is rapidly retreating towards the Blue Ridge.

In our movements so far we have captured one battery of six pieces, besides other cannon of heavy calibre. Over a $1,000,000 worth of stores fell into our hands. The amount of railroad property which we have destroyed and captured is large. We have taken a large number of prisoners. Some of them are mere boys, and one or two I saw were so young that they could hardly use a musket.

Considering the extensive character of our combinations, and the important result we have attained, our loss is not large in either killed or wounded.

Crook's column and Averill's command met with decided success.

In one action which we had the enemy attempted a trick by trying to flank our left. In the end we tucked him, as we turned his left, and thereby brought about his defeat handsomely.

Thoburn's brigade of infantry suffered the heaviest in killed and wounded.

Two special messengers previously sent to the rear with dispatches for the *Herald*, were captured by Gilmer's and some of Mosby's men, who not only took their dispatches from them, but held them as prisoners. One of the messengers was a negro—a bright boy in everything but color.

Our forces are in hot pursuit of the enemy.

Stahl's division of cavalry and Sullivan's division of infantry were hotly engaged.

The brigades commanded by Col McReynolds, of the 1st New York cavalry, and Col Wynkoop, of the 20th Pennsylvania did their work.

The enemy's retreat is a complete stampede—a rout.

On taking Staunton we found that every man and boy had been called out for its defence.

Staunton is well fortified; but if the enemy had only remained to hold the place to the last extremity we would have captured the whole rebel command. We got in just such positions as to secure that character of result. At one time our column was in a great measure in the rear of Jones and Imboden and the main rebel position.

The principal fight took place on the line of the North river and Middle river.

It is very difficult getting dispatches to the rear, as we are now over one hundred and seventeen miles in the enemy's country, or from Martinsburg and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the nearest accessible point of communication, and the road is lined all the way with guerillas of every stripe, from the wild highwayman to the regular lifetaker, and no mercy.

INSIDE VIEW OF THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION—THE WIREWORKING OF SEWARD AND HIS FRIENDS—ARIFUL DODGING AT ALL POINTS.

A letter from Baltimore in the New York *Herald* gives a description of some of the inside workings of the Baltimore Yankee Convention. It says:

It now turns out that the admittance of the Southern delegations was brought about by the Seward men in the New York delegation. A little after midnight three or four of the leaders in that wing came to an understanding with the delegation, which secured the latter against Dickinson, for whom they had intended to cast their vote, and go for Johnson. The same men about one o'clock this morning secured an interview with Mr Maynard, of Tennessee, and a portion of the Louisiana delegation. They pledged a majority of the New York delegation the assistance of the vote of Ohio for their full admittance to the Convention if they would stand by the Seward wing of the New York delegation. This proposition was agreed to, hence the sequel of Preston King's motion to amend the report of his own committee giving these delegations the right to vote.

On this point the Southern delegation and the nomination of Johnson for Vice President turned. This was the point that settled the whole affair.—Mr Chase may not relish the idea that the delegation from his own State was made an instrument to carry out his plan of Seward's friends, but such is the fact.

The Seward men also promised to vote for the admittance of the Blair delegation from Missouri. Mr King made his motion amending the report of his committee in that respect in accordance with that understanding. When this vote was being taken they saw that the tide was so strong against the Blair set that they were fearful that a vote for them would weaken the Seward interest on other points which they desired to carry, and therefore dropped Blair and voted against that delegation, Preston King with the rest. The radicals were of course admitted at once, notwithstanding the assertion of Dr Breckinridge that their admittance would send the whole party to the devil.

The Blair delegation withdrew in disgust, and threaten to go home and fight the ticket. They also assert that they will run Frank Blair for Governor in opposition to the radical candidate.

Thaddeus Stevens has been badly beaten at every point. He came here to prevent anything being done that would endorse the reconstruction doctrine of the Administration. He proclaimed virtually in his speech yesterday that the Southern States were legally out of the Union, and should be treated only as conquered territory. Having secured, as he supposed, the organization of the Convention and its machinery in his interest, seeing also that the radical delegation from Missouri were admitted as he desired, he supposed that he was sure to win. Mr Stevens then moved the previous question on the admittance of the Southern delegation, believing that if he could prevent any artful speeches on the other side they would be rejected. The President of the Convention did his best to assist Mr Stevens in stating the question, but was outgeneralled by Senator Lane, of Kansas, in his motion, and defeated when the vote was taken in one or two States. Stevens saw his dilemma, and tried to have the previous question reconsidered, so as to speak himself, but could not accomplish it. His pet scheme was defeated.—He found himself the worst defeated man in the Convention. The doctrine that the Southern States were legally out was repudiated.

Cameron was also badly worsted. He attempted to spring the trap of making the nomination of both Lincoln and Hamlin through by one resolution by acclamation, which was frowned down by the Convention. Here followed a squabble between delegates who desired to be recorded as nominating Lincoln, in which Cameron got sadly mystified, changing and modifying his motions in all manner of forms. The struggle between several of the delegates to be recognized as the mover of the nomination of Lincoln was ridiculous in the extreme. Charges were made that others were trying to cheat others out of their motion—the whole affair looked like a struggle of delegates to obtain capital up on which they could lay claim upon Old Abe for a fat office.

During the vote for Vice President it was seen that Johnson was leading all others. After Pennsylvania had voted for Hamlin Mr Cameron went over to the New York delegation and promised to cast the vote of Pennsylvania for Dickinson if the New York delegation would unite on him. The Weed men would not listen, and the die was cast. The anti Weed portion of the delegation are very sore and chopfallen. From developments that have transpired the only thing that will now satisfy them is the nomination for Governor from that wing of the party. If that is not conceded there will be a row in the camp in New York.

The platform appears to be satisfactory to the radicals. The other side are mum. There is a significant hint in it for Lincoln in regard to his Cabinet. The whole affair has resulted as here shadowed in the dispatches to the *Herald*. Every thing looked this morning like a row in the Convention. There was confusion worse confounded during a large portion of the session, but the secret bargains carried it through safely.

The National Council of the Loyal Leagues met again this evening, reversed their former action, and endorsed the ticket and platform nominated at the Lincoln Convention—thus pledging the members of that organization.

The Convention of the office holders has concluded its labors. Secretary Seward has carried his points on the nomination of Johnson for Vice President. Weed, it appears, left yesterday, not fearing a rout, but knowing that all was safe along the lines—that victory was certain. His followers are holding a grand jubilee. Leading Republicans and office seekers are denouncing Fremont to night as a copperhead. The hatred of the Blairs by the delegates was one of the most significant facts of the Convention. It was everywhere manifested, and stuck out at every stage of the proceedings.

STANTON'S OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, Saturday, June 11, 1864—2 P. M.

Major General Dix, New York:

Official reports from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, down to 5 o'clock yesterday evening, detail no movement of importance.

A dispatch from General Sheridan, dated yesterday, states that our cavalry yesterday (Thursday, 9th) developed the position of the enemy in a line along the hills from Kenesaw to Lost Mountain, and we are now marching by the roads towards Kenesaw.

A dispatch from General Butler, dated this morning at one o'clock, reports "all quiet along our lines. Yesterday Gen Kautz charged the enemy's works at Petersburg and carried them, penetrating the town, but not being supported by Gen Gillmore, who had withdrawn his forces without a conflict, then Kautz was obliged to withdraw without further effect. Gen Kautz captured forty prisoners and one piece of artillery, which he brought away with him."

A dispatch from Gen Canby, dated Vicksburg, June 4, states that "Gen Emory reports that an attempt by Taylor's force to cross the Atchafalaya had been frustrated, the troops that had crossed dispersed, and a large quantity of commissary stores and clothing captured.

Gen Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, in a dispatch dated yesterday, at Lexington, reports that "after concentrating a force at the mouth of Beaver creek, on the Big Sandy, I moved against Morgan's force in Virginia west as far as Gladesville. Morgan, with 2,500 men, moved into Kentucky, via Whitesburg. I pursued, and, by marching ninety miles in twenty-four hours, came upon him at Mount Sterling yesterday morning and defeated him.

By stealing fresh horses, he reached Lexington at two o'clock this forenoon. Our forces held the fort and the rebels did but little damage. He left here at 7 A. M. for Versailles. I start in pursuit with a fresh force this morning.

No official report has yet been received from Gen Hunter.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Alexandria, La, has been partially destroyed by the Yankees, twenty-six houses having been burnt to ashes. The inhabitants (women and children) are in the woods, sheltered by bush huts. A letter in the New York *Tribune*, writing the situation since Banks's defeat, says:

Major General Dick Taylor is the fortunate possessor of General Lee's mess chest, and Colonel Stryker had the pleasure of eating and drinking at the table where Gen Lee's crockery was used. Gen Lee's headquarters tents are much liked by Gen Taylor, who, together with his staff, enjoys the protection which they afford from the sun and rains. Nim's battery wagons are used in the transportation department of Gen Taylor's headquarters.

The Chicago Mercantile and Nim's batteries are very highly prized by the rebels, and they assert their determination never to permit them to be recaptured, but to inflict the greatest possible damage upon the Union forces by hurling shot and shell from these batteries. Gen Taylor opposes the selling or raising of cotton, and declares that the transactions in it "makes more rascals on both sides than everything else."

The rebel officers at Gen Taylor's headquarters were very jubilant at the reported victories of Gen Lee over Gen Grant, in Virginia, and drank the health of Gen Robert E Lee in copious libations of commissary whiskey, captured with Gen A L Lee's cavalry train.

Major General Franklin, having recovered from his wounds in the late Red river campaign, resumes his command of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

The rebel guerrillas are quite troublesome to plantations. They seem to raid most heavily upon a plantation run by Mr Henderson, formerly a *Tribune* correspondent. One night or day recently they captured one of his white men, belonging in Algiers, who had left the rebel service, and taking him off a short distance, shot him through the head, instantly killing him. Four other white men, Texans, who had been conscribed into the rebel army and deserted, they also took from that same plantation, and will probably force them into the rebel service again.

MORGAN IN KENTUCKY.

A telegram from Cincinnati, dated the 9th inst, gives some few particulars of Morgan's raid. It says:

They entered the State at Pound Gap, preceded by a scouting party under Ebyrelle, to pick up horses for their dismounted men, passed through Hazel Green, Owingsville, and Flemingsburg, and took Maysville without resistance, robbing its citizens of money and other valuables. The paroles of Union men were stripped of horses, while those of rebel citizens were protected.

Everelle left Maysville on Wednesday for Mount Sterling, at which place it is thought Morgan's men are concentrating, with the intention of attacking Lexington.

The position of affairs in the central part of the State to day is not known, as communications are broken with Lexington. It is thought that the intention of the rebels is to destroy all the railroads possible, and make their exit through Central Kentucky and Middle Tennessee. The Kentucky Central railroad is being repaired. Trains will run to Cynthiana to-morrow. Gen Hobson left Covington to day to open communication with Lexington.

CINCINNATI, June 10, 1864.—Gen Burbridge, who has been following the rebels since they left Pound Gap, came up with them yesterday at Mount Sterling and whipped them handsomely.

A portion of Morgan's command entered Lexington at two o'clock this morning, burned the Kentucky Central Railroad Depot, robbed a number of stores, and left at 10 o'clock, in the direction of Georgetown and Frankfort. Burbridge followed them.

RETURNING TROOPS.

The 9th New York State militia have returned home, their three years' term of enlistment having expired. There were but one hundred and nineteen left, counting recruits, conscripts, and all. The regiment has had 2,200 on its rolls. In the present campaign it lost 200 killed and wounded, including the Colonel. The Pennsylvania reserves have returned to their homes, having been discharged on the 3 st of May. The New York *Times*, in announcing the return of the reserves, says:

Of the fifteen thousand men who marched to the front about fourteen hundred and fifty return. Of original general and line officers few remain.—In some regiments, the 5th for instance, there is not an officer left who went out with the command. In the 5th every officer has risen to position from the rank of private. All the Colonels and Lieut Colonels, with one or two exceptions, have either been killed or wounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following was the vote at Baltimore for Vice President: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, California, Oregon, West Virginia, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Nevada voted entire for Johnson; Massachusetts voted Johnson 21; Dickinson 3; Rhode Island, Johnson 7, Dickinson 1; Wisconsin, Johnson 2, Dickinson 10, Hamlin 4; Minnesota, Dickinson 3, Hamlin 5. The total vote was Johnson 492, Dickinson 17, Hamlin 9. Previous to the vote being announced, Johnson had 200, Dickinson 113, Hamlin 145, Butler 21, Rosseau 21, Burnside 2, Cohax 6, Colt 2, Tod 2, and King 1; but the States changed their votes before the announcement was made.

Among the late decrees of confiscation in Washington, we notice the property of Gov Letcher, Trusten Polk, late Senator from Missouri, Wm I Smithson, Judge Scarborough, Com French Forrest, and Judge Campbell, late of the Supreme Court of the United States. The property of Geo S Houston, of Ala, was libelled, but a quantity of evidence was submitted, showing that he had firmly adhered to the Union throughout the troubles, and the libel was suspended indefinitely.

The Bankrupt bill has been defeated, but motion made to reconsider. Only ten Democrats voted for the bill.

Mr Cropsey, correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, has been expelled from Meade's army, for reflecting on the Commander in chief, "to the indignation of every newspaper man in Washington."

The schooner Nancy Mills reports that a British steamer left St George, Bermuda, on the night of the 4th instant, for Wilmington, N C. She was commanded by Maffit, late of the Florida and her mate was the man who shot the engineer of the Chesapeake. She had five heavy guns on freight.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, tells of an expedition up the Ashepoo, which was a "failure," with the loss of the gunboat Paxton. Gen Gordon's expedition up the St John's was also "a failure," with the loss of the Columbine.

Surgeon Brown, 18th Virginia, and Surgeons S Brown and Skiff, 10th Louisiana rebel regiments, have been released from the Old Capitol and forwarded to Gen Butler to be sent South.

John P Hale, of New Hampshire, has been thrown overboard by his party. The Abolition caucus have nominated Aaron H Cragin as his successor in the United States Senate. There were several candidates, three of whom ran ahead of Hale.

Gen Foster, in command near Charleston, has ordered the fire on the city to be increased. A cold barbarity, because no military result is expected.

Augustus Nagle, of Alexandria, has been fined one hundred dollars and sentenced to six months in the Albany Penitentiary, for selling counterfeit passes to soldiers, thus enabling them to desert.

A determined effort is made, says the *Herald*, to turn Blair and Bates out of the Cabinet.

Blair's seat in Congress has been adjudged to his competitor.

The Keokuk is about to be raised again.

AN ATROCIOUS ORDER.—The annexed atrocious order has just been issued by LeRoy Fitch, the Lieut. Commander of the Eighth District Mississippi squadron:

The inhabitants in towns and villages on the Cumberland, Upper Tennessee and Ohio rivers, and their tributaries, will be held accountable for any outrages committed by guerillas, or others, in their neighborhood, and commanding officers of gunboats are hereby instructed to shell and burn all property where such outrages are allowed to take place. Should any steamers be fired upon at any place, inhabitants in the vicinity will at once take steps for their own protection, where such outrages have been committed, as this order will most certainly be enforced. All prisoners captured as guerillas will be shot on approval of Admiral Porter. Officers of this district are enjoined to exercise vigilance, discretion and courage, and if captured by surprise or otherwise, will necessarily have to suffer the consequence of their neglect of duty.

FACTS WORTH BEING KNOWN.—A correspondent of the London *Index* gets up the following historical memoranda for the special edification of Russell and Seward:

Fact No 1. In all the wars which Spain engaged with her revolted colonies in America, nearly all the privateerings that was done against the flag of Spain under the various "patriot flags," was done by Americans in American vessels, commanded by American officers, built, armed and equipped in American ports, openly and without even any attempt at disguise. The present Admiral David Porter, who has burned so many towns and houses on the Mississippi, and who has written such very bombastic reports, served in one of these patriot cruisers, called the Guerrero, under command of his uncle, Capt. John Porter (his father, Commodore David Porter), who was formerly, if not at the very time, an officer of the United States Navy, and this very Guerrero was the terror of the Spanish merchant ships, and fought most gallantly with a Spanish frigate. As the poor Spanish ex was then gored, these gallant Americans were "heroes," not "pirates," as the prophet Seward now calls Southern men, fighting under their *own flag*, and for the country which gave them birth.

Fact No. 2. When Greece was fighting for her liberty against the Turks, it had, of course, the sympathy of that nation founded on revolution, and the right of any people to govern themselves. Two splendid frigates were openly built in New York for the Greeks, and armed and equipped. The Yankees love liberty, but they have an eye to the main chance also, and as the Greeks could only pay for one of the ships (the Yankees swindled them so badly, that it cost as much as should have paid for both), only one of them went to Greece, the Hellas. The other was purchased into the United States navy, and called the Hudson.

Fact No. 3. When Texas was at war with Mexico, a number of ships were openly built for the Texans in ports of the United States, armed, equipped and manned by Americans, commanded by officers who resigned from the United States navy to be promoted into that of Texas. These ships sailed openly from New Orleans, under Commodore Moore, with the Austin for his flag ship, to cruise against Mexico, and did engage some Mexican steamers. In the town of Norfolk, a United States navy yard, a regular rendezvous was opened, the flag of Texas hoisted, and men enlisted openly, and went out of the harbor, with the flag of Texas flying at the fore of the vessel that carried them, and drums beating.

Col B D Fry, of the 13th Alabama regiment, has been promoted to Brigadier General.

WM MULLIGAN, Gunsmiker, has opened a gun store on Fourt or 14th street, No 3, one door from Main street, at which place his friends and the public generally may have their work in his line done promptly, and in the best manner. He asks for a share of the public patronage only so far as he may deserve it, promising to give entire satisfaction in all cases to every particular.

je 1—Stawlw*

NOTICE.—These wooden Hames, and repairs for the use of Catches, I invite to give me a call at my shop, and see them I am making. They are a very neat and convenient hame.

THOS KING,

Corner of Franklin and Shockoe streets, 2d door above Odd Fellows' Hall.

je 13—6t

LOCAL MATTERS.

Tickets for Supplies to the Poor.—The Board of supplies organized some time since by the City Council to supply needy citizens with provisions at reduced prices, will be prepared in a few days to recommence operations. Some change has been made in the manner of issuing tickets to those persons who are entitled to the benefits accruing from the system, as an arrangement has been effected between Hon. Joseph Mayo, Mayor, and Thomas W. McCance, Esq., chairman of the Supply Board, by which the members of the day police are empowered to issue tickets to those persons in their respective districts who are entitled to them. For the information of those interested, we publish the following paragraphs from the written instructions which are to govern the police in granting tickets to applicants:

"The Board of Supplies was organized by the Council to supply provisions to *needy citizens only*, at reduced prices, and the effect *must* be to furnish such only.

"Heads of families employed in Confederate, State or city departments, receiving salaries of $2,800 or over, *are not* entitled to receive tickets. Heads of families working in Confederate or private machine shops receiving eight dollars per day, and furnished with provisions at their places of business at reduced rates, *are not* entitled to receive tickets.

"Females depending on their labor to support their families are *specially* entitled to receive tickets. Males depending on their labor to support their families, receiving $8 per day, and *not* receiving supplies at the establishment at which they work, are entitled to receive tickets.

"In no case are persons to have tickets who *cannot* pay for the supplies."

Parties who are unacquainted with the officer who presides over the district in which they reside can ascertain his name by inquiring of the Mayor.

More Contributions for the Poor.—Since our last report Hardaway's artillery battalion (formerly Brown's,) have voted one day's rations to the poor of Richmond. The battalion consists of the 2d and 3d companies of the Richmond Howitzers, Dance's (Powhatan) battery, Graham's (Rockbridge) do., and Graham's (Salem, Roanoke) do., numbering in all several hundred men. The timely donation has been received and properly distributed.

Police Arrests.—Antonio Emibhiser was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with receiving fourteen pocket knives, valued at $300, the property of M. L. Jacobson, knowing them to have been stolen; Charles Kleinhardty was arrested for having in his possession one gold and three silver watches, supposed to have been stolen from some person unknown.

Under Sentence of Death.—There was registered upon the books at Castle Thunder yesterday the name of D. D. Cate, member of company I, 1st engineer corps, under sentence of death. The accused was charged with and court-martialed for desertion from the Confederate service three or four times. The day on which he is to be executed has not yet been set.

Robbery.—Four turkeys and seventeen hens were stolen from Mr. Charles Longest, residing on Union Hill, on Tuesday night. Mr. L. was aroused by the squalling of the chickens just as the thieves were leaving his premises, but before he could dress himself and pursue them they were too far to be overtaken.

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