my's loss was forty-seven killed and a large number wounded. We captured many horses, small arms and equipments. Our loss was six killed; number of wounded unknown.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

MOBILE, July 9th, 1864.

A special dispatch to the Register, from Senatobia, July 7th, states that Northern dates announce Wilson's return after destroying sixty miles of railroad, and burning bridges on the Danville Road for twenty miles.

Ewell's corps is in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. Hunter and Sigel have evacuated Martinsburg.

The Herald's correspondent at Bermuda Hundreds says that both armies are taking their last repose before girding for battle.

Pessenden has not yet accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury.

Seven steamers under convoy were fired into near Evendon without damage.

Forrest's advance has been buffetted as a great success, and his army is in fine spirits.

The N. Y. "Herald's" Washington special correspondent says that Lincoln will call for half a million of men immediately on the adjournment of Congress.

Washburne has issued a special order taking forty citizens as a hostage guard on railroad trains.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

CLINTON, La., July 6th, via MOBILE, July 9th, 1864.

A gentleman of this town, who has just arrived from the other side of the river, reports the capture of Little Rock by Gen. Price, with all of Steele's supplies, ammunition and transportation, and all his army except four thousand. Our army was marching on Fort Smith. The enemy have been driven entirely out of Arkansas, except around Helena. He says that the news has been officially received at Alexandria.

Gen. Kirby Smith has ordered the impressment of one-half the cotton in the Trans-Mississippi department for the purpose of buying military supplies.

FROM THE UNITED STATES—THE KEARSARGE BADLY DAMAGED—MAXIMILLAN ARRIVED IN MEXICO.

RICHMOND, July 11th, 1864.

The New York Herald, of 7th, inst., says that Hunter's forces are rapidly arriving at Harper's Ferry to support Sigel, who holds the Maryland Heights.

It is reported that the whole of Ewell's corps is on the upper Potomac.

Capt. Winslow reports that Capt. Semmes sent him a written challenge, begging that the Kearsage would not depart, as he intended to fight her. The Kearsage received forty shots, thirteen taking effect in her hull. As many hundred pounder rifle shell remains buried in the stern post of the Kearsage.

A large sum has been subscribed in Liverpool to purchase a sword for Capt. Semmes.

Maximilian arrived in Mexico on the 12th June. He was met by a cortege of five hundred citizens on horseback followed by more than two hundred in carriages belonging to the aristocratic families in the city.

We extract from the New York *Herald* of the 7th inst. the details connected with the disaster to the Alabama, at least the Yankee version of them. We give also the caption to which the Herald precedes the detail—that our readers may form some notion of the Yankee style of doing these things. It is decidedly on the spread eagle order:—

From the New York Herald of the 7th instant.

THE ALABAMA.

Captain Winslow's Reports of the Action between the Kearsarge and the Pirate.

Semmes Challenge—the Union Steamer.

The Kearsarge Struck about Thirty Times.

A Shell Unexploded Hundred-Pounder Shell Remaining in Her Stern Post.

Semmes to Have a New Vessel in England.

Admiral Anson, R. N., Heads a Sword Testimonial Committee for the Rebel Commander.

The Rebel Deerhound Said to be a Tender to the Alabama.

Prince Napoleon Privately Alleged to Have Gone to Sea, &c.

Captain Winslow's Reports.—The Action.

UNITED STATES STEAMER KEARSARGE, June 19—P. M.

SIR—I have the honor to inform the department that on this day subsequent to the arrival of the Kearsarge off this port on the 14th inst., I received a note from Captain Semmes, begging that the Kearsarge would not depart as he intended to fight her, and would not delay her but a day or two.

According to this notice the Alabama left the port of Cherbourg this morning at about half-past nine o'clock.

At twenty minutes past ten A. M. we discovered her coming towards us. Fearing the question of jurisdiction might arise we steamed to sea, until a distance of six or seven miles was obtained from the Cherbourg breakwater, when we rounded to and commenced steering for the Alabama.

As we approached her within about twelve hundred yards she opened fire, we receiving two or three broadsides before a shot was returned.

The action continued, the respective steamers making a circle round and round, at a distance of about one hundred yards from each other.

At the expiration of an hour the Alabama struck, going down in about twenty minutes afterwards and carrying many persons with her.

I afford me great gratification to announce to the department that every officer and man did his duty, exhibiting a degree of coolness and fortitude which gave promise at the outset of certain victory. I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

ARMAMENT OF THE VESSELS—THE FIRING AND CASUALTIES ON BOARD THE KEARSARGE.

United States Steamer Kearsage, Cherbourg, France, June 20, 1864.

SIR—I enclose herewith the Surgeon's report of the casualties on board this vessel in the late action with the Alabama.

Although we received some twenty-five or thirty shots, twelve or thirteen taking effect in the hull, by the mercy of God we have been spared the loss of any of our lives, whereas in the case of the Alabama the carnage, I learn, was dreadful.

The ships were about equal in match, the tonnage being the same, the Alabama carrying a one hundred pounder rifle, with one heavy sixty-eight-pounder and six broadside thirty two pounders, the Kearsarge carrying four broadside thirty-two-pounders, two eleven-inch and one twenty-eight-pounder rifle—one gun less than the Alabama.

The only shot which I fear will give us any trouble is a hundred pounder rifle shell which entered our stern post and remains at present unexploded.

It would seem almost invidious to particularize the conduct of any one man or officer, in which all had done their duty with a fortitude and coolness which cannot be too well praised; but I feel it due to my executive officer Lieutenant Commander Thornton, who superintended the working of the battery, to particularly mention him for an example of coolness and encouragement to the men while fighting, which contributed much towards the success of the action. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Reports of the Surgeon of the Kearsarge.

Surgeon Browne reports:—

John W. Dempsey, quarter gunner, has had an arm amputated, owing to a fracture.

William Gwin and James Macbeth, ordinary seamen, severely wounded.

The News by the Asia.

By the Asia, at Halifax, we received last night the following telegraphic newspaper reports concerning the results of the late action between the Alabama and Kearsarge, the movements of Semmes, his hopes of a new vessel, the kindness of his English friends, &c. The accounts are dated in England to the 26th of June:

THE PRISONERS FROM THE ALABAMA PAROLED.

The officers and seamen of the Alabama captured by the Kearsarge had been liberated on parole at Cherbourg.

SEMMES LIKELY TO SET OUT IN THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A letter in the Paris *Patrie* states that Capt. Semmes has announced that on the 15th of August he will again embark on a new Alabama, which will at that date be completed.

The seamen of the old Alabama will continue to receive pay and form part of the crew of the new rebel cruiser.

Rumor points to the steamer Rappahannock, the ex-British war vessel which stole away from Sheerness to Calais, as the likely vessel which Semmes will take possession of.

NEW SWORD FOR SEMMES—ADMIRAL ANSON, R. N., HEADS THE LONDON COMMITTEE.

A committee, headed by Admiral Anson, has been formed in London to raise, by guinea subscriptions, a fund for the purchase of a handsome sword to replace that which Captain Semmes sunk with his ship.

It is reported that a considerable sum has also been raised in Liverpool for the same object.

THE YACHT DEERHOUND A TENDER TO THE ALABAMA.

The London News publishes an account of the Kearsarge and Alabama affair, correcting false statements in regard to the course pursued by the former. It charges that the Deerhound acted as a sort of tender to the Alabama; that Captain Winslow would have secured the whole of the officers and crew of the Alabama had he not placed too much confidence in the honor of the owner of the yacht; that he considered Captain Semmes and others who escaped as bound in honor to give themselves up, and that he did not pursue and fire upon the Deerhound because he did not believe that any one carrying the flag of the royal yacht squadron would act so dishonorably.

The News also publishes a letter from Mr. Stoddart, Master of the Kearsarge, complaining that the Deerhound was the consort of the Alabama.

UNION SENTIMENT IN PARIS.

The Paris *Temps* and *Siecle* denounce the exaggerated and pro-Southern accounts given by the semi-official papers of Paris of the destruction of the Alabama.

SOME OF SEMMES' VICTIMS LIBERATED.

Thirty-seven of the crews of the ships Rockingham and Tycoon, destroyed by the Alabama, have been landed at Havre by a French steamer.

The Fight in Parliament.

JOHN BULL TAKING LESSONS FROM YANKEE SAILORS.

In the House of Commons, on the 23d, Sir John Hay asked it the attention of the government had been called to the action between the Kearsarge and the Alabama. He also inquired whether, in view of the experience gained by that action, the government would continue building ships which could neither fight nor swing?

Lord C. Paget said the attention of the Admiralty had been drawn to the fight in question, but it had nothing to do with the question of the vessels to which the inquiry referred.

On the following evening Lord Paget, in reply to an inquiry said, that the Admiralty did not think it necessary to send an officer to Cherbourg *to examine the mode adapted to strengthen the sides of the Kearsarge in order to resist shell, that information having been obtained when the vessel was in dock in England.*

A FRANCO-REBEL STEAMER AFLOAT.

The new steamer Yeddo, believed to have been built for the rebels at Bordeaux, had left that port for Amsterdam.

Everything about the Yeddo was perfectly correct; but there was an unexplained mystery in the proceedings concerning her.

The Piracies of the Alabama.

It will not, we are sure, be uninteresting at this time to give a few additional facts connected with the late Alabama and the victorious Kearsarge. Owing to our crowded columns yesterday we were compelled to omit some facts, which we give below:—

The British pirate steamer Alabama, alias "290," alias "Florida," has at last been met in a fair sea fight by a Yankee gunboat; whipped, crippled and then sunk. This pirate craft was built at Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool, England, by Messrs. Laird, under a contract made by Captain Bulloch, and said to be in behalf of the rebel Government. She cost, when complete for sea, $225,000. She was launched in April, 1862. She was fitted with shot racks, pivot gun sockets and breeching bolts before she left Liverpool. She sailed from Liverpool on the 29 h of July 1862 having gone down the river ostensibly on a trial trip; but in ten days thereafter she arrived at the Azores.

Here she took on board her armament, which was furnished by the English house of Fawcett, Preston & co., of Liverpool.

From the time of her departure from Liverpool she was under the command of Captain M. J. Butcher, of the Cunard service. The rest of her officers were as follows:—Chief Officer—John Low, England; Second Officer—C. S. Tolam, Hull, England; Surgeon—D. H. Llewellyn, Easton, Wilts, England; Paymaster—C. K. Yonge, Savanah, Ga., Chief Engineer—J. McNair, England. She had a crew of seventy men and boys, two-thirds being English.

On the 24th of August (Sunday) Captain Raphael Semmes took command of the vessel, and in a formal manner hoisted the rebel flag at the peak and the English flag at the fore, and fired a gun.

She then started on a cruise, with a commander, twenty-six officers and eighty-five men. For nearly two years she has been employed in sinking, burning and destroying American commerce and shipping; and on the the 11th of January, 1863, she sunk the little gunboat Hatteras, and suffered herself considerably. Semmes has always tried to avoid meeting an armed vessel of his own weight of metal, fearing the result to be just such as has been proven in his late contest. As to his personal character, it was pretty clearly proved that he was a coward and afraid to meet the Kearsarge. After he surrendered he threw away his sword—and unofficerlike act—and supplicantly begged to be taken into the Deerhound's boat and covered up to prevent falling into the hands of the captor of his pet corsair ship. He skulked away like an overgrown cur, which had been chastised, seeking protection under the flag which for so long had protected him. He fought only because he was obliged to do so to save his honor in the face of his crew. Had he met a Yankee single handed he would have run like a scared cat.

The following is a list of the vessels he has destroyed, and which in due time her Majesty's government will be obliged to pay for:—

NAME.	WHERE FROM.
Ship Ochmulgee,	Martha's Vineyard.
Schooner Starlight,	Boston.
Bark Ocean Rover,	New London.
Bark Alert,	New Bedford.
Schooner Weather Gage,	Provincetown.
Brigantine Altamaha,	Sippican.
Ship Benjamin Tucker,	New Bedford.
Schooner Courser,	Provincetown.
Bark Virginia,	New Bedford.
Bark Elisha Dunbar,	New Bedford.
Ship Brilliant,	New York.
Bark Wave Crest,	New York.
Brigantine Dunkirk,	New York.
Ship Tonawanda,	Philadelphia.
Ship Manchester,	New York.
Bark Lamplighter,	Boston.
Ship Lafayette,	New Haven.
Schooner Crenshaw,	New York.
Bark Lauretta,	Boston.
Brigantine Baron de Castine,	Castine—ransomed.
Ship Levi Starbuck,	New Bedford.
Ship Thomas B. Walles,	Boston.
Bark Parker Cook,	Boston.
Schooner Union,	Baltimore—ransomed.
Steamer Ariel,	New York—ransomed.
Steamer Hatteras,	United States Gunboat.
Bark Golden Rule,	New York.
Brigantine Chastelain,	Boston.
Schooner Palmetto,	New York.
Bark Olive Jane,	Boston.
Ship Golden Rule,	New Bedford.
Ship Washington,	New York—ransomed.
Ship Berthiah Thayer,	Rockland—ransomed.
Ship John A. Parks,	Hallowell.
Ship Punjaub,	Boston—ransomed.
Morning Star,	Boston—ransomed.
Schooner Kingfisher,	New Bedford.
Ship Nora,	Boston.
Ship Charles Hull,	Boston.
Ship Louisa Hatch,	Rockland.
Brigantine Kate Cory,	Westport.
Bark Lafayette,	New Bedford.
Bark Nye,	New Bedford.
Ship Dorcas Prince,	New York.
Bark Union Jack,	New York.
Ship Sea Lark,	New York.
Ship Gilder Sleeve,	New York.
Bark Justiana,	Baltimore—ransomed.
Ship Jabez Snow,	Buck-port.
Bark Anna Frances,	Boston.
Ship Talisman,	New York.
Bark Conrad,	Philadelphia.
Ship Anne Parrish,	Boston.
Ship Express,	Portsmouth.
Bark Sea Bride,	Boston.

This record brings the Alabama's career up to her arrival at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, in September, 1863. There is no complete record yet of her subsequent proceedings. She sailed for the East Indies, and, in the Straits of Malacca, near Singapore, she burned two ships. Off the coast of Coromandel, India, she burned the bark Texan Star, from Moulmein for Singapore. Sweeping round Cape Comorin, and up the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, she burned the ship Emma Jane, of New York, and landed her crew near Ojeova, in the southern part of India. Her next appearance was at Cape of Good Hope in March last, from whence she cruised about until she entered Cherbourg, early in the month of June, having just previously burned two more American ships—the Rockingham and Tycoon. These were her last depredations.

Sketch of the Kearsarge.

The Kearsarge is a third rate screw steamer, of eight guns and 1,031 tons measurement, and of the following dimensions:—Length, 250 feet; beam 34 feet; depth of hold, 18 feet. She was built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard in 1862. Her engines and boilers were built by Woodruff & Beach, at Hartford, Conn. She belongs to a class of vessels represented by the Ticonderoga, Lackawanna, Oneareora, Wachusett and others. She has no remarkable rate of speed, and possibly can make ten knots under full steam when in good order. She is bark rigged and looks a man-of-war like. She has been employed on special service in the western Atlantic, and on the coasts of England and France since she was put in commission, and has had no opportunity for repairs, not having been permitted to enter any foreign port to remain over twenty four hours.

The English papers are making a fuss about her being iron-clad. The facts are simply these. In order to protect her boilers and machinery from shot and shell, her spare chain cables were trieed up and secured on her sides abreast of that portion of the vessel which was exposed to vital damage, so that when a shot struck there it would have to pass through the chain armor and the coal in the bunkers before it could reach her vitals. This is not an uncommon occurrance in our vessels-of-war. How do we know but that the Alabama was protected in the same way, and perhaps better, and that the American guns threw their shot through the British iron as easily as it did through the British oak. At any rate Captain Winslow showed his good sense by placing that protection there, and if he had not, with all the experience before him, he would have been justly censured.

The engagement which has terminated so successfully to our flag and pennant is probably the most remarkable on record, the vessels being so well matched, and it proves the great superiority of American naval officers, seamen, ships and guns over those of England, who has so long boastingly asserted that she "ruled the waves." If Captain Semmes comes out in August with another British pirate ship he may rest assured he will find more than his equal in an honest Yankee man of war.

The Washington Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1864.

Captain Winslow will undoubtedly be recommended for promotion to the rank of commodore, his commission to date from the day on which he destroyed the Alabama, but the confirmation of the Senate is necessary to give full effect to the appointment.

Gentlemen of prominence assume that, beyond the act of humanity in rescuing Semmes from drowning, the course of the Deerhound was in contravention of the law of nations, which, they say, will justify a demand for his rendition.

THE PRISONERS IN CHARLESTON.

REPLY OF MAJOR GENERAL SAM. JONES TO MAJOR GENERAL FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT S. C., GA., AND FLA., Charleston, June 22, 1864.

GENERAL: Your letter of the 16th, in reply to mine of the 12th instant, has been received:

As we have both been recently assigned to our respective commands, it may be well that we should understand correctly the circumstances under which the fire on this city was commenced and has been continued. You, I think, seem to be under some misapprehension in regard to the matter.

First, you inaccurately assume that before opening fire on this city Major General Gillmore, in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare, notified General Beauregard of his intention, in order "that non-combatants might be removed, and thus women and children be spared from harm."

Secondly, you evidently misstate the object of the bombardment.

I. On the 21st of August last a letter, without signature was sent from Major General Gillmore's headquarters to General Beauregard informing him that unless certain extraordinary conditions were complied with, or if no reply thereto was received within "*four (4) hours*" after the delivery of the letter at Battery Wagner, for transmission to Charleston, fire would be opened on the city from batteries already established.—Gen. Beauregard received that letter after eleven (11) o'clock at night, and two (2) hours later, when the City was in profound repose, Maj. Gen. Gillmore opened fire on it, and threw a number of the most destructive projectiles ever before used, amidst the sleeping and unarmed population. It Maj. Gen. Gillmore only desired to go through the barren form of giving notice of his intention, without allowing the non combatants time to withdraw, he would have accomplished that useless end, if in his haste and eagerness to begin his wicked work he had not forgotten to sign so important a letter.

The time allowed was four (4) hours from the delivery of the letter at Battery Wagner, for transmission to Gen. Beauregard's Headquarters, five miles distant. Maj. Gen. Gillmore knew very well that, in the ordinary course of transmission, all the time allowed would elapse before he could receive a reply to his demand, and he knew quite as well that it was impossible in the brief space of time allowed, to remove the non combatants of a large and populous city. It is clear, therefore, that due time was not allowed and that the object of the notification was not "*that non combatants might be removed.*"

II. You say: "Many months since Major General Gillmore, U. S. A., notified General Beauregard (then commanding at Charleston) that the city would be bombarded. This notice was given *that non combatants might be removed*, and thus women and children be spared from harm."

* * * *

"That city is a depot for military supplies. It contains not merely arsenals, but also foundries and factories for the manufacture of munitions of war. In its shipyards several armed iron-clads have been already completed, while others are still upon the stocks in course of construction. Its wharves and the banks of the rivers on both sides of the city are lined with batteries. To destroy these means of continuing the war is, therefore, our object and duty."

Major General Gillmore says, in his letter of the 21st of August last to General Beauregard: "I have the honor to demand of you the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces. The present condition of Fort Sumter, and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries, seem to render its complete demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty.—All my heaviest guns have not yet opened.

"Should you refuse compliance with this demand, or should I receive no reply thereto within four hours after it is delivered into the hands of your subordinate at Fort Wagner for transmission, I shall open fire on the City of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective (range) of the heart of the city."

He proposed to fire on the city of Charleston to enforce the surrender of Morris Island and Fort Sumter. His language admits of no doubt. The price of refusal to comply with his demands was the threatened destruction of the City of Charleston, for he resorts to no such pretext as that he would destroy batteries, shipyards, iron-clads, arsenals, foundries and depots of supplies. He says: "I shall open fire on the *City of Charleston* from batteries already established within easy and effective (range) of *the heart of the city*," where lay the sleeping women and children, the anticipated victims of his wicked purpose.

The object of the fire, according to Maj. General Gillmore, was to enforce the surrender of an important fort, which he could not reduce, for after withstanding for nearly a year the most formidable bombardment from land and naval batteries ever before directed on one fort, the Confederate flag still flies ever Fort Sumter. Failing in that, his next object was to destroy the city to its very *heart*, or to make it uninhabitable by non-combatants.

Independently of the declaration of Major General Gillmore that his purpose was to reach "*the heart of the city*," the manner in which the fire has been directed from the commencement shows beyond doubt that its object was the destruction of the city itself and every part of it, and not as you assume, to destroy certain military and naval works in, and immediately around it. For if the works you mention have been the marks the fire has been so singularly wild and inaccurate, that no one who has ever witnessed it would suspect its object.

The shells have been thrown at random, at any and all hours, day and night, falling promiscuously in the heart of the city at points remote from each other, and from the works you mention. Many, I believe the greater number of them, have been thrown in the night, when it was impossible to see the object fired at. They have not fallen in or been concentrated for any time upon any particular locality, as would have been the case, if directed on a particular fixed object for night firing, but they have searched the city in every direction, indicating no purpose or expectation, on the part of those directing the fire of accomplishing any military result, but rather design of destroying private property, and killing some persons, no matter whom, most probably women and children quietly sleeping in their accustomed beds. A few weeks since, between 1 and 2 o'clock at night, one of your shells passed within a foot of the bed occupied by a man and his wife. They were of the class whom your people denominate "*American citizens of African descent*," and were more than half a mile from the nearest naval or military work.—Again, your fire has been so slow that almost any damage, save the chance explosion of a magazine, that you could reasonably expect one shot to effect, could ordinarily be repaired before the next shot could be fired. The object of your fire may legitimately be judged of by its effect. It has never suspended for an instant, the labor on or in any military or naval work, factory, foundry, arsenal, or depot of supplies. It has never killed or wounded, so far as I can learn, a soldier or laborer engaged therein. But it has damaged a number of private houses in the heart of the city, and killed and wounded some non-combatants. Indeed, it seems that, with the exception of an old man, an octogenarian, killed while quietly sitting by his fire at night, the only persons killed have been women and children. You know perfectly well that a fire, such as I have described, could not have had for its object the destruction of certain specified, fixed military and naval works. But there are other peculiarities about the firing that preclude the supposition that its object was what you allege.

Having failed to frighten the Confederate Commander into compliance with his unreasonable demands, Major General Gilmore threw a few more shells (27 in all) into the city for no conceivable object than to frighten away and kill a few non-combatants, to show how far he could throw his projectiles, and gratify a spirit of malice, and then ceased. From the 24th of August to the 27th of October, not a shot or shell was thrown into the city. He, doubtless, supposed that by that time the non-combatants whom he imagined had been frightened away, had returned to the city. For he knew very well that the mass of the non-combatant population of a large city situated as Charleston, would not, and could not abandon their homes permanently and become homeless wanderers. He knew that the climate of the country immediately around Charleston was considered deadly, at that season of the year, to white persons, and that if any poor people, unable to procure residences in the sparsely settled interior, had fled on the beginning of the fire to the immediately surrounding country to escape his shells, they would naturally, after so long an intermission of fire, return to the city to escape the malaria more deadly than his projectiles.

On the 27th of October, after an interval of more than two months, without a word of warning, he again opened fire, and threw a few shells into the city—just enough to frighten, irritate and kill a few non-combatants, but not enough to produce any military result—and then ceased firing for three weeks.

On the 17th of November he again opened, and continued a very slow fire. It was apparent that the fire was especially directed at churches during the hours for public worship. Christmas Day, 1863—the anniversary of the advent of the Prince of Peace, when the angels proclaimed peace on earth and good will to men, a day of general thanksgiving and rejoicing—was ushered in by Maj. Gen. Gillmore with a fire more than threefold heavier and more continuous than usual.

These facts, aside from the express declaration of Maj. Gen. Gillmore, show conclusively that the object of the fire was not, and has not, been what you allege, and they show besides that it has been conducted in a spirit of mere malice and cruelty.

If, therefore, your object in ordering or permitting the fire is the destruction of the works you mention, it is very manifest that your subordinates who immediately direct it, are actuated by no such purpose.

By your long residence in and near this city, you especially have accurate knowledge of the localities of the works in question, and if, after you receive this letter, your fire is directed as it has been heretofore, I shall be confirmed in the belief that your object is not what you assert it to be, but simply the destruction of private property and the lives of non combatants.

This city is not and never has been during this war *besieged* in any correct acceptation of that term. It is partially blockaded on the water front. In all other respects it is as open as it ever was. Persons pass in out of it at pleasure, and the inhabitants, a large majority of whom have never left the city, pursue their accustomed avocations. And here I may notice your extraordinary statement that I have retained women and children in position exposed to your fire, only to say that no control whatever has been exercised over them, and I cannot suppose that you really believed the mass of the non-combatant population of Charleston had abandoned the city. Your only land batteries are under the guns of your war vessels. The nearest one is about five miles distant, and fires over our intermediate batteries into the city, from which your fire has never been returned. These batteries, you know, must be taken, silenced or turned, before you can hope to occupy and possess the site of this city and its harbor.—The fire has been such as, you very well know, could not lessen by one hour the duration of this war, or produce any material military result.

Under the foregoing statement of facts, I cannot but regard the desultory firing on this city, which you dignify by the name of *bombardment*, from its commencement to this hour, as an unchristian, inhuman and merely indefensible act by any law, human or divine.

To this city thus circumstanced, the prisoners of war referred to in my letter of the 13th, have been sent for safe keeping. You assert this to be an act of indefensible cruelty, unknown to honorable warfare. It it were so it would ill become any officer of our Government to raise the question. For it would fall so immeasurably short of the innumerable crimes perpetrated by your armies, with the approval and sanction of your Government, that in comparison with them it would seem like the tenderest care that a mother could bestow upon a child. Your Government has retained at the head of one of its armies a General whose conduct in this war has acquired for him such notorious infamy that his name is a by-word and a reproach in every land where the events of the war are known; and at the head of another of its armies a General who publishes to the world and instructs his officers that for the loyal people of the Southern Confederacy "death is mercy, the quicker he or she is disposed of the better," that "Satan and the rebellious saints of heaven were allowed a continuance of existence in hell merely to swell their just punishment," and that "to such as would rebel against a Government so mild and just as ours was in peace, a punishment equal would not be unjust." The officers of such a Government are precluded from raising any question as to the observance or non observance of the rules of honorable warfare.

But it is not true that the prisoners of war now in this city are treated with any cruelty. They are in a large city, not besieged, but partially blockaded by land and naval batteries from five to ten miles distant. They are provided with commodious and comfortable quarters, remote from all military and naval works, or any other object on which you may legitimately fire, and they are treated with all the consideration due to prisoners of war. They are surrounded by citizens of all classes and conditions, and it cannot be regarded as an act of cruelty to place them in the immediate vicinity of the houses occupied by our wives and children. I desire, and am so directed, that they be treated with all the consideration and kindness due their rank and condition, and I will greatly deplore any necessity you may force on me, to direct any change in that course of treatment.

You regard that treatment as justifying you in asking your Government to place in your custody an equal number of prisoners of like grades to be kept by you in positions exposed to the fire of my guns. We direct our fire only on your batteries, shipping and troops. If you will direct your guns only on the works that you distinctly specify as the objects of your fire, or on any object on which an honorable foe may legitimately fire, the prisoners of war, and their neighbors, the non-combatants, women and children, among whom they live, will be in no danger whatever from the effects of your shot.

If the U. S. officers, prisoners of war, shall be placed by you as you indicate, I have to ask that you will, as promptly and minutely as I have done, inform me when and where they are placed and how treated.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SAM JONES,

Major General Commanding.

To Major General J. G. Foster, Commanding Department of the South, Hilton Head.

Northern Politics—The Return of Mr. Vallandigham.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held recently in Bergen county, New York, to denounce the usurpations of Lincoln and to rejoice over the return of the exile, Vallandigham. While the committee on resolutions were out the meeting was addressed by Hon. John Van Loon, of New York City, whose hardest hits at the usurper of the White House were loudest cheered. At the conclusion of his address the following resolutions were reported:

WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln in his efforts to intimidate the American people and suppress all criticism upon the acts of his Administration, did kidnap and banish by brute force, and in violation of all law and justice, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Vallandigham in defiance of the illegal and arbitrary edict of the corrupt tyrant, has returned to his home and friends and publicly claims the protection of the laws as the humblest of his fellow-citizens; and

WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln, relying upon the fraud, corruption, and ballot-box stuffing which he has so constantly practiced since he has been in office, has, with unexampled impudence, called together his horde of office-holders and announced his determination to re-elect himself: Therefore be it

Resolved That we hail with unmingled pleasure the return of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham to his native state and we hereby give him a tribute of our heart felt thanks for the bold defiance when he flings in the teeth of the wicked usurper who so basely wronged him

Resolved, that the kidnapping and abduction of Mr. Vallandigham was an act of unexampled and unmitigated villainy, and has covered its author and all who stand with him with undying infamy, and now that the wicked motive which prompted it hinders not the people hearty voice in the triumph of the gallant exile over the cowardly tyrant.

Resolved That the past lawless conduct of Abraham Lincoln and his present position as a candidate, turns his face toward for a new lease of power, makes it incumbent upon the American people to gird their loins with the most implacable hate and to demand, with a united voice, that the Mr. Vallandigham, or any other citizen, shall be made the victim of arbitrary power for a single moment pending the present Presidential contest.

Another resolution demands "the right of free discussion and a pure ballot box; the right to unmask the reeking crimes of an infamous Administration, and to oust it from power by a fair verdict of the same people at the ballot box. The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by a loud applause, and they were unanimously adopted.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT AT THE NORTH.

Among the letters written to the late Peace Democratic General Committee of New York is one from which we make the following extracts:

When the secession of the Southern States began, the question of peace or war as a means of restoring the country to its original unity caused, I regret to say, a diversity of opinion even in the Democratic party; but if, after upwards of three years of ineffectual carnage and ruinous expenditure, backed up by the whole power and strength of the Government, there is still to be found a man advocating a vigorous prosecution of the war, certainly his true position is outside of the Democratic party, among the real enemies of the country. I believed, and publicly so expressed myself, when, by refusing all propositions for honorable compromise, we proclaimed war, that it would only result in the dissolution of the Union; and instead of subsequent events demonstrating the contrary, they have, I lament to say, only ended to verify the truth of my impression.

The time has arrived, therefore, when all man should repudiate the selfish schemes and corrupt combinations of party leaders, and firmly adhere to their true principles. For one I am unwilling longer to sacrifice the best interests of the country upon the alter of a partisan policy. If success is to be attained only through a sacrifice of principle, I am content to remain in an honorable minority. I will not support any man at the approaching Presidential election who is not unequivocally in favor of exhausting all honorable means in the peaceable suppression of the rebellion before proceeding further in the prosecution of the war. No war, and especially civil war, was ever justifiable or successful that was not based upon an entire failure of all honorable means to adjust peaceably the matters in controversy between the contending parties.

In conclusion, the writer says that "much of the power and strength of the Southern Confederacy are derived from the fact that every proposition for a peaceable adjustment of our difficulties has emanated from the South. The same fact on the side of the North would be worth to us now an army of men."

At a recent Democratic meeting in Brooklyn, one of the speakers charged that a bargain had been struck at Washington by which Gen. Grant was to receive the brightest military honors the nation could bestow on him and for which he consented not to stand in the way of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, who was to enjoy the benefit of the military greatness of the former.—The speaker was enthusiastic in his praise of McClellan, saying he he "was bound to award him the merit of being the greatest living military hero and genius."—In conclusion he urged union and harmony, concert of action, and said:

The question was resolving itself into the most important one with which we are to deal. The war had come up to our doors and invaded our firesides. It had robbed the land of the flower of its young men, and filled every home with mourning and sorrow. Upon our hous-hold gods were hung the emblems of a nation's folly. The symbol of American constitutional free government had suffered the vilest insult from nations that, in times of peace, would not have dared to give. The financial aspect of the question was truly alarming and had begun to excite the fears of the most sanguine friends of the Administration. Every article of food and home consumption are more than double in price, and yet the end had not come. We could only turn to the Constitution in a time like the present for our guidance. The overthrow of the Lincoln dynasty was necessary to a complete restoration of the country to its former normal condition of peace, power and grandeur.

The New York News, in an editorial on the postponement of the Chicago Convention, says:

We do not disguise our convictions that the postponement will serve to give prominence and weight to the peace elements at the Convention. Every hour of hostilities furnishes an argument against the war. The current of events, sweeping along in its channel of bare and dear labor, washes away the foundations upon which the War party have built their theories. Every one can discern that a resolution or sentiment in favor of the peace movement has occurred among those who formerly supported the war policy, within the past few months; but not many yet realize how rapid and how great the change has been. There have been few opportunities of late for the public expression of opinion by the masses, but the more diligent searchers of the popular heart have found enough to satisfy them which way the tide ran. Among other grateful signs of the return of reason, we note that many prominent citizens, heretofore classed among the War Democrats, have renounced their faith in the efficiency of the strife to restore a bond of friendship.

No Cause for Despondency.

The Washington Chronicle of the 23d, edited by the notorious Forney, has the following leading editorial:

There is a lull in the war news, and, reversing the old maxim that "no news is good news," a great many clever people are wearing long faces. The city is filled with rumors—some, too, of the wildest and most improbable character, yet they interfere with the digestion of the credulous. We like not this facility of accepting bad news. It is as unmanly as undue elation over reported successes. We need something more of the old Roman temper that firmly welcomed a triumph and in the darkest hour never despaired of the Republic. There is nothing in the aspect of military affairs that should give the slightest discouragement to those who stand by the Union. Grant crossed the James with unsurpassed celerity and precision of movement. He assailed the outer entrenchments of Petersburg and took them. He made an attack on the second line, and carried it also. On Saturday his army made three successive attempts on the inner line, and was repulsed with heavy loss. He may have to take it by gradual approach and regular siege.

There should be nothing in that to discourage any right-thinking patriot, for he knew beforehand that, whenever Lee's army is intrenched, it can only be expelled by slow work, or compelling a change of position. He may now move towards Fort Darling and try that, and seek to get up James river in co-operation with the gunboats. He may venture a flank movement, and force the enemy to change his front. But there is nothing in the present position to give the slightest uneasiness, save to those who anticipated a triumphal advance into Richmond, or are appalled at the sad sacrifices which desperate contests necessarily entail on well matched antagonists. Grant is full of resources and his men are full of pluck. He has never yet been unequal to the emergency, and they are prompt to execute the will of a skillful leader.

So in the further South. Sherman, as a commanding military genius, has no superior in the ranks of either army. He has always exhibited the highest qualities of the great commander, and his present campaign has been marked by audacity, skill and superhuman energy. He has an able antagonist, who, after being repeatedly driven to retreat, is making his final stand, perhaps, in the hill country, beyond which is comparative plain, that offers few chances for defense. Naturally enough, it will be desperately maintained, and days may elapse before we can record a further success.

In Western Virginia, Hunter has brilliantly executed his orders in destroying sweepingly the enemy's communications, and at the last advices was threatening their great depot at Lynchburg. It is barely possible that Lee may detach a sufficient force to inflict on him severe disaster. But we suspect that the great Virginian has his hands full, and it is foolish to anticipate misfortune, but wish to prepare for it. There is nothing, therefore, in the present condition of warlike movements to justify the slightest despondency, or to give thoughtful and patriotic men any ground for the indulgence of forebodings, or paying any heed to the fears of the timid or the croakings of the discontented, or the prophetic warnings of those whose hearts are not on the side of their country.

[We know from the hour of the fight that the enemy was terribly slaughtered in the fights around Petersburg, but we had no idea that the slaughter was really so appalling as the above article plainly admits.]

TO THE VOTERS OF SAMPSON COUNTY.

AT THE solicitation of many friends I announce myself as a candidate to represent the county of Sampson in the next house of Commons of the Legislature of North Carolina, and respectfully solicit the suffrages of the voters of said county. If elected I pledge my best efforts to attend to the duties of the responsible position to the best of my ability.

J. C. WRIGHT,

Co. I, 46th Regiment N. C. T.

June 2 22-3t-Jalatx—3t-1-Sampson

DIED.

In this town, on Monday morning, 11th instant, infant child of John W. and C. A. Monroe, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Killed, on Tuesday, 28th of June, on board the steamer "Old Dominion," J. M. ROYAL, of the Signal Corps, age 22 years. He was a native of Virginia, and among the first who took up arms in defense of their country. Since entering in her cause his course has been one characterized by every noble act which could adorn and sustain humanity. As a brave soldier, and pure, high-souled patriot he took part in fifteen engagements and was wounded both at Full Run and Chancellorsville. Possessing the qualities of head and heart that he possessed endeared which he exalted, brilliant attributes of mind and character which belong to the truly good and great, his death, so untimely will be a loss sincerely lamented, not only by his bereaved family, to whom his many shining virtues endeared him, but his country will mourn the loss of one of her brave sons, and society miss from its charmed circles one of its brightest ornaments. For his "country he lived, for her, country he died;" dying as he lived a true man and a true and simple-minded worshipper of Liberty's million martyrs, who rose above from the battle's bloody strife to the summer land, his dear home, where, as we note