THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,738.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1863

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 9½ o'clock, ex bark Minnesota, opposite Jackson Square, choice extra flour; at 10 o'clock, Post 28, Third District, flour and white corn. By Phinney & Amory, at 10 o'clock, at No. 53 Common street, household furniture.

THANKS.—The *Bee* is indebted to Purser S. E. Croft, of the Continental for New York favors.

FINE GROCERIES.—Bevans & Co, Nos. 51 and 53 Poydras street, have just received a well-selected stock of groceries, and their advertisement will relate the particulars.

FLOUR AND GROCERIES.—J. B. Hood, 80 Poydras street, invites attention to his advertisement in to-day's paper about choice family flour and other groceries.

Messrs. Phinney & Amory sell at auction this morning, at their salesroom, 53 Common street, a large assortment of furniture, consisting of chairs, bureaus, washstands, sofas, paintings, engravings, &c., &c. The terms are cash in United States Treasury notes.

Dealers, grocers and bakers should notice and attend the two important sales of flour to take place this day, Wednesday, the 1st inst., by R. T. Montgomery, and will be made at the following places and hours: At 9½ o'clock, ex bark Minnesota, opposite Jackson Square, 300 barrels choice extra flour. At 10 o'clock, at Post 28, Third District, 1561 barrels flour, of various favorite brands. All the above will be peremptorily sold to save expenses of storage and incidental expenses, and affords a good opportunity for speculation or investment.

Arrival of the Steamship Continental.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM THE NORTH.

Later and Important from Europe.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND INVASION.

THE WINCHESTER BATTLE.

DESTRUCTION OF DARIEN, GEORGIA

HOOKER AVOIDING BATTLE.

LEE AT BULL RUN—ADVANCING ON WASHINGTON.

BALTIMORE IN A PANIC.

The steamship Continental, which crossed the bar at 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, arrived about 4 o'clock, P. M. We did not receive our regular exchanges, but a package of New York papers of the 22d ult. On the street we come across the New York *Mercury*, of the 21st. The news we give will be found interesting.

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

[From the New York Herald, of the 22d.]

A REBEL POWER OF REBELS SID TO BE ADVANCING UPON PITTSBURG, PA.—THEIR PICKETS WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF PITTSBURG, FAYETTE COUNTY.

[From the Washington Star, June 22.]

Major Bansell, United States Volunteers, received intelligence from Fayette county, Pa., this morning, that the rebels, in heavy force, are advancing on Pittsburg, Pa., via the National road, coming from Cumberland across the South Mountains. Their pickets had reached Grantsville, Md., thirty-eight miles from Brownsville, Fayette County, Pa., on Monday evening last.

Harrisburg, June 21.—The rebels are reported to be in Chambersburg, Pa., via the Pennsylvania railroad, coming from Hagerstown and Williamsport. Scouts sent out from Chambersburg report that their movements this morning indicate a retreat to the other side of the Potomac; but this afternoon they moved up the road towards Mercersburg and Bedford. Gen. Milroy is on the alert for them.

Yesterday evening Gen. Taylor, of Chambersburg, was robbed of a large drove of cattle and sheep, which he was driving eastward.

Generals Hall and Ewen arrived here this morning. Troops are rapidly concentrating at this point.

Harrisburg, June 21.—There are a great many rumors current here concerning the whereabouts of the rebels. One is that they are forty thousand strong between Williamsport and Hagerstown. This is believed to be their intended base, and the report is credited.

Three hundred rebel cavalry entered Mercersburg, and have had the town in several places.

Harrisburg, June 21, 1863.—Wm. McClellan, of Chambersburg, telegraphs that General Jenkins passed through Greencastle about 7 o'clock last evening, with about eleven hundred and forty mounted infantry, and went in the direction of Waynesboro.

This move looks in the direction of Gettysburg and the Northern Central Railroad, or a sweep round by Fayetteville and in the rear of our infantry at Scotland and Shippensburg. They had ambulances and three or four days' rations with them.

If Jenkins succeeds in cutting the Northern Central and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore roads, it is likely the column at Hagerstown will move across by Frederick and join Lee, crossing at the lower fords of the Potomac, and, united, they will move upon the rear of Washington.

The rebels are reported to have sixteen pieces of artillery along with the large force I reported to you this morning.

The enemy, when retreating from Cumberland, moved towards Manchester. They promised when there to return shortly and go into Pennsylvania other horses and cattle.

The rebels occupy the southern bank of the Potomac from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry. Gen. Rhodes is reported as being in Williamsport with twenty thousand men.

The opinion in official circles here is that the rebels have serious designs upon Baltimore. Their movements indicate this conjecture, and force are entertained for the safety of that city.

Chambersburg, Pa., June 21, 1863.—General Knipe is here, in full command, busily engaged in perfecting our arrangements for defense.

You may expect to hear of a fight in this neighborhood some day after to-morrow, provided the rebels remain 'till then they now are in force, and provided they do not scatter (their retreat into small bodies and room through the mountains, afterwards concentrating at some point far to the southward, and in immediate supporting distance of the main rebel column.

To day the rebels kept coming and going in and out of Gettysburg, as there was no military force there to prevent them. To-night they are picketing the road a short distance this side of Gettysburg, and then protecting their retreating parties.

The rebels have carried off about two thousand head of cattle from this county. They will take get about one thousand horses. They are securing the necessaries and hunting up horses where they have been hitherto by the farmers. They took one hundred and fifty head of cattle from Mr. Barger and others.

The rebels are reported in the neighborhood of Waynesboro and Gettysburg.

Gen. Schenck left Gettysburg last night, with eight fifty rations, to join on a second forced march.

The people had quite a scare here yesterday, all occasioned by a report that the rebels were coming in battle force.

For the first time in seven days the State road horses were seized in Chambersburg on the Thousand.

The excitement throughout the valley is quite great to-night.

THE HARRISBURG TELEGRAM.

Shippensburg, Pa., June 21.—The farmers hereabouts are greatly annoyed as to what to do with their live stock, on account of rumors of rebel movements.

The bridge burned at Scotland will be repaired to night, when it is thought railroad communication to Chambersburg will be resumed.

The proprietor of the Union Hotel in this town got scared, and has had his sign blurred over with brown paint. This is one of the laughable features of the occasion.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

[From the New York Herald of the 22d.]

FREDERICK, MD., OCCUPIED BY THE REBELS.

Baltimore, June 21.—Information has been received that Frederick was occupied by a small force of rebels last evening, about five o'clock.

The rebel pickets last night extended thirteen miles east on the Frederick turnpike.

There is no panic in this city.

Baltimore, June 21.—A person who left Frederick this morning says the rebels who came there last evening were only a small squad who passed through the town, captured a few horses, staid an hour or two, and left. This guard of rebels were in pursuit of some of our signal corps from South Mountain.

Our informant says no rebels were known to be nearer than South Mountain when he left Frederick, at eight o'clock.

UNION CAVALRY CHARGE THROUGH THE TOWN OF FREDERICK.

Monocacy Station, Md., June 21.—About four o'clock this afternoon Major Cole, of the First Maryland Cavalry, made a gallant dash into Frederick with forty men, driving out the enemy, killing two and capturing one. No loss was sustained on our part.

Our cavalry passed through the city, and immediately after about one hundred and fifty rebel cavalry reoccupied the town.

The rebel cavalry entered Frederick yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, and dashed furiously through the city, capturing nine of our men on duty at the signal station, and paroling the invalid soldiers, numbering about sixty in the hospitals. A number of horses were seized. The proprietor of the Bell House succeeded in escaping, but lost several horses.

Secession flags were displayed at the Central Hotel, and some of the citizens collected there to welcome the rebels. The majority of the people evinced no pleasure at the visit. The ladies were exceedingly expressive in their demonstrations of disgust, and showered words of sympathy upon our prisoners as they passed through the streets.

The party which entered the city did not number over twenty, and many of these were so intoxicated as to reel in their saddles.

Pickets were stationed outside the town, and no one was allowed to leave until about midnight, when the cavalry all left, going towards Middletown. This morning they entered the city again, and established pickets in the outskirts. The telegraph poles were cut down, and the wires destroyed; but the operator succeeded in making his escape with the instruments.

There are supposed to be about thirty rebels in the city this afternoon.

The enemy has no force between Frederick and Boonsboro, except a small cavalry camp at Middletown. Those here are nearly all young men, from the vicinity, and it is probable that their raid has only been made to enable them to visit their friends.

No attempt has been made to destroy the bridge over the Monocacy river, although the enemy came down last night to within a few rods of the junction.

The rebels are reported to be fortifying South Mountain. They have in the vicinity of Williamsport about six thousand infantry, twelve hundred cavalry and a few pieces of artillery.

The infantry in Maryland is composed of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia troops, under command of Gen. Rhodes. Gen. Jenkins is in command of the cavalry. A squadron of cavalry could undoubtedly capture the entire rebel force this side of South Mountain.

The rebels appear very uneasy, and will probably leave town to-night.

All is quiet.

Baltimore, June 21, 1863.—The City Council met last night and appropriated $100,000 for the defense of the city.

Baltimore, June 21, 1863.—General Schenck has issued an order suppressing disloyal papers in his department, as follows:

Headquarters Dep't Eighth Army Corps,
Office Provost Marshal,
Baltimore, June 20, 1863.

The following newspapers have been suppressed within the limits of this department, and the local press will not hereafter be allowed to publish either of them from their columns:

The New York *World*.
The New York *Express*.
The Cincinnati *Enquirer*.
The Chicago *Times*.
The New York *Freeman*.

By order of the General Commanding.
G. S. Fish,
Lieut.-Colonel and Provost Marshal.

The Battle of Winchester.

The New York *Herald* of the 22d gives full details of this battle. We extract from it the result, as follows:

OUR LOSSES.

Our losses have indeed been terrible. Not a thing was saved except that which was wore or carried upon the persons of the troops. Three entire batteries of field artillery and one battery of siege guns—all the artillery of the command, in fact—about two hundred and eighty wagons, over twelve hundred horses and mules, all the commissary and quartermaster's stores and ammunition of all kinds, over six thousand muskets and other small arms without stint, the private baggage of the officers and men, all fell into the hands of the enemy. Of the seven thousand men of the command, but from sixteen hundred to two thousand have as yet arrived here, leaving to be accounted for over five thousand men. These comprise the list of horses, except the names of the killed and wounded, which it is impossible to ascertain, as the slain remained unburied and the wounded unsurgoned where they fell.

Not a soldier of the command has a change of clothing, except he has bought it here, borrowed it of a more fortunate comrade in arms or "pressed" it; but happily the number who would be apt to obtain supplies by the last mentioned method is small. Many of the poor boys, on shoulder straps are going around with exceedingly long faces, moaning, not like Rachael for her children, but for their other selves, whom the exigencies of the occasion prevented them from taking away. Quite a large number of the officers had their wives with them, and these unfortunate ladies are still in Winchester (if they have not been sent to Richmond), not knowing whether their husbands are dead or alive, prisoners or safe among their companions in camp. A very large portion of the command are without tents or blankets, as the quartermaster's department at this point was but over stocked when they arrived, and there has been no railroad communication since with the market.

AS THE MATTER STANDS.

Taking it all in all, the defeat was a most thorough and disastrous one. All join in the most marked testimonials as to the conduct of the brigade commanders and the commanders of regiments. Gen. Ritter, who succeeded at fairly more than any one man else during the entire two days' fighting and the retreat, is deserving of and receives the most extravagant plaudits from the men of all the commands. Col. McReynolds proved himself worthy of all confidence as a military leader in his retreat from Berryville and his defense of the Star fort, and Col. Ely endeared himself to his command by the tenacity with which he stood by his men and shared with them the privations of captivity. One time captured about four miles from Winchester, in the fight on Monday morning. Speaking of Colonel Lee reminds me of his (the Eighth Connecticut) regiment, which went into the fight on Saturday over nine hundred strong, and to-day thirty-one men and two commissioned officers are all it can muster—Major Henry Peale and Capt. Frank A. Palmer, the last named being on Gen. Milroy's staff.

[From the New York Herald of the 22d.]

News from Washington.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN AND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Washington, June 21, 1863.—A very prominent Republican Senator, now here, states that if Hooker was to be superseded there are twenty generals who would be deemed to take his place before McClellan.

THE PUBLICATION OF CONTRABAND INTELLIGENCE.

There is said to be a "provision" of law under which the papers that have violated the orders of the War Department for publishing contraband news may be prosecuted, and heavy penalties inflicted.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

If any apprehensions exist in third quarters as the North touching affairs in front, we do not share them here. The numbers and spirit of our army, with its strong defensive positions, forbid the prospect of disaster.

Unofficial dispatches from the headquarters of the army state by authority that it is absolutely certain that the rebels are in any force in the neighborhood of the old Bull run battle field, or of Bull Run Hill, with a large rebel force, is at variance.

The only fighting which has taken place in front of our army has been cavalry skirmishes, which have occurred daily for the past three days, and have thus far invariably resulted favorably for our cavalry.

The Press Dispatch.

Washington, June 21.—There is believed to be no infantry force of the enemy this side of the Bull Run mountains.

Sixty prisoners were brought into the camp of the Army of the Potomac last night from the vicinity of Aldie, among them a lieutenant-colonel. They were captured by our cavalry on Friday during a series of skirmishes on the Middleburg road, near Aldie.

It is said that one of the newspaper correspondents was arrested yesterday and sent to the rear of the army, for transmitting contraband intelligence.

[From the Sunday Mercury of the 21st.]

Our Special Sunday Morning Dispatches.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Washington, June 20.—From the last special advices, I am enabled to send you an accurate statement of the military situation up to a late hour this afternoon.

The rumors of a battle at Centreville, which prevails further North, are untrue. There has probably been some severe fighting at Leesburg, and a number of cavalry skirmishes in front of Washington; but, in fact, no battle has yet been fought, nor will one be fought for a couple of days yet, if at all.

Lee, at the present writing, has his headquarters near the old Bull Run battle-field. His Army extends in a semi-circle in front of our world, and can be massed at any moment for battle. Gen. Hooker has, so far, declined to fight, and his Army has been so placed as merely to protect Washington and Baltimore. He is under instructions not to fight unless Lee crosses the Potomac with his whole army. A battle for the defence of Baltimore will then become inevitable, but it need not be fought until the Rebel Army assume such a position that the garrison of Washington can co-operate in defeating them. Lee's real object is Washington. He feels certain of his ability to defeat Hooker, if the latter will fight, and then he expects to carry the works by a rapid assault. The feeble defence at Winchester, which fell before an assaulting army no stronger than the garrison, has confirmed the impression of the Rebels that our troops are half hearted and unfit to fight; hence they regard the fall of Washington as a certain event, if Lee will attack it. In a little while, Lee and his army will boldly advance against the Capital, if only for the bravado of the thing. Such is the opinion of military people.

The Government will not consent to take the offensive against Lee until the fall, by which time our armies will be swollen by the conscription. The Potomac army has been largely depleted to swell our army with Grant, and this fact has led the rebels to advance so boldly.

Baltimore is in a panic, but it will be in no danger until Hooker is defeated.

[From the New York Herald of June 22.]

Important Rebel News.

LEE CLAIMS ANOTHER VICTORY—MAGRUDER SAID TO BE MARCHING ON NEW ORLEANS—THE AFFAIRS AT WINCHESTER.

Richmond, June 16, 1863.—A dispatch from General Lee, dated the 15th says:

God has again crowned the valor of our troops with success. Ewell's division stormed the entrenchments at Winchester, capturing their artillery, &c. LEE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL GENERALS MARMADUKE AND PRICE.

A dispatch dated Panola, June 12, says Gen. Marmaduke captured one transport and sunk another near Helena.

On the 11th instant three regiments were sent out from Helena against him, but was driven back.

Gen. Price is marching on Old Town Point, eighteen miles below Helena. Twenty-two companies reported for duty from North Mississippi, under the late call.

FALL IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

An officer just from Natchez report that the gunboat Orinaba grounded on the bar four miles below the city, on the 11th, and the river has fallen three inches since.

GENERAL MAGRUDER AND THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT MATAMORAS.

[From the Brownsville (Texas) Flag, June 9.]

When General Magruder and Bell paid a visit to the Governor of Tamaulipas, Mexico, the authorities of Matamoras fired a salute in honor of the distinguished visitors, whereupon the Lincoln Consul demanded his passport. The flagship of Gen. Magruder would leave in a few days.

Additional from Europe.

The steamship City of New York, Captain Kennedy, which sailed from Liverpool at two P. M. on the 10th and from Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The City of New York has made a very rapid passage, her time from Queenstown being under ten days.

A fire broke out in the House of Parliament, London, on the afternoon of the 8th inst., but it was subdued before any material damage was sustained.

Official returns in regard to the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts of England exhibit a great decrease of pauperism during the month of May, although the figures continue to indicate a large amount of suffering.

The Cunard steamer America, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 9th inst.

REBEL DISPATCHES TO ENGLAND.

It is stated that the Miriam had on board a gentleman from Richmond, bearer of important dispatches to the agent of the Confederate Government in England.

COTTON FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The screw steamer Miriam arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst. from Nassau and Bermuda, having on board 764 bales of cotton. On the 18th of May, when one hundred and twenty miles northeast of Bermuda, she was chased and boarded by the United State gunboat Tioga. The boarding officer regretted trying to detain the vessel, and after examining the papers he left the ship.

The wheelhouse of the Tioga was full of cotton.

THE SLAVE TRADE AND THE REBEL STATES.

In the House of Commons on the 8th of June, Mr. Coningham (as reported in brief by the Bohemian) gave notice that on Thursday next he will ask the noble lord at the head of the Government whether the efforts hitherto made by the British nation for the suppression of the slave trade might not with advantage be extended to the continent of America, and whether the time had not arrived when it is the duty of the Government to enter into negotiations with the Federal States for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade, which is still openly carried on and sanctioned by the rebellious States of America. He also gave notice that when the honorable and learned member for Sheffield brought forward his motion for the recognition of the Confederate States, he would move the previous question.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Insanity from Spiritualism.—Probable Homicide.—Boy Beat Awfully with a Bottle by a Madman.—At noon, yesterday, while attending the Courts, we were present when a wagon was driven up to the Second District Police Station, in which was a man whose legs and arms were tied, and whose clothes were stained with blood. After he was taken into one of the cells of the lockup, and unloosed from his bonds, we saw that he was insane. A few moments after the door was closed upon him, he divested himself of every piece of clothing, threw it out of the window, and after beating himself furiously, the last we saw of him he was prostrated on the floor, evidently exhausted. While the ropes were beaten out from his arms and legs, he reiterated the remark "It's not my will, but it's the will of God." The man was certainly a maniac.

Inquiring into the matter afterwards, we found the maniac was named Alex. M. Sprague, engineer of the Draining Machine cut on Bienvenue street and Hagan Avenue, at the junction with Bayou St. John, about five blocks beyond Broad.

Mr. J. Hirshheimer was present at the lockup, and told us that he was assistant engineer to Sprague; that on Sunday last the unfortunate man exhibited the first symptoms of insanity, though it was not of any violent character; that he had been reading spiritual pamphlets, and had been attending spiritual meetings; that on Sunday afternoon he was found nearly prostrate in an out-house, and on being aroused, he said he would depart when the spirits permitted him; that the next morning his wife reported to Hirshheimer that he had become more wheel during the night, and had frightened her and the children as evil spirits. In this state he continued till yesterday morning, when Hirshheimer went to reason with him, and was so violently attacked that he had to run for safety. Physicians were called, who prescribed syringes to be issued; but the managers of the Charity Hospital would not receive the insane man without a commitment from the Provost Court.

Leaving two colored men to detain Sprague, Hirshheimer proceeded warrant from the Provost Court for the arrest. Officer Whitmarsh took the warrant; but when he had it arrived at the middle station on Canal street they found Sprague had escaped, and on his way to the city—having committed a deadly assault upon a boy about 14 years of age. He was first taken to the Gentilly, but being refused incarceration there he was taken to the Second District lockup.

One of the negroes who had been commissioned to watch Sprague, while his friend went to get a proper warrant of arrest, stated that a boy about 14 years of age came into the yard where Sprague was, and asked to have a bottle filled with water. Sprague told him to clear out, and chased him outside into the street. Sprague pursued and caught the boy; taking the bottle from him, he seized and beat the boy on the head most awfully, and after he fell one of his legs were taken hold of, and the beating with the bottle was continued all over the boy. One hundred blows, at least, were struck, said the negro. The negroes on watch tried to stop the madman in his fury, but he turned on them, and they had to flee, leaving him master of the field.

The result of the matter, yesterday, was that the boy was taken to the Charity Hospital, while Sprague was arrested, and will probably come before the Provost Court.

The Wounded Boy.—The victim of the madman (as above related) we found at the Charity Hospital. His name is Albert Meyer, 14 years of age. The most serious injuries were inflicted by blows over the back part of his head. When we called he was under the soothing influence of morphine, and it had not been determined whether his wounds were of a fatal nature or not.

Thieving.—Samuel Ford, charged by officer T. Evans with carrying concealed weapons, and by Louisa Homage with stealing clothing in her charge, was arrested for trial before the Provost Court. Margaret Donahue was arrested for having received the stolen articles, and is charged with harboring thieves and keeping a disorderly house.

A Curious Charge.—Mr. Trischard was brought before the Provost Court yesterday on the charge, preferred by his wife, that he knocked at her door at an unreasonable hour. Judge Hughes could not understand the charge, and sent the couple home to agree on the disputed point.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—(Tuesday.)—Clowell & Hallett vs. Spencer Field.—The Court rendered a decision on the rule in this case, as follows: "The motion of defendant must be denied. The value of the property pointed out by defendant is not shown so clearly sufficient to satisfy the judgment as to warrant the order asked for. Besides this the defendant does not ask the relief to which he would be entitled, if the property pointed out had been sufficient to satisfy the judgment."

Cummings *vs.* The City of New Orleans.—"Judgment in this case must be for defendant. The order for the confiscation of the property, I think, was good, as the order of the Military authorities in command; and if it were not, the evidence is very slight; and I doubt its sufficiency to warrant a recovery."

Donnelly, Converse & Co. vs. Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co.—The argument on the motion for a new trial was concluded by Messrs. Durant & Hornor, when the the question was taken under advisement.

The Court then adjourned till July 1, 1863—(to-day.)

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Further Late News.

FROM MOBILE, ATLANTA, AND JACKSON PAPERS.

We glean the following items of news from the *Appeal*, of Atlanta, the *Evening News*, of Mobile, and the Jackson *Mississippian*.

[From the Appeal

From West Tennessee.

We have reliable information that Jackson, Tennessee, and perhaps Bolivar, have been entirely evacuated by the enemy with the view of reinforcing Vicksburg. Before leaving Jackson the Federals burned both the Male and Female College, together with some private dwellings, among others, that of R. J. Hays, Esq., formerly Provost Marshal of the place. Fire was several times applied to the courthouse, but was extinguished by the citizens.

Large numbers of Lincolnite Unionists are said to have left with the Federal troops, deeming it unhealthy to remain behind.

Naval Engagement in Warsaw Sound.

THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER ATLANTA CAPTURED BY THE FEDERALS.

[From the Savannah News of Yesterday.]

Our community was startled yesterday morning by the report, brought to the city by couriers from Thunderbolt, that the iron clad steamer Atlanta had been captured by the enemy in Warsaw sound. At first the report was not generally credited, but on inquiry in official quarters it was ascertained to be true. Our reporter has only been able to gather the following particulars of the action for our evening edition. We hope in the course of the day to obtain fuller information in regard to this most mortifying and disastrous affair.

The Confederate steamer Atlanta, Captain Webb, attacked the enemy at 4:25 on Wednesday morning, in Warsaw sound, engaging two iron clad monitors. The Atlanta fired the first gun. One wooden gunboat was in company with the Yankee monitors at the commencement of the action. She immediately got up her anchor and moved out seaward. Four shots were fired by the Atlanta and five by the enemy. The Atlanta surrendered, and both vessels ceased fire at 5:30. At 5:50 the enemy signaled their gunboat which had gone down the river, and she returned. The enemy boarded the Atlanta at 5:50. At 6:30 the United States flag was hoisted on the Atlanta. One shot was seen by the crew of the Isoddiga, which was in sight of the engagement, to strike the Atlanta, as they think, in her stern. One shell burst on the deck of the Atlanta. The Confederate flag was seen floating over the Atlanta for thirty minutes after she had surrendered. She appeared to careen over before the steamer Isoddiga left her.

It is reported that the Atlanta got ashore several miles, and that she was afloat when she surrendered in consequence of her crew refusing to continue the fight. We hope that this latter statement is untrue.

It is stated by those who saw the engagement that the enemy's gunboats kept close to shore, where the water was so shallow that the Atlanta, whose draft is some fifteen feet, could not approach them.

The pilots on board the Atlanta were Thos. Hernandez, James Fleetwood and Mr. Austin. She had a crew of 125 men. We understand the the Atlanta leaked at the rate of six inches an hour on Tuesday evening. It was half tide when the attack was made. It is supposed that the shot which struck her in the stern must have damaged her seriously.

Capture of a Tugboat.

The Panola *Star* says Col. Stemmen's command captured a tugboat about six miles below Austin—Austin is situated on the Mississippi river, ten miles above Helena, and forty miles northeast of Panola—on Monday or Tuesday evening of last week. Our loss was Captain Johnson killed, and several wounded. Enemy's loss not known. The captain and crew of the boat and eight thousand dollars in money, captured, were brought to headquarters.

Miscellaneous Items.

Among the exiles who have arrived at Charleston from St. Augustin, Florida, is the mother of Gen. Kirby Smith. She is seventy years of age.

The cars are now running on the Alabama and Tennessee railroad as far north as Columbia.

The Charleston *Courier* mentions a report that Gen. Pillow has been appointed a Major-General.

Governor Vance has called an extra session of the North Carolina Legislature to meet on the 30th instant.

From an article in the Montgomery *Advertiser* we see that the President has made a requisition upon Governor Shorter for 7000 Alabama State reserves. To fill this requisition the privilege of volunteering will in the first instance be allowed, and failing in this, the draft will be enforced. If the troops volunteer, all the privileges and immunities in such cases will be allowed. They will be legally enrolled in the service, and remain at home, subject to be called out whenever the emergency arises. If they are drafted they will be sent immediately to camp, and there held until their services are needed.

CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER CALEDONIA.—News was received here Wednesday morning of the capture of the steamer Caledonia, Capt. Black. She was on her way to Washington, when her machinery broke down, and the Yankee cruiser, which had been chasing, overhauling and took her as a prize. Some of her passengers have been landed at Wilmington under flag of truce.—*Charleston Courier, 18th.*

Gen. Foster, at Newbern, North Carolina, has received instructions from Washington to place in close confinement all Confederate officers captured by him.

BLOCKADE ARRIVAL.—The Wilmington *Journal* of Tuesday says: "The steamer Hansome, from Nassau, arrived here yesterday. The Gladiator, a large screw steamer, which had crossed the bar sometime before, and came up yesterday. The steamer Hansome, from Bermuda, arrived here this morning. All these vessels bring some freight on Government account. The Hansome is wholly on Government account."

In view of the fact that there are evident signs of impatience over the country, that Johnston does not move at once upon Grant, and wipe him out at one stroke or bag his whole army, the Montgomery *Advertiser* calls upon the public to remember that armies cannot be organized and campaigns completed in a day or a week, and adds: "When General Johnston got to Mississippi, everything was out of gear, and went helter-skelter. He hadn't sufficient army to repel Grant, his communications by rail were broken up, and in the progress of the desultory engagements in the State, he soon became sadly in need of artillery and artillery horses, and provisions and munitions for his daily increasing numbers. All this took time to get ready before he could advance with any hope of success against Grant's large and splendid appointed army.

In addition to these considerations, General Johnston is in communication with Gen. Pemberton and is accurately informed what supplies he has and how long he can withstand the siege; his movements, and the movements of the other forces co-operating with him from distant points are therefore directed with a view to accomplish the best possible results in the shortest time consistent with ultimate success. Gen. Johnston is human, and may fail for the want of strength, but his previous history justifies the confident belief that he will do everything that is in his power to rescue Mississippi from the grasp of the enemy. Every man should try to encourage and help him, and wait patiently for the result.—*Appeal 13th.*

[From the Mobile Evening News.]

The Capture of the Steamer Maple Leaf by Confederate Prisoners.

We published yesterday, says the Richmond *Examiner*, from the Washington *Chronicle* of Saturday, the Northern account of the capture, off Cape Henry, on the 10th inst., of the steamer May Leaf, by the Confederate officers, who, having been refused exchange, were being sent from Fortress Monroe to Fort Delaware. The *Chronicle* states, that the officers overpowered the guard, twelve in number, whose muskets were without bayonets and unloaded, and having secured the officers and crew of the Leaf, ran her to a point near Cape Charles, where all but twenty-six landed and made of. No reason is given for the remaining on board of the twenty-six. The *Chronicle* further states that immediately on the departure of the Southern officers the Captain of the boat put back to Fortress Monroe and informed General Dix of the affair, and that he immediately sent out a detachment of cavalry in pursuit of the fugitives.

We have received from a friend a Southern and entirely trustworthy version of this bold and gallant corp, which we give below. It will be seen that the first use made of liberty by the Federal skipper was to violate his parole. Our correspondent writing under date of June 13th, says:

While at City Point yesterday I learned from an entirely trustworthy source that about one hundred of our officers, who have recently been accumulating at Old Point, were put on board a steamer two or three days ago to be sent to Fort Delaware. After they had left Fortress Monroe a short time, they rise upon the guard, overpowered it without loss of life on either side, and took possession of the steamer. Their first design was to run for Mexico, but they found there was not coal enough to carry them further than Charleston. They made the captain and pilot bound the steamer at Cape Charles, first putting them upon a parole that they would go on to their regular place of destination, without communicating to any person what had happened. Some seventy officers landed, and about thirty remained on board the steamer, alleging that the nature of their parole won'd not allow them to escape. The captain and pilot then stood on their way to Fort Delaware, but at the approach of night turned round and steamed for Old Point, and there told what had happened. Nothing has been heard of the escaped officers so far, it is supposed they made for the neighborhood of Hampton, Fort Monroe, North Carolina. The officers on board embraced all that were held in and about Fortress Monroe. Col. Morehead, of Kentucky, was amongst the number.

MRS. PEMBERTON.—The deserter Douglas, whose statements figured so conspicuously in the papers of Saturday, asserts that Mrs. Pemberton was killed in Vicksburg by the fire of the Federal batteries. Rebels (says the Richmond *Dispatch*) is a lie out of the whole cloth. Mrs. Pemberton has never been in Vicksburg, and is at this moment, and has been for months, safe and sound at Hayneville, in Alabama. She is a Norfolk lady, and we publish this statement to relieve her friends from the terrible anxiety such a report must create. We assure them our information is correct.

[From the Jackson Mississippian of the 23d.]

The Wounding of General Forrest.

The Huntsville *Advocate*, of yesterday morning says: We learn that several days since, supposed to be on Friday last, Lieut. Gould, of Captain Morton's battery, attached Gen. Forrest, at Bethesda Church, between Columbia and Franklin, snapping a revolver at him, the cap failing to explode. Forrest closed upon him with a knife, cutting him, where, or whether or not severely, we have not been able to learn. Gould then fired his revolver, shooting Forrest in one of his hips, the ball striking the bone. It was afterwards extracted. We understand that Gen. Forrest wrote to his wife, in the vicinity of the city, that he expected to be in the saddle in ten days, which we very much doubt. We are not informed as to the cause of Gould's assault.

The Chattanooga correspondent of the *Appeal* gives the following account of the origin of the difficulty between General Forrest and Lieut. Gould:

I learn that an altercation took place between Forrest and one of his men at the Triune fight. Forrest, it is said, charged an officer named Gould with cowardice, and Gould retaliated by firing his pistol at him. The General advanced on him with a drawn knife, when Gould fired again, the ball striking the knife from his hand. Forrest recovered it, seized his assailant, and cut him up badly. It is feared he will not recover. The General was slightly wounded by one of the shots. I give this as the current street rumor, and do not vouch for its correctness.

List of Louisianians Prisoners.

The *Mississippian* publishes a list of 700 Confederates prisoners captured by General Grant at Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, &c., and now confined at Alton, Illinois. This list comprises the following names of Louisianians:

Geo W Williams, citizen; St. Wm B Reeves, thirty first; Joseph, Texas Parish; Alonzo Nolet, do; J C Williams, do; Jno D Clarke, do; Robert Murdoch, do; Atlas F Brown, do; Thos P Carroll, do; Julius Aroni, do; Thos Callahan, First, Jno B McClandon, Thirty-first; Wm B Grigsby, Seventeenth; Wm T Lawrence, Twelfth; Jno Brumlee, citizen Tensas Parish; Robt H Snider, citizen St Joseph; Richard C Cassidy, do; Reeve Lewis do; Richard C Lewis do; Jas Dixon, Seventh; Thos Clark, Seventeenth; N W Thornton, Seventeenth; H H Rockett, Twenty-first; Wm Lane, Seventeenth; Jno Furlong, Seventeenth.

Outrage of a Rebel Privateer.

The New York *Times* of the 15th gives the following synopsis of accounts from rebel privateers:

We have the startling news this morning that the brig Clarence, "tender" to the pirate Florida, before reported as having captured the bark Whistling Wind, has made five additional captures—all between the 7th and 12th inst., and three of them in latitude 37 deg. 18 min., longitude 75 deg. 04 min., only forty-five miles from Cape Charles, and consequently in close proximity to Fortress Monroe. Three of her captures were burned and two released on bond. The vessels captured were, in addition to the Whistling Wind, the brig Mary Alvina, the bark Tacony, the schooner M. A. Shindler, the schooner Kate Stewart, and another, name unknown. One of them—the bark Tacony—was taken by the pirate for service, instead of the brig Clarence, and is now cruising as the Florida's tender. There also arrived at this port yesterday, on board a British vessel, the commanders of a number of the vessels recently captured on the South Atlantic coast by the Alabama and Florida, and also the commander of the ship Decatur, captured near the equator by the new pirate Japan, or Georgia, which lately left England, laughing at the feeble attempts of the authorities to detain her. The Decatur was the first vessel captured by her. We give the statements of her commander elsewhere, together with the statements of the commanders of vessels captured by other pirates.

Tennessee and Kentucky.

BRAGG SAID TO HAVE RECEIVED REINFORCEMENTS—BUCKNER AND BRAGG ABOUT TO ATTACK THE OFFENSIVE—REINFORCEMENT AT COLUMBUS AND RICHMOND—AN ATTACK EXPECTED FROM THE REBELS.

Murfreesboro, June 21.—Bragg has materially received reinforcements of three brigades, viz: Reese's (Clayton's) and Churchill's. These, with Brown's brigade of McCowan's division, left behind, form the new division of Stewart, in Hardee's corps. Bragg has now fifteen brigades of infantry and artillery. There are indications that he is co-operating with Buckner at Knoxville, he is about to assume the offensive, and invade Kentucky, striking at about Mooresville or Cornelison, in East Tennessee.

Buckner has a large force, and is rapidly organizing for offensive operations. The concentrated men, who have been gathering saltpetre and niter in East Tennessee, have been armed by Buckner to guard his rear and aid in gathering the immense crops of wheat.

The Union men who planted wheat largely, in the hope of Gen. Burnside's reaping it, have turned their stock into the fields to destroy the wheat now ripening. They despair of the Union troops reaching their district to avail themselves of the crops.

Gen. Gracey's brigade of North Carolina troops occupy Cumberland Gap.

Buckner has published an order threatening deserters say, that all officers will on the thirtieth of this month be conscripted and forced to serve in the ranks.

The lowest estimates state Bragg's force at 40,000 men.

Knoxville advices say that General Grant will undoubtedly take Vicksburg, then flank Jackson from below, capture Fort Hudson and strike at Montgomery and Mobile at the same time.

Colonel Bradford, commanding the post of Knoxville, advertises in the *Register* for the apprehension of Captain J. B. Matthews, of the United States army, who escaped from the jail at Knoxville on the 20th of May, where he had been confined on a charge of bridge-burning.

George Lyles and George Williams were hung to-day for the murder of Adam Weaver. This murder was committed within the rebel lines.—*New York Times.*

The Invasion.

Baltimore, June 19.—A squad of Jenkins's cavalry, captured at Greencastle, arrived to-day. Their complexion is insurrectionary and reckless. The rebels are plundering promiscuously about Hagerstown and Williamsport. Horses and cattle are the chief concerts to the Confederacy. Jenkins has certainly a force of eight regiments, or about 5000 men.

The Twenty-sixth New Jersey arrived today, and were welcomed with cheers.

THE REBELS IN MARYLAND.

The following dispatch, dated Harrisburg, June 19th, is special to Gilpin's Merchants' Exchange:

I have seen to day a number of dispatches from the border indicating the presence of a considerable rebel force at Hagerstown, Williamsport, Hancock and McConnellsburg, but there are no signs of a powerful force in this direction. Our troops are now going down Cumberland valley pretty briskly.

The fortifications on the hill opposite the city are nearly complete. Troops from the East continue to come in town to be sent to the front.

Information has been received