

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Army of the Potomac has had a great conflict, terminating in a grand success, before Richmond. Gen. McClellan telegraphed to the War Department on Sunday the account of a desperate battle fought on Saturday on the banks of the Chickahominy. Gen. McClellan dates his despatch from "the field of battle" at noon Saturday, and says: "We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of Generals Sumner, Heintzelman and Keyes have been engaged against greatly superior numbers. Saturday at one o'clock the enemy, taking advantage of a terrible storm, which had flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our troops on the right flank. Gen. Casey's division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and disintegrated. This caused a temporary confusion, during which the guns and baggage were lost, but Generals Heintzelman and Kearney most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy. At the same time, however, we succeeded, by great exertion, in bringing across Generals Sedgwick and Richardson's divisions, who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with his dead. This morning (Sunday) the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but was everywhere repulsed. We have taken many prisoners, among whom is Gen. Pettigrew and Col. Long. Our loss is heavy, but that of the enemy must be enormous. With the exception of Gen. Casey's division the men behaved splendidly. Several fine bayonet charges have been made."

It is evident from this despatch that the battle was indeed a terrible one, and the victory complete, although, in the absence of details, it is impossible to give the exact location of the field or the extent of the loss.

The evacuation of Corinth by the rebel army under Gen. Beauregard is announced officially by Gen. Halleck, in a despatch received at the War Department Friday evening. The Thirty-ninth Ohio regiment, the advance guard of Gen. Pope's brigade, entered the city at a few minutes before seven o'clock Friday morning, and planted the Union flag on the dome of the Court House. The enemy had abandoned the place previously. The last display of resistance they made was in responding to the batteries of General Pope on Thursday morning. It is possible that he may have been forwarding a portion of his force, in small bodies, in that direction for some time past; but it is quite probable that the main force of his army is still in the vicinity of Corinth, at some point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. In one of his despatches to the War Department General Halleck says that the enemy are evidently in strong position some four or five miles south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and that he—Halleck—anticipates a flank movement from Beauregard. This surmise of General Halleck is based evidently upon the knowledge he has gained from contrabands and prisoners from Corinth, to the effect that General Beauregard had been for the past two months fortifying the hills on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad for twenty five miles south of Corinth. The object in thus intrenching himself can only be explained by supposing that General Beauregard hopes to entice General Halleck's forces far enough from the river, so that a flank movement from the direction of Jackson, Tenn., would compel the federal army to retreat and fight their way back to the river at Pittsburg Landing and Hamburg.

Another report says that the rebels are falling back to Okolona; but the latest news by telegraph does not seem to confirm it. However, as the strategy of the leaders of the rebellion has been all through so mysterious, it would not seem strange if such was the fact.

Okolona, to which place Beauregard is reported to have gone, is a small station on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sixty-seven miles south of Corinth, and two hundred and sixty-one miles north of Mobile. About ten miles south of Okolona, at West Point, the Nashville and Jackson Railroad leaves the line of the Mobile and Ohio road, and runs south-westerly to Canton, Miss., a few miles north of Jackson. The only advantage to be obtained by the occupation of this position is, that there are two roads leading southward from it—one to Mobile and the other to Jackson. There the Timbigebee river and swamp flanks the position upon the east, making it necessary for Gen. Halleck to march down from the north via Corinth. All the events the rebels thus gain time, and unless they are, as General Halleck supposes, "in force upon his flank," no news of great interest need be looked for from this quarter for some time.

We have highly interesting intelligence from Gen. Banks's Department. On Saturday our troops at Front Royal made an excursion five miles out on the road toward Winchester, driving Ashby's Cavalry before them. There was a continual skirmish, with some loss to the enemy, who were seen carrying off their wounded. On our side one Lieutenant was killed. Seven of the Maryland soldiers captured at Front Royal were retaken. In the engagement the previous day our cavalry took 150 prisoners and retook 18 of our own men. One cannon, and ten wagons laden with stores, were secured. Col. Kenly's wounds are being healed, and he is doing well. From Harpersburg we learn of a reconnaissance on the 2nd of June, in which Winchester was captured.

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Jackson on Sunday morning, but they did not know the result. Another and later despatch from Front Royal reports a reconnaissance on Sunday as far as Strasburg, through which the enemy were rapidly retreating. A force was at once sent to cut off the Rebel baggage train, but their rear guard was found to be too strong. Our men had reports from the negroes that Rosecrans had attacked and beaten Jackson. These vague rumors about Fremont were soon settled by the receipt of dispatches from the General himself dated "Headquarters, Strasburg."

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

A financial statement, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, understood to be semi-official, was recently presented during the course of a debate in the House of Congress, showing the expenditures of the Government since Lincoln's accession to the Presidency. It exhibited the fact that the entire national debt up to Friday last amounted to less than \$500,000,000, instead of early \$1,200,000,000, as stated by Mr. Voorces. It also showed that aside from the War and Navy Departments, the expenses of the Government under Mr. Lincoln have been less by over \$8,000,000 than the average yearly expenditure of the same branches of the Government under Mr. Buchanan. It is fashionable for a class of politicians who profess to be loyal and who proclaim themselves as the Democracy, constantly of late to berate the Government on the score of its expenditures, and thus of course set the consternation of the people by asserting the enormity of the taxes which must follow to liquidate and sustain such great expenditures. The object of this outcry was to produce dissatisfaction. If the people could be induced to believe that the extravagance of the Government were the cause of taxation, a similar rebellion might be possible in the North in resisting all efforts to gather these taxes, and in this manner the rebellion of the slaveholders would be harried to success. It was a well laid scheme, worthy of the Democratic politician who concocted its plans; and we may be indebted to its failure for the present success which is now crowning the southern progress of our flag.

Let it then be kept before the people, that the expenses of the first year of the administration of Abraham Lincoln, aside from those growing out of our military operations, were not as large by eight millions of dollars as those under the administration of James Buchanan for the same term.

Let it also be kept before the people, that the cause of the enormous expenses growing out of these military operations, can be directly traced to the Democratic party and the administration of James Buchanan. —This is the best answer that can possibly be made to the shifts and misrepresentations of the Democratic organs and leaders of the subject of the expenses of the Government. The Democratic party is responsible for all the burdens which may grow out of these expenses. Let the leaders of that party, then, pay their quota of these expenses in the shape of the taxation which is about to be levied, and forever hereafter hold their peace in regard to corruption and extravagance.

From Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Friday, May 30, 1862. Two fugitives arrived here yesterday, direct from Richmond. They report an army 200,000 men, the dissatisfaction is very general. They were living upon half rations of bacon and hard bread. The fugitives state that Jeff Davis had been heard to say that he would make the streets of the city run with blood before surrendering.

Col. Hawkins, of the Ninth New-York Regiment, with twenty men, arrived here in the Port Royal last night, having left Roanoke Island yesterday morning, and passed up by way of Currituck Sound, and thence by canal to Elizabeth River. Thus the inland route is opened, by which General Burnside's Department may communicate with the Capital without the risk of the passage outside of Hatteras. Colonel Hawkins is not the first, however, to arrive here by the canal. Several sloop and schooners, flying the American flag, have already come through, and been allowed to proceed to Baltimore. There is no late news from Newbern or other points in the Department of North Carolina.

By special invitation of the officers of the British war steamer *Rinaldo*, Gen. Viele, Military Governor of this city, paid a visit to that vessel yesterday. He was received with the greatest courtesy, and with the honors of a salute of 17 guns, and the manning of the yards. The American ensign was displayed at the fore. The *Rinaldo* left this morning and will proceed to sea.

Preparations are making on an extensive scale for a grand Union demonstration to take place shortly. The oath of allegiance has been administered, up to this time, to nearly 2,000 citizens. They offer themselves in large numbers every day to take it voluntarily, and, in fact, it is not made compulsory upon any one.

If the sentiment of the proposed meeting should be satisfactory to Gen. Wool, it will probably induce the President to open the port.

A report comes in from our scouts, who are advanced some miles beyond Suffolk, that the City of Petersburg is to be evacuated by the rebels. The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, it has been ascertained, is in good order as far as the Blackwater River.

When Craney Island was evacuated, the sutler loaded his goods on a sloop, and endeavored to save them. The sloop was found on the island upon the beach. The property, valued to be worth \$3,000 or \$4,000, was taken charge of by the Provost-Marshal.

THE MARYLAND EPISCOPATE. Loyal.—The Maryland Episcopate is adjourned at Harpersburg. No disunion is to be expected. The Maryland Episcopate is adjourned at Harpersburg. No disunion is to be expected.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION

Desperate Battle Near Richmond

THE FIDDL WON AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET

Repulse of the Rebels With Terrible Slaughter.

Important from Gen. Halleck's Army.

CORINTH EVACUATED!

THE UNION TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF THE TOWN.

STILL ANOTHER VICTORY.

FRONT ROYAL RE-CAPTURED.

Six Rebel Officers and 150 Privates Taken Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1862. The following dispatch was received at the War Department this afternoon from

FIELD OF BATTLE, June 1, 12 m., 1862. We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of Gens. Sumner, Heintzelman and Keyes have been engaged against greatly superior numbers.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, the enemy, taking advantage of a terrible storm, which had flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our troops on the right flank. General Casey's division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and disintegrated. This caused a temporary confusion, during which the guns and baggage were lost, but Gens. Heintzelman and Kearney most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy.

At the same time, however, we succeeded by great exertion in bringing across Gens. Sedgwick and Richardson's divisions, who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with his dead.

This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but was everywhere repulsed. We have taken many prisoners, among whom are Gen. Pettigrew and Col. Long.

Our loss is heavy, but that of the enemy must be enormous. With the exception of Gen. Casey's division the men behaved splendidly.

Several fine bayonet charges have been made. The Excelsior Regiment made two to day.

During the whole of the battle of this morning, Mr. Low's balloon was overlooking the terrible scene from an altitude of about 2,000 feet. Telegraphic communication from the balloon to General McClellan, and in direct connection with the military wires, was successfully maintained, Mr. Park Spring of Philadelphia acting as operator.

Every movement of the enemy was obvious and instantly reported. This is believed to be the first time in which a balloon reconnaissance has been successfully made during a battle, and certainly the first time in which a telegraph station has been established in the air to report the movements of the enemy, and the progress of a battle. The advantage to Gen. McClellan must have been immense.

OCCUPATION OF STRASBURG.

GEN. FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR STRASBURG, June 1, 1862. Gen. Fremont, with a strong column, left Frankfort last Sunday, and by rapid forced marches crossed the Shenandoah Mountain ranges, reaching nearly one hundred miles over difficult roads, with little means of transportation, and a supplies in the country. This morning, five miles from Strasburg, he overtook Gen. Jackson in full retreat with his whole force on the road from Winchester to Strasburg.

Col. Cluserat, commander of the advance brigade, came upon the enemy strongly posted with artillery, which opened as soon as the head of his column approached. Gen. Fremont rapidly brought his main column up, and formed in line of battle. Gen. Jackson declined to fight, and while holding Cluserat in check with a portion of his troops, withdrew his main force and continued his retreat. In the skirmish five of the Eighth Virginia and two of the Sixtieth Ohio were wounded.

The enemy's loss is unknown. Twenty-five prisoners were taken by our cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Dwayne of the Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, in a skirmish on Thursday morning, drove a large party of Ashby's cavalry through Wardsville, killing two and wounding three.

Gen. Fremont's advance brigade, under Col. Cluserat, occupied Strasburg last night without resistance. Jackson is rapidly retreating before our forces. A midnight reconnaissance, three miles beyond Strasburg, came upon a rebel camp and ambushed of Jackson's rear guard, and retired successfully with the loss of only three wounded. Col. Engelmann, of Gen. Fremont's staff, with only fifteen men, brilliantly charged and put to flight a body of cavalry, commanded by Ashby in person.

FRONT ROYAL RECAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 31, 1862. A dispatch received at the War Department states that a brigade of our troops, preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island Cavalry, under Major Nelson, entered Front Royal yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, and drove out the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana, four companies of the Tenth Georgia, and a body of cavalry. Our loss is eight killed, five wounded, and one missing, all from the Rhode Island Cavalry. We captured six officers, and one hundred and fifty privates.

THE MILITIA ORDERED INTO THE FIELD.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, Pa., June 1, 1862. GENERAL ORDER. On the pressing emergency of the United States, the Militia of the State of Pennsylvania is hereby ordered into the field.

from North Carolina and Georgia. The prisoners from the former State express themselves very tired of the war. They also say that their defeat will have a demoralizing effect on the Rebel army.

Information from Gen. Halleck, dated yesterday, indicates that no engagement had taken place. No particulars of the Gen. Banks' affair have been received.

DESPATCHES FROM GEN. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CAMP ON THE CORINTH ROAD, May 25, 1862. Gen. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Three strong reconnoitering columns advanced this morning on the right, centre and left, to feel the enemy and unmask his batteries. The enemy hotly contested his ground at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss.

The column on the left encountered the strongest opposition. Our loss is twenty-five killed and wounded. The enemy left thirty dead on the field. Our losses at other points are not yet ascertained. Some five or six officers and a number of privates were captured. The fighting will probably be renewed to-morrow at daybreak. The whole country is so thickly wooded that we are compelled to feel our way.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General. NEAR CORINTH, May 30, 1862.

Gen. E. M. Stanton: Gen. Pope's heavy batteries opened upon the enemy's intrenchments yesterday about 10 A. M. and soon drove the rebels from their advanced batteries.

Major General W. T. Sherman established another heavy battery yesterday afternoon within three thousand yards of their works, and skirmish parties advanced at daybreak this morning. Three of our divisions are already in the enemy's advanced works, about three quarters of a mile from Corinth, which is in front of the enemy has fallen back on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General. REPORT FROM GEN. HALLECK. WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 31, 1862.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning: HEADQUARTERS CAMP NEAR CORINTH, May 30. Gen. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong. He cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight. This morning he destroyed an immense amount of public and private property, stores, provisions, wagons, tents, &c. For miles out of the town, the roads were strewn with arms, haversacks, &c., through which his fleeing troops. A large number of prisoners and deserters have been captured, estimated by Gen. Pope at two thousand. Gen. Beauregard evidently distrusts his army or he would have defended so strong a position. His troops are generally much disheartened and demoralized. In all the engagements for the last few days, their resistance has been slight.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General Commanding. THE DETAILS OF THE ACTION. HALL'S HEADQUARTERS, May 30, 1862.

During the night of last night the moving of the guns and suppressed whistles sounding betokened some movement going on, but it being of an extraordinary nature, was not considered of an extraordinary nature. About five o'clock this morning several explosions were distinctly heard. Immediately after skirmishes were thrown out, and a general advance commenced.

A very large amount of railroad iron was captured. There being some twelve or fifteen tracks of railroad iron from the depot to the intrenchments, with side tracks and switches, they were enabled to move troops with great rapidity. From information gleaned from prisoners this morning the evacuation commenced at midnight last night the enemy retreating in three distinct directions—east, west and south. Beauregard started to the city last night that he intended evacuating and throwing himself on both our flanks.

At the hour Corinth is held by our outposts, and the cavalry is searching for the enemy. That set by General Pope came upon and dispersed the enemy (14 miles below Corinth) on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in the act of burning the bridge, and captured forty prisoners.

The enemy's rear guard destroyed the depot, a few barrels of cotton and flour, and intended destroying the entire village, but the citizens saved some fifty houses. They also broke open stores and burned the contents. A large cavalry force under Colonel Elliott sent out on Wednesday morning by a circuitous route to destroy a bridge on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad south of Corinth, though they have not yet returned, have probably succeeded, as we learn from prisoners is that it was known in Corinth last night that a large bridge had been destroyed forty miles at the south by a body of our cavalry, and that Gen. Pope's twenty-pounder batteries yesterday evening landed their camp, killing eighty men and one hundred horses; also that a thirty pounder Parrott shell, thrown into Corinth by Pope as an experiment, destroyed a locomotive and killed the engineer.

It is thought among military men that the destruction of bridges south, the uncertainty of our falling shells, and the possibility of Federal success on the Mississippi, were the causes of the evacuation. The enemy's works, certainly, were of great strength and capable of making a stout resistance.

LIST AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE BATTLE OF CORINTH, IN THE COUNTY OF BRADFORD, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

LIST AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE BREWERS AND DISTILLERS IN THE COUNTY OF BRADFORD, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

LIST AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE BANKERS IN THE COUNTY OF BRADFORD, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

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THE ARMY VOTE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The Supreme Court of this State, in session at Harpersburg, has decided that the act of Assembly allowing our volunteers in the Army to vote when in the field, is unconstitutional. The decision displaces Robert Ewing, democrat, elected last fall, as Sheriff of Philadelphia, and gives the office to his opponent, John Thompson, Union, and also changes the political complexion of the common council of that city, depriving the democrats of a majority in that body. It may make some other changes in the State, and in many sections may operate against the Union candidates elected last fall. It will make no change in this county.

New Advertisements. WOOL—FARMERS! THIS WAY. With your WOOL, for which the highest price in CASH will be paid by W. A. ROCKWELL.

NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to his Excellency, Governor A. G. CHITTS, for the pardon of Martin Love, now confined in the Jail of Bradford county for petty larceny. LEVONAY LOVE. Columbia, May 28, 1862.

AN APPRAISEMENT AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIFFERENT PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE SALE OF GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, IN THE COUNTY OF BRADFORD, FOR THE YEAR 1862, WITH THE AMOUNT OF LICENSES THEREON ACCRUED.

Table with columns: ATHENS TWP., Class, Lic., RIDGEWAY, Class, Lic. Lists names and amounts for various towns.

Table with columns: WEST BERLINGS, Class, Lic., WEST BERLINGS, Class, Lic. Lists names and amounts for West Berlings.

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