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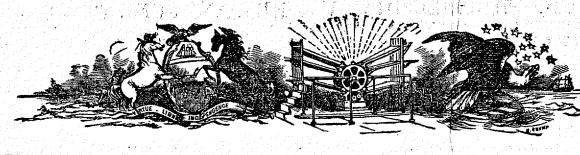
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VOL. 5.—NO. 259.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1862.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. NEW SPRING AND SUMMER M. L. HALLOWELL & Co., 333 MARKET and 27 NORTH FOURTH STS., Wholesale Dealers in

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, irous of selling off their stock of goods, previous to "JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING," ORESTNUT STREET. Offer for the remainder of the season, at Wholesale only, their ATTRACTIVE STOCK of recently-purchased DRESS GOODS.

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IMPROVED OUT OF SHIRTS,

Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, conntly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT,
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TOUT doors below the Continental. REFRIGERATORS AND COOLERS.

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KEEP PROVISIONS LONGER, WITH LESS ICE, RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES. WATER COOLERS.

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VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN

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OIL—Red Lead, White Lead, Litharge, Sugar
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Orange Mineral, Soluble Tart, Sub. Carb. Soda. White
Vitriol, Red Precipitate, White Precipitate, Lunar
Caustic, Narcotine, Sulph. Morphine, Morphine, Acetate
Morphine, Lac. Salph., Ether Sulphuric, Ether Nitrio,
Sulphate Quinine, Corre. Sublim, Denarcotized Opium,
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JOHN W. EVERBIAN & CO.,

my4-t. 102 JONES Alley. AND BANKS' DIVISIONS.

THE BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND

destructible, imperistable, and cheapest possible, no charge can be made in them with advantage.

That iron has been freely used, for years past, to guard the thinnest and most exposed parts of these batteries, and its further use is perfectly easy on the existing works to any extent, and is a question of economy merely; it will be applied whenever needed; the walls may be entirely iron-covered.

That all the charges in ordance and projectible.

and covered on land.

That no vessel can be built and floated that will not be penetrable to projectiles from such guns.

That one shot rightly delivered will probably sink the vessel, while the fort cannot be seriously d covered on land. ured by the return fire of the vessel. That the methods of naval warfare cannot avail That all the best results of modern science, skill,

increasing the number, and espe the guns of the land batteries. of the guns of the land batteries.

That the need for a full supply of guns for our forts is very great; the want of them is dangerous.

That large calibres are insisted upon and to be furnished immediately.

It is not intended by what has been said to dispense with the employment of floating defences for our coast at different points where their use is advantagence.

The general opinion in England, founded on he encounter between the Merrimac and the Monitor, in Hampton Roads, was so decidedly against the efficiency of ordinary ships of war, that the British Government were compelled to yield to the demand of the House of Comnons, and agree to go in for vessels like the Monitor. The Times sneered at the inefficiency of the British navy, saying, "Yesterday we had a thousand ships-to-day, by the proven efficiency of the Monitor, our navy is educed to three vessels."

The Quarterly argues against this, which

cient as rams, for, "when one iron vessel [the Merrimac] expressly fitted for the purpose tried to run down another of about half he size [the Monitor], she failed signally, and did herself more harm than she did to her adversary;"

Secondly, That horizontal shell firing against

matches, and that the first shell fired into it Thirdly. That the Teason why the Merrimac and Monitor did so little injury to each other been cut to pieces. To make these reports weres, several was not because American iron is superior to trains of cars arrived from Despatch, loaded with or American workmanship better than English, but because either shells alone were fired. or shot was fired at such low velocities as to be comparatively harmless against iron-clad Lastly, that the fight in Hampton Roads proves nothing, one way or the other, as to the results of an action between an iron-plated

batteries struck the Merrimac, nor whether any shot from that fort struck that vessel. But is it to be inferred, that because these ironplated vessels cannot be injured by shot from. ning into the Thames or Mersey, and burnir g

and destroying everything within reach of her tain Coles, who so coolly appropriates Captain Ericsson's invention, pretended that, with

thing like leather" story. sea is unstable, whereas a gun fired from a fort is so steady that its action can rarely fail in precision. On the whole, the reviewer clares, that because of the great value of such or abandoned. If such vessels do not possess the ability to make long voyages, there will re-

The Quarterly acknowledges the superiority of the Ericsson turret over the Coles' shield, as it admits the use of muzzle-loading guns, which the latter does not; condemns the Coles' cupola; declares that the Coles' shield was invented by Mr. Scott Russell, and, as far as we have yet seen, is the only English publication that does not claim for Coles priority of invention over Ericsson, though the latter's plans and sections were in the Emperor Napoleon's hands over twelve months before Captain Coles had spoken one

SEVERE.-The London Times recently hit the Washington reporters for the New York press a severe rap. It is as follows, and probably came from the pen of Mr. Russell: "The Washington correspondents of the New York journals are not trustworthy, for the simple reason that they are rarely admitted into any so-ciety where they can obtain information, and that they make the most reckless assertions and sures, in order to conceal their ignorance, as the

GEN. CASEY.—Gen. Shas Casey, whose command be-baved so badly in the battle on Saturday, alleded to in Gen. McClellan's despatches, is a West Point graduate of the class of 1822. He served with credit in the Florida war, and also under Gen. Worth, in the Mexican war. He was severelyle conded in the battle of Churubusco and Contreres, while leading a gallant attack of the stormers on the enemy's works. For his services in Mexico he was brevetted lieutenant colonel. In August last, Gen. O. was made a brigadior general of volunteers. He is a Bhode Island man, and was in charge of troops from the State.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM McCLELLAN'S, HUNTER'S

THE London Quarterly has arrived at the conclusion that, after all, the brush between the Merrimac and the Monitor does not settle the question of the superiority of iron clad steamers as coast defences; in a word, that though the "wooden walls" are reduced to a minimum of value, good forts remain at par. Almost simultaneously, and without previous concert, a highly distinguished American (General Totten, Chief Engineer of the War Department) A North Carolina Regiment Surrender has published a somewhat similar opinion. As it is at once terse and clear, we give it here: That the plans of our seaboard batteries, of the simplest character, cannot possibly be improved.
That the materials being the strongest, most indestructible, imperishable, and cheapest possible,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1862.

That all the changes in ordnance and projectiles are greatly in favor of land batteries, and against vessels in any combat between the two. That guns of unlimited size can easily be mounted

That while forts can now, as always heretofore, be readily reduced by land batteries, they cannot be reduced, when duly armed and manned, by That the use of steam is a very great, and the only exclusive advantage which modern times have

forded to vessels.

That this advantage can be countervailed only ber, and especially the calibre

caused a panic, and after fairly giving the particulars of the contest between the Merrimac and the Monitor, arrives at some notable con-First, the iron-plated vessels are not effi-

wooden ships is most efficient—a fact in artilthe public until now, as Sir John Hay, the to the action. Chairman of the Iron Plate Committee, stated in his place in the House of Commons. "the man who goes into action in a wooden vessel is a fool, and the man that sends him there a the Quarterly, "The public now know that a wooden man-of-war is a mere box of lucifer

other vessels, therefore they cannot be injured by shot from forts? The Quarterly says: "If forts cannot stop iron-plated ships, no more

can other vessels of like nature. If, for instance, we had an iron-plated 'Merrimac' of 3,000 or 4,000 tons, armed with the heaviest ordnance, and lying at Spithead, and a little 2-gun 'Monitor' were any morning to pay us a visit from Cherbourg, what is there to prevent her steering straight into Portsmouth Harbor and burning and destroying everything she finds there? It is certainly not the ironplated frigate that can stop her; and if we are to accept the experience of the American action as final, it would be as strictly logical to argue, that if we had fifty such iron-plated ships in the Channel, we could not prevent a single turreted gunboat from entering either Portsmouth or Plymouth Harbor, or from run-

The House of Commons, on hearing of the affair in Hampton Roads, shouted for gunboats and cupolas, and forced the Government to suspend the execution of the permanent works then in progress to provide securely fortified harbors of refuge for the British fleet. Capgunboats made on his plan, forts would be iseless. It was a realization of the old "no-

The expense of a gun on a floating battery, noved by steam power, is four times as great s that of a gun in a fort. Besides, a fort can be made strong by any amount of armor, and is almost unrestricted as to the size (and consequent power) of guns that can be manœuvred on its steady platform; while the weight of armor and of artillery which a ship can carry eems already to be nearly reached. The platform from which a shot or shell is fired at sums up by deciding, what common sense devessels as the Monitor and the Merrimac, such land defences as forts should not be neglected main abundant occasion still to use the present ships of the navy.

about his own pretended invention.

must write something about every movement which takes place, or which they imagine to have occurred."

RETREAT OF GEN. CASEY'S DIVISION. stance of a want of forethought on the part of those who are expected to care for our sick and wounded on the General Couch Saves the Day. HEINTZELMAN TO THE RESCUE.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. GEN. HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DIVISION. WHITE HOUSE POINT, VA., June 2, 1862.

A SKIRMISH ON FRIDAY. rrespondence of The Press.] I arrived here last evening, and have been enabled to obtain some reliable details concerning the recent battle here. On Friday last the rebels advanced upon our lef wing and drove in the pickets of Gen. Casey's division Keyes' corps. The pickets were from the 102d and 103c Penneylvania Volunteers, and 85th New York, They sent one volley at the enemy and then retired to the rear nickels, followed by the rebels. They were soon reinforced, and drove the rebels back with a loss of one man killed and seven wounded. The rebels wounded one men and blew his brains out as he lay bleeding on the ground. Our pickets then maintained their position during the

AN ADVANCE AND SURPRISE. During Friday night a fearful storm came on, and un der this cover alone the rebels advanced forty thousand strong upon the position held by Gen. Casey, about seven day, our pickets found the enemy upon them in force with artillery. The pickets again fell back gradually, dis puting every inch of the ground handsomely. But owing to some unfortunate accident, a panic oc curred in the 103d Pennsylvania, which soon spread among the other troops to some extent, and, overcome with fatigue and suffering during the storm, their retreat became one of some disorder, when they were met by the balance of Gen. Casey's division, the fresh troops advancing, and the fagged pickets and advanced guard rallying and re-forming in their rear. o. Casey's entire division then had it hot and heavy with the enemy, but in an hour's time found themselves flanked right and left by the rebels, who were advancin steadily in large numbers. After suffering severely, this unlanded division commenced a retreat, which was orderly

at first, but finally, being hard pushed, the retreat par took of the nature of a rout, it is said, the enemy car turing eighteen of our finest field-pieces, large quantities of superior arms and ammunition. The loss of the rabels was tremendous, but owing to their great numerical strength, and flushed with temporary victory, the The rout continued, mutating constantly until, about four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, when Gen. Couch arrived upon the field of action with his excellent ient of which he was assisted by

Gen. Keyes and staff. GENERAL COUCH SAVES THE DAY. The fatigued troops of General Casey now retired giving place to the fresh and sturdy veterans under General Couch. Assault after assault was repulsed by was also a section of a rebel battery. A charge was finally ordered, the troops moving up at a double quick, in fine style, driving the rebels back with a frightful loss stated that their attacking column was fifty thousand lery practice long known, but not accepted by the storm, they could not bring their best artillery up

THE LOST GROUND REGAINED About dark, the rebels were driven back to where our outposts were stationed in the morning, and firing did not cease until eight o'clock, our troops delivering the villain." Or, in the equally strong words of their arms, in front of a powerful, desperate, barbarous dawn of Sunday. HORRORS OF SATURDAY NIGHT.

Everybody who came in had save division naudency haved well, and others remarking that this division had wounded, who were laid on stretchers in the open field, whole night, and all day Sunday.

HEINTZELMAN COMES UP General Heintzelman's corps was promptly moved to the left and front to support General Couch, accompanied by General McClellan. This corps engaged the enem vesterday, from early dawn until four o'clock in the arternoon, when General Hooker, by order of General Mcthe enemy with his entire division, including the brigade of General Hancock, driving the rebels for nearly two miles, with terrible slaughter, capturing a very large much for the "Confeds," and they took up the line of retreat towards Richmond, followed closely and harasses by our troops for several miles, when night came on, and the battle ceased.

The loss on both sides is said to be frightful, but I refrain from giving any estimates, as the official lists will heavy reinforcements of men and amm ing forward, preparatory for the fight of to-day, of which the rebels have got enough of fighting the Yankees. ness of the hopelessness of their miserable and unholy I am informed that during the action of yesterday ar entire regiment of North Carolina troops revolted, threw away their arms and surrendered themselves to the Nathat we have taken so many prisoners that an entire dithat we have taken at least five thousand. Your correspondents with the advance will no doubt forward you further and more interesting details of this

bloody series of engagements. I am only here by accident, and must return to my post at Fortress Monroe with this immediately. I learn nothing by telegraph from McClellan's army to day, except that our troops are advancing victoriously everywhere. No definite details of actions can be obtained here at present. Full particulars of the whole af fair may be looked for by to-morrow or next day

FORTRESS MONROE, June 2 4 P. M. THE REBEL PRIVATEERSMEN. having on board the crews of a number of rebel priva teers, who have been captured, at various times, by the blockeding squadrons on the Southern coast, numbering ninety men in all. Subsequently these pirates were transferred from the Spaulding to the steamboat Massachusetts, which, just before dark, proceeded up the James river, under a flag of truce, to City Point, where they will be delivered over to the charge of Major General Huger, C. S. A., commanding the Department of Dinwid-die, for the rebel Government. It remains to be seen whether, with this additional proof of our humiliating magnanimity, the blood-thirsty and barbarous rebels well as Cantain Garvin, and the crew of the American prisoners of war in violation of the rules of civilized the penalty for piracy on the high seas.

from command in this department, and ordered to report at Washington for further duty—perhaps active service in the field. It is said that Major General John A. Dix ecutive abilities have been applied with such salutary offect in "mob town" that it is a matter of certainty he is the just man to set the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth to rights, with the able co-operation of Brigadie General Viele. ANOTHER UNION MEETING IN NORFOLK A preliminary Union meeting was held in the City

strong numerically, and quite enthusiastic. The meetir was addressed by the Hon. Joseph Segar, and other nob chieftains Extensive preparations were made for having a grand Union demonstration during the present week, when it is hoped that the capture of Richmond can be announced. This meeting will not be held, however, until the Norfolk *Herald*, the new Union paper, is started by Mesers. Shore & Bacon, which promises to be a gres success, and efforts are making to "start the machine The steamer Adelaide, from Baltimore, did not arrive

here this morning, until nearly noon. Among her pasthe Fortress, where a cordial welcome greeted him. Every face seemed happy to meet the man who first gave the order to "shoot the first man who attempts to haul down the American flag." Vigorous measures are to be taken here to crush the rebellion raging above us, and that very soon, and vigorous men must aid in their prompt execution. ANOTHER SAD MISTARE. I learn that a squad of twenty men belonging to Col. Dodge's splendid and gallant battalion of mounted Rifles, roceeded a few days since on a reconnoissance up th

twenty only seven have returned to camp, and it is feared that five or six were killed. Such reconnoissances can dom be of any real advantage, except to produce a impression upon the enemy of an advance of the Union A LARGE NUMBER OF WOUNDED COMING. A large number of wounded men from General Oasey's

niles beyond Suffolk they came upon a body of th

enemy lying in ambush, and after a brisk encounter with

hem for about an hour, they were cut off. Out of the

division are now hourly expected here, and from all I can learn, there will be enough to fill all the Northern hospitals. The action is described as having been very severe, and the 3:st of May and 1st of June will be dates

The sufferings of our sick and wounded left behind when our army advanced is intense. What with incompetence, carelessness, and neglecton the part of surgeons, nurses, and philanthropists, death is a welcome visitor to many a poor soldier. I cannot help noticing one in-Chickshominy. Recently a batch of physicians arrived at a hospital where their services were wanted immediately by about one hundred and fifty suffering mortals Upon being detailed for duty, these surgeons found that they had left their surgical instruments and appliances behind, and it was impossible for them to render any ssistance to the unfortunate SENT TO THE RIP RAPS.

The negro who, when irritated a few days since by some of the members of the Union Coast Guard Regiment. fired a pistol at a corporal, inflicting a mertal ound, has been sent to the Bip Baps (Fort Wool) to wait his trial by military court martial ARRIVAL OF THE RACER.

trying the range of her guns towards Sewell's Point THE LATE GRAND BATTLE, nsiderable amount of the news concerning th fighting recently going on near Richmond is suppressed ent, and not an item of intelligence can be obtained by telegraph, even by Congressmen The weather is intensely warm here, but prop therwise for military operations.

Yesterday afternoon at four o'clock there cor eries of the severest storms which have visited this sec tion of the country for a long time. Incessantly until idnight, the rain fell in torrents, and was acco with the severest thunder and lightning. Hailstones as large as beans also poured down upon us for the first hour or two. These storms, no doubt, interfered materially with the plans of the commanders of both armies, as al s were swollen, the roads cut up into the mos horrible mud holes, and new brooks and creeks creater n every gully in the neighborhood. The lightning wa nost vivid, striking many tall trees, and, I am sorry to say, killing two men who were attending the guns which ount guard over the bridge across the Chickahominy at Mechanicsville. One of these men was buried with gree tree which stands beside the turnpike. Before closing his letter I will endeavor to ascertain the names of thes two unfortunate soldiers, and if successful will forward

REFLECTIONS IN SIGHT OF THE ENEMY. Very little was done yesterday by either army. Each eems waiting for the other to give some indication of his movements, and we lay in our camps in idleness, awaiting with impatience orders to attack the enemy. All long the skirt of woods behind which our men are encamped may be constantly seen groups of curious spec tators, eagerly watching the movements of the rebel vedettes and pickets, who may be easily discerned walking about on the fields which slope up from the opposite bank of the Chickshominy. Perhaps in the distant woods, he yond these rebel watchmen, equally curious men stan vatching us. Glass in hand, hour after hour, I have stood beside the sentry-whose loaded gun and martial olen informed me, as it were, intultively, that he marked the utwest limit to which I could go and attentively us to be wily and dangerous foes. Two days ago I dis tinctly superintended the construction of a small board house, which the rebels worked at for upwards of an hour—and afterwards watched a cavelry picket of four horsemen, who had among them that celebrated Texan whose equestrian exploits on his gray horse have been so gratifying for a month past. THE UNION PICKETS.

Nearer still than this distant view our active scouts and pickets may be seen creeping in and out through the brush, as watchful as any of the enemy! Tolegraph chains of men thrown out from the main bodies connect with each company of pickets, and they, in their turn, constantly communicate with the moreadvanced soldiers, whose eyes are bent on the rebels on the opposite hills. THE BALLOON CORPS.

Away on the left, standing out in bold relief, as the sun shines upon its glistening surface, is Prof. Lowe's balloon the Professor in it, taking observations of the surface of the country, and the entrenchments and camps of the Se cession army. On the right, close in under the woods, is an old Virginia barn, behind which a company of pickets ounge, waiting to relieve their hard-working comrade Yesterday the enemy took it into their heads to shell

this barn and the adjacent fields, and opened upon them at about eleven o'clock in the morning, from batterie ed at three different points behind the woods on the and, it is easy and a man on the but did nother observable damage. We used no guns which reof our batteries, when the rebels were damaging nothing and only throwing away their powder and ball GENERAL STONEMAN'S ADVANCE. General Stoneman has withdrawn his forces from the dvanced position held by him, on the Ashland road; the

that two thousand prisoners had been captured in the late battle, both prove to be canards. He has now gone further in towards the centre of our position. IMPATIENCE. Firing was heard yesterday in the distance on our left. and this morning reports are heard, apparently from the centre. In every case, however, they must be from rebel

rumor that he had advanced further, together with one

awaiting the full completion of those plans which will no Correspondents have been so engrossed, since the battle mishes, that scarce a pen has been dipped in ink with the intention of describing Virginia soil and people as they appear in the vicinity of Richmond. Philadelphiaus of Southern acquaintance, may, perhaps, be sufficiently fa-miliar with both, but nine-tenths of your residents know little or nothing of either. A state of war has probably hanged the aspects of society, and heavy spring rains altered the appearance of the roads; but for all practical wilderness could prove more interesting, and at the same time more truthful for all times, than a brief description of the soil, houses, and inhabitants of New Kent, Hano-

To justly appreciate the soil of this region and its vegetation, the reader must previously have travelled mong the pines of New Jersey. Jersey and this part of ing about when dry, and making the worst and deepest sort of mire when wet. Worn out and un-cultivated in most places, it has produced a growth of pine woods but little better than the poorest forests of New Jersey. Where it is cultivated, and pains taken with it, the ground may be made as rich and productive There are many fertile spots dotted over these three g nerally abandoned countles of New Kent, Hanover, and Henrico, which can hardly be excelled by any Northern farms; but all of them have been made so by labor, and on inquiry their owners are always found to be shrewd Northern immigrants. The productions of the soil are the same as in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, with earlier in season, although no better in quality: VIRGINIA ARCHITECTURE,

There are but two styles of architecture in this portion of

niddle class here; every one is either very rich or very poor, Search the rural parts of Eastern Virginia over, from in one or other of these two classes. The rich man has sion is set on a hill, a hundred vards or so from a road. distance presents a view of great beauty, and betokens posing it to a more critical examination, shows an old house, two and a half stories high, built of frame, on a ing. A kitchen and eating-room, on each side of a stair-case hall, are in the basement. A parior, hall, and bed-room on the first floor, and two chambers, gene-There is but little closet-room, and as regards economy of space, all these houses are most illy constructed. A small portice, with steps leading down to a gravelled walk, ornaments the front. Worm fences enclose all the Virginia fields, except where in a few cases are hedges. Uneven pale fences, and post and board ones, are the greatest attempts at ornamental fencing bles are scarcely, if ever, seen; a log shed open on one the finest horse accommodations. The dearborn and rockaway wagons and light carriages of the North are never seen here "Double buggies" are the only car-riages used for pleasure driving, and there are very few of them, as every one who rides rides on horse-back. THE WHITE TRASH. The log huts of the lower class, the castles of the mean whites," are so peor that I am afraid any description I may give, even the most favorable one, will not be

any reference either to beauty or convenience. They with the chinks filled in with mortar or clay. Never more sengers are Major General John A. Dix, and staff, late commanding the Middle Department. General Tix proceeded at once to the headquarters of General Wool, in the loft, and a ladder of the rudest description, leading through a ha'ch, is the grand staircare. These buts have usually but one room—a two-roomed hut is a rarity. Sometimes the ground is the floor, the poverty of the owner preventing the purchase of floor-boards. A large fire-place, built also of loss, and a log chimney finish the building, whilst a shed, sloping the rain off from the door-yard only to run back again when it has fallen on the ground, is balcony, portico, and awning for the "poor man's" residence. Poor and restricted as these buildings may seem, yet they are homes for some one, and as such are no doubt as much beloved as the greatest houses in the land. Largo families of children are often reared in them, and many a distinguished Virginian first Blackwater river and swamp. When about thirty five saw the light in one of these poor, miserable buildings. But a short distance from where the 95th and 95th Penn-sylvania Regiments are encamped is the sitd of a hut whose ruins even now are sacred. Old Hanover county, n Virginia, has always been proud of her Henrys—he Patrick Henry and her Henry Clay. The one was born in that miserable but whose ruins stand hard by the camp; the other drew his first breath at Ashland, but a ew miles distant, where five years ago stood just such a hut as I am now describing.

a Pennsylvanian than the people. Kind and bespitable one cannot help loving them, unless where Eccession has warped their feelings and soured their tempers. The rich have all left these parts, taking their valuables and SUPPERING AMONG OUR SICK.

the principal part of their negroes with them. The man sions, as the Union army comes up to them, are found deserted. But the poorer people, being anable, perhaps, to leave, not having the means, or being, as most of them are, lukewarm in the rebellion, still live in their cabins, are visited by our troops, and treat every one as well as they are able. No one will ever be entranced by the beauty of poor Virginians, and their habits are so peculiar that sober Ponnsylvanians are astonished. The old men loll about, with uncombed hair and grizzled beard, generally smoking or chewing. The old women, each with a negro turban on ber head, and a pipe in her outh, wander around, grunting and grumbling-not the slightest motherly appearance being traceable in the sharp features and bony form of the ever-resiless body. The young people are but little like young people of the poorer classes of the North. The boys chop wood and build fires, and the girls do the housework and cooking, but not one fourth of the time of either is usefully empleyed. The clothing of all classes is made of the cheap-

er kinds of goods, and is usually purchased in Richmond, at most extravagant prices. Crinoline of enormous proportions adorns the youthful females, whilst the males The British war-steamer Bacer arrived in our harbor ast evening from off Charleston. To-day she has been ndsire, father, and son-are all clothed in that sadolored mixture known as "homespun." Their talking is always a drawl. The blacks and poo whites speak exactly alike, using the same phrases and ons, and seeming to have the same ideas. When ne's back is turned and a Virginian's voice is heard, the greatest linguists cannot tell whether it comes out o the mouth of a white man or a black one. "Thar," whar," "befo'," "gah," et id omne genus, are used alike

by all colors, and, unless a Virginian be of high cultivation,

slave which he drives. Whether this be another ours

s language is on an exact level with that used by the

[Special Correspondence of The Press] OAKLAND, May 31, 1862.

prought on the land by the slave power is a question of grave consideration. A talented Virginian, however, A TERRIFIC STORM. who is of good family, and there are none other, cauno be excelled for beauty of expression and justice in th NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ENERGY. There is a great difference between the people of the orth and of this region, in the matter of energy. A Northern man is never contented; he always want nore, is always pushing ahead. A Virginian, so he can have his allowance of whisky, and be at liberty to swea at the Abolitionists, is satisfied to live on as he has from his boyhood, cultivating his single acre and pasturing bis single cow. He never wants to be richer or better He never wishes to leave his clearing to see the world, or to desert his log-cabin, even though it be to inhabit a ordly mansion. He chooses his political idol, follow him through all the turnings and twistings of the politi

cal pathway, until one or the other, the patron or his lient, is laid in the grave. He never changes his church or his religion. The gray-headed clergyman, at whos altar he worships in manhood, pressed his infant head a the haptismal font. He awears the same oaths, sings the same songs, and tells the same stories that he did twent ears ago. And his children after him, should not this war make a most marked alteration in Virginia society will do as he has done, and be as perfectly satisfied with their course as he has been with his. Since I have entered this country, I have availed myself of many opportunities of visiting the homes of the poor whites," and, by seeing their domestic life, learn ing exactly what they are. It astonished me to find the ast numbers of men who have left their homes for the rebel army. Nearly every household has its represent tive there. The men who stay at home are generally either too old, or too young, or too sickly to fight. Drafting and conscription have gleaned up every able bodied man who had not previously enlisted. Women and children now de all the work, and if what they say is t e believed, they are heartily tired of the war, and in favor of Yankee government. But this must be taker with a few grains of allowance, as it is speken in the presence of Yankee soldiers. I have partaken of many Virginia meals prepared in true Virginia style. Hoe cake and hominy, ham and corn bread, with an apology for the lack of sugar and coffee " we be too poor to buy it," form every meal. Milk and buttermilk are the relishes, and whenever there are no epicures in the campanear by, who will give a high price for butter, tha come, and is never asked for pay. If he offers it, it is

thankfully taken, and the amount left to his judgm GEN. McClellan's Headquarters, June 1, 1862. THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY. Yesterday, at noon, a fight commenced at Bottom'

Bridge and in its vicinity, which continued until darkness compelled the combatants to rest upon their arm I was eight miles distant from the battle ground when it began, but subsequently moved my position to within five miles, but at no time could get nearer. The battle nced by a slow, heavy, dull beoming, followed in about a half hour by the sound of musketry. This connued until dark, every moment increasing in intensity. At five P. M. I came nearer the conflict, and posted my-gelf on a hill, from which I could see, over the distanroods, smoke arising on each side, and, for two or gradually moving toward the right, as if our forces were driving the enemy before them in the direction of Rich-mord. A dozen shells would burst almost at the same

instant, and a hall minute after, thus showing the distance of the battle ground, the dull sounds would come beaming through the air. counding like the beating of innumerable kettle drun t would roll back and forth, increasing and decreasing the volume of sound, but for seven long hours never to tally ceased. Sometimes the firing of cannon would stor for a half hour, as if our soldiers had limbered up their uns and were taking them to a new position in front of the foe. The day was cloudy, and about eight o'clock in the evening both parties rested on their arms, doubt-

ess to entrench and renew the conflict this morning THEORIES AND SPECULATIONS The solution I have heard is this, although I cannot wouch for its correctness: General Heintzelman's corps was across the bridge, and General Kearney's division was at the bridge, his men so disposed as to effectually cover a retreat. General Keyes and his corps went out beyond Heintzelman on a reconnoissance in the direction of Richmond, coming in conflict with the enemy, who were in strong force, and the whole Federal force in the neighborhood was finally engaged. Should this be true, the United States troops engaged could not have been less than sixty thousand in number. This morning a strong force of artillery has gone on directly in front of the centre of the army, and already has fired three shells, each one within a half mile of an also be heard in the direction of yesterday's conflict The infrequency of the reports in that direct entire absence of musketry, show that both parties have entrenched, and that as soon as the day is far enough advanced to enable the gunners to ascertain proper ranges, a furious artillery fight will commence The centre, no doubt, will be brought into conflict to-day and I can give you accurate accounts of the proceedings

FROM GEN. HUNTER'S DIVISION, THE CLIMATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

To-day is Sunday, yet no one—to judge from the war

ning up in every quarter—would ever believe it to be

To-day, it is quite warm, and leaving the close and ent moment seated beneath the wide-spreading arms of a friendly live-oak, writing you this epistle. We do not forget, at the same time, that this is May—ever-beautiful May in the North—the incense of whose hearth, redolent with bursting bud and blossom, is now floating over hil and valley, and whose voice of song is filling the wood-Insensibly, the tide of memory wafts us back to oth the babbling brook; and a thousand tender recollection gleam forth like golden light, amid the mellow tintings of some glorious picture. True, this has been called the "Land of flowers," and the appellation may be appro ness robs it of that thrilling and endearing charm which instead of the vigor and buoyancy caught from our own wild, mountain air, a sort of soft, voluper steals like a witchery over both mental and physics

Upon a close examination of the soil and climate

South Carolina generally, we are deeply impressed with

dea does not altogether originate with the writer, for

scale, in this immediate neighborhood. Indeed, we ven

boast of greater natural advantages in this respect

and we predict that the culture of the vine will, at n

very distant day, rank amongst the most important pro-

ture the assertion, that neither Italy nor France

ductions of these Islands of the Sea, it not of the South generally. THE RESOURCES OF THE STATE. of this country have never been to any great extent de eloned. The land has generally been monopolized l the masses, and the waste and neglect of the very soil itself. This country is capable of supporting a vast population, and of adding untold wealth to the Union; whereas, in the past, it has been doing neither, and those who have hitherto possessed it, at the fearful price of human life and liberty, have proven themselves unworthy of the trust, and are, therefore, in the destiny of Heaven's justice, visited with summary vengeance and expulsion.

HER DESTINY. A higher destiny, we feel convinced, awaits this land imagination we already see its capacious ports crowded with the commerce of the world; we already see it ar honor to itself, a golden link in the Union of these States, and redeemed in the eyes of the world from all that has made it a derision in the past. Here hardy and adventurous hands, from New Hampshire's granite hills unto Sierra's snowy peaks; from Eric's gleaming heart to the Gulf of Mexico, shall be clasped with each other in eternal thrift and amity. Here, it will not require many long laborious years to accomplish all that we say.

The material for a rapid and an unparalleled growth. uch as the history of the world has never rec already prepared, and only awaits skilful hands to model it into a structure of abiding strength and beauty. In fact, retributive justice has decreed that slavery, out of its own fraudulently and ill gotten sind stance, shall make ample reparation to all its woods, and pay the triumphant way, of freedom as all a enters upon her just and inalignable dominions.

TWO CENTS GENERAL HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION. No doubt you have already learned that, according t late order of General Hunter, the States of South Ca rolina, Georgia, and Florida, comprising this department in the direction of future national glory and greatness this is! No doubt it will fall like a thunder-clap upor the ears of the affrightened sympathizers with treason in the North, and will be especially appalling to those who are and have been croaking "compromise," in order a little longer to retain vitality in the rotten carcass of the "peculiar institution." Where shall this "Legion." after being cast out, flee? Where shall they hide their spots of treason, their time-enduring shame, from the vivid torch of Truth and Justice, as, searching every heart and every deed, their squat and loathsome forms mankind, and thence sink to an oblivion of infamy. Several neg-o regiments are now in process of organi zation at Hilton Head. At first they did not exactly understand the arrangement, thinking it to be some harst and compulsory measure; but a very short time served to dispell their fears, and they now enlist rapidly. We understand, from good authority, that they drill very satisfactorily, and have, in a very short time, acquired a surprising proficiency in the manual of arms. No doubt it will have a salutary influence upon them, and bring them under the eye and instructions of moral and humans officers, many of whom have volunteered for the purpose

from our regiment. CAPTURE OF A STEAMER. Quite a thrilling incident, connected with the cannaign in this department, occurred not long since. It prears that the rebels owned a boat called the "Planter." which they were using at Charleston, in transport uts, which they were engaged in fortifying. Upon this boat, seven negroes were doing the bidding of the captain and mate, who were white men, and who took occasion to leave the boat, in order to visit the city. ver suspecting the fidelity of their slaves, one of whom was an experienced pilot. After the departure of their sters, the negroes waited a convenient period of tim nring the night upon which this all happened, and then cut loose, and turned their prow and faces seaward. But, to accomplish this, they were under the nec unning close to the walls of Fort Sumnfer, into the very guns of which they could look, and which would certainly hallenge them as they passed. But they were prepared nowing perfectly well the usual signals, and, besides, eing concealed from rigid scrutiny by the darkness as they ran alongside the frowning fort. Being challenged here, they returned the customary answer, and the response rang forth, "All right, go ahead !" And "g thead" they did, putting on every pound of steam that the boat would bear, which, by the way, was a very fas one, as your correspondent can testify, having seen her run away, Secesh fashion, the morning of the battle at Port Boyal. To conclude my story: They arrived safe with their prize, a good boat, several excellent guns, and Head, figuring largely, and relating their escapes with

FROM GENERAL BANKS' DIVISION. Correspondence of the Associated Press ?

WILLIAMSPORT, May 31. EXAGGERATED STATEMENTS. Great regret and some indignation is felt here that ex-aggerated, unauthorized, and unfounded statements of losses of public property, sustained by our retreat from Strasburg and Winchester, have found publicity through papers at a distance. At present the figures cannot h curately ascertained, but the heaviest losses are known to be very light, compared with the amounts exposed to apture or abandonment by such a rapid retreat as it was necessary to perform. RETREAT OF THE REBELS. The intelligence received here this morning from other

oints in this military department is calculated to arous

reaction in the corps, in anticipation of being shortly

able to turn the tide of success against our enemies. It is confirmed that our reconnoitring party of last night hold Martinghary, and that the enemy were too weak to GERALD FITZGERALD'S ACCOUNT. An interesting account is given by Gerald Fitzgerald tached to a travelling theatre company, accompanying ment upon fatigue, slept too late at Winchester on Sun day morning to escape before being cut off by the enemy. Dressed in citizen's clothing, and being a ner by birth, he readily deceived the ret officers, and finally volunteered to drive an ambuance, containing the veritable Ashby, to Martins burg, who, in consequence of a wound in the lef houlder, received at Front Royal, found it inconve-

leaving Winchester he observed that our prisoners were generally treated with kindness; says there was no killing of our sick and wounded, nor, as far as his obserration extended, any black flag. On the road near Winchester, he noticed a fationed Theo. See the chester, he noticed a fationed Theo. by the rebel guard, who, irritated at being compelled to abandon the pursuit, cursed his prisoner as a d—d lazy Yankes. Ashby said but little along the road, frequently muttering to himself. Passing a body in Union uniform, by the roadside, Ashby roquested his driver to see if he was alive. Fitzgerald said he was dead. Ashby then ordered him to carry the body into an adjoining enclosed field, but in a position where it could be readily discovered, in Fitzgerald discovered that the deceased belonged to the our retreating army, and amid the noise of cannonading,

According to Fitzgerald's information, Lieut. Colonel Dushane, 1st Maryland, was killed by a ball through the head, on Saturday, at Front Royal. He heard nothing of Colonel Kenley or Colonel Murphy.
When the enemy occupied Winchester, in front of one f our hospitals was a pile of boxes of medicines, guarded quired of the steward who and what he was. The steward replied. "I am a hospital steward, left here in charge of the medicines, &c., for our sick and wounded, knowing that your army is deficient in these articles." "Take them into the house, and remain there," said the officer, THE PURSUIT AND RETREAT. Jackson, with his whole force, pursued our army to Bunker Hill, where, is consequence of the fatigued condition of his men, and finding that he could not flank or ent us off, he returned to Winchester, first directing

Ashby to pursue us with his cavalry and artillery.

General Johnson was not at Winchester with Jackson. owards Woodstock, to prevent any advance of our Western troops in his rear. The 22d North Carolina Regiment, which was nearly annihilated by Donnelly's brigade, near Winchester, had received no clothes or pay since they were mustered into much like an organization of ragamuffins. Ashby took command of the cavalry brigade Sheets was appointed to command Ashby's original regiment. Another captain in the same regiment was also shot dead YANKEE INVENTIONS.

At the depot, in Winchester, the rebels found some tin boxes with an elegantly illuminated representation of a peach on the cover, and labelled "Fresh peaches." Au whisky. "What won't these d-d Yankees ocx! in-After remaining in Martinsburg till Friday, Fitzge-Captain Abert, of the United States topographical engineers, was cut off near Middletown, and, after four days' fatigue and marching, arrived here by way of tains Hampton and Collis, with their commands. our cavalry, have just been brought into town. Some zens as the prisoners appeared, but all demonstrations of

Dr. Kline, a surgeon of Brockenbrough's rebel battery, ordered to report at Washington. He is from Loudoun The full lists of killed, wounded, and missing are completed, with some few exceptions. Considering all the circumstances, and the disorganization attendant on the retreat, great credit is due to Assistant Adjutant General Wilkins, of General Williams' staff, as well as the brigade and regimental officers. General Williams' official report COLONEL KENLEY AT WINCHESTER Intelligence has just been received that Colonel Kenley,

wounded and a prisoner, is at Winchester. Adjutant Tarr, Major Collins, and another officer of the Maryland

let, have been retaken by an advancing Union force at

REORGANIZATION. WILLIAMSPORT, June L-Through the military expelately disorganized corps of General Williams will, in a few hours, be ready to take the offensive again. No one covering from a retreat and rout, can imagine the obstacles to be overcome. RETRIEAT OF THE ENEMY.

The gratifying intelligence was received last night that he enemy, concentrated in and around Halltown and

now retreating from that position, probably towards Front Boyal. SKIRMISHING. Early yesterday incrning a body of the enemy's in-fantry were discovered fording the river about two miles above the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry, probably to attempt the capture of our heavy battery on Maryland Heights: but being discovered before they had got over they were speedily shelled back. The day previous a body of the enemy a scended the Londonn Heights, oppoite Sandy Hook, with the intention of planting a battery there to enfilade our battery and destroy the bridge. Ou heavy guns shortly drove them back. Skirmishing con-tinued between our outpost pickets on Bolivar Heights

STILL RETREATING. Finding all efforts to turn our flanks by crossing the river and enfilading our batteries, as well as ascertaining the sternness of our centre—and perhaps hearing of some movements in their rear tending to the discomfort. of their position—the enemy commenced to full back at-toon resterday. Unless during their transient stay they toon resterday. Unless during their francism stay they have vastly improved the facilities for crossing the She's nandoal below Front' Boyal; their route must necessary rily be by the latter place, or the Straeburg and Wood.

It stock. Un either case it is believed frey will not perform a fair innheir rupted trip. Further than tills if may not be say! Jackson; tathatate; acquainted with the topography of the country north of the Shemmidohl may select builtable positions and risk a decisive battle? select suitable positions and risk a decisive pattle

and the enemy's scouts in front.

THE WAR PERSS will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus : 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 100 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

lines constitute a square.

THE WAR PRESS.

CARRYING THE WAR INTO MARYLAND It has been suggested that, in order to execute the policy of carrying the war into Maryland. (as recently an-nonneed by one of his commanders, Gen. Trimble,) he may, as a desperate experiment, change his route towards the Potomac, between the Point of Bocks and the mouth of the Seneca, in retaliation, as stated by Gen. Trimble, for our recent excursion up the valley of Virginia.

RAILROAD BRIDGE FIRED. Cur scouts report no enemy in Martinsburg this morning. It is also reported that the new trestle-work railroad bridge at Martinsburg was fired by Ashby's cavalry on their first entry into the town, and guarded until night, when the Union citizens extinguished the flames. The next day it was refired, and so much of it destroyed as to require the entire work to be reconstructed. The rebels also tore up a portion of the track in the town, belonging to the company. This twice-repeated act of vandalism they will sooner or later regret, for more than

and destroyed the cars and much other valuable proper FORCE OF GEN. WILLIAMS. In relation to the recent battle and retreat from Winester, Brigadier General Williams, commanding the first (and, at the time, the only) division of the army of states his force to have been not over 3,600 infantry present for duty; ten Parrott and six brass smooth-bors guns, and 250 Michigan cavalry; and this force, with parts of two small cavalry regiments, under Brig. Gen. Hatch, and the major general's personal escort, was the entire force brought to resist the sudden attack of the combined forces of Jackson, Ewell, and Johnston, variously estimated by prisoners, deserters, and fugitives, at 20,000 to 30,000 men, with fifty to sixty pieces of artillery. After speaking of the disposition of his troops, he pays a well-

merited compliment to the commanders of brigades for the promptness and accuracy with which his orders were obeyed, himself observing the execution of every order given, and every new movement of the enemy. B General Williams speaks in high terms of the cool conduct of Colonel Gordon, (2d Massachusetts,) commanding the Third brigade, and Colonel Donnelly, (28th New York,) commanding the First brigade; of Colonel Brodhead, of the Michigan Cavalry, who was under medical treatment at the time, but heroically volunteered to assume his command; of Captain Wm. D. Wilkins, his assistant adjutant; Captain E. C. Beman, division comniseary of Eubsistence, and of Lieutenant Samuel R. Pittman, his Aid-de-Camp, for their promptness, effi cy, and coolness. Also of Dr. Thomas Antisell, Medical Director of Division; of Captain H. M. White essy, A. Q. M., in charge of the division train; of Lieutenan Augustine, (29th Pernsylvania,) division ordnsuce offi-Augustine, (Zein remsylvamor, arranged coloring grass, cer, for saving his train from the enemy's closing grass, cer, for saving his train from the enemy's closing grass. General Williams, as an experienced soldier, un ly bestows no credit where it is undeserved. Major Perkins, U. S. A., Inspector General, and Acting Assistant Adjutant to General Banks, from his edu-cation and long experience in the field, rendered the most important services to Gen. Banks. The Assistant Com-missary of Subsistence, in charge of the herd of beaves, successfully eluded the enemy most of the way, and ceeded in bringing across the Potomac a larger part of his herd, but with loss of his clothing, funds, and

General Hatch, with the coolness, intropidity, and activity of an experienced cavalry commander, watched over the rear, and daringly frustrated many attempts of It is a fact to be deprecated that numbers of officers horses were seized by many panic-stricken privates on the retreat, and are now probably lost to the officers and the Government. The public should beware of harboring

or purchasing animals from soldiers or unknown persons. Col. Batchelder, Department Provost Marshal, is instituting a rigid scrutiny into the matter SHARPSBURG AND SHEPARDSTOWN. In a previous letter, your correspondent mentioned a rumor that a collision had occurred between the citizens of Sharpsburg and Shapardstown, villages loand equally in juxtaposition on the war ones Harper's Ferry. They have probably thought it wise to the latter town came over to Sharpsburg and stole an old iron field piece, a relic of other they may take, there is no doubt they will meet with an lieving it to still be useful, as perhaps it was, they day a party of our cavalry went over to Shepards town and demanded its return under penalty of having their town burnt, but in view of its removal beyond their reach the threat was not executed. Since that time partured, and are now in the proper hands.

An order has been issued by the provost marshal preventing small transient traders from absorbing all the

business locations in the town, under forfeiture of their stock, wagons, &c.

Casualties in the Fioneer Corps, Capt. W. H. Mapos, commanding:
Missing—Of 3d Wisconsin, J. B. Bennett, J. Maynes, J. Killslee; of 29th Pennsylvania, R. Alcott, J. McCormack; of 2d Massachusette, J. Stewart, P. Stetson; of 27th Indians, G. White, E. Newman, D. Humpbreys, W. Hall; of 5th Connectient, W. Staples, P. Thornton, J. Gosler; of 28th New York, J. Hill; of 46th Pennsylvania, P. H. Allen, P. Flicker, J. Millord, J. Vaughan, W. Eppler, W. H. Eichelberger; of 1st Maryland, D. Enson, P. Lambart, J. Denbart, H. Webber, C. Howard, W. Birminsham, J. Stador.

Freedom at the South. A correspondent gives the following summary of some of the benefits which the Confederate Government has conferred upon the South: Impressed the negroes without the consent of their Imprisoned citizens charged with no orline. Burned millions of dollnre' worth of cotton, against the octestations of the owners. Burned augar and cotton which had been paid for by

No returns from other corps of cavalry, etc.

innocent purchasers.

Banlehed law-ahiding citiz'ns from the Confederacy.

Confiscated private property to the value of millions of dollars to the use of the army, and forced the owners to take in exchange worthless Confederate bends.

Depreciated the corrency of the country by flooding the land with a worthless rag currency and enormous over-issues of bank bills. over-issues of bank bills.

Laid an embargo on the importation and exportation of goods and Southern productions.

Passed an odious conscription law forcing every many of the between the ages of eighteen and thirty five into the army, an act of despotism unknown ever in Europs. VIOLENT DEATHS.—In the year 1860, for which the returns have just been issued: 14:775 ipersons the tier Rigiand and Wales died a violent death, one person in the Rigiand and Wales died a violent death, one person in the every 1,328. Nearly 18,000 of the deaths are ascribed to accident er, negligenced among them; 5.412 water related to accident er, negligenced among them; 5.412 water related to the season of the deaths are ascribed 17:00 at not a year old 19:2264 by drowning, and 3:108 by 7117 burns and soales. The exposure of men to three in year of the prime of life to outnumber those of women ricewith. mines and works causes their deaths from burns during, the prime of life to outnumber those of women highly the standing the more compussible, treas of the datier, but, drafter filly five the deaths of women from this cause are more than atombischose of men, and says Brewark the one of men, and says Brewark the one of men, and the says Brewark the one of men, and the men of the says Brewark the one of the men, who are now hump to death. In exceed, in, and numbers those whis in critic thing were burnt in witholes. In 1860, at death 2,035 in the first work their own death of the country of the population, that there is, he death of the many suicides by thousing are classed as a cause of the says of the country of the says of the s

SLAYES IN DELLAWARE—The number of slaves.

"BLAYES IN DELLAWARE—The number of slaves in Delaware; it is believed be much less than returned by 74.5 the connex, The many cases.

The counted bound boys, free hi wenty one, as blaves.