

# News of the Day.

## FIGHT AT FRONT ROYAL!

THE PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR!  
DARING CONDUCT OF KNAPP'S BATTERY.

Baltimore, May 26.—The following is a statement of the fight at Front Royal by Gen. George Smith, of the 1st Maryland Regiment, who succeeded in affecting his escape:—About 1 o'clock on Saturday, a negro, mounted on horseback, came dashing into camp, crying out that the rebels were coming in great numbers and they will surround you and cut you off.

At first, the men laughed at him, stating that they had waited long for them, and did not believe a word of it—as soon, however, as Col. Kenley saw the men, he became satisfied of the rebels' approach.—The long roll was beaten, the men responded springing heartily to their arms and forming in line by company, and very soon the rebels made their appearance.

Strange to say, not a single gun was fired by the pickets of the regiment. It may have been that in consequence of a sudden turn of the road they were surprised and captured. Company A was ordered to deploy as skirmishers and support a section of Knapp's Pennsylvania battery, which mustered about forty men.

In the meantime the Lieut. Col. of the 25th infantry, with a small detachment of his men, who had been acting as a pioneer corps, also formed and prepared to receive the enemy.

Our battery was soon engaged and discharged shot and shell for nearly two hours, and until all their ammunition had almost been expended. The firing was spirited, and there is no doubt of its efficacy.

Unable, however, to withstand such an overwhelming force, the order was given to retire, which was done, and the entire column moved over the Shenandoah river, the retreat being covered by a company of the 5th New York cavalry, about eighty strong.

Whilst passing over the bridge the Captain distinctly saw the rebel force. There was a very strong column of cavalry, say four squadrons of eight companies, and five regiments of infantry. Of this force two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry were fording the stream, the water being very low.

The order "double quick" was given, and the Union troops took to the pike, where another stand was made, Colonel Kenley addressing the men and telling them that their only chance was to stand and fight to the last, especially as the rebel cavalry were fast pushing on and displaying the black flag.

Capt. Smith states that he did not see them display the white flag, as was represented in a previous account. A second stand was made and many shots exchanged, when the New York cavalry, who were still in the rear of the column broke and retreated riding pell mell through the ranks of the infantry.

A party of the Maryland command retreated to a wheat field and then made still another stand, firing rapidly and with deliberate precision.

Presently on came the rebel cavalry, cutting right and left yelling like Indians. In some instances neither the dying nor wounded were spared, and in two instances the Captain saw the rebels draw their pistols and shoot them in the head whilst lying on the roadside. The Captain told the men they had better return to the pike and escape as best they could.

He had not proceeded far until a cavalry officer rode up to him and demanded his sword and pistol, which he threw upon the ground—the rebel at the same time drawing a pistol upon him. In the confusion, however, he succeeded in regaining his pistol, and observing a rebel shoot one of the First Maryland regiment, he drew it and shot him, and succeeded with the assistance of Lieut. Camphor, in securing the rebel's horse and riding off.

After proceeding about two miles, they came across the ambulance in which Col. Kenley lay, attended by Surgeon Mitchell, of the regiment. The vehicle was passing along the pike, and been repeatedly fired into by the rebel cavalry. Finding themselves closely pursued they abandoned the horse, and leaping several fences took to the woods, where they managed to conceal themselves, and the enemy gave up the chase.

There were but six companies of the First Maryland regiment engaged in the fight, the remaining four being on picket duty and acting as provost guard at Front Royal.

**Gen. Banks' Retreat—Colonels Killed and Wounded.**  
PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The correspondent of the New York World, with General Banks' command, states that Col. Gordon and staff are safe, also General Williams and staff.

While retreating through Winchester, the women, from the houses, opened fire with pistols upon our soldiers and killed a great many of them.

Lieut. Col. Brown, of the 28th New York, is said to have been killed. Col. Knapp, of the 45th Pennsylvania, was wounded and taken prisoner. Col. Murphy, of the 29th Pennsylvania, was killed, and many others.

**Retreat of the Rebels from Martinsburg.**

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Private accounts from Martinsburg represent that a few rebel scouts arrived in town yesterday, and shortly after retreated, without doing any damage to the town. The indications are that the rebels have retreated to Winchester.

**From McCallan's Army.—The Virginia Central Railroad Taken.**

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A dispatch from the War Department to-day, from Gen. Halleck, Gen. McClellan telegraphs that his troops have cut the Virginia Central railroad at three points, between Hanover Court House and the Chickahominy.—Nothing else of interest had transpired.

## The Latest Army News.

### THE REBEL DESIGN TO CAPTURE BANKS' WHOLE COMMAND.

His Statement to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The following was received at the War Department at 11 o'clock, p. m.

WILLIAMSBURG, 4 p. m., May 27.—To the President—I have the honor to report the safe arrival of my command at this place, last evening at ten o'clock, and the passage of the Fifth Corps across the river to-day with comparatively little loss. The loss of men killed, wounded and missing, in the different combats in which my command has participated since the march from Strasburg, on the morning of the 24th inst., I am now unable to report, but I have great gratification in being able to represent that although serious it is much less than might have been anticipated, considering the very great disparity of forces engaged, which aimed at nothing less than the capture of our force. A detailed statement will be forwarded as soon as possible.

My command encountered the enemy in a constant succession of attacks, and in well contested engagements, at Strasburg, Middletown, Newton, at a point between these places, and at Winchester. The force of the enemy was estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men, with very strong artillery and cavalry supports. My own force consisted of two Brigades, less than four thousand strong, all told, 1,500 cavalry, ten Parrott guns and six smooth bore.

The substantial preservation of the entire supply is a source of gratification. It numbered about 500 wagons.

On a forced march of fifty-three miles, thirty-five of which was performed in one day, subject to constant attack in front, rear and flank, according to its position, by an enemy in full force, the panics of teamsters and the mischances of a river passage of more than 300 yards width, slender preparations for food and ferry, it lost not many more than fifty wagons.—A full statement of this loss will be forwarded forthwith.

Very great commendation is due Capt. S. B. Hollabird, A. Q. M., and Capt. E. G. Beckwith, for the safety of the train.—Our troops are in good spirits and occupy both sides of the river.

N. P. BANKS,  
Major General Commanding.

### Important from Mexico.—The French Defeated—Five Hundred Killed.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Semi-official dispatches, received to-day, under date of Orizaba, May 9th, say the French troops had advanced within three leagues of that city, where they encountered a force of ten thousand Mexicans, who attacked them with success, killing five hundred of the invaders.

It does not seem, from the facts in the dispatches, that President Juarez and his cabinet had fled from the city of Mexico to Queretaro, as recently stated in the newspapers.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A gentleman who has just arrived here on official business from the City of Mexico, having left there on the 5th inst., reports that towards the latter part of last month the British Minister, Sir Chas. Wyke, concluded a treaty at Puebla with Sr. Doblado, by which all difficulties with England were amicably settled, and had it not been for the sudden signing of the French a treaty with Spain would have been concluded also by Sr. Doblado and Gen. Prim. The latter person left, however, the shores of Mexico on good terms with the Juarez Government, and a minister will be sent to Madrid to arrange satisfactorily all matters in dispute.

The President of the United States, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, asking, if not incompatible with the public interests, to be furnished with copies of such correspondence as may have been received since the late message, relative to the condition of affairs in Mexico, and the breaking up of the treaty with the latter by the allied powers, says it is deemed expedient to comply with the request to-day.

### SKIRMISH NEAR SCARCEY.

BAKERSVILLE, Ark., May 31.—Quite a spirited skirmish took place on the 19th near Scarcey, on the Little Rock river, between about 150 men of Gen. Osterhouse's division and some 600 rebels under Cols. Coleman and Hicks, in which the latter were routed with a loss of 150 left on the field and quite a number wounded. Our loss was 15 killed and 34 wounded.

### CORINTH REPORTED OURS!!

PHILADELPHIA, May 30th.—I have it on good authority that Corinth is ours. Particulars as soon as received.

### THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 30.—A dispatch just received, fully corroborates the former message that Corinth is evacuated by the rebels, and occupied by our troops. Prisoners say that the enemy left last night for Okaloosa, a point about one hundred and fifty miles south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

### An Important Battle and Victory at Hanover Court House.

The affair at Hanover Court House, North of Richmond, turns out to be much more important than was supposed from the meagre official dispatch sent out from the War Department. It now appears there has been a severe battle there, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is set down at one thousand, and our loss at three hundred and seventy-nine killed, wounded and missing, of whom fifty-three were killed. One hundred of the enemy's dead were buried on the field by our men. Five hundred were taken prisoners, and more were coming in. The rebels in this action were mostly from Georgia and North Carolina.

### The Battle at Hanover Court House—Three Fights and Three Victories—Rebel Loss in Killed, Wounded and Missing.

In the Herald we find a very full account of the late battle at Hanover Court House, in which the enemy lost so heavily, and in which such important results were secured on our side. The letter, dated 27th, begins thus:—It has been a busy day with some of the troops under General Fitz John Porter, and one of hard work and hard fighting.—Three fights with the enemy, three times whipping them, killing and wounding three times more than were killed and wounded on our side, and capturing three times as many prisoners, in the day's work and victories epitomized.—General Fitz John Porter's troops have shown the stuff they were made of, and have added lustre to the fame they had won in front of Yorktown, and have covered themselves with additional glory. Our loss in the three engagements, it is estimated, will not exceed, killed, wounded and missing, one hundred and thirty, while that of the enemy cannot fall short of three hundred. The rebels probably captured about thirty of our men, and we have taken nearly three hundred of theirs.

We have had no time for further extracts, but condense a connected account of the engagement. Our troops were on the route by four A. M., thinking they were going right on to Richmond. The rain and mud were awful all along the route.—The Hanover Court House road was taken, the Sixth Cavalry taking the lead—two companies advancing as skirmishers. They were followed by a regiment of infantry, who also acted as skirmishers, plunging right and left into the bushes, and keeping a keen eye ahead. The batteries and brigades came next. About 6 miles from Hanover mounted rebel pickets were seen. Our cavalry pursued and shot one of their men, who fell dead from his horse, and captured two prisoners. They belonged to the 2d Virginia Cavalry, and were well armed and rode fine horses. No more was seen of the rebel pickets.

### The First Engagement with the Enemy.

A little before noon the advance of the column had turned the road, about three miles from Hanover Court House. Twelve miles had now been marched. Three hours before the rain had ceased, the clouds broken away, and the march from that time had been under the scorching rays of a torrid sun. Our men were fatigued and languid. The Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Johnson, was ahead.

The enemy, who lay concealed in Dr. Kenney's house, and in the woods opposite, allowed the left wing to get well advanced and then opened fire upon them. Col. Johnson left the woods and came on with his skirmishers, at the same time ordering up the reserves and forming them in line of battle. A quick volley of musketry was opened upon them from the woods on the right. The balls whistled furiously. At the first volley several fell dead, and others became helpless from wounds.

The New Yorkers showed pluck, closed ranks and returned volley after volley. Our field officers were marked out, and several of them severely wounded. Our artillery soon came up, and Berdan's Sharpshooters took their places as support, being in front, a little on the left. The batteries fired vigorously. Those of the enemy threw shell, canister and grape. Ours responded with shell and solid shot. Shot and shell flew fast and furious. The sharpshooters opened their deadly fire, lying in their usual style, on their stomachs. A rebel head no sooner showed itself from behind a tree than one of their unerring bullets would strike another from the list of fighting rebels. It was hot work for a time. During the progress of the fight they made a brilliant charge, taking one of the enemy's cannon.

### The Enemy Fled in Too Hot and Retreat.

Soon Butterfield's, Martindale's and McQuade's brigades came up, commanded by Gen. Morrill, and a heavy and deadly firing commenced. For nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from our column. The rebels returned the fire, but their bullets and grape and canister went too high. It was evident that they fired their muskets at random, probably from behind trees, keeping the bodies concealed and not daring to take aim. When they retreated, as our firing compelled them to do at length, our musketry told upon them with most deadly effect. Meantime they were shelling them out went on vigorously. It was nearly two hours before they were driven from the woods. The work of expulsion had been determined upon, and it was carried out to most important results.

For about an hour and a half there was a cessation of firing. It was time not idly spent. Gen. Fitz John Porter was by this time on the ground. He ordered a pursuit of the enemy by Gen. Butterfield's and Col. McQuade's Brigades, Gen. Morrill and staff joining the chase. Through grain fields, marches and thick woods our men pushed after the retreating foe. They moved with the vigor of fresh troops.—This chase gave our men nearly six miles additional travel, including their return.

### Visit to the Railroad—Rebel Train Stopped.

While the pursuit was in progress Martindale's brigade were ordered to the Virginia Central Railroad. The regiments entered upon the execution of their difficult and dangerous mission. On the way they were fired upon and one of the cavalrymen killed. This was all the loss sustained. Marching up to the Railroad, they could not have made a

more daring demonstration if the whole army of the Potomac had been at their heels. A rebel train was just coming from the direction of Richmond, and appeared in sight as our men reached the road. The engineer, in obedience, no doubt, to the order of some frightened rebel General—for it must have been, as subsequent events showed, an arrival of reinforcements from Richmond—reversed the engine in double quick time and backed the train out of sight. Our troops at once proceeded without molestation to do good work by destroying about forty rods of the railroad, burning a bridge, and putting an end to further immediate telegraphic communication between Fredericksburg and Richmond.—This accomplished, they withdrew to their brigades.

### Second Engagement—Hospitals Fired Into.

After the lapse of two hours firing was again resumed. The scene in the second engagement was in the open field and woods. Foremost the rebels—the reinforcements undoubtedly brought from Richmond on the railroad—commenced firing upon two houses used as hospitals, disregarding, as usual, the flags floating from the roof. The 44th New York regiment, Col. Stryker, was ordered to advance as skirmishers upon the woods in front. They had not gone far before they saw that the woods were filled with rebels. And now began the second engagement with earnestness. Gen. Martindale's regiments, including the gallant 25th New York, which looked like a skeleton after the ordeal of iron hail had passed through, were drawn up in line of battle.

The contest waxed hotter and hotter. Our men poured in volley after volley into the thick woods, while the batteries fired broadsides from their guns. The enemy returned the fire with vigor, but they did not dare come from the woods, and they found every attempt to break our lines unavailing. Not a man on one side flinched. Every officer faced the music with heroic valor. The firing on both sides was tremendous. As fast as one of our men fell he was conveyed to the ambulance in the rear, and the ranks closed up.—"Well done, my boys," said Captain Griffin, slapping one of his Parrotts in hearty approval. And his guns did well, as also Capt. Benson's. They sent the shells scattering over the enemy's ambulance with great liveliness. The brigade and batteries had it all to themselves for nearly an hour, giving cheer after cheer as they fired, and firing with the regularity of clockwork.

### The Rebels Run.

Our galling fire was too much for the enemy. They retreated from their position, and we were masters of the field. As in the first fight, the enemy wasted most of their musketry, while the range of their artillery was too high. Our loss was accordingly light for the time our men were engaged, and considering their exposure to the enemy's fire.—The rebel loss was heavy, as seen from subsequent examination of the woods.

### The Third and Most Desperate Engagement.

Now comes the largest and most decisive, if not the most brilliant, demonstration of the day. The revival of artillery and musketry roar, with intelligence sent by Gen. Martindale to Gen. Porter that there had been a large arrival of reinforcements, brought back the absent brigades. And they came back with impetuous and joyous haste. The enemy, it was ascertained, had shifted their position into the woods. A prisoner who had been captured in the last engagement said their were twenty thousand rebels in the wood and along the railroad. The same programme was adopted to drive out the enemy—viz: a free use of musketry and shell. Gen. Porter ordered the artillery to plant themselves in the road facing the wood, and on the right of the field, each pouring in diagonal fires, while the infantry filled up the centre. Gen. Butterfield's brigade headed the infantry column.

### Our Troops Fight Well and Steadily.

The cheering of the men as they advanced on the double quick, and steadily, undaunted and incessant firing of musketry and shell, were never surpassed on any battle field. It was a little after five o'clock when the firing commenced. It was kept up with unequalled vigor and fearful slaughter of the enemy until night closed on the scene. The enemy had a third time been driven back, and the day was ours. He did not dare to come out and take the chance of a fair open field engagement, but in the retreat stuck to the woods with obstinacy. How shall I describe these two hours' fighting. If there was ever fiery ardor and brilliancy of combat, it was then. If ever fearlessness was shown on the field, it was then General Porter displayed conspicuous gallantry during the entire engagement, and so did General Morrill, conducting the division, and Generals Butterfield and Martindale, who headed their brigades. I could not speak too praisingly of the different staff officers.

### Prisoners—Georgians Refuse to Fight.

The prisoners are of all ages, sizes, complexions and dress. Some are talkative; most are silent. A large number are conscripts, who have no uniforms or pretensions to any. I find that the bitterest feeling exists relative to the drafting of soldiers in progress in the rebel States. One prisoner told me that he had paid three hundred dollars to two men to go as his substitutes. Both his Representatives deserted, and he had been obliged to come himself, being unable for love or money to induce a third one to take his place. Another, giving his name as Josiah W. Barger, of Catawba, N. C., showed me a letter from his father, dated the 11th inst. In this

letter the fact was stated that three thousand Georgians, whose term of enlistment had expired, were told that they must continue in the service. They loaded their guns, and officers and all refused to obey the order, and no one dared attempt to make them do it. The result was that the regiments had disbanded and gone home. Those who gave any expression of opinion, spoke adversely of the war, and were loud in condemning the leaders who had brought it about. All said, however, that the enemy would resist to their utmost the capture of Richmond.—As with prisoners heretofore taken, they were surprised at the kindness with which they were treated.

### Friendly pickets at Corinth—Important Southern News.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 27.—General Halleck has issued an order prohibiting skirmishing by pickets.—The pickets on each side are now friendly, and within a distance for conversation, which they improve. Last night five rebel pickets, including one Sergeant, came over.

All along the line our forces are within two miles of the rebel works. In some places our heavy guns are within battering distance, but dense woodlands intervening prevent either party from opening fire.

### Camp rumors say Vicksburg has surrendered, and that our fleet was en route to Memphis.

### GEN. HALLECK'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 30.—The following has just been received at the War Department: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI, CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD, May 28th, 1862.—To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Three strong reconnoitering parties 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 was twenty-five killed and wounded. The enemy left thirty dead on the field.—Their 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 morning at daybreak. The whole country is so thickly wooded that we are compelled to feel our way. (Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

### Uprising of the Rebels in West Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—A Cairo special to the Republic says: Trouble are breaking out afresh in Western Tennessee. A considerable force of rebels are said to be at Trenton, ready to march on Union City and Hickman. The Union men from Weakly and Obion counties were flocking to Hickman for protection. Four or five hundred rebel cavalry are stationed near the mouth of Obion river, awaiting the draining of the swamps in the region to plant a battery to prevent the passage of our transports on the Mississippi. Paroled prisoners from New Orleans on the 18th say that General Lovell's forces are stationed at Camp Moore, Jackson, Mississippi.

### The Rebel Retreat from Corinth!

### LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN!

Richmond Reported Evacuated and Memphis Destroyed.

CORINTH, May 30.—It is now ascertained that the evacuation commenced night before last, the enemy retreating southwardly until the bridge was burned, when they went westwardly to Grand Junction and thence southwardly.

Some ladies and several citizens remain here. The citizens inform us that Richmond is evacuated, and Memphis almost wholly deserted, all the stores being closed with the exception of a few groceries.

It is ascertained that General Van Dorn had a band of Indians under him. Col. Jackson reports finding the road for several miles strewn with knapsacks and haversacks, arms and canteens, showing great demoralization.

The woods are full of stragglers, being brought in as fast as possible, probably between two and three thousand.

Almost the entire Thirteenth Louisiana is in our lines now, from deserters and those recently captured. The Federal telegraph line was completed here to-night.

St. Louis, May 29.—Special dispatches from Cairo to the Republic say:

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### A paroled prisoner from New Orleans on the 18th says that General Lovell's forces are still at camp near Jackson, Mississippi.

### FIRE IN BROWNSVILLE.

On Friday night 25 ult., the house of Gottlieb Klinesorger, baker, of Brownsville, took fire by accident and was, notwithstanding the efforts of the citizens, destroyed, together with the office of Isaac Bailly, Esq., his books, office furniture and some valuable papers; the shoe shop of Mr. Ferguson; the shoe store of Mrs. M. Isler, and the grocery of Charles Marquis. There was no assurance except on Klinesorger's house, his loss being nearly covered.

### Another Desperate Sunday Battle!!

### GLORIOUS VICTORY FOR MCCLELLAN!

Our Loss Very Severe but that of the Enemy Enormous!!

### MANY BRILLIANT BAYONET CHARGES!

Gen. Pettigrew and Col. Long Prisoners—Gen. McClellan Guided from the Balloon—A Large Number of Prisoners Taken—Corps of Keyes, Sumner and Heintzelman Engaged Against Greatly Superior Numbers.

FROM THE FIELD OF BATTLE, June 1st, 1862, M. }

To the Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.—We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of Generals Sumner, Heintzelman and Keyes have been engaged against greatly superior numbers.

Yesterday, (Saturday,) the enemy taking advantage of a terrible storm which had flooded the Valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our troops on the right flank.

Casey's Division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably, and this caused a temporary confusion, during which the guns and baggage were left, but Generals Heintzelman and Kearney most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy, and, at the same time, however, succeeded by great exertions in bringing across Sedgwick's 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 Casey's Division, the men behaved splendidly. Several fine bayonet charges have been made. The Second Excelsior made two to-day.

(Signed),

Geo. B. McCLELLAN,  
Maj. Gen. Com'd'g

WASHINGTON, June 2.—During the whole of the battle this morning, Prof. Lowe's balloon was overlooking the terrific scene from an altitude of about two thousand feet.

Telegraphic communication from the balloon to Gen. 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.

### Important From Corinth.

### Masterly Retreat of the Rebels!

They Have Been Gone for a Week!

NEVER HAD MORE THAN 60,000.

Great Mortification of our Army.

&c., &c.

CORINTH, May 31, via CAIRO, June 1.—A special dispatch to the New York Tribune says:—Yesterday morning our reserve divisions were brought up, and our entire front moved forward, the men having two days rations in their haversacks.

During the day we kept up a tremendous cannonading, shelling the woods furiously. The rebels hardly showed themselves, but replied feebly with a few shots.

Last night we threw up breastworks along the entire front, and slept on our arms within a thousand yards of the enemy's breastworks. At six o'clock this morning Pope entered Corinth, without the slightest resistance, and took possession. At the same time the Mayor, who had come out on a different road, met Gen. Nelson, and surrendered the town to him.

There were no inhabitants remaining, except women, and children and old men; the rebels succeeded in carrying away absolutely everything, except a few provisions, which, with the warehouses and railroad depot, were burned before we arrived.

They took every invalid from the hospital, and every letter from the post office. They did not leave a single gun, and had been moving away troops more than six days and stores two weeks.

The most of the troops have gone towards Grand Junction. The rebel rear guard, under Gen. Bragg, 19,000 strong, marched Southward at midnight. Citizens assert positively that Beauregard was there in person and left with it.

All concern that never more than 60,000 troops were there at once, and usually much less. The rebel fortifications were five miles in extent, extending from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to the M. and O. Railroad, but they were much weaker than we supposed.—They could have been stormed at any time.

The few prisoners we have are deserters from the rebel rear guard.—There is great mortification in our army. I have these details from one who was there in person.

### Evacuation of Martinsburg and Charlestown.

### The Railroad Again in Operation.

New York, June 2.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Harper's Ferry, to-day, says: All is quiet here. The rebels have evacuated Martinsburg and Charlestown. The

damage by the rebels to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is trifling.

The road can be put in operation to the Ohio river within two days. The Union cavalry occupied Martinsburg and several miles beyond. The Union refugees in large numbers are returning to their homes.

### ARRIVAL OF PRIVATEERS.

### UNION MEETING IN NORFOLK.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 1.—The S. R. Spaulding arrived this afternoon from New York, with the privateers and others from Fort Hamilton. They will probably go up James river to-morrow.

A Union meeting was held in Norfolk last night. Mayor Segar made a speech. There was great enthusiasm, with cheers for the Stars and Stripes. The meeting was arranged on short notice, but a more extensive demonstration will take place in a few days.

### Union Sentiment Increasing in North Carolina.—Communication with General Burnside.—The Rebel Army in Richmond.

NORFOLK, May 30.—Col. Hawkins, of the Ninth New York regiment, with twenty men, arrived here from Port Royal last night, having left Roanoke Island yesterday morning, and passed up by way of Cherituck 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 risks of the passage outside of Hatteras.—Col. Hawkins is not the first to arrive here by the canal, several sloops and schooners flying the American flag having already come through and been allowed to proceed to Baltimore. There was no late news from Newbern, or other points in the department of North Carolina. Preparations are making on an extensive scale for a grand Union demonstration there shortly.

The oath of allegiance has been administered, up to this time, to nearly two thousand citizens. They offer themselves in large numbers every day to take it, voluntarily, and 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, or has been evacuated by the rebels. The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, it has been ascertained, is in good order as far as Black Water River.

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

Two fugitives arrived here yesterday direct from Richmond. They report the army as 200,000 strong in that vicinity, among whom, both officers and men, great dissatisfaction prevails. They were living on half rations of bacon and 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.

By the special invitation of the officers of the British war steamer Rinaldo, Gen. Viele, military governor of the city, paid a visit to that vessel yesterday. He was received with the greatest kindness and courtesy, and with a salute of seventeen guns, and with a manning of the yards. The American ensign was displayed at the fore, and no doubt could remain of the sympathies of the officers in the suppression of the rebellion.

### COL. KENLY'S COMMAND.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of Tuesday, says: "Between forty and fifty men of the 1st Maryland regiment, Col. Kenly's command, who participated in the disastrous fight at Front Royal, last Friday, arrived here at 11 o'clock yesterday, direct from Winchester, Va., via the Baltimore and Ohio and Cumberland Valley railroads. Some of the party were slightly wounded, and all bore evidence of having endured much fatigue and hard usage. Their statements respecting the affair at Front Royal, and the subsequent battle at Winchester, are very little different from those which previously reached us by telegraph. They confirm the report that during their engagement at Front Royal the rebels granted no quarter, killing the wounded without mercy, and even dragging the bodies of those already dead.