

The Union as it was: The Constitution as it is!

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11

Reading matter on every page. ARROGANCE AND INSO-LENCE.

There is a class of men in the United States, who, while claiming for them selves the utmost latitude of thought and expression, are the most proscriptive of others who choose to differ from the teachings and conclusions. One of this class is the present editor of the New York Freeman's Journal.

Our readers will remember that the editor referred to was arrested for treasonable publications; his paper was suppressed and himself incarcerated in Fort Warren there to reflect upon his stupidity and disloyalty, in his efforts to give aid and comforto the rebel cause. After several months confinement, this person was set at large. The noise and confusion made by him at the time of his arrest would lead one to suppose that with his arrest the freedom the windows of the carriage which bore him to prison he exhibited his manacles, and called upon the multitude to observe that he was a victim to free speech. The gaping multitude did observe, but that was all they did do ; and, to the evident mortification of the victim of free speech, they quietly permitted the officers of the law to bear him off to the governmental institution alluded to. No rescue was attempted; and the whole thing passed off Correspondence between Halleck and as quietly as arrests do generally in the great metropolis of the country.

But this victim of free thought and speech. shortly after being released, manifested his appreciation of these inestimable privileges by calling to account one of our own citizens, for the expression of his opinions. Some few weeks since the Rev. James Keogh, of this city, delivered a discourse in Cincinnati, which was afterwards pullished in pamphlet form, entitled "Catholic Principles of Civil Government. The lecture was an admirable one, and highly spoken of by the press in various localities The great point it inculcated was the duty of the citizen to obey and defend legiti-Freeman's Journal, however, was an exception; it condemned the lecture entirely. in a spirit of arrogant assumption, characteristic of the pedant and fanatic. But to as an agreement on al's idea of free speech, we will mention the circumstance which prompted these observations. Our weekly issue of May 31st contained some strictures upon the course of the Journal, and yesterday we received, returned from New York, our weekly of the 7th of June, the margin written upon, in large letters, "Exchange no longer desired." From this it will be seen that what these dogmatic thick skulls mean by the freedom of the press is the largest [Headquarters Depart't Mississippi] liberty for themselves, and the smallest possible privilege to those who differ from them. The spasmodic editor's recent misfortune we thought would have taught ing Confederate Forces:—tienral: I have just received your communication of this him both moderation and manners: but date. No prisoners of any kind have s

more harm than he has any conception of The general reliance in his paper is approved of by the Bishop of his diocese: and in this way his religion itself is charged with entertaining notions peculiar to the ricketty brain which creates them. To show his learning and gratify his vanity this silly editor resurrects the opinion of some one who figured three or four centuries ago; and, with a flourish of Latin, attempts to substitute these opinions for the teachings of the Church. A high sounding absurdity is more authority with him than a decision of a council of Bishops. and one of his own imaginings, in State affairs, is far more weighty than several acts of Congress, or unanimous decisions by the Supreme Court.

crotchets for the theology of the church,

upon which he has fastened, he does far

THE POLITICS OF THE ARMY. The most infamous sheet in Pennsylva-

nia, not excepting Forney's Press, or the Pittsburgh Gazette-we mean the Harrisburg Telegraph--publishes a most brazen assertion that the Republicans have in the service, from this State, about five or six to one Democrat. This is not worth attempting to refute; it is too brazen for credibility. But the Gazette snatches at it, absurd as it is, and proceeds, in its sniffling way, to comment upon it.

Will the Gazette and Telegraph ascer tain the number of Abolitionists of their own stripe there is in the service? Those Republicans who rushed to defend the government twelve months ago are different ment, and form another one that suits men altogether to these Abolition traitors who are endeavoring to divert our soldiers' patriotism into a mere crusade for emancipation. We do not believe that there are two hundred Abolitionists, of the Garage of the contemplating a rebellion against the Federal government. They are entertiated zette stripe, in the entire army; and that eral government. They are entertained now. They are all right with Mr. Linpaper has no right to claim any share of coln or any other abolitionist; but if a Democrat attacks the unconperformance of our-armies, except some proclamation from some General, giving freedom to the slaves in districts in which such proclamations cannot be enforced -We wish our neighbor to understand that

hereafter, when we speak of Republicans in the army, or Republicans out of it, wh contribute their cash to equip regiments and officers, we have no reference to its Calculking Abolitionists—we allude to sounding hearts in their the usual salute, and uttering only these the usual salute, and uttering only these words, "All right, sir! I report myself on board," passed coolly to his station. So young a lad, so brave and cool in danger, the usual salute, and uttering only these words, "All right, sir! I report myself on young a lad, so brave and cool in danger, the usual salute and uttering only these words, "All right, sir! I report myself on young a lad, so brave and cool in danger, the usual salute and uttering only these words."

The Gazette yesterday again as- THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS. ares its readers that the Post has thrown off its mask, and is now open in its advoeacy of the rebels, and says:

"This is fine talk for a paper whos ors even its of Richmond: sympathies with Southern traite onsummale hypocrisy cannot hide. Why, you old crazy Abolition traitor what are you saying? If we have thrown off the mask where is the use of further consummate hypocrisy."

Alluding to the President and Sumne he Gazette enlightens us as follows: hese two distinguished officials are o terms of the warmest friendship, and eartily sympathize with each other.

The fact of Sumner introducing a res on into the Senate indirectly censuring the President, proves what the Guzette knows of the warm relations of "friend ship" existing between them. On the contrary, it is notorious in Washington that the President detests the very sight of the Massachusetts agitator, and his de testation of him is extended to all his small-fry for wers in the country, including the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE Gazette, referring to our notice Senators Cowan and Wade, says that it did not think that Cowan had "fallen so low." If Cowan has fallen because of his late castigation of the bluffer and blackguard Wade, in what position is the latter?-'The traitor Vallandingham," branded Mr. Wade with "liar, secondrel and coward;" Mr. Cowan referred him to that elegant extract, informing him that as long as it adorned his forehead he could not stop to notice him. Cowan may of the press was utterly annihilated. From have fallen, because of his noticing Wade at all, but, if he has, where is the bully the whole or portion of their commands. Hen? Wade used to talk about fighting this weight in wildcats: now, there's Vallandingham, a man of his own bulk and inches, panting for an opportunity to encounter him. Will the Guzette bring its bully to the scratch?

bully to the scratch " mander-in-chief, Gen. Magruder executive officer on their left, and Gen. Lee, commander in-chief, Gen. Magruder executive officer on their left, and Gen. Gev. Smith on their right. Huger commanded the reserves. SOUTH.

Beauregard-The Small-Pox among Returned Prisoners The Remphis Appeal on the Northern Democracy. The Cincinnati Commercial contains the following news, taken from Southern jour

From the Mouphis Appeal of May 25th. [correspondence.] Headquarters Western Depty,) Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commanding

GENERAL: I have this day been informed by Brigadier General Villepigne, commanding Confederate forces at Fort Pilmate existing authority. The New York them: I have directed General Villepignleage, as your communication on the san just ject of exchange of prisoners. I tegarded at the

by Confederate officers, I shall insist. Gen-issimal, that they are entitled, by every claim it. of justice, to demand in exchange an equal got speedily out of that wilderness.

hose sent back to you. Very respectfully your ob't serv't. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Camp on Corinth Road Miss. General G. T. Beauregard, Communic we were mistaken. The swaggering and inflated style characterize his discussion of religion, as well as politics. This dugmatism when another religion is been sent to General V. I will have the matism about politics is harmless, but matter investigated. No person, whomse when he attempts to palm off his religious ever, has been authorized by me to con-

prisoners to General Villepigne, and I an very certain that none have been sent. Very respectfully, your ob't cervi. H. W. HALLECK, In reply to the preceding letter, Gener illepigne sent the following dispatch: FORT PILLOW, May 22, 1862. FORT PILLOW, May 22, 1862-To General Beauregard—The transac-tion is no myth, but from what the prison ers say, much like an attempt to commu-nicate the small-pox to my command.— They were taken at Pea Ridge, and are just from an infected prison at Alton, Illinois. They were received by the second in command, while I was reconnoitering

I endeavored to get Flag Offleer Davis to take them back, but he refused. Will send by first boat all the papers and cor-JOHN B. VILLEPIGNE, Brig. Gen. Commanding. Headquarters Western Dep't, 1 Corinth, May 22, 1862. General—I herewith enclose a dispatch his moment received from Brig. General Villepigne, commanding the Confederate forces at Fort Pillow, showing that the statement of the exchanged prisoners sent to that point, concerning which I informed you on the 20th instant, is not a "fab-

Be good enough, General, to send the necessary orders to your officers to receive these prisoners and provide for their wants, as justice and civilization require. I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't servit, G. T. Beauregyeb, Major General Commanding. To this communication no reply has be-

Mr. Lincoln once said in Congress that "any people, anywhere, being inclined, and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing governthem better;" that "any portion of such mand was the result of misapprehension

stitutional, destructive and wicked schemes of the abolitionists, their mode of defence is to call all such "secessionists, "traitors," &c. To call names is a resort when argument fails.

When the Varuna went down, Capt. Boggs missed a boy, and thought he was among the victims of the battle. But a few minutes afterwards he saw the lad galthe house one night, destroyed the farnilantly swimming toward the wreck. Clanyoung a lad, so brave and cool in danger will make himself known as years go over

Additional Interesting Details. We have before us some further partie ulars of the battle of "Fair Oaks," in front

From the World Letter. The Hampton Legion; by rebel admission three thousand strong, is said to have been terribly decimated. They not only lost largely from the fire of Kirby's battery, but likewise from the bayonet charge of the Legion broke before the wild and impetuthe Gazette enlightens us as follows:

The Rose tries to make it appear that Mr. Summer is in a position of opposition to the President. This is not the case.

These two distinguished officials are on the case.

Our Loss

cannot. in killed, wounded and missing, be less that 4,500, thus showing this battle, so far as loss of life is concerned, to be the lar as 1088 of IHe 18 concerned, to be the second engagement of the war, being exceeded only by Shiloh. The reports of divisions are not yet all in. In Sedgwick's the aggregate is 47 killed, 279 wounded.—In Richardson's 941 killed, wounded and missing, of whom 400 are missing, most of missing, of whom 400 are missing, most of whom will undoubtedly report; in Kearney's, 1,079 killed, wounded and missing, ere being not more than 40 of the latter This makes a total of over 2,500 in three divisions. Hooker's loss is comparatively light. Couch's heavy: Casey's light in casualties, because the men didn't stand, casualties, because the men didn't stanu but he may return a large number of miss

Who Fought Against Us? There were at Fair Oaks Station, during Saturday, the following rebel generals: Jeff. Davis, Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gen. G. B. Magruder, Gen. Johnson, Gen. Huger. In addition, Gen. G. W. Smith, Gen. D. H. Hill and Brigadier Gens. Rettigree A. prisoner.) Rhoads, Hood, Anderson, A. P. Hill, Pickett, Rains, Pryor, Whiting and Branch, some commanding divisions and some brigades, were in the fight with Smith; the army of the Peninsula, Gen. Magruder; the army of Norfolk, Gen. Huger, were all engaged: Gen. Johnson commanding in the field, Gen. Lee, com-

Rebel Officers Captured. Besides Brigadier General Pettigrew, of South Carolina, captured, Col. Lightfoot and Licut, Col. Long, the latter formerly it the Second Regular Infantry, but both low of a South Carolina regiment, were taken prisoners. Colonel Long being taken by Colonel Sully, of the First Min-

ssota. In addition twelve Captains and Licutemants were captured; lifteen rebel ommissioned officers of different grades were baried on the field. Col. Champ Davis, of South Carolina, was killed on the field while vainly charging Kirby's

An Anecdote of Magrader. Magruder was directing the rebel move

ents on the left, opposite Sedgwick's di as an agreement on tair and equal terms. To send us prisoners—afflicted with contagious diseases of a dangerous and deadly character is, in my judgment, violative of all ideas of fairness and justice, as well as acm, and they finally were swept back in real confusion. Seeing this, Magrader great confusion. Seeing this, Magrader characteristically exclaimed: "That fire s hotter than h -1; the d -1 couldn't stand Boys, let's get out of this!" and he

From a Times Correspondent. in important Capture. John Washington, an aid on General

John ton's staff, while carrying a message through the woods, unconsciously rode into our lines. On his person was found into car inner. On its person was nound a book containing a complete list of our army, its divisions, corps, regiments and officers, together with its disposition before Richmond. Another Battle Impending.

From a Herald Correspondent The enemy's pickets are posted within asket range of our own, and we can see om some points the movements of their claums with the naked eye. By night the

again rockets go up; we an even in the tillness hear uplaces the uproar of their camps. In fact we know that on Monday diernoon the enemy occupied in force the south bank of the Chickahominy, and i he does not fight he must retreat at once or be obliged to surrender. The testimo y of prisoners strengthens my belief .they all say that the rebels mean to make

eir last stand before Richmond. The Enemy's Numbers and Losses. From a Tribune Letter.

The conduct of the rebels in the engage of a better cause. General officers speak of some of their charges on Saturday as splendid; but they were in strong force, the attacking party, and had the choice of ground—three points in their favor—and if they had any good fight in them, it should come out under such circumstances. They outnumbered our troops about five to one, according to the best reconnoissance that could be made—five distinct lines of battle, lying in order, supporting each other. Their loss must be greater than our own in killed-perhaps not so great in wounded. They used a cartridge of one ball and three buckshot most effective in short ranges, and more structive than the most prized rifle ball, as they wound more than they kill. From prisoners taken yesterday, I hear of one Alabama regiment that went into the engagement over 1,300 strong on Saturday morning. Sanday morning it reported only 150. Col. Brotton, of the 1st bouth Carolina regiment, take by Birney's brigade, confirms that state-ment, and gives similar reports of other cases. His own regiment had more than fifty killed by one fire of our regiments.

General Birney. The Philadelphia Guzette says that the order relieving this officer from his com-

conduct of General Birney are vouched for in the strongest terms, and it is dis-tinctly asserted that he was the means of saving Conch's command. As we un derstand General Birney has demanded court of inquiry, we trust the public judgment in his case will be suspended until he has a fair opportunity of being

ture, turned the inmates out of doors, and closed up the concern. The proprietress closed up the concern. The proprietress sued the city for damages. The defense was that such a house was a common nuisance to abate which any citizen or number of citizens had a right. This did not prove good law and the suit has been settled by the authorities of the city paying plaintiff \$200.

The mountain which is expended by the

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. AMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,

Mr. Editor-I presumethata few words n the way of news from the 8th Pennsylvania R. V. C. would be acceptable Pittsburgh's most amiable citizens and one of Pennsylvania's kindest and most accomplished officers.

An election was held to day for Major, which resulted in the choice of Capt. S. M. Bailey. The vote cast for Capt. Bailey was highly complimentary, and was bestowed upon one in every way entitled to it. As an officer he probably has no superior in the Volunteer service, and by his kind disposition, amiable, gentlemanly and unassuming deportment, he has yon the confidence and esteem entire regiment and of all in the service who have been so fortunate as to number him among their acquaintances.

We have had almost constant and ver heavy rains here for nearly a week past in consequence of which the Rappahan in consequence of which the reapparatus nock has so swollen as to carry away the wagon and railroad bridges constructed by us since our arrival here. We still have a line for the still have the same will our pon**too**n bridges, and in a few days will

have those which have been swept away reconstructed.

Bridge building is a mere pastime to Pennsylvanians. It is as the rebels here say of us—"why, we never saw such peode: you can do anything."

If a bridge is to be built the Pennsylvaia Reserves are called for. If the West rn gunboats have not a sufficient number of efficient men to man them, then a de-tail is made from the Pennsylvania Reerves; and so for any duty in which parcularly good soldiers, officers or mechan hemary good sources, onecess or mechanics are required. Farty men havn recently been taken from our regiment to contruct bridges, manage railroads, etc., in ien. Banks' department. The general health of our regiment

have those which have been swept away

AFFAIRSATHARPER'S FERRY Fugitives and Contrabands.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Military news is very scarce here at presnt, and the authorities are very reserved a their statements about the movements of our troops. This morning Gen. Shields was at Winchester, and he had been joinand a portion of General Banks' force. Our troops are concentra-ting there, but when a forward movement vill take place I am not allowed to state. No two accounts agree as to the where bouts of Jackson and his force. One pary states that he is at Strasburg, while others say that he is many miles beyond, and in full retreat to Richmond. Jackson has given us more trouble than any other gen-eral in the rebel service, and it rests with he Washington Administration whether he shall again carry out his boast, made in Charlestown, that he entended to come ack again and cross over into Maryland We have enough troops now in Virginia to

Not the least important item worth writ ng is about the fugitiv contrabands. tree hundred of them here. In this num er are comprised men, women and chil dren, the latter predominating. They oc-cupy about a dozen houses, and live in the cupy about a dozen houses, and live in the most wretched manner. The houses they live in are those long since demolished by shot and shell, and deserted by their occupants on account of being perfectly uselows. Most of the male contrabands are hired by Captain Rutherford, United States Quar rmaster, and are generally kept basy loading and unloading Government stores, &c., for which they receive from Uncle Sam food and clothing. So far as I could learn, they have not yet although some of them have been here two months—re-ceived a cent from the Government. The little boys are mostly employed by the officers as servants, and they are someimes the recipients of small sums of mo ney. Many of the male contrabunds have their families with them, and, on an aver-Many of the male contrabunds have age, these consist of a wife and live child

Contraband Life.

On entering one of these "hovels" - or they do not deserve the name of a onse-one is struck with the wretchedness and filth everywhere prevailing; and yet the occupants are for the most part in good humor, some singing and others chatting to each other, while the old woman may be often seen sitting in the cor-ner, smoking her clay pipe, filled with a ner, smoking ner cmy pipe, mied with a piece of tobacco that she secreted about her person before her flight from bondage. The logs of wood in the fire-place are burning slowly, and the pot-generally one cast away by the soldiers as useless, and whose sides are covered with grease—is boiling and emitting a most insufferable odor. In nine cases out of ten they boil the meat and make soup out of it, drinking the latter in lieu of coffee or tea, commoities which are very scarce in this region.

tion to provide places for the manufacture of heavy ordnance and iron plating for armored vessels. He urges the construction of a Navy Yard for such purpose in the Mississippi Valley, and dwells on the importance of the Navy and the grandeur of the union and the desirability of put. of the nation, and the desirability of put ting it on an equal footing with other first class powers, that we be not caught naping as at the outbreak of the rebellion Ie urges action at this session In spite of all denial, there is no doub of the transmission of an official letter to Gov. Stanley, telling him he has no an-

thority to open or close schools, or return fugitive slaves, except through the agency The "El Dorado" was a house of bad repute in Syracuse, N. Y., kept by a woman named Blodgett. A mob entered f the Courts.

the way for a general exchange of prisoners, of which power the condition precedent is that Gen. Buckner be included. These officers are last from Dahlonoga, but have trayeled extensively through the Southern country, which they report one wast cornfield and potato patch, only cotton enough sown for seed. Privates can ton enough sown for seed. Privates cap-tured at Shiloh have all been paroled commissioned officers retained, under strice guard at Selma, Ala.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BURNSIDE AT FORTRESS MONROE. TRTHER FROM THE "BUCK

TAIL" REGIMENT. THE SEWARD-LYON TREATY

DISASTROUS FIRE HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,) Monday, June 9, 1862. A contraband who left Richmond this forming arrived to day. No reinforce-

nents had been received, nor were there

any signs of evacuation. A captain and a lieutenant and two orivates, belonging to General Burns' rigade, were killed yesterday, and fifteen nen wounded, while establishing an advanced picket line. The new position was

General Prim and staff occupied the day in reviewing the reserve batteries and General Porter's division. They also visited our outposts and had a view of the enemy.

Washisorox, June 10.—The following essage was received at the War Depart ment this morning: CORINTH, June 9. o Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of

The enemy has fallen back to Lussills fifty miles by rail and nearly seventy by wagon road. Gen. Pope estimates the rebel loss from casualities, prisoners and deserters, at over twenty thousand and Gen. Buell at between 25,000 and 30, 000. A person who was employed in the Confederate Commissary Department says they had 130,000 in Corinth, and that now they cannot muster much over eighty thousand. Some of the fresh graves on the road have been opened and found filled with arms. Many of the prisoners of war beg not to be exchanged, saying that they purposely allowed themselves to be taken. eauregard himself retreated from Ballwin on Saturday afternoon to Okalona. H. W. HALLECK, Major General. [Signed]

BALTIMORE, June 10. - The Old Point oat arrived this morning with advices from Fortress Monroe to last evening.

Major General Burnside and staff arrived at an early hour yesterday morning, having come through the Albermarle and

siderable delayed by the obstructions, but leneral Burnside succeeded in blowing them up and opening the canal. Norfolk was reached at midnight, and communicating with General Viele, and procuring a pilot, the Port Royal came to Fortress

Monroe. The object of General Barnside's visit was to have important communications with the Government, and having sent dispatches, and received replies, he will re-

arn.
There is but little news in the Depart cent of North Carolina.
The 24th Massachusetts regiment, at Washington, N. C., was attacked from an ambush by a North Carolina regiment, on Thursday last, while on a scout, and lost six men killed and a number wounded, three of whom subsequently died. Several cavalry skirmishes have recently taken place in the vicinity of Washington, in one of which one man was wounded and two taken prisoners, and another in which

The following deaths have occurred at the general Hygea Hospital from the 1st to the 10th inst: Daniel Beausinger, 104th Pennsylvania, died on the 6th; John McVey, 23d Pennsylvania, on the 8th; Geo. Haver, 105th Pennsylvania, on the 5th, Michael Bussner, 5th Michigan, 9th: John Hanson, 61st Pennsylvania, 8th: Charles

STRASBURG, VA., June 10.-The followmg additional casualties in the "Buck Tail" regiment are telegraphed:
Cyrus Gorgian, corp. R. E. Louke, co.
G: A. Cook, co. H, 1st N. J. Cavalry,
Col. Wyndham, prisoners; co. A, Capt. J.
H. Shillonire, missing and probably killed;
Capt. Edwin Scott, Jonathan Jones, missing Charles D. Parent Islad James D. dities which are very scarce in this region.

When the soup is done, the meat is taken out of the pot, and placed on a rude pine table, and is generally carved by the head of the family, and each has a sufficient quantity allowed to him. Each of the family has a tin cup, and these are quickly and frequently slipped into the pot, and the soup withdrawn and hastily wall lowed, their owners either sitting on the floor or standing on their feet. I have asked several of these contrabands what they intend to do after the war is over, and asked several of these contrabands what they intend to do after the war is over, and they invariably give the answer. "I don't know, massa; spect to go Norf, and get a livin'." They all seem to act on the principle "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

FROM WAEHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial. Washington, June 9.

Secretary Welles has addressed a letter to the Naval Committee of both Houses, urging the importance of further legislation. They are the washington to the Naval Committee of both Houses, urging the importance of further legislation. They washington the sufficient when the washington to the Naval Committee of both Houses, urging the importance of further legislation. The washington the washington the sufficient when the washington the washington to the Naval Committee of both Houses, urging the importance of further legislation.

the property of the workmen in the ship

INDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER adsey's Blood Searcher Care must be taken in purchasing as there is a company of this article. The purchasing as there is a company of this article. The purchasing as there is a supply the critical inventor, Dr. Lindsey, is for sale by SIMON JOHNSON

Fre Potenties, inst torques |

First Edition. Second Edition

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

From the Army of the Potomac.

FROM THE MOULTN DEPARTMENT The body of Captain Haines, N. J. cavalry, been found. Captains Shellman and Clarke, same regiment, are prisoners and not wounded.

ENEMY STILL RETREATING.

Colonel Ashly the famous shellcarely.

Colonel Ashly the famous shellcarely. sylvania R. V. C. would be acceptable to many of your readers, masmuch as it From the Army of FRON THE NOURN DEPARTMENT

THE REBEL GEN. ASHBY KILLED

Large Quantities of Blankets, Clothing. POSTMASTER FOR MEMPHIS.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following was received at the War Department this HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, ARMY 1 IN FIELD, HABRISONBURG, June 9, 9 P.M.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of The attack of yesterday upon the enemy's rear, precipitated his retreat. Their loss in killed and wounded was very second and both ware lost on the vere, and many of both were left on the field. Their retreat is by an almost impassable road along which many wagons were left in the woods, and wagon loads of blankets, clothing, and other equipments, are piled up in all directions. During the evening many of the rebels were killed by shells from a battery of General Stahl's brigade.

ay about, seven miles on the Port Repub-ic road and discovered a portion of the memy's force encamped in the timber. Maj. Gen, Commanding.

REMONT'S HEADQ'RS, BATTLE FIELD,) Beyond Harrisonburg, June S. Gen. Fremont has overtaken the ener Gen. Fremont has overtaken the enemy, of whom he has been in pursuit for a week, has forced him to fight and has driven him with heavy loss from his chosen position. He left Harrisonburg this morning at six o'clock and advanced in pursuit of Jackson by the road leading to Port Republic, left of the turnpike leading to Staunton. Seven miles beyond Harrisonburg the advanced guards discovered the enemy posted in a woods to the left and front apparently in force. Artillery was sent to the front and force. Artillery was sent to the front and commenced shelling without eliciting any

Gen. Jackson having at last been forced to make a stand with his whole army had completely masked his position in the woods and ravines. Skirmishers and cavalry were sent forward and the whole colalry were sent forward and the whole column came rapidly up in line of battle, extending nearly two miles, and was promptly formed under the direction of Col. Albest, Chief of Staff. Before it was completed Gen. Stahl, with the Garibaldi Guards became engaged with the enemy on the extreme right and forced him to fall back. At half past twelve a general advance was ordered and the whole line moved forward. Gen. Milroy had the ments on the left, opposite Seagwick's at vision. Kirby's Battery was pouring in low, that two hundred exchanged prisoners were sent to him on yesterday, and that the small-pox among discharges of cannister, when Magnut reading the prisoners had the small-pox among the prisoners had the small-pox among the respect of every the present that all this has been done without your knowledge, as your communication on the subject of exchange of prisoners. I regarded use the proposite seems to be the condition of the country, and at the small gunboat we should never give up the chase of him until we capture his army, or extinguish it. We can do it and the sooner it is done the better, for it will give more security to this better, for it will give more security to this section of the country, and at the same heard of the country, and at the same obstructed by piles and sunker versels, and the previous arrival by the intervence of the country, and at the same obstructed by piles and sunker versels, and the previous arrival of the country, and at the same obstructed by piles and sunker versels, and the previous arrival down the slopes of three hills and route have avoided this cut by travers of the valley and up the opposite ascents.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment, appropriating \$7,500 for Commissioner and propriating \$7,500 for Commissioner and propria the valley and up the opposite ascents, which, at the summits, were covered with woods. In these woods and in the heavy

timber beyond the enemy were posted. Gen. Stahl on the left was the first engaged, and Generals Milroy and Schenck found the enemy soon after, when the battle almost immediately became general.

Gen. Stahl, after Scriven's battery had Gen. Stahl, after Scriven's battery had shelled the rebel position, advanced the 8th and 45th New York regiments through the woods into the open field, on the side of which the enemy's right was concealed in der heavy fire, but being so long unsup-ported by the 45th and largely outnumber ed were finally forced to retire. Colonel Weitchel was seriously wounded and the whole regiment badly cut up, loosing not less than 300, more than half its strength

Michael Bussner, 5th Michigan, 9th: John Hanson, 61st Pennsylvania, 8th; Charles Moon, 2d Michigan, 6th; J. M. Hazen, 101st Pennsylvania, 4th; Patrick Mullen, 81st Pennsylvania, 9th.
Lieut. W. E. Blake, of the 31st N. Y. Y., has been appointed Provost Marshal at this place by Gen. Dix. emy suffering especially from our artiflery.
The Garibaldi Guards lost 200; the 5th
Ohio lost sxty. Total loss estimated at
six to eight hundred killed, wounded and six to eight hundred killed, wounded and inissing. Colonel Van Gilsa, De Kalb Regit, Capt Paul, 8th.N. Y., Capt. Missner. 29th New York, Capt. Bichuts, 39th New York, Captain Charles North, 25th Ohio, and Surgeon Cantwell, 83d Ohio, are all wounded. Many other officers are killed or wounded. The rebels fought wholly under cover, while our troops were forced. under cover, while our troops were forced to advance through open fields upon the

> Washington, June 10.—The President has sent a message to Congress, saying it is desirable that such legislation as may be necessary to carry the Seward-Lyon treaty for the suppression of the slave trade into effect, shall be enacted as soon as it may comport with the convenience of Con-

enemy's advantageous position.

gress.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from which it appears that Commander Prentiss, of the Albatross, sailed mander Frenuss, of the Albatross, sailed up the interior waters of South Carolina to Georgetown. He crossed the bar on the 21st of May with his own vessel and the Norwich, Lieut. Commanding Duncan, Haines, missing and propaging anteres, serged by the Royal May with his own vessel and the Royal May with his own vessel and the Norwich, Lieut Commanding Duncan, and entered Winyan Bay. After passing a small deserted redoubt near the light house, an extensive fortification was observed on South Island with apparently reduced its to remain in full force for the term of the very state of the United States and the British navies and regulations for the mixed courts of justice accompany the publication.

Officially promulgated. It is to remain in full force for the term of the United States and the British navies and regulations for the mixed courts of justice accompany the publication.

Officially promulgated. It is to remain in full force for the term of the United States and the British navies and regulations for the mixed courts of justice accompany the publication.

Officially promulgated. It is to remain in full force for the term of the slarge guns mounted, which turned due to be "Quakers." This fort was found on Cat Island, on the 32d. He stood up the Bay for Georgetown and entered Swampy Creek, and steamed past the city's wharves, not being prepared to hold the place, he abstained from knowing that a contest with the artillery and cavalry in the place would compel him to destroy the town.

stroy the town.

He afterwards ascended the Wacamaw river to a point ten miles above George town through a fine country, and meeting no resistance, he brought off eighty contrabands. The rebels were leaving their trabands. The rebels were leaving their plantations driving their negroes before them in all directions. One hundred and fifty nine rebel prisoners principally of the Georgia Tigers and Twelfin Yinguia regiments, captured recessify at Front Royal were brought here to day and transferred to the Provint Guiral by when they were escorted to the old Chickes Military prison.

Camb his to did Chickes Military prison.

Camb his description of the Chickes Military prison.

Camb his description of the Chickes Military prison.

Land the Chickes Military prison.

Camb his description of the Chickes Military prison.

Land the Chickes Military prison.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTES, skirmish yesterday beyond this

Colonel Ashby, the famous rebel cavalry leader, is undoubtedly killed. This is ascertained from the people living near the battle field and from prisoners taken. Major Green, of his regiment with the ty Captain Broderick of the New Jersey Cayland Roderick of the New Jersey Roderick of the

Thirty-Seventh Congress Washington, June 11—House, Mr. Thomas, of Mass., reported from the Committee on Judiciary, a bill to public fraudulent contractors, furnishing surplies to the government. to the government.

The House passed the bill for the appointment of another Indian Agent for New Mexico. There being already six in

that territory.

Pending the consideration of the bill the SENATE. -The bill donating lands for the

The amendment offered by Mr. Lane, of The amendment offered by Mr. Analysis Kansas, was adopted limiting the number of acres to be taken from any one State to 1,000,000 was discussed at some length by Messrs. Wilkinson, Pomeroy, Howe and others. A number of amendments were killed by shells from a battery of killed by shells from a battery of killed by shells from a battery of killed.

General Ashby, who covered the retreat adopted and passed. Yeas of Mr. Wilson, of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported back the bill providing for an increase in the Medical Department of volunteers.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to inform

tion asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any claims have been made by citizens of the United States for the destruction of property by the Federal army, and whether any measures have been taken to ascertain the actual danaleses in such cases, and if so, what is the amount of such damage. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a bill to purchase the hosnital known as the

mission as a State, under the the title of the State of Desere On motion of Mr. Lane, of Kansas, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution in-

quiring whether any further legislation is necessary for the proper control of the contingent expenses of the State Department. Ho said he offered the resolution

propriating \$7,500 for Commissioner and Consul General to Hayti, and \$4,500 for a like officer to Liberia. Adopted; yeas 30, Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the naval appro-priation bill, with amendments. Mr. Wilson, of Mass., moved to take up the bill making amendments to the fugitive slave bill. Agreed to; yeas 25, nays

Adjourned.

From Washinston.

Washington, June 10 Information has een received at the contract office o Postoflice Department, which leads to the belief that all the mails despatched through less than 300, more than half its strength.

The enemy's pursuit was checked by artillery. General Stahl finally withdrew his brigade to a stronger position, repulsing a flank movement, and holding his wing firmly. Gen. Milroy advanced his centre rapidly, the artillery fire compelling the memy to give ground. General Schenck on the right, twice drove the rebels, who attempted to turn his position along the of which one man was wounced and taken prisoners, and another in which fifteen of our cavalry, only having one man wounded, put to flight a rebel force of cavalry and infantry ten times their strength.

The gunboat Albany arrived from Hatteras on Sunday night, but brings no news.

The following deaths have occurred at The enemy suffered most severely. One may be duplicated in the following deaths have occurred at the following deaths have occurre directed to go over the route, from St.

Josephs, for the purpose of recovering the missing mails, if practicable, and forwarding them to their destinations.

In a Starving Condition. Sr. 1.0018, June 10. James E. Westerman, President of the Western Sanitary Commission, this morning received a diapatch from General Halleck stating that hundreds of women and children in that vicinity are in a starving condition. Their husbands and brothers have all been president of St. Louis for relief for the sufferers. Mr. Yeatman laid Gen. Halleck's dispatch of St. Louis for relief for the sufferers.

Mr. Yeatman laid Gen. Halleck's dispatch
before the Union Chamber of Commerce,
and S2,000 worth of provisions were immediately subscribed and a committee ap-pointed to receive and collect food or money pointed to receive and collect food or money to buy it with. Similar proceedings were had at the Old Chamber of Commerce and a liberal subscription of provisions and money were made. The citizens generally also furnished large supplies of provisions, and from present appearances, the hospital steamer Empress, which will leave for Pittsburg Landing to morrow, will be heavily laden with food for the sufering Southeners. Contributions from other Southeners. Contributions from other points, addressed to Brig. Gen. Calling. Chief of Siaff, Corinth, Miss., will be



properly distributed. Money is not re-

juired, as there are no provisions in the

ountry to purchase.

in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attailer the lungs. Braun's Grandier were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are then took

best article before the public for faunties, Ralde, Aranchista falhma, Katareh, in Hading Cough in Kanaumfitton, and rumerous affections of the Throat giving immediate relief. Public Spenkers & Singer,

will find them offended for alcorage and structhening the voice. Rela and Only Blate and Only 1978 in Medicine, at 6 dents per box. beweet styles GATINGS ASSIMERED AND STATE

The Mark Mark The Mar BOWN & TETLEY, 180 Wooder. Inbont bim yet.

to the top the second second second A large mucher were not be referenced to the rest of t bolto.