THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 241. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SALE OF ITALIAN MONUMENTS.—All those holding lots in cemeteries would do well to attend the grand sale of Grecian, Roman and Etruscan Monuments, imported from Italy by Messrs. Viti Brothers, to be sold on Thursday, 34 July, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the warerooms of Messrs. F. W. Bennett & Co., and will be ready for examination on Wednesday, 23 July, all day.

This collection embraces monuments of beautiful and novel designs and exquisite finish; also two very large garden figures and vases.

MARRIED.

On the 26 h ultimo, by Rev. E. D. Owen, CHARLES H GUARD to Miss MARY C RICHTER, all of this city.

At Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., on the 24th ult., by Rev. Wm. Tripe, L. Mr. DARIUS M. HIGGINS to Miss ELIZABETH LAVENIA, youngest daughter of the late Singleton Prather, all of this county

DIED.

On the 29th ultimo, MARGARET ANN WATERS, STEVENSON, youngest daughter of Wesley and Mary A. Stevenson, in the 22d year of her age.

On Saturday, the 28th ultimo, Mrs. PRUDENCE G. MATTACK, in the 69th year of her age.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, June 30, 1862.

Report of Deaths in the City of Baltimore, for the week ending Monday morning.

Apoplexy 1; casualty 1; child bed 3, cholera infantum 6; colic 1; consumption 14; convulsions 1; croup 4; dropsy 2; dropsy in the head 1; diarrhœa 4; drowned 1; dysentery 2; erysipelas 1; catarrhal fever 2, scarlet fever 5; typhoid fever 1; inflammation of bowels 1; inflammation of brain 1; inflammation of lungs 1; inflammation of liver 2; inflammation of stomach 1; intemperance 1; measles 1; organic disease of heart 1; palsy 1; rheumatism 1; teething 3; unknown adult 2; unknown infantile 14, whooping cough 1; total 97.

Under 1 year, 14; between 1 and 2, 16; between 2 and 5, 16; between 5 and 10, 12; between 10 and 15, 3; between 15 and 20, 4; between 20 and 30, 1; between 30 and 40, 7; between 40 and 50, 13; between 50 and 60, 6; between 60 and 70, 1; between 70 and 80, 1; between 80 and 90, 0; between 90 and 100, 0; above 100, 0. Still births 5.

Males 51, females 46. Of which number 18 were colored persons—16 free, 2 slaves. Blunder.

SAMUEL T. KEIGHT, Commissioner of Health.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a bill was passed to establish national arsenals at Columbia, Ohio, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Rock Island, Illinois. A resolution was offered fixing a quorum of the Senate, on the ground that there were now but thirty-seven Senators accessible or present in the city, and that as thirty five were now held to be necessary to do business, some accident might leave the body without a quorum. The resolution was opposed, as against precedent and former decisions, and did not pass.

In the House of Representatives the whole of the session was taken up with the consideration of the bill to construct a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan.

Of the condition of affairs in regard to the army of the Potomac, even if it were known to us, it would be manifestly impolitic to speak. President Lincoln has admonished us, in his little way-side speech at Jersey City, that "Secretary Stanton holds a tight rein over the Press," and we have had, still more recently, a local illustration of the same important fact in the arrest and imprisonment of the editor and proprietor of the Baltimore *American*, who has been wounded in the house of his friends for having "done that which he ought not to have done." In what particular this, the humblest servant of the Government, has offended, we are not informed; but we are quite sure that the error which led to his introduction to the Provost Marshal is not to be found in his telegram to the New York Press announcing that "we have the grandest military triumph over the enemy, and Richmond must fall." *That* most jubilant declaration certainly could not have given "aid and comfort" to the enemy. To be "sent for by special train on Sunday to communicate with the President," and on Monday to be summarily hauled off to Fort McHenry, presents so sharp a contrast as may well afford our sorely afflicted contemporary an abundant supply of that sort of mixed nutriment which is to be found in "chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancies."

The New Orleans *True Delta*, a paper published under the auspices of General Butler, states that a Mr. Latham, of that city, has been tried before the Provost Court on a charge of abducting his own slave, General Butler being the prosecutor and principal witness in the case. The slave boy was in the service of Dr. Pickens, an army surgeon, from whose custody he was taken by Mr. Latham with the aid of police officers. Mr. Latham stated in defence of his act that by the laws of Louisiana he was authorized to recover his property wherever it might be found, but the Provost Court decided that "this was a case coming under the statute against inveigling slaves from their masters," and sentenced Mr. Latham to two years imprisonment in the Parish prison.

A number of guerrillas having destroyed a portion of the track of the Opelousas Railway at Lafourche, three men were arrested, who, it is alleged, "were present at the outrage, if not actually engaged in it." One of them was examined before General Butler, but although his participation was not proven, Colonel Thomas was ordered to proclaim to the people at Lafourche that the three prisoners would be held by General Butler as hostages, and that if the outrage was repeated he would hang them.

The special correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Washington, states that the question of foreign interference is again agitated in that city. "All the latest advices, both public and private, from England, indicate, we are told, a spirit of restiveness on American matters more significant than any hitherto manifested." We are also informed that "the tone of the last despatches received at the State Department is not altogether satisfactory." An intelligent citizen of Ohio, writing from England to the Hon. John A. Gurley, declares emphatically that he has the best reasons for knowing that intervention in our affairs was determined upon by England and France some months ago; and that they will soon offer mediation, taking high Southern ground. If their proposition is not acceded to by the Federal Government they will send their fleets to surround our coast. In conclusion, the writer states that "the 1st of October next, if not an earlier date, will find the French and English fleets on our shores, unless our army is victorious in the meanwhile and the Rebels defeated."

From Memphis and Cairo telegrams have been received which state that the Federal gunboats and mortars opened fire upon the Confederate lower batteries on the 23d ult., but with what result is not mentioned. General Van Dorn is in command of the Confederate forces at that point.

A special despatch to the *Tribune* states that Commodore Farragut's fleet was off Vicksburg on the 26th ultimo, and that the attack on that town was to have been made on Wednesday last. He had previously destroyed the town of Warrington. The cotton stored on the banks of the Mississippi has all been burned.

From a late telegram we learn, on the authority of the Grenada (Mississippi) *Appeal*, that on Saturday, the 25th, the Federal mortar boats, in tow of the tugs, were repulsed at Grand Gulf by the Confederate batteries, and that on the same day the gunboats fired for more than an hour on the batteries, near Vicksburg, without doing any injury.

The Grenada *Appeal* states that General Hindman's forces have almost rid the State of Arkansas of the Federal troops, under General Curtis. The latter is said to have been driven back almost to the Missouri line, and at the last advices was still retreating.

General Curtis is said to be in a perilous position in Arkansas. General Rains is in his rear with a force of 15,000 men.

THE FEDERAL LOSS ON JAMES ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Our loss is very great, amounting to about five hundred and thirty in our own division. The total loss is probably eight hundred or one thousand. The whole force engaged did not amount to more than five thousand, consequently our loss is almost without parallel. We had an opportunity of being over most of the field during the engagement, and the cool obstinacy with which our forces contended with the securely entrenched enemy was astonishing.—*Cor. Phila. Press.*

STATE UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.—Three graduates, on Wednesday, constituted the whole product of the State University for the year. It may not be so, but it seems singular to us, that an institution which has been tenderly fostered by the great United States Government, with the help of the State of Wisconsin thrown in, should yield so poorly. The degree of LL D. was conferred on the occasion upon Governor Salomon, and the oration and poem were delivered "pursuant to previous call."—*Milwaukee News.*

BREAKING THE BLOCKADE AT LONDONDERRY ON JUNE 6.—A large paddle steamer belonging to the South American Confederacy, previously called the Annie Child, now registered as the Julia Washer, has been close in shore to the beach at Queenstown for the last week, and there received upward of 1,000 barrels of gunpowder. She is waiting to receive 35 tuns more of that material.

The Burnett House, in Cincinnati, has been sold for $220,000. It is covered by two mortgages—one of $125,000, held by A. Belmont, of New York, and another of $75,000, by other parties. The lessee, Mr. Saunders, is not disturbed in his possession by the sale.

MECHANICS' BANK, BALTIMORE, 31st May, 1862.—The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the past six months, payable on and after 16th proximo, State and City taxes paid by the Bank. C. R. COLEMAN, Cashier. jes-e121

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

RECENT BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The *Tribune* has issued an extra with a special despatch, dated "Battle-field, Saturday morning."

The despatch states that a severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing on Thursday and Friday, which is claimed by some of our officers as a successful strategetic movement, into which the enemy have unwillingly been drawn and which will soon result in the capture of Richmond and the entire Rebel army.

The attack was made by the enemy in immense force, who crossed the Chickahominy near the railroad above Mechanicsville on Thursday afternoon, and fought desperately, but were unable to drive our men a single rod, though the enemy were two to one.

The only force engaged on that day was McCall's Division, the battle lasting from 2 o'clock till 9 P. M., when the Division was ordered back. Gen. McClellan was on the field, expressing himself satisfied with the result.

The *Herald's* special account from before Richmond is dated Friday, June 27th. It states that our killed, wounded and missing on that day reached 1,200. The object of the movement was to bring Porter's and other divisions to more close connection with the rest of the army; in fact changing the front of the whole of our forces, with our centre and left pressing immediately on Richmond itself, which would be done, it was expected, on Sunday. It was the virtual surrender or vacating of the long line of defence heretofore kept up to Mechanicsville, in order to have the whole force within an effective distance; also to allow the Rebels to follow up, and, if possible, to bag them.

Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to withdraw to two miles this side of Gaines' Mill early in Friday morning, which was done, the enemy following up, thinking he had gained a victory. Our troops slowly running back in order, fighting as they went, crossed the Chickahominy and reached the position designated for their occupation by Gen. McClellan. The Rebels followed in great numbers, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon a general and heavy engagement occurred here lasting till 7 o'clock, when a lull took place, but the Rebels again renewed it with greater ferocity, having been reinforced. Our brave men stood the unequal contest like heroes, and our canister, shell, grape and musketry did fearful havoc. Our forces were increased by the Brigades of Generals Slocum, Palmer, French, and Meagher, and the Rebels were beaten badly.

Meagher's Brigade went into the battle with coats off and sleeves roll-d up, fighting like tigers.

The ground which General McClellan ordered General Porter to occupy and hold, was occupied and held in the first part of the day by General Porter's corpsonly, contending against the Rebels, but subsequently reinforcements swelled our numbers to 45,000. The Rebels had 60,000 men, under Generals Lee, Hill, Anderson and Branch.

Among our killed are Col. Black and Lieut. Col. Swertzer, of the 62d Pennsylvania; Col. Gore, of the 22d Massachusetts; Col. Ruchet, of the 1st Michigan; Col. McQuade, and Lieut. Col. Kiden, of the 14th New York, and Major Patterson, of the 62d Pennsylvania.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Engagement at Vicksburg.

CAIRO, June 30.—The news received here from Commodore Davis' flotilla is highly interesting. Our gunboats and rams have passed the mouth of the Yazoo river and proceeded within four miles of Vicksburg, from which point seven men went by land, on the Louisiana side, and communicated with Commodore Farragut's fleet. The Commodore has since sent a despatch to Commodore Davis, which reached Memphis on Saturday morning. Commodore Davis immediately started down the river with his flag ship, the Benton; and others of the flotilla will soon follow.

Capt. George D. Ruggles of the Adjutant General's Department, having charge of the business relating to the volunteer forces, has been detached and appointed Chief of Gen. Pope's Staff, with the rank of Colonel. Capt. C. M. Vincent, of the same Department, in charge of the recruiting desk, is transferred to Capt. Ruggle's desk, and Capt. Samuel S. Breech, relieved from duty with Gen. McDowell, takes charge of the desk recently vacated by Capt Ruggles.

The following appointments have also been made for Gen. Pope's Staff: Dr. McParland, Medical Director; Robert E. Clary, Chief Quartermaster, Capt. Louis Marshall, of the 10th Infantry regiment (Regulars), Aid-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel.

A letter in the same paper, dated Chattanooga, 16th inst., says we have direct news this morning that the enemy are falling back before our advance from from Powell's Valley to Big Creek Gap. While this is going on Mitchell is moving in our rear, in the vicinity of Battle Creek, waiting to fall on his prey.

MEMPHIS, June 28.—The Grenada *Appeal* of the 25th inst. states that on Saturday last the Federal mortar fleet, in tow of tugboats from below, was repulsed at Grand Gulf by our batteries.

Gen. Van Dorn commands the rebel forces there, having superseded Gen. Lovell in command of that department.

On the same day the gunboats near Vicksburg opened a brisk fire on the batteries, continuing for over an hour without doing injury.

Of affairs in Arkansas, the *Appeal* says that the rapid movements of Gen. Hindman's forces have almost rid the State of Gen. Curtis' army. It claims that Hindman has succeeded in driving Curtis back to within a short distance of the Missouri line. When its informant left Curtis was still retreating.

At an election in Memphis, on Thursday, for Mayor, John Park, the Union candidate, received 724 votes—all that were cast.

FROM COM. FARRAGUT'S FLEET.

Items of Southern News.

NEW YORK, June 30.—A special despatch to the *Tribune*, says that the Union Ram fleet was off Vicksburg on the 26th instant, and communicated with Commodore Farragut on Wednesday. He was to attack Vicksburg on Friday, and had twenty vessels in position. Commodore Farragut was confident of victory. The rebel force is estimated at twelve thousand.

It is reported that Commodore Farragut has destroyed the town of Warrington.

The cotton stored on the banks of the river has all been burned.

Commodore Davis' flotilla will co-operate with Commodore Farragut's fleet.

General Curtis is in a perilous condition in Arkansas, as the Rebel General Rains is in his rear with a force of 15,000 men.

The Rebel gunboat is aground in the Yazoo River.

Great distress and alarm exists in the South.

A Memphis despatch of the 28th instant says that Jeff. Davis, in a long letter to Governor Brown, of Georgia, defends the Conscription law as constitutional, and declares that it is absolutely indispensable to the maintenance of the Rebel armies.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Seizure of a Valuable Prize.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The steamer Blackstone, from New Orleans on the 21st inst., has arrived here with the mails.

The French bark Cepshese from Marseilles, via Vera Cruz, with a cargo of brandy and wines, and sixty thousand dollars in specie, was seized in the Mississippi river, by the United States Custom House officers, and ordered North for adjudication.

The Blackstone brought a valuable cargo of cotton, sugar, rosin, etc

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

A Reconnoissance to Luray.

LURAY, Va., June 30, (via Middletown).—Gen. Crawford, with a portion of his Brigade and a detachment of cavalry, under Col. Tompkins, made a reconnoissance in force up the valley and entered this town this morning, driving the Rebel pickets and capturing one. Four companies of Rebel cavalry, who occupied the town, fled on our approach. Our cavalry pursued them a mile out on the New Market road, when a skirmish ensued. The Union cavalry charging the enemy. We took four prisoners and wounded several. Our loss is one killed and three wounded. The object of the reconnoissance was fully accomplished. The enemy had no stores here.

The Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Members of Congress are constantly receiving letters asking for copies of the tax bill, but several days will elapse before they are printed.

As many questions are asked as to how the appointments of Collectors and Assessors under the tax bill will be made, from what can be learned it is understood that the President will adopt the principle pursued in the case of Postmaster in the cities and large towns generally, but not in every instance, on the recommendation of members of Congress.

Lieutenant Wyman has been ordered to the command of the gunboat Sonora, and Lieutenant Gibson has been ordered to succeed him as flag-officer of the Potomac flotilla.

Imprisonment of Clergymen in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 28.—At the special second conference of clergymen before Governor Johnson all declined to take the oath of allegiance. Most of them were sent to the penitentiary, prior to their removal to General Halleck, for the purpose of being exchanged for Tennessee prisoners. Many Nashville churches will be without pastors to-morrow. Among those sent to durance were the Rev. Drs. Baldwin, Schone, and Sawyie, Methodists, and Ford and Howell, Baptists. The Rev. Dr. Wharton was allowed some days grace on account of illness. The Rev. Mr. Elliott did not appear.—The Rev. Mr. Hendricks is expected to take the oath. Catholic divines, being loyal, were not disturbed.

News From Fredericksburg—Departure of Gen. King for the Shenandoah Valley

FREDERICK-BURG, Va., June 28.—Gen. King and staff left Fredericksburg to-day for the valley of the Shenandoah, where he assumes command of General Fremont's corps. The news of his removal from the division created great stir, and is regretted by every officer. Last night bands from each of the regiments serenaded the General, and this morning his headquarters was thronged with officers come to say "good-bye." General Pope is daily expected to arrive, though it is not yet known at what point his headquarters will be established.

Affairs at Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, June 30.—Capt. McMillan, of Company E, 4th Ohio, fell overboard yesterday, and before assistance could be extended to him he was drowned. The hospitals in this city are full of sick and wounded soldiers, numbering altogether some 1 800. The buildings are kept clear and well ventilated, and the patients receive the best care and attention. Yesterday delegations of citizens from nearly every loyal State visited these hospitals and were escorted through the different rooms of each building. Although no State excepting Ohio has contributed anything for their benefit, the sick placed here want for nothing which money can procure.

Military Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The statement in a Washington paper to day that Gen. King declined to take command of Corps No. 1, of the Army of Virginia, is not correct. The whole matter turned upon a question of policy, upon which the Secretary of War, Gen. Pope, and Gen. King were agreed, and the latter returned to his first choice. There was no dispute or declination about it.

No application for leave of absence addressed to the Secretary of War will receive attention. Adjutant General Thomas is the only person at present authorized to consider and answer such applications.

Sentences of Mail Robbers.

BANGOR, Me., June 27.—The mail robbers who pleaded guilty in the United States District Court were this evening sentenced as follows: Andrew J. Sergent ten years in the State Prison and Josiah Sargent nine years.

Charles Allen, for robbing the North Branch Postoffice in April last, was sentenced to ten years in the State Prison, and George Whittier, for robbing the mail in Readfield in April last, eight years.

Important Rumor from Richmond.

CITY POINT, Va., June 27.—Refugees, who have been taken by our gunboats to-day, report that the rebel Generals Jackson, Price, and Beauregard are in Richmond, and will be assigned to important commands shortly.

A rumor prevailed in the rebel camp yesterday to the effect that Jackson's forces had arrived and had turned McClellan's right wing.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall on the 21st, arrived here this afternoon with $400 000 in treasure, and fifty passengers. The news from the Isthmus is unimportant.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Cotton is quiet—sales at 38 cts. Flour is dull—sales of 19,000 bbls.: State $4 30@4.45; Ohio $5.05@5.10; Southern $5.10@5.75. Wheat has declined 1 ct. for white—sales of 170,000 bushels: Chicago spring $1@1.01; Milwaukee club $1.05@1.10; red Western $1.17@1.19 Corn has declined 1 ct.—sales 150,000 bushels: mixed 53⅝@55 cts. Beef is dull. Pork is heavy—Mess 14,00 bbls., $11@11.25. Lard is firm at 7⅝@8 cts. Rosin is dull—sales at 2⅞@2⅞ cts. Sugar is firm—Muscovado 7⅞@9 cts. Coffee is firm. Naval Store are quiet. Freights are dull.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the New York Herald.

THE CAUCUS OF CONSERVATIVES.

The caucus of conservatives in the hall of the House of Representatives was less successful than was expected. From some cause there was not even a full meeting of the border State representatives, and no recognized member of the Republican party was present. It is seriously doubted by many of the most conservative men here whether this effort at a conservative organization, composed exclusively of border State men, is not productive of more harm than good to the very cause they are anxious to promote. The separation of this political element from all others is tending to consolidate the conservative with the radical Republicans, and to weaken the prospect of a practical and successful conservative organization. It is dividing the supporters of the Administration, and driving the strongest portion of them into an apparent, if not a real, coalition with its fiercest and most implacable opponents. This, at least, is the current comment upon the effort of to-day, and may have had some influence in producing a thin attendance upon the caucus, although that was attributed by some to a misapprehension of the hour for the meeting.

WHAT IS SAID OF FREMONT'S CONDUCT.

The conduct of General Fremont has forfeited the support of nearly all of those who were ardently supporting him. Many who were his strongest friends are now willing to "whistle him down the wind." They believe that he has committed political suicide, and will never be able to recover from this last most miserable *faux pas*. The action of the President in relieving him is approved, and the conduct of General Banks highly commended.

Special Despatches to the N. Y. Tribune.

THE DRAFTS OF RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.

The question of the validity of the acceptances by Floyd of the drafts of Russell, Majors & Waddell having been referred by the Secretary of War to the Attorney-General, that officer has delivered an elaborate opinion against their validity, holding among other things, that the acceptance of drafts of a contractor by the Secretary of War in advance of the earning of the money against which the drafts are drawn, is unauthorized by law; that such drafts, so accepted, are not mercantile bills of exchange, and that the purchasers of such paper were bound to look to the authority of the Secretary of War to make the acceptances, and that officer having no such authority, the Government is not legally bound to hitherto drafts. This statement does not cover all the points considered by the Attorney-General in his opinion, which will be published in a few days.

THE ATTACK ON THE CONFEDERATES NEAR CHARLESTON.

We are assured upon authority not to be gainsayed, that General Burnham, in attacking the Confederates at Bogerstown, acted in direct opposition to the positive orders of General Hunter, but acted contrary to the advice of all the General officers.—One of them does not hesitate to characterize the affair as a wanton butchery. The popular impression that James Island, where General Hunter's troops are encamped, is an unhealthy locality is unfounded. Semi-official letters received by the last steamer from those most competent to judge say so.

Special Despatches to the N. Y. Times.

A DAY OF EXCITEMENT.

To-day, more than any other of the many remarkable Sundays of the war, has been prolific of excitement. During the whole day the most startling rumors have been afloat, and owing to the absence of any official intelligence the suspense has been terribly painful. To-night we are relieved by the promulgation of news of a satisfactory character, and it is hoped that the official despatches, when permitted to go to the public, will give yet more cheering information.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICK-BURG.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, C. H. W., has just returned from Fredericksburg. Gen. Auger, being the senior officer of King's former division, is now in command. Our pickets yesterday were advanced about nine miles from Fredericksburg, on the telegraph road, and came in at noon, reporting that they were driven in by forty or fifty Confederate cavalry. A company of cavalry was sent out to examine the ground, but reported no evidences of Confederate proximity. The recent raid of Jackson has given the secessionists heart, and they were more open in their declarations of disloyalty than before.

From the New York Times, June 30.

THE WITHHELD NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The public appetite, which was whetted last night, at a late hour, by the publication of the telegraphic news, via Baltimore, that "we have the grandest military triumph over the enemy and Richmond must fall," will find little satisfaction in the brief despatch to the Press this morning, which merely announces that "the Secretary of War has decided that nothing can be published relative to affairs on the Peninsula." The Press had previously been informed by the War Department that as soon as information of the state of affairs in front of Richmond could be obtained, it would be imparted to the public, "whether good or bad."

Leaving us in this condition of total darkness, with the knowledge simply that some action or movement of fundamental importance has taken place, we know not what to communicate to our readers, nor what inferences are to be drawn in the premises. What just or wise reasons there can be for withholding news from the public of events which have actually taken place, it is impossible to conjecture. If we do not have reliable advices at an early hour this morning, the city will be thrown into a condition of uneasiness and ferment more painful than could be produced by the publication of any intelligence whatever.

We shall, however, be hopeful. Our first despatch, announcing a triumph for our arms, comes from a source usually careful and reliable; and, as it speaks of events which have been going on in front of Richmond for the last four days, it would seem as though General McClellan had followed up his victory near the Seven Pines on Wednesday last, and finally gained in the struggle of which that was the initial movement. But speculation is useless until we have something definite upon which to base it. In the meantime, the public demand the news at once, be it good or bad.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, June 28.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL FREMONT.

All true friends of the country will rejoice at the recent act of the President in placing General Pope, a true soldier of proved military skill and efficiency, over General Fremont, the mere political Abolition aspirant for the Presidency; and they will still further rejoice at the resignation of the office-seeker, whose place is not the field of battle, at the head of an army. Gen. Pope is a man of military knowledge and genius. He has shown his energy and talent in the western campaign. Fremont has exhibited no military skill, but has proved himself to be incompetent to command an army, though highly skillful in expending the public money, and parading himself in a pompous manner, with a "body guard" of foreigners who cannot speak English.

It is indeed fortunate if the Administration has got rid of this office seeking Abolitionist. It is fortunate for the country; for his ignorance of military operations would certainly have brought further and greater disasters upon the army of that department. Let him be commander-in-chief of the Abolitionists, with "no subordinate," since he has resigned his military commission for being placed in a subordinate position. He is fit only for Garrison's army of destructives, who desire to live under an "unwritten Constitution," so that they may, to use the beautiful and impressive language of our esteemed neighbor of the *Courant*, "loose the bonds of every slave upon this continent, and make the whole Southern region a live hell for one generation at least."

FROM THE SOUTH.

[COPIED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.]

From McClellan's Army.

From the Petersburg Express, June 24.

We have conversed with a gentleman who has recently left the immediate rear of McClellan's army.

Our informant visited the battle-field the day after the fight, and says he hopes to be spared the pain of ever again witnessing such scenes. The dead, the dying and the wounded were to be seen in all directions for miles, and many days elapsed before they were perceptibly diminished. The officers and privates of the Federal army do not attempt to disguise the fact that it was a terrible blow to them, and such a one as they do not wish to see repeated during the war.

The Yankees claim to have a force of 200,000 on the Chickahominy, but our informant knows this to be a gross exaggeration. At all events, be it what it may, it is now positively known that they do not contemplate a march to Richmond by this route unless aid can be secured from the river. They have sent for Porter's mortar fleet, and with this and the co operation of Burnside, they hope to reduce the batteries at Drewley Bluff. The great body of McClellan's forces are massed on both sides of the Chickahominy, and in daily fear of an attack.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

Gentlemen connected with the army, who came over yesterday afternoon by the Richmond train, report that McClellan is falling back, and burning his fortifications as he leaves them. This is a strange proceeding, if true, after the repeated war bulletins which the General has issued to the North, that he would press the enemy to the wall, and be in Richmond in a few days. Our telegraphic intelligence from Richmond makes no reference to such a move on the part of McClellan as given above.

The War in Arkansas.

GRENADA, Miss., June 20.—Arrivals from Memphis report that the defeat of Curtis by General Hindman, in Arkansas, is generally credited. Of Curtis' forces, two Indiana regiments, was sent up White river, to reinforce Curtis. He succeeded our batteries at St. Charles, seventy miles above, with two gunboats and land forces. He succeeded in capturing them by an attack in the rear. The hot shot from our batteries fired the magazine of the Mound City, and blew her into atoms, killing all but 12 out of 175 men aboard.

Cotton is being burned throughout the upper country by the planters.

Operations Near Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, June 21.—The enemy stampeded on Saturday from Jasper, leaving their camp and equipage, and destroying the bridges over the Sequatchie river. They returned this morning within a mile of Jasper, 1,500 strong.

Skirmishing took place to day at Clinch river, on the road to Morristown and Cumberland. The enemy is advancing in force. A battle is expected.

The War in Tennessee—Its Results.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, of the 20 h, says:

There is but little doubt now concerning the evacua ion of Cumberland Gap. It will be seen from the letters and items from Tennessee published in to-day's paper, that our troops have fallen back from all the gaps along the Cumberland Mountain, preparatory, it would seem, to making that unfortunate section the scene of bloody strife. Indeed, everything indicates that East Tennessee is to become classic ground in the future history of this war. The congregation of a large Federal force in Kentucky, beyond the Cumberland Mountains, Gen. Mitchell's approaches to Chattanooga, the concentration of our forces in the Hiwasson Valley, and other movements of our army in other departments which we do not care to mention, all point to this conclusion.

The invasion of East Tennessee has long been a cherished scheme of the Lincoln Government. It will there find friends and sympathizers, such as it has found in no section South. A bad element of society exists in many parts of that country. In the early history of the State, abolitionism did not show its head, but it has appeared among many of its prominent political leaders. In the oldest portion of the State, and whilst it contains more intelligence in proportion to numbers, than Middle and West Tennessee, it likewise contains more ignorance.—The masses are grossly, nay *stolidly* ignorant, and have been long accustomed to follow their leaders in everything, just as the masses of New England follow theirs. Nor is it wholly unlike New England in other respects. The first Constitution adopted by that State after its admission into the Union, contained a clause guaranteeing to *free negroes* the rights of suffrage, provided they had a proper qualification. This, however, was prohibited in the amendment, and abolition seemed on the wane until the Presidential election of 1856 in which Fremont received several votes in many of the mountain counties, although there was no Republican ticket in Tennessee.

Any one conversant with the geography of our country, cannot fail to see the vast importance of this now threatened section to the Southern Confederacy. East Tennessee once in the undisputed possession of the enemy, Georgia will become the last scene of strife in this war. Our fortunes would seem almost desperate. We have, however, every confidence in the ability of our troops to keep the enemy after he shall have crossed the Cumberland Mountains, and in that case, the whole Federal horde now threatening East Tennessee, will be captured.

Fourth of July.

From the Petersburg Express, June 24.

From the circumstances by which we are surrounded, it will be impossible to observe the approaching anniversary of this hallowed day with the usual demonstrations. But there cannot be a dissenting opinion, we think, in regard to its continued and perpetual claims upon the reverence of the people of these Confederate States. The great doctrine embodied in the Declaration of Independence is that [illegible] government without the consent of the governed.

This was the principle for which our fathers fought and bled, and it is this for which we are now contending. Its successful vindication in the first war of independence was mainly due to the men of the South, and we can no more ignore the day than we can ignore Washington and his compatriots. What day may be hereafter designated, to commemorate the second War of Independence, we cannot say; but the Fourth of July can never be left out of our calendar. Let the Yankees make it a season of excessive jubilation is altogether probable. After profaning every principle of the Gospel of Christ, while their lies have been filled with puritanical professions, they will make broad their phylacteries in expounding the political faith of our fathers. But they can delude nobody but themselves—having forsaken the right way, and gone astray after Balaam, the son of Bosor, who loved the wages of unrighteousness.

Beauregard on Halleck.

From the Mobile Evening News.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, June 17, 1862.

Gentlemen:—My attention has just been called to the following despatch (published in your issue of yesterday) of Major General Halleck, commanding enemy's forces, which, coming from such a source, is most remarkable in one respect—that it contains as many misrepresentations as lines:

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1862.

The following despatch was received this afternoon at the War Department:

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 4, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

General Pope, with 40 000 men, is thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10 000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms captured.

Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms. A farmer says that when Beauregard learned that Colonel Elliott had cut the railroad on the line of retreat he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best way they could.

We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One of the former is already repaired and is running to-day. Several more will be in running order in two or three days.

The result is all I could possibly desire.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General Commanding.

General Pope did not "push hard" upon me with 40,000 men, thirty miles from Corinth, on the 4th instant, for my troops occupied a defensive line in rear of "Twenty-mile Creek," less than 25 miles from Corinth, until the 8th instant, when the want of good water induced me to retire at my leisure to a better position; moreover, if General Pope had attempted, at any time during the retreat from Corinth, to push hard upon me, I would have given him such a lesson as would have checked his ardor; but he was careful to advance only after my troops had retired from each successive position.

The retreat was conducted with great order and precision, doing much credit to the officers and men under my orders, and must be looked upon in every respect by the country as equivalent to a brilliant victory.

General Pope must certainly have dreamed of having taken 10,000 prisoners and 15,000 stand of arms! for we positively never lost them. About 100 or 200 stragglers would probably cover all the prisoners he took, and about 500 damaged muskets all the arms he got. These belonged to a convalescent camp (four miles south of Corinth), evacuated during the night, and were overlooked on account of the darkness. The actual number of prisoners taken during the retreat was about equal on both sides, and they were but few.

Major-General Halleck must be a very credulous man, indeed, to believe the absurd story of "that farmer." He ought to know that the burning of two or more cars on a railroad is not sufficient to make "Beauregard frantic" and ridiculous, especially when I expected every moment to hear of the capture of his marauding party, whose departure from Farmington had been communicated to me the day before, and I had given in consequence all necessary orders; but a part of my forces passed Booneville an hour before the arrival of Colonel Elliott's command, and the other part arrived just in time to drive it away and liberate the convalescents captured; unfortunately, however, not in time to save four of the sick, who were barbarously consumed in the station house. Let Colonel Elliott's name descend to infamy as the author of such a revolting deed. General Halleck did not capture nine locomotives. It was only by the accidental destruction of a bridge before some trains had passed that he got seven engines, in a damaged condition, the cars having been burnt by my orders.

It is indeed lamentable to see how little our enemies respect truth and justice when speaking of their military operations, especially when, through inability or over-confidence, they meet with deserved failure.

If the result be "all he desired," it can be said he is easily satisfied; it remains to be seen whether his Government and people will be of the like opinion.

I attest that all we lost at Corinth and during the retreat would not amount to one day's expenses of his army.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

JAMES RIVER SQUADRON, June 23.—I send you the official report of the affair at Watkins Bluff, on the 20th inst., and as it speaks for itself, we shall offer no comments. We have had some changes here within the last few days. The Wauchusetts, our flagship, Commander J. M. Gillis, commanding, left on yesterday afternoon, for Hampton Roads. There was a general regret by all the squadron that this gallant commander should leave James River, and the kind regards of those who remain will follow him wherever he may go. Commander John Rodgers, commanding the United States ship Galena, succeeds him in command, and we have no question that his urbanity and thorough discipline will make him, like his predecessor, very popular in the squadron. Our squadron is lying this P. M. off City Point. Contrabands bring the intelligence that the Confederates claim to have lost but one man killed and one man's arm shot off in the fight of the 20th, at Watkins Bluff. If that is all, they came off very lucky. We, as I stated before, had no one injured in the least, although they claim to have killed 20 men, as we are also informed by contrabands.

UNITED STATES STEAMER JACOB BELL, JAMES RIVER, June 21, 1862.

Sir: I respectfully submit the following: Yesterday, in obedience to your orders I proceeded with the despatches up the river to the Monitor.—On passing the Red Bluff, known as Watkins Bluff, I was opened upon by two batteries, three pieces, each of 12-pounders, and about 500 sharpshooters.

The channel being very narrow, being obliged to go within a few feet of the Bluff, I suffered severely. The hail of bullets from the sharpshooters prevented me for a time from responding, as having no covering for my men at the batteries, I would not expose them to the heavy fire.

A shot, however, came and carried away my rudder chain, and my vessel got ashore in front of the battteries. I was determined to go by, to manned my guns, steaming on and forced her off. The batteries were so masked that I could not see them until opened upon, though the upper battery raked me as I headed toward it—which from the nature of the river I had to do—but we stood on under their fire for about five minutes which I considered better, as I had no idea of retreating until my duties were performed, and as long as my vessel lasted.

As soon as I got up to the upper battery the lower battery raked me aft, doing more damage to my upper works than the other.

I think I should not have been damaged so much had it not been for my getting ashore directly in front of them, giving them but a few feet between me and their guns.

The officers and men behaved with their accustomed coolness and efficiency, and promptly responded to the order to man the battery, though under a heavy fire of musketry.

A shot has penetrated the flange of the port wheel, cracking it in several places; it will not do for me to be in any seaway, as I will lose my wheel.

The starboard side of the pilot-house was carried away, together with two iron plates; in fact, my upper works are completely riddled. One shot struck the steam valve, bending it, which slowed us down—fortunately not stopping the engine.

As you ordered me to return after delivering the despatches, I passed the batteries again at night, but was not fired at. Ten shots struck the vessel in all, to say nothing of the bullets in the woodwork from the sharp-shooters. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. MCCREA,
Lieutenant-Commanding.

Commander J. M. Gillis, commanding naval forces, James River.

From the N. Y. World, June 30.

THE GREAT BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

A battle, which resulted, as we are informed by a trustworthy authority, in the grandest Union triumph of the war, and which would probably insure the capture of Richmond, took place at the close of last week, but the particulars we are not permitted to publish, Secretary Stanton having taken upon himself to prohibit the sending of all despatches from Washington gi