THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 213. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED,

On the 27th instant, by Rev. Dr. Cummins, J. W. DORSEY and ELLEN E. WATKINS, both of Howard county, Maryland.

DIED.

On the morning of the 27th instant, GRACE, consort of Richard Kemp aged 69 years.

On Tuesday, 27th instant, MATILDA MARY, wife of Marcus Denison, aged 50 years.

On the evening of the 26th instant, DANIEL DIETER, aged 79 years.

On the 26th instant, ELLEN GARRISON, wife of Arthur Garrison, in the 50th year of her age.

At the residence of her mother, near St. Michaels, on Friday, the 23d instant, Miss SALLIE ANN HARRISON.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a report of the Secretary of the Navy adverse to the completion of the Stevens battery was submitted. The Secretary states that as in the opinion of the Committee of Exports, the vessel would require modifications which are rendered necessary by recent important changes in the art of war, he does not feel authorized to expend in her construction the money already appropriated unless authorized to do so by Congress. A message from the President was also submitted, in which he informed the Senate that it was not compatible with the public interests to furnish that body the information required in regard to the arrest of certain persons in Kentucky. The consideration of the Tax bill was resumed, and Mr. Sherman's amendment taxing Cotton one cent per pound was voted down.

In the House of Representatives, the Senate bill for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts, was again taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after the adoption of certain amendments was reported back to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass. The bill was then passed.

General McClellan has telegraphed to the Secretary of War that the battle at Hanover Court House has resulted in a Federal victory and the complete rout of the enemy. The Confederate loss is set down at one thousand, some fire hundred or more being taken prisoners. The Federal loss is estimated at three hundred and seventy-nine.

Advices from General Halleck, have been received as late as Tuesday last. Up to that time no general engagement is said to have taken place, but the Federal army was within battering distance of Corinth, whilst the opposing pickets had ceased firing at each other, and were in such close proximity that they occasionally entered into conversation. The special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from before Corinth under date of the 15th inst., gives an interesting account of an interview which took place between the officers of the Federal outposts and the Hon. Jacob Thompson, formerly Secretary of the Interior during the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, and now a Colonel in the Confederate service. Col. Thompson was the bearer of a letter, under a flag of truce, from General Beauregard to General Halleck, returning some sixty-two prisoners captured near Fort Heiman, Tennessee, and proposing an arrangement for a regular system of exchange. The conversation which ensued between the Federal and Confederate officers was evidently of the most friendly character, and no differences of opinion in regard to the war were suffered to mar the pleasure of the meeting. The parting scene is very touchingly described by the writer. "The leave taking," he writes, "grew protracted. Each one had something to say or ask. Hands were shaken with marked cordiality all around." "May we meet again under pleasanter auspices," said Col. Thompson, "and there was not one of the party that did not fervently echo the wish, and inwardly hope that he might some day have an opportunity to do a kindness to this officer of Beauregard's staff. * * * * May our balls and shells deal lightly with that party in the coming day."

An official despatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, from Indianapolis, furnishes some further particulars in relation to army movements before Corinth. On Sunday night the Federal forces were within three quarters of a mile of the Confederate works, upon which Halleck is advancing by regular approaches, fortifying as he goes. It was expected that the main battle would commence about Thursday—to-day. The arrival of General Lovell at Corinth, "with seven thousand raw troops," is announced, and deserters report that there is much sickness among the Confederate troops, and that the latter have less confidence in Beauregard than in Bragg and Price.

The New York *Express* furnishes a list of the chief officers of the negro brigade which it is proposed to organize in New York. "Proposals," we are told, "have been issued for the furnishing of three thousand extra red pantaloons for the use of the brigade, about three thousand men having already been enrolled in New York, one thousand in Philadelphia, and some five hundred in various towns in Maryland." So far as enlistments are concerned, either in this State or elsewhere, the story may well be doubted, and it is considerately added that "the official authority from Washington has not yet been received."

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* states that General Patrick, of McDowell's command before Fredericksburg, recently appointed Henry Tyler, "an intelligent loyal black slave," his chief aid for the day, mounted him upon a good horse, put spurs upon his heels, and rode with him side by side during the whole of the reconnoissance.

We reproduce from the New York *World* of yesterday, full details of the retreat of General Banks from Strasburg to Williamsport, together with further particulars in regard to the skirmish at Front Royal.

From Savannah, we learn that two Federal steamers opened with shot and shell on Darien, but no damage was done. The Mobile *Register* reports all quiet at Fort Morgan.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

First Day.

This large and respectable body of clergymen and laymen assembled yesterday morning at Grace Church. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Parkman, of Snowhill, Md. As usual on these occasions, the Sacrament was then partaken of, after which the Bishop called the Convention to order, and directed the Secretary of the last Convention to call the names of the clergymen who occupied seats in that body, which was done.

The names of the lay delegates were then called.

The Secretary of the last Convention was then unanimously re-elected, and the President appointed Rev. Mr. Colburn a Assistant Secretary. The following Standing Committees were then announced:

On Canons—Revs. Chas. H. Hall, H. M. Mason and John H. Chew, and Mr. D. M. Henry and Dr. W. H. Worthington.

On Clergymen's Credentials—Revs. Hugh T. Harrison, Meyer Lewin and S. W. Crampton.

On Election of Lay Delegates—Wm. Woodward, St. John R. L. Skinner, G. W. P. Smith.

On Accounts—H. A. Thompson, W. A. Graham, Chas. S Parran.

On New Parishes and Congregations—Revs. Dr. Allen, T. J. Wyatt and S. K. Stewart, Hon. E. F. Chambers, Alex. Randall.

Petitions for union with the Convention were presented from the following named churches, and referred to the Committee on New Parishes and Congregations: Trinity Church, Long Green, Baltimore county; Christ Church, Anne Arundel county; Mount Zion Church, Baltimore city.

A memorial for permission to create a new Parish, to be called Christ Church, from Chester Parish, Kent county, was referred to the same committee.

Also a memorial from St. John's Parish, Worcester county, for permission to unite with All Hallows Parish.

Also a memorial for permission to create a church in Anne Arundel county, to be called Ellicott's Chapel.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Cummins, all visiting clergymen of other dioceses were invited to seats.

Hon. E. F. Chambers moved to suspend the 21st rule, in order that the Convention might at once proceed to the election of the standing committee and delegates to the General Convention. After some slight discussion, the motion was temporarily withdrawn in consequence of the suggestion of the Chair that the Convention was not yet sufficiently organized to consider such an important proposition.

The Committee on the Rights of Clergymen to Seats made a report, in which they excluded from seats all clergymen serving as Chaplains in the army and navy, in consequence of there being no law on the subject.

The Bishop shrugged his shoulders, and suggested that it had been the custom to admit to seats all such clergymen.

The Chairman of the committee replied that there was no law on the subject, and hence the report of the committee.

The Bishop then asked what action the Convention desired on the report, and remarked that if any person had any objection whatever to the report, it could be amended.

The was no amendment, and the report was adopted.

A motion to require a two-thirds vote for the suspension of any rule was offered, but subsequently withdrawn, in consequence of the organization not having been matured.

The Bishop then read his address, after which the Convention adjourned until 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at five o'clock. The usual religious exercises were conducted by Revs. Sutton and Goldsborough.

Mr. Woodward presented the report of the committee on the right of lay delegates to seats in the Convention. A majority of the parishes were found to be represented.

Rev. Mr. Christian moved the adoption for the government of the Convention the rules of preceding Conventions, with an additional rule requiring two thirds of the votes to suspend the rules, and requiring one day's notice to rescind a rule.

The motion to add the additional rule was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The Bishop announced the following as the Ecclesiastical Court. Revs. Hugh T. Harrison, Alexander M. Marburg, Ethan Allen, E. F. Dashiell, C. H. Hall, J. B. Kerfoot and C. K. Nelson.

The court is to serve for two years.

A motion was made to confirm the nominations, when Rev. Mr. Christian expressed the hope that they would be laid on the table and be made the order for Friday morning, and made a motion to that effect, which was not seconded, and the nominations were confirmed.

The Rev. Dr. Nelson asked to be excused from serving on the Ecclesiastical Court, which was granted.

Rev. Dr. Allen presented a report from the Committee on New Parishes, granting leave to Christ Church, Owensville, to form a Parish.

Also, granting leave to Chester Parish, Kent county, to form a Parish.

Also, a resolution admitting Trinity Church, Long Green, Baltimore county, into union with the Convention.

The committee recommend that the memorial from Patuxent Parish, Anne Arundel county, be referred to the next Convention.

Adjourned.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Battle of Hanover Court House—The Enemy Completely Routed—Five Hundred Prisoners Taken—Heavy Loss in Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Gen. McClellan telegraphs to the Secretary of War that the battle of yesterday at Hanover Court House resulted in a complete rout of the enemy. It is stated that we have taken 500 prisoners, and more are coming in. The loss of the enemy is set down at 1,000. Our men have buried 100 of the enemy's dead. Our loss is 379 in killed, wounded and missing, of which 53 were killed. The forces opposed to us were principally from North Carolina and Georgia. The prisoners from the former State express themselves as very tired of the war. They also say that their defeat will have a demoralizing effect on the Rebel army.

FROM GENERAL HALLECK'S ARMY.

No Important Engagement Yet—The Opposing Forces Within Battery Distance—Southern Newspaper Items.

FRONT COMINTH, May 27.—General Halleck issued an order prohibiting skirmishing among pickets, and each sides is now within friendly conversation distance, which they improved last night—five Rebels, including one sergeant, coming over. All along the line our force is within two miles of Rebel works, in some places our heavy guns are within battery distance, but dense woodlands intervening, prevent either party opening fire.

Camp rumors say Vicksburg had surrendered, and our fleet en route to Memphis.

[LATER.]

The reporter of the Associated Press at General Halleck's headquarters says that the Corinth news telegraphed from Chicago, received via Cairo for some time past, is utterly without foundation.—No engagement of the least consequence had occurred in Corinth or the vicinity up to 11½ o'clock last evening.

The Savannah *News* of the 17th says that two Yankee steamers opened a fire of shot and shell on Darien on Friday. No damage was sustained.

The Mobile *Register* of the 22d says that all was quiet at Fort Morgan, and publishes the correspondence relative to the demanded surrender of Vicksburg.

The Vicksburg *Citizen* of the 20th says that some Federal soldiers landed at Noneaton and had a few skirmishes.

Governor Shorter, of Alabama, calls out all the male population not subject to the conscription law for the State Guard.

[THE LATEST.]

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Information from General Halleck, dated yesterday, indicates that no engagement has taken place.

Further From Corinth.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—A special despatch to the *Gazette*, from Indianapolis, says that an officer who left Corinth on Monday morning reports that the army moved up to within three-quarters of a mile of the enemy's fortifications on Sunday night, and are entrenching. Gen. Halleck says his position will not warrant risking anything, hence he is moving by regular approaches, and fortifying as he goes. It was expected that our forces would open on the enemy by Thursday.

Gen. Lovell is reported to have arrived at Corinth with 7,000 raw troops. Deserters say that the Rebel army has more confidence in Bragg and rations. They get "rotten corn meal and half spoiled corn beef the balance of the time; no pork. The sickness in their army is fearful, and increasing, while ours is rapidly improving in health. The Rebel officers have sent all their baggage and personal effects to Grand Junction.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 27.—There is no news of interest to report from this point.

After a hard rain, lasting all night, the storm came to an end this forenoon, and we now have pleasant weather again, but very warm.

The steamer George Peabody sailed today for New York. The Norfolk *Day Book*, which was permitted to continue its issue by General Viele after the occupation of Norfolk by the Federal forces, on condition that it should be respectful in its tone, was to-day suppressed in consequence of a communication in yesterday's paper, signed "Inquirer," which, in severe language, assailed those Union citizens who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. A meeting was held last night, in which the contents of the paper was discussed, and a committee having waited upon Gen. Viele and stated their request that the paper should be stopped, he acquiesced, and the order was issued this morning.

Naval Orders and Promotions.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The following officers have been ordered to the U. S. steamer South Carolina: Commander Jno. J. Almy, detached from the Navy Yard; Acting Master T. D. Brower, detached from the Minnesota. Acting Master Frederick T. Bowry, Lieutenant O. T. Stanton, ordered to gunboat Tioga; Lieutenant W. H. Macomb, to command the gunboat Genesee; Lieutenant W. H. Dana, ordered to gunboat Tennessee; Paymaster James Fulton, ordered to the Adirondack; S. H. Fish, Williamsburg, New York, appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to report to Commodore Paulding for duty; Acting Master W. P. Randall, late of the Cumberland, promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for gallant conduct, and ordered to gunboat Port Royal; Assistant Paymaster Jno. Suydam, ordered to the Housatonic.

What is Thought of Gov. Andrew's Letter.

BOSTON, May 27.—The letter of Gov. Andrew is universally condemned by the masses of the people. They dislike the Governor's insinuations that the citizens of Massachusetts are conditionally loyal. The Boston press, without an exception, condemns it. In fact, no one here approves the letter except the worshippers of Garrison, Phillips & Co. That Governor Andrew does not represent the people is plainly evident by the rapid enlistments and prompt response to the call for more troops. There is no cavilling on the part of the people. As soon as it was known that more troops were wanted, they came forward by companies and regiments.

The Hibernian Off Cape Race, Disabled.

St. Johns, N. F., May 27.—The steamship Jura, which sailed from Quebec on Saturday, passed Cape Race at three o'clock this afternoon. She reports having parted company with the steamship Hibernian on Monday afternoon, thirty miles east of Cape Race, with one engine broken down. She lay by her six hours, and when they parted company the Hibernian was fairly under way for Quebec.

Capture of a Rebel Steamer Loaded with Cotton.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The bark Pallas, from the Balize, was boarded on the 16th by the United States bark Pursuit, who reported that the day previous the United States steamer Cuyler captured an iron steamer loaded with cotton, and sent her to New York. Her name was not ascertained.

A Rebel Privateer in the China Sea.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A letter from Batavia, dated March 31, reports a Confederate privateer steamer, mounted with eight rifled guns, in the China Sea. She has been spoken by an English man-of-war.

Military Orders Revoked.

BOSTON, May 28.—Governor Andrew has issued an order relieving the military who rallied in obedience to his proclamation of Monday, and they are returning home, except such as volunteer for three years or the war.

Nothing Later from Gen. Banks'.

WASHINGTON, May 28—P. M.—No further particulars of Gen. Banks' movements have been received.

Collector for Beaufort, N. C.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The President has appointed and the Senate confirmed, John A. Hedrick, Collector for the port of Beaufort, N. C.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Cotton is buoyant—sales of 1,800 bales at 31(@31½ cts. Flour depressed—sales of 15,500 bbls. Wheat is depressed—sales of 321,000 bushels; Milwaukie club 93 cts.@$1.03; red $1.10@1.13. Corn closed firm, with sales of 167,000 bushels; mixed 45@49 cts. Lard is heavy at 7¾@8½ cts. Whiskey closed steady at 21½@21¾ cts. Rice is firm—sales at 7¼ cts. Sugar is firm at 7@9¾ cts. Coffee is firm. Spirits Turpentine closed firm. Rosin dull and nominal. Freights are drooping.

The army surgeons, who are required to administer to the sick of the six or seven hundred contrabands, old and young, halt and blind, that are jammed together in Duff Green's row, in Washington, complain of this species of extra duty, which interferes with their obligations to the sick and wounded of the army that are congregated in that city at this time in great numbers.

The canal tolls in Rochester, New York, for the first three weeks in May last year footed up $6,964.18. This year they are $17,025.91. Last week a million bushels of wheat passed the Rochester weigh lock.

From the New York World, May 27.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., May 25.—After the inglorious idleness to which we seemed destined by the withdrawal of so large a portion of this division to join other and more important *corps d'armee*, a rapid succession of events has transpired, to chronicle which is an unwelcome and melancholy task, not, however, destitute of compensation in many signal instances of bravery and patriotic devotion.

FRIDAY'S FIGHT.

The first scene in this succession of unwelcome events was the slaughter and destruction of the noble boys and brave officers of the Maryland 1st. They had been sent from Strasburg to Front Royal, a small village twelve miles distant, just beyond the Massanutten range, which commences its course just at this point, and upon the eastern bank of the Shenandosh, over which is the large bridge of the Manassas Gap Railroad, which has now again, for the third time, been destroyed by the Confederates.

Yesterday they were known to be in danger, and so much had our apprehension for them increased before night, that the commanding officers were ordered to remain at their posts to await instructions, and at midnight word came to the different brigades that the "news from Front Royal was very unfavorable," with orders to prepare to march immediately.

Colonel Kenly, the lamented officer of the Maryland 1st, received notice of the approach of the enemy only by the surprise and capture of some of his pickets. No intimation of their coming had been received, and it was, therefore, impossible to have supported him in season to have prevented the sad havoc which succeeded.

But he defended himself during the entire day with an ability and energy which speak loud praises for him to the hearts of all his loyal countrymen. With scarcely a thousand men in his command, he was compelled to sustain himself against the three full brigades of General Ewell, who had abandoned his camp, fifty miles above in the valley, for the purpose of making this descent upon a regiment of loyal Marylanders.

The peculiar malignity which Southerners bear toward those whom they fancy should be of Southern sympathies in the border States was, I think, the peculiar cause of the unscrupulous disregard of the ordinary humanities of war which was exhibited during the attack of Friday.

A Southerner fighting against the Dependence of the South seems to excite all the worst passions of a human being in them. I can scarcely credit the statements made to me by trustworthy men, and confirmed by many others of those who experienced and witnessed them, in regard to the abandonment of all mercy and pity for a vanquished foe.

During the whole forenoon, and until 3 o'clock P. M., the fighting was a slow intermittent struggle between the enemy, who were moving on gradually and cautiously, and Colonel Kenly's command, which he endeavored to manage as carefully as possible, saving them from injury, and retreating the advance until reinforcements could come up to his assistance. Thus a continual fight, more of the nature of a skirmish than a battle, was kept up continuously during the forenoon and until the middle of the afternoon.

Three o'clock and a detachment of cavalry, one hundred men, companies B and D, of the Ira Harris Guard, commanded by Major Vaught, arrived from Strasburg and reported immediately to Colonel Kenly, who ordered him at once to charge the enemy. The cavalry obeyed the order, charging upon them with great force, though greatly inferior in numbers.

But the power of the enemy's superior force soon sent them backwards, and compelled them to retreat from the charge, severely repulsed. The superiority of their numbers could not be withstood by the excellent bravery which was shown by the Ira Harris Guard.

Two o'clock Wm. H. Mapes, commanding pioneer corps, arrived and reported to Colonel Kenly, who gave orders immediately where they should be stationed, and they continued with the remainder of the little force, doing noble service, and holding in check successfully not less than six times their number.

Seeing the danger of their position the commander of the brigade gave the order to retreat, which they did in excellent order across the bridge of the south branch of the Shenandoah.

Mapes was then ordered to burn the bridge, which was accordingly fired by placing upon it piles of fence rails, but was not destroyed, for the Confederates came on so closely and hotly that they were driven away, and did not succeed in the attempt.

They soon arrived at and crossed the bridge on the north branch of the Shenandoah, which they succeeded in firing, and destroying, but not, however, in detaining the Confederates, who, cavalry and infantry, plunged in and forded it, and were soon upon the other side.

Soon was received the unwelcome news that the enemy had surrounded them, flanking them with their superior numbers both by right and left.

Our men, undaunted, dashed upon them with such vigor as to effect their escape, and cut their way out from the coils the Confederates had thrown around them, not, however, without being again surrounded and so effectually beset on every side, behind and before, with the most insurmountable odds, that the numbers and loss of our men were destroyed or captured, together with their noble Colonel and other field officers.

The severity of the fighting beggars all attempts at description. Not a private soldier, not an officer in the whole regiment, but fought with a desperation and determination not to surrender to traitors and foes of their country, which has placed them already upon the most heroic and brilliant pages of all history. The slaughter, which was commenced and continued until they were completely powerless, was terrible.

The loyal Marylanders encountered them hand to hand, fighting when a crowd of Confederates were upon a single opponent, and instances of individual bravery have been mentioned to me which seem almost fabulous.

No man on the field of battle over managed his soldiers with more coolness, judgment, and bravery than did Colonel Kenly. His cry to his men was not "go," but "come with me," and they did so, every man of them.

When ordered to surrender, he shot the one who demanded it, and when overpowered and summoned to give up his sword he broke the blade in halves, was shot, wounded, placed in an ambulance, and afterwards—I tell it not on the testimony of one but of many—while being carried away was killed by a pistol-shot fired at him as he lay wounded in the vehicle.

I have had some personal acquaintance with the lamented colonel, and have admired those qualities which made him an excellent and honorable soldier. He was apparently a man of mild disposition, thoughtful, kind, considerate, and actuated by nothing so much as by a lawful sense of duty.

He was a Baltimorean, and a lawyer of fine ability, and esteemed by a large number of friends.—His loss is deeply felt in the division and his worth acknowledged by all.

The forces engaged upon our side comprised eight companies of the Maryland First, two companies of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, two companies Ira Harris Guard, two pieces artillery of Capt. Knap's battery and Capt. Maps's Pioneer corps of fifty-six men.

The following are the names of those of the Maryland regiment who have returned. More may have come in since. All, however, from all engaged—eight or nine hundred men—who have come in are not more than 150.

LIST OF MEN RETURNED IN FIRST MARYLAND REGIMENT.

Charles Baker, Jno. Brady, Wm. Little, Jno. Zeigler, Jacob Dengler, Sam. Johnson, Co D; Corp. Andy, Corp. Cromer, Martin Merritt, Abe Sheckles, Co H, S. G. Reed, orderly sergeant of Co. A, received a flesh wound in the leg; Henry Waltz, Co I; Andrew Carrish, Co. B, Corp. Jno. Keefe, Geo. Weaver, Co A; Fred'k Locke, Co H; Henry Lee, Co D; Chas H. Davis, Co G; Corporal E. commanded by Capt. E. E. Gillingham, was stationed about eight miles from Front Royal, supposed to be captured; some names in that have been received, and a few more expected shortly. Capt. J. Lee Carroll, Co. C; First Lieut. Thomas Seville, Co. B; Second Lieut. G. W. Thompson, Co. D; Second Lieut. Camper, Co. K; Sergt. John Lyon, Sergt. William E. Lee, Co. D; Sergt. E. W. Allen, Co. C; Sergt. Jno. Long, Co. F; Sergt. Geo. Peter Gehart, Co. H; Corp Wm. Kelso, Co. D; Corp. Smith, Co. H; Jos. Getz, Corp. Henry Bennet, Alex. Shang, Wm. Greenfield, William Bacher, Charles Holtz, Drummer Thos. Welch, A. Cook, Henry Gillis, Edward Hitchens, Jno. Bailey, Wm. Burmingham, Co. A; Wm. H. Shipley, Fred'k Mann, Conrad Sheller, Co. C; August Bowerstock, Co. A; Max Simebeck, Co. K; Wm Hardisty, Co. I; Jas. Weatley, Stanley Young, Co. F; Andrew Jackson, Geo. Miller, Charles Hobbs, Jno Stover, Co. G; Wm. Schleich, Noah Carey, Jas. Brass, Disney Berry, Co F; Henry Baker, Co. K; Jno. Fitzpatrick, Jos Dix, Jerry Daily, Co I; Jno. Hagerty, Geo. Corm, Co. G; John Bazeman, Co. F; Wm. H. Smith, Wm. T. Smith, Jno Sleath, Co. D; F. J. Henry, Co C; Jno. Caroll, Nathan Rourk, Jno Snyder, Jno. Creamer, Jno Edmonson, Wm. Stamp, Co. D; Jas Rowe, Thos. Tracy, Co. G; Jno. Elias, Henry Sanders, Co. D.

Other names will be forwarded as soon as received. Twelve only of the Pioneer corps of fifty-six have returned, their captain with them.

One gun, which was carried off the field and brought to within a few miles of Winchester, was abandoned, necessarily, and captured by the enemy before the following morning.

SATURDAY'S FIGHTING.

One o'clock Saturday morning I was awaked to make preparations for immediate retreat—informed, too, of the principal facts in the account given above. The remnant saved from the battle at Front Royal had retreated upon the road which connects that place with Front Royal, and the enemy were known to be in close pursuit.

Their movement, too, seems evidently intended to cut off our connection with Winchester, and we saw, very naturally, before us, the prospect of an enemy (Ewell) in our front, while Jackson, whom we had known to be behind us near Harrisonburg, seemed more than probably intending to push upon us in our rear, placing as between two fires, each doubtless larger than the little command which remained to General Banks after the withdrawal of so large a portion of it to reinforce other less exposed divisions of the army.

We soon learned that the forces of Ewell were on the road upon which we were retreating, and in front of us. But we moved on, and had proceeded three miles beyond Strasburg, had crossed Cedar Creek Bridge, and ascended the hill beyond. A consternation seemed to have been created ahead of us, indicated by the return of sutlers, teamsters and servants, frightened themselves and giving warning to others to look out for the shells which would immediately be bursting over our heads.—There was, for a few moments, a rush of men, mounted and dismounted, back upon the road and through the fields, as if they had already seen large numbers of the enemy.

Shouts were raised, and everything seemed to indicate an immediate battle. The soldiers received the intelligence with a shout and with animated faces. Orders to halt, right face, were immediately shouted from the head of the column, and repeated all the way down to the other end. In a moment all were ordered to take off their knapsacks, which were immediately stacked up by the roadside, and guards were appointed over them. All were ordered forward at once, and the men, though ordered to march, moved almost at the speed of double quick.

Presently General Williams, who had not yet left Strasburg, came riding rapidly with his staff to the head of the column, and the soldiers raised a hearty cheer as he passed, which continued up the column as he advanced to the front. Gen. Banks soon followed, and was greeted with similar manifestations of pleasure and confidence in their commander. We followed closely, and the road was filled with wagons, some broken down, others with the mules cut suddenly away, and all deserted by their drivers, who had taken fright on the appearance of a few of the enemy's cavalry, and fled in a miniature Bull Run stampede.

The infantry were kept somewhat in the rear, until the General and his body-guard had advanced to ascertain the position of the enemy, and the space between was filled with the baggage-wagons, which were soon being repossessed by their timorous possessors under the inspiring influence of the wagon-master's whip, who, enraged at their cowardly rout, was driving them back with most unmerciful lashes to their deserted charges. Men were now seen flocking back, and the baggage train was again supplied with teamsters.

On again we moved, into and through Middletown, and when we reached Newtown, eight miles into a small grove at the farthest end of the town, in from Winchester, numbers of the enemy's cavalry were seen, and we dashed into the village and out, which several of the enemy were seen as soon as we arrived in sight. Forty of our soldiers had been captured in the town only a few hours before our arrival, with a small quantity of baggage. Most of the captured were sick. One of them, who was killed—David Dickerson was his name, I think—was of Co. B., 66th Ohio regiment. I saw a lady who was with him immediately after he was shot. He asked for a paper, wrote upon it his name and regiment, and wished that his family should be informed of his death. Two hundred of the Confederate cavalry had been in the town in the morning, and a man who had come in from the Front Royal road stated that a large force of infantry were but a few miles away. We pessed through, however, without meeting them, and on to Winchester and encamped.

Our early and rapid march prevented the accomplishment of their contemplated plan to crush us between the upper and nether millstone, and the disaster they would have accomplished was postponed until the following day (Sunday). This in the front.

The other end of our column encountered the force which was to have been sent to attack our rear. First the Zouaves d'Afrique, body guard of General Banks, had been stationed in the rear to burn the bridge across Cedar Creek, three miles from Strasburg, after all had passed except the cavalry, under Gen. Hatch, who were yet to come up and would ford the river. While they were besmearing the bridge with tar, unsuspecting any danger, the enemy charged down upon them from the mountain on the left, cutting them up in a most unmerciful manner, and capturing all of them except five.

These are the names of those who escaped: W. J. Miller, Wm. B. Dah, Robert Gilchrist, Herman Clingman, Benjamin Reynolds, and Theodore Bardsall.

All the rest are gone. The others, whether killed, wounded or prisoners, it is impossible for me to ascertain. More information may possibly be received soon.

The rapid flight of cavalry caused a great panic among the teamsters, who fled from their wagons, while some upset them and others of them broke down, cattle got loose and joined in the general stampede, and horses breaking loose joined their neighing and galloping to the great melee. The Confederate cavalry came up and more than a hundred wagons were taken possession of by the enemy.

The cavalry which were behind have suffered much more than I am able now definitely to speak of. They were ordered at daylight, when the infantry and artillery and baggage had started toward Winchester, to make a reconnoissance to Woodstock to see if anything could be learned of the anticipated attack in the rear. They were cut off by the cavalry of the enemy and unable to return. More particulars in regard to this I will forward soon.

Company A, however, of the Vermont cavalry, were all lost, captured or killed, except Captain Pratt, his lieutenant, and half a dozen men, who made good their escape from the toils of the enemy most creditably. Major Collins is among the captured, and Major Sawyer, whose horse fell under him and injured his foot, made good his escape with no further injury.

The loss in the cavalry it is impossible to state at present with any accuracy. After wandering through the roads and forests they arrived in Winchester by midnight, and the remnant of them were on hand next day.

SUNDAY'S FIGHTING.

After a long and anxious day's march, preceded by a half night's sleep, disturbed by uncertain rumors of the disaster of Colonel Kenly, I retired to rest in the town of Winchester, and dropped off into quiet slumbers, from which, by daybreak upon the morrow, I was suddenly awakened by the rattling of a window, brought me suddenly to the consciousness that another day must be broken of its peaceful quiet by the fierce and unnatural pursuits of war. I listened to the sounds and saw the smoke which rose from the hills, but three miles distant.

The people with whom I remained were gazing chitherward as upon an interesting spectacle, rejoicing that Jackson was again coming to free them from the Northern yoke.

During my breakfast I heard the tramping of horses upon the street, and the rattling of artillery over the pavements. Certainly, I thought, there can be no haste; we shall not be compelled to leave Winchester.

I ordered, however, my horse to be immediately saddled, and continued sipping my coffee with very little concern.

Presently there was a commotion, a sobbing among the women, and a running to and fro, which brought me to my feet in time to find our forces were started on a hasty retreat; and, as I saw flames rising from the burning buildings not far off, and heavy columns of smoke roll upward from them, I began to realize that we were to abandon Winchester.

But I took to my horse with all speed now, for the enemy were in the other end of the town, as the rattle and echo of the musketry up the streets and between the houses most plainly indicated.

All the streets were in commotion. Cavalry were rushing disorderly away, and infantry, frightened by the rapidity of their mounted companions, were in consternation. All were trying to escape faster than their neighbors, dreading most of all to be the last.

Presently the enemy's cannon boomed in the rear, and a small cloud of smoke in the sky suddenly appearing, and then dissolving, showed where the ball had exploded. Some shells fell among our men, and the panic was quite general for a short time.

One round shot, a 6-pounder, passing near me, went directly over the shoulder of my companion, and, brushing the blanket of the one next to me, fell to the ground. Guns, knapsacks, cartridge-boxes, bayonets and bayonet-cases, lay scattered upon the ground in great profusion, thrown away by the panic-stricken soldiers. Your correspondent, wishing to leave one musket less for the maintenance of the rebellion, furnished himself with one of the abandoned rifles and other equipments sufficient to furnish a thoroughly appointed soldier. But this confusion and disorder was not of long duration. General Banks, riding continually among the men, and addressing them kindly and firmly, shamed them to a consideration of their unbecoming consternation. At length, stationing himself and staff with several others across a field through which the soldiers were rapidly fleeing, the men were ordered to stop their flight, were formed into line, and made to march on in a soldier-like manner.

What occurred in the extreme rear of the column I am unable to state with much confidence. General Donnelly, acting brigadier general—the fate of one of whose regiments, the First Maryland, has been already stated—with two of his regiments, the Twenty-eighth New York and Fifth Connecticut, is reported, and on good authority, as captured.

During the fight, which continued for two hours before the retreat from Winchester, the brigade behaved admirably and repulsed the enemy, but being outflanked by superior numbers they were compelled to withdraw.

Our forces, Donnelly's brigade on the left and Gordon's upon the right, were in position along a gorge between two hills. The Second Massachusetts was firing upon the enemy from behind a stone wall, when, being opened upon by an enfilading fire from the enemy who had come upon our flank, they had to escape from them, coming as they were in vastly superior numbers.

The enemy are said to have fought well. At one point they came up in a large hollow square, single file upon the front and back and double file upon either side. Marching up thus to within a certain distance, they were ordered to halt, to fix bayonets and charge, which they did in good order.

Col. Gordon and staff are safe, also Gen. Williams and staff. While retreating through Winchester, women from the houses opened fire of pistols upon our soldiers and killed a great many of them.

Lieut.-Col. Brown, 28th New York, is said to have been killed; Col. Knipe, 46th Pennsylvania, wounded and taken prisoner; Col. Murphy, 29th Pennsylvania, killed, and many others.

I must reserve, for fear of misstatements, more particulars of the battle of Winchester. It was fought not far from the ground upon which the previous battle was fought. The numbers of the enemy are variously stated. The line of battle which they presented was of such an extent that their force must have been very large.

I have heard no one estimate it at less than 20,000, and many state it higher.

I refrain from any statement without further facts.

Our own force, diminished as it has been, was not over 5,000.

The column retreated, after the slight panic to which I have alluded, in good order, pursued by the enemy, beyond Martinsburg. The baggage train proceeded as far as the Potomac, and many of the teams have been conveyed across upon ferry-boats this evening.

Many of the soldiers who had been precipitate in their flight have crossed the river, and are now at Williamsport and at this place. The cavalry and many of the mules forded the river, the water coming nearly over the horses' backs in the deepest of it, and running quite rapidly too. In this manner your correspondent made his escape into Maryland, and to the nearest telegraph station and post office.

The operator at Martinsburg had left the town on the first rumor of a battle at Winchester, and taken the instruments with him. The whole town seemed deserted, the stores were closed, and if the bells had tolled solemnly I should have seen no impropriety in it.

Many Union people came along with us, and negroes and negresses, children and youth, tottering old men and helpless babes, some on foot and some in wagons, were joining the promiscuous throng moving on to the safe side of the Potomac.

Both towns, Williamsport and Hagerstown, are thronged with soldiers and refugees.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., May 26.—With fuller information I resume the story of our late disasters, and proceed to narrate, in fuller details and with more reliable information, the melancholy events of Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

The sudden descent of the enemy's forces, though really a surprise, was not by many altogether unexpected.

Ewell had been well known to have his camps still located upon the Shenandoah, at Elk Run, Jackson was also known to be in the valley, upon a road communicating directly with our own position, and Johnson was also near by, having but lately attacked the advance guard of General Fremont.

Situated as these forces were in relation to our position, it seemed more than likely that we should be assailed by them, weakened as we were by the untimely withdrawal of General Fremont. Many were in constant expectation of attack, and it requires but the slightest intelligence to perceive that the column of General Banks was desperately exposed.

When, therefore, the First Maryland, stationed at the head of the Luray valley, at the other end of which Ewell was known to be encamped, was first ascertained to have been attacked and so disastrously overpowered, it was only a result which, it would appear, might have been easily foreseen and prevented.

Let others affix the blame, for while our own opinion is firmly established, it is not for us to depart from the sphere of a recorder of events which have actually transpired.

The attack of the enemy although foreseen, was not expected at the time it was made, and his approach was not known until he was upon us.

He did not come directly through the Luray valley, though his pick is thrown out through that part, and the position of his camp, would have suggested that that would have been his plan of attack.

He descended upon the little force at Front Royal through the narrow gorges which run parallel with it down between the ranges of hills beyond.

His appearance was sudden, and, cutting immediately the telegraph wires and destroying the railroad bridges on either side, he prevented the transmission of despatches and the sending of reinforcements. Thus completely cut off, did the Maryland regiment maintain themselves against the three brigades of the rebel Ewell, until they were completely surrounded, and destroyed or captured.

My conversation with several of those engaged in that fearful massacre confirms the worst of the terrible statements in regard to the inhuman ferocity of the Confederate soldiers.

Wounded men without a doubt were pierced with bayonets, and the bodies of our dead mutilated and desecrated by an abandoned and unmerciful soldiery.

"Show the d——d Yankees no quarter," was the cry, and men were heard to say, "Kill them (the wounded); we can't carry them."

This is of a piece with an affair occurring but a mile from where I was myself stopping upon the same day. A company of the same force crossed the mountains and came down at the head waters of the north branch of the Shenandoah, and, finding three men bathing in the river—a lieutenant of artillery, a private, and a negro servant—fired from a secluded position a full volley of musketry upon them, and the private, pierced with three bullets, fell upon the brink of the river, crying, "My God, my God, I am killed. Write to my mother, lieutenant."

The lieutenant and negro escaped by almost a miracle to camp, their naked bodies scratched and lacerated with thorns and bushes and the lieutenant with a slight wound from a musket ball in his leg. What a contrast between this and the conduct of our soldiers at the battle of Winchester, who kindly placed the wounded of the Confederates in the midst of the fight against a tree, or wall or hay stack, and gave them water to drink from their canteens.

The few who escaped at the battle of Front Royal from the enemy surrounding them were surely saved "as a brand