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WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States, after some unimportant business was transacted, the debate on the Tax bill was resumed, and was continued up to the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, the bill authorizing the President to appoint diplomatic representatives of the United States to the respective Republics of Liberia and Hayti, was called up and passed. A resolution was adopted providing for the adjournment of the House on the 16th June.

We have further details of the battle before Richmond on Saturday and Sunday last. The continuation of the army correspondence of the Associated Press—the telegram breaking off abruptly yesterday—states that the battle was renewed on Sunday with marked success; that General Sumner gained ground about two-and-a-half miles, and that Heintzelman succeeded, after a severe struggle, in regaining the ground which was lost by General Casey the day before. Notwithstanding the desperate character of the struggle, and in spite of the report of General McClellan that his loss was "very heavy," we are now told, but unofficially, of course, that the number of killed and wounded on the Federal side will only amount to about three hundred, but that a great number are missing, who, it is suggested, "will probably return." It is estimated by the same correspondent that the Confederate dead left on the field of battle will amount to over twelve hundred; but we have no official report to that effect. One remarkable circumstance in connection with the account of the battle as furnished by the Associated Press, is the fact that in the telegrams sent to the New York journals, and published in all of them without exception, General Casey is said to have lost *twelve* batteries of artillery, whilst the same telegram, as sent to the papers of this city, diminishes his loss to *two* batteries. Which of the statements is correct we do not undertake to say; we merely note the discrepancy between them. The New York *Times* has an account of the battle, in which the bravery of the Federal troops is very highly extolled. In the fight of Sunday, the writer says that the Confederates broke and run, and that their losses left them little cause for rejoicing over "the trifling gain on Saturday." The *Herald* estimates the loss in Casey's Division at from six to seven hundred in killed, wounded and missing—which estimate is certainly a very moderate one.

A later telegram from the Associated Press corrects the statement previously made as to the loss in killed and wounded at the battle before Richmond. The reporter is now authorized to say that the loss will reach three thousand, instead of three hundred; and that the error in the number occurred in transmitting the report from Washington. The advance of the Army of the Potomac is now said to be within five miles of Richmond. A reconnoissance was made on Monday to within five miles of the city. It is added that "the fight of Saturday and Sunday sealed the fate of the Rebel capital."

The telegrams from the Upper Potomac are nearly all founded either on rumors in circulation at Williamsport and elsewhere, or on the statements of private individuals. The reports therefore are necessarily conflicting, whilst some of them cannot possibly be true. For instance, at Harper's Ferry it was rumored that Jackson was defeated at Winchester on Sunday last, and was retreating east of the Blue Ridge by way of Snicker's Gap. Federal soldiers, however, who were released on parole, report that Jackson fell back on Sunday from that place in the direction of Strasburg; Ashby taking the route along North Mountain. Several blacks, on the contrary, brought word to Front Royal that General Rosecrans had attacked Jackson and beaten him. We next learn that Jackson encountered the combined forces of Shields and Fremont at Middletown, where he was defeated and lost ten guns. Finally, the eventful history of his defeats and escapades, thus far, closes with the account of his safe arrival at Strasburg, where the forces under Fremont arrived just three hours too late to intercept him, or to force him to give battle. A later despatch informs us that Fremont has reached Woodstock in hot pursuit; that several skirmishes had taken place, and that some three hundred prisoners had been captured.

After noting the fact that Jackson had successfully eluded the various columns that had attempted to effect his capture, the *Star* remarks: "Circumstances enough have come to our knowledge to make it a duty to urge the propriety of an immediate Court of Inquiry upon the management, or rather mismanagement, of the ample means so promptly provided and assembled for the capture or annihilation of Jackson's army."

According to Mobile papers, quoted at St. Louis, the Federal fleet has succeeded in passing the Stono batteries in Charleston harbor, and was within eight miles of that city. As the paper is said to have been found in the camp at Corinth, the story may be regarded as doubtful.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Adelaide arrived yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, but did not bring any definite news from the army of General McClellan. The body of Colonel Baily came up. He was killed in endeavoring to save his battery, which was taken by the Confederates. Sixty-four of the horses were killed, and many of the men who were working the battery retreated, but the Colonel remained, when a ball struck him in the breast from which he died almost instantly. He was of the regular army. The fighting had ceased. General Dix had proceeded to Norfolk and assumed command. General Wool will arrive in this city by the boat this morning.

DEATH OF M. HERBERT UMBAUGH.—A special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Oakland, Va., under date of May 25, says:

We have two officers from Fremont's camp at Franklin, who tell us of the killing of the guerilla Umbaugh, near Wardensville, in Hardy county.—It appears that a party of twelve, mostly officers, were attacked by Umbaugh and his men on the road from Moorefield to Wardensville, and several of them wounded, but got into town safely. Immediately on their arrival in camp, a detachment of cavalry was sent in pursuit of the bushwhackers, and near Wardensville caught them. Umbaugh is said to have been killed as he was running through the thicket, by Charles Rivers, a Pennsylvania German, of Fiery's cavalry. Umbaugh was well known in Baltimore, where at one time he published a sheet called *The Cotton Plant*, of which the name expressed the principles, and afterward, in Baltimore county, another intensely Secesh paper at Towson ow; but his editorial career, like that of many others in Maryland, was brought to an untimely conclusion by arrest. How he got off I have not heard; but soon after that he escaped into Virginia by way of Cumberland, and his death as a guerilla chief is the next and last we hear of him. He was a man of the most ultra Secession views, and for a time had a stall on the corner of Nort and Baltimore streets, opposite the *Sun* office, where he sold exclusively the Baltimore *Exchange*, *Republican* and *South*, and the N. Y. *Herald*, *Daily News* and *Day Book*.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN WASHINGTON.

The election in Washington city on Monday resulted in the election of the Mayor and all the candidates on the "Unconditional Union" ticket. The following is the vote for Mayor:

	Wallach.	Halliday.
First Ward	312	204
Second Ward	492	92
Third Ward	610	71
Fourth Ward	571	majority.
Fifth Ward	418	161
Sixth Ward	598	162
Seventh Ward	572	116
Total	3,676	746

Majority for Wallach 2,930

The vote, compared with that polled at the last Mayor's election, shows a large falling off, which fact may be attributed to the effect of the test oath prescribed by Congress.

From the New York Post.

HOW BALTIMORE WOMEN TREAT NEW YORK SOLDIERS.

An officer of the 37th regiment of this city, writing from Baltimore, says that on arriving at that city, after seventeen hours' travel, they were welcomed by a pouring rain storm and remained all night in a railroad shed. He adds:

"Baltimore is a perfect hot-bed of secession—not a cheer or a flag for Union troops. I rode in a city car with a most beautiful young lady, but she turned her head away, and when I got out she gathered her dress in so that I would not touch it. I pass on safely through the streets, but very often smeared a'. I might easily imagine myself in New Orleans before the reign of Picayune Butler.

"Our soldiers guard the railroad depot."

The Union successes have not stopped the Confederate agents in England from their work of fitting out steamers laden with valuable cargoes to run the blockade. By private advices we learn that on the 15th of May the steamer Julia Usher, at Liverpool, took on board twenty field pieces and carriages, and was to sail on the 20th ult., with a cargo of warlike material, for some Southern port. The steamer Memphis, which sailed on the 14th ult. from the same port, also had on board a valuable contraband cargo. Three other steamers, the names of which have not been furnished us, are also loading for the same errand. A gunboat was launched at Layard's dock, in Liverpool, on the 13th ult., understood to be for the service of the Confederates.—*N. Y. World.*

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE BATTLE OF RICHMOND.

Continuation of the Report of Saturday and Sunday's Battle.

Army Correspondence of the Associated Press.

[NOTE.—The line from Fortress Monroe was again in good working order this morning. The following is the continuation of the report interrupted by the storm of Monday night.—*Reporter.*]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 24—P. M.

Among the prisoners taken are several prominent officers, in addition to Gen. Pettigrew.

On Sunday, as soon as it was light, the fight was renewed by Gen. Sumner with marked success. The fight lasted nearly the whole day, the Rebels being driven at every point with heavy loss. The ground gained by Gen. Sumner was about two-and-a-half miles; Gen. Heintzelman, on Sunday morning, also retaking the ground lost the day before by Gen. Casey, after a severe struggle.

Our loss in the two days' engagement, in killed and wounded, will amount to about *three hundred*. A great number are missing, who will probably return, having strayed away during the confusion incident to Casey's repulse.

All of the enemy's killed, and most of their wounded, fell into our hands.

The country in which the battle was fought is swampy, with thick underbrush. Most of the fighting took place in the woods, and owing to the nature of the ground, very little artillery was used.

Both of our balloons were up nearly all day.

All the Rebel troops left Richmond yesterday, and marched out in the direction of the battle-field.

The railroad from West Point has been of inestimable service to us, the cars running within a mile and a half of the battle-field, bringing forward ammunition and supplies.

The wounded were immediately put on board the cars and sent to White House.

General McClellan arrived on the battle-field on Saturday evening, where he has remained ever since, directing all the movements in person. His presence among the troops had a most splendid effect. Four separate charges with the bayonet were made during yesterday. In one instance the enemy were driven a mile, during which 173 were killed by the bayonet alone.

Lieut. Washington, aid to Gen. Joe Johnston, was taken prisoner.

The enemy's dead left on the field amount to over twelve hundred!

General Howard was wounded twice in the arm.

Colonel Miller, of the 81st Pennsylvania, and Colonel Rippey, of Pittsburg, were killed. Colonel Campbell, of Pennsylvania, was wounded in the thigh and arm.

The Federal Loss in the Battle of Richmond.

OFFICE ASSOCIATED PRESS, BALTIMORE, June 3.

[The Associated Press report of the battle before Richmond at Seven Pines, as transmitted over the wires yesterday at noon, stated the Federal loss at 500, an evident error, but one impossible then to correct. The Military Supervisor of telegraphic intelligence at Washington, since informs the agent of the Associated Press here that the despatch, as transmitted from General McClellan's headquarters by the agent of the Associated Press there, states the loss at 3,000. The error was made in its transmission from Washington.—*Reporter.*]

The Rebel officers, unable to rally their troops this (Monday) morning, have retreated back towards Richmond.

Our men have moved forward to Fair Oaks, five miles from the city.

Jeff. Davis and Governor Letcher were both at the fight of yesterday.

The dead are now being gathered and buried.

[LATER.]

Reconnoissance to Within Four Miles of Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL MCCLELLAN, Monday Evening, 9 o'clock.

General Hooker made a reconnoissance to-day on the Williamsburg turnpike to within four miles of Richmond without meeting the enemy in force. Their pickets kept in sight, but retreated on his approach.

Every one feels sanguine of the speedy fall of the Rebel Capital when our troops advance for an engagement. The fight of Saturday and Sunday seals the fate of that city. They threw the main body of their army, composed of their best troops, on our left wing, with a view of crushing us, but they were defeated after two days' hard fighting, and forced to retreat.

Among our wounded were Col. Hunt, of the 92d New York, in the leg; Lieut. Col. Purry, of the 85th Pennsylvania, in the leg; Lieut. Col. Morris, of the 101st Pennsylvania, in the leg; and Col. Van Wyck, of the 10th Legion, slightly wounded in the leg.

All the wounded and many of the dead have been sent to White House by railroad, so that it is impossible to obtain the list of the killed and wounded at present.

Approved—R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

The Steadiness of the Union Troops—Irresponsible Report Charges.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The *Times* publishes letters giving a diagram and accounts of Saturday and Sunday's fights before Richmond, from which the following is taken:

"Flushed with their seeming victory of Saturday, the Rebels awoke with confidence on Sunday to follow up their movements, sure of driving us this time to the Chickahominy and beyond it. But they had made the unfortunate mistake of estimating the strength of our reserve by the weakness of our advance. Most bitterly did they pay for their mistake.

"Pressing eagerly forward, with the confidence of victory, they were met by the trained troops of Heintzleman and Sumner, whose unyielding columns checked their fierce assault, turning the tide of battle everywhere against them, and forcing them at the point of the bayonet on towards Richmond.

"It was their turn now to break and run, and their losses on Sunday left them little cause for rejoicing over the trifling gain of Saturday.

"Terribly did the Rebels suffer on this as well as on the previous day, from the well-directed fire of our artillery, piling the ground with their slain. Terrible, also, to them were the frequent charges of our solid columns, pressing them back step by step to the last point of endurance, when they broke and ran ingloriously, leaving behind them many of their men, officers as well as privates, prisoners in our hands. The number of these it is not possible to ascertain."

The *Herald* also has a long account. The loss of Saturday, in Casey's division, is said to be from six to seven hundred killed, wounded and missing.

Official Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, June 3, P. M.—The War Department has not received any further details of the battle in front of Richmond.

No news of public interest has been received from the army at Corinth.

Advices from the Valley of the Shenandoah indicate a race, in which, so far, Jackson's army has the lead.

THE RETREAT OF JACKSON.

Evacuation of Winchester.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The *Tribune* has the following special despatch from Harper's Ferry:

"Major Gardner, of the Fifth New York Cavalry, has just returned from a reconnoissance to Charlestown. He met two contrabands, formerly servants of the regiment, who were taken prisoners at Winchester last week, and who escaped this morning from the jail at that place.

On Saturday and yesterday the Rebels left Winchester. The contrabands report that a fight occurred beyond Winchester between Generals Fremont and Jackson, on Sunday morning, but they did not learn the result.

Winchester was thoroughly evacuated.

The operations here on Thursday and Friday reflect much credit on General Saxton. But for his efforts Jackson's forces would have pushed over the railroad bridge towards Baltimore.

Transmission of Intelligence from the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The telegraph line to Fortress Monroe is now king well to-day, but the Associated Press' reports and private messages are subject to some delay, owing to the immense amount of important official business passing over the wires. The same is true with regard to the military line from Fortress Monroe to Headquarters. Important Government messages have precedence over all others, and next the Associated Press reports are forwarded to give the public the earliest possible information. It is impossible for those who are not on the ground to realize the difficulty of obtaining authentic information with regard to the dead and wounded, after a great battle has been fought, over a field of many miles in extent, and while all are engaged in taking care of the sufferers or in making preparations for a new contest.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 31.—Arrived, 28th, ships Helen McGaw, from Australia; 31st, steamer Golden Gate, from Panama. Sailed, 29th, ships Sierra Nevada and Mary E. Belch, for Calao; 30th, ship Phantom, for Hong Kong; 31st, steamer Orizaba, for Panama, carrying about one hundred passengers and $610,008 in treasure for New York, and $180,000 for England.

Spoken by the Helen McGaw, March 11th, lat. 35 degrees south, long. 16 degrees 40 minutes east, whale ship Roman, with 140 bbls. sperm and 100 bbls. of whale oil. March 22d, whale ship Hope, with 125 bbls. of sperm, obtained this season.

Shocking Catastrophe at Wheeling.

WHEELING, Va., June 2.—During a violent and terrific thunder storm, at 1 o'clock this morning, the residence of Joshua Pillsbury was struck by lightning, instantly killing Miss Mary E. Pillsbury and Miss Clara Goodwin. The latter was to have been married to the former's brother to-day. Miss G. only arrived from South Berwick, Me., on Saturday. The house was slightly injured.

Our Fleet Within Eight Miles of the City.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Mobile papers of the 20th, found in a Rebel camp at Corinth, contain a despatch from Charleston stating that the Union fleet had just passed two batteries in Stono River, and were within eight miles of the city, where great excitement existed.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

SAFETY OF FEDERAL OFFICERS.

REPORTED BATTLE BETWEEN GENERAL SHIELDS AND GENERAL JACKSON, AT MIDDLETOWN.

JACKSON SAID TO BE DEFEATED.

Casualties of the Retreat—Heavy Loss in the Medical Department.

WILLIAMSPORT, MAY 30.—Last night the enemy made a slight demonstration on the neck opposite this place, but not in sufficient force to cause any serious alarm. They are not believed to be sufficiently strong to make an attack. Our pickets still occupy the Virginia side of the river.

The number of sick and disabled at Strasburg was 900. Out of this number not over thirty were captured; and sixty-five, many of whom were in to-fertical a condition to be removed, were left behind. Included in this number were several nurses, cooks and attendants.

LOSSES IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The loss in medical men was large. Dr. Mitchell, 1st Maryland, wounded and captured at Front Royal; Dr. Gillespie, 22d Indiana, left at Strasburg; Dr. Porter, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., left at Strasburg; Dr. Island, 2d Massachusetts, captured on the field at Winchester; Dr. Johnston, 14th Indiana, captured on the field at Winchester; Dr. Adolphus Best's regular battery, remained to take care of sick captured in ambulance; Dr. Bissell, Assistant Surgeon, 5th Connecticut, captured; Dr. Stone, Assistant Surgeon, 2d Massachusetts, captured at hospital in Winchester.

INCIDENTS.

Commissary Sergeant Reese, of the 46th Pennsylvania, was cut off by the enemy at Middletown. He returned to Strasburg and concealed himself in the woods. At daylight on Sunday morning he heard the *reveille* beat by ten Confederate regiments, who, an hour later, left town and took the turnpike up the valley towards Woodstock.

This force did not participate in Sunday's fight, and probably went to Harrisonburg to intercept Fremont's army from coming to our rescue. Reese left his hiding-place and was procured through the woods fifteen miles by some Confederate cavalry, passing on his way two wounded men of the 5th Connecticut.

Lieutenant Colonel Parham, of the 29th Pennsylvania, was twice captured at Front Royal, and as often escaped, and now commands that regiment in place of the lamented Colonel Murphy.

Surgeon Wm. S. King, long Medical Director of General Banks' corps, has been detached and placed in charge of hospitals in Philadelphia.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pinkney, of the 3d Wisconsin, has been tendered and has accepted the command of the 20th Wisconsin.

WILLIAMSPORT, May 31.—Great regret and some indignation is felt here that exaggerated, unauthorized and unfounded statements of losses of public property sustained by our retreat from Strasburg and Winchester have found publicity through papers at a distance. At present the figures cannot be accurately ascertained, but the heaviest losses are known to be very light compared with the amounts exposed to capture or abandoned by such a rapid retreat as it was necessary to perform.

The intelligence received here this morning from other points in this Military Department is calculated to arouse reaction in the corps, in anticipation of being shortly able to turn the tide of success against our enemies. It is confirmed that our reconnoitring party of last night hold Martinsburg, and that the enemy were too weak to respond to our shells last night and this morning at Harper's Ferry. They have probably thought it wise to effect a hasty retreat southward; and by which-ever route they may take, there is no doubt that they will meet an unexpected obstruction.

An interesting account is given by Gerald Fitzgerald, attached to a traveling theatrical company accompanying the army. He left Strasburg on Saturday, and, consequent upon fatigue, slept too late at Winchester on Sunday morning to escape before being cut off by the enemy. Dressed in citizen's clothing, and being a Southerner by birth, he readily deceived the Rebel officers, and finally volunteered to drive an ambulance containing the veritable Ashby to Martinsburg, who, in consequence of a wound in the left shoulder, received at Front Royal, found it inconvenient to perform the journey on horseback. Before leaving Winchester he observed that our prisoners were generally treated with kindness; says there was no killing of our sick or wounded, nor, so far as his observation extended, any blackguard. On the road near Winchester he noticed a fatigued Union prisoner—too tired to return—struck in the face by the Rebel guard, who, irritated at being compelled to abandon the pursuit, cursed his prisoner as a d——d lazy Yankee. Ashby said but little along the road—frequently muttering to himself. Passing a body in Union uniform by the roadside, Ashby requested his driver to see if he was alive. Fitzgerald said he was dead. Ashby then ordered him to carry the body into an adjoining enclosed field, but in a position where it could be readily discovered, in order, as he said, to prevent mutilation by animals. Fitzgerald discovered that the deceased belonged to the 10th Maine regiment. This occurred just in the rear of our retreating army and amid the noise of cannonading and musketry, and dust.

When the enemy occupied Winchester, in front of one of our hospitals was a pile of boxes of medicines, guarded by a hospital steward. A Rebel officer rode up and inquired of the steward who and what he was. The steward replied, "I am a hospital steward, left here in charge of these medicines, &c., for our sick and wounded, knowing that your army to deficient in them." "Fiddle," said the officer, and rode off.

Jackson, with his whole force, pursued our army to Bunker Hill, where, in consequence of the fatigued condition of his men, and finding that he could not flank or cut us off, returned to Winchester, first directing Ashby to pursue us with his cavalry and artillery.

Gen. Johnston was not at Winchester with Jackson. It is more than probable he went up the Valley towards Woodstock, to prevent any advance of our Western troops in his rear.

The 22d North Carolina regiment, which was nearly annihilated by Donnelly's Brigade, near Winchester, had received no clothes or pay since they were mustered into service. They were almost destitute, and looked much like an organized set of ragamuffins.

Captain Sheets, the late guerilla, was killed at Buckton Station, between Front Royal and Strasburg. After Ashby took command of the cavalry brigade, Sheets was appointed to command Ashby's original regiment. Another captain in the same regiment was also shot dead there.

At the depot in Winchester, the Rebels found some tin boxes, with an elegantly illuminated representation of a peach on the cover, and labeled "Fresh Peaches." An officer broke into one, and discovered it contained bad whiskey. "What won't these d——d Yankees next invent?" was his remark.

After remaining in Martinsburg till Tuesday, Fitzgerald found his way to this place.

Captain Albert, of the United States Topographical Engineers, was cut off near Middletown, and after four days' fatigue and marching arrived here by way of Hancock, in company with Colonel De Forrest and Captains Hampton and Collis, with their commands.

Nine Rebel prisoners of war, captured this morning by our cavalry, have just been brought into town. Some indignation was exhibited by our soldiers and Union citizens as the prisoners appeared, but all demonstrations of disrespect were suppressed by Gen. Hatch.

Dr. Kline, a surgeon of Brockenbrough's Rebel battery, who was captured on Saturday, has been paroled and ordered to report at Washington. He is from Loudoun county, near Snickersville.

The full list of killed, wounded and missing are uncompleted, with some few exceptions. Considering all the circumstances, and the disorganization attendant on the retreat, great credit is due to Assistant Adjutant General Wilkins, of General Williams' staff; as well as the brigade and regimental officers. Gen. Williams' official report will be shortly completed.

Intelligence has just been received that Col. Kenly, wounded and a prisoner, is at Winchester, Adjutant Tarr, Major Collins, and another officer of the Maryland 1st, have been retaken by an advancing Union force at Front Royal.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 1.—Through the military experience and active energy of General Banks' Chiefs, the lately disorganized corps of Gen. Williams will in a few hours be ready to take the offensive again. No one unfamiliar with the herculean labors attendant upon recovering from a retreat and route, can imagine the obstacles to be overcome.

The gratifying intelligence was received last night that the enemy concentrated in and around Halltown and Charlestown—concurred in by all to exceed 25,000—are now retreating from that position, probably towards Front Royal.

Early yesterday morning a body of the enemy's infantry was discovered fording the river about two miles above the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry, probably to attempt the capture of our heavy battery on Maryland Heights; but being discovered before they had got over, they were speedily shelled back. The day previous a body of the enemy ascended the Loudoun Heights opposite Sandy Hook, with the intention of planting a battery there to enfilade our battery and destroy the bridge.—Our heavy guns shortly drove them back. Skirmishing continued between our outpost pickets on Bolman's Heights, and the enemy's scouts in front.

Finding all efforts to turn our flanks by crossing the river and enfilading our batteries, as well as ascertaining the sternness of our centre, and perhaps hearing of some movements in their rear tending to the discomfort of their position, the enemy commenced to fall back at noon yesterday. Unless during their transient stay they have vastly improved the facilities for crossing the Shenandoah below Front Royal, their route must necessarily be by the latter place, or *via* Strasburg and Woodstock. In either case, it is believed they will not perform an uninterrupted trip. Further than this it may not be proper to say. Jackson, intimately acquainted with the topography of the country north of the Shenandoah, may select suitable positions and risk a decisive battle. It has been suggested that in order to execute the policy of carrying the war into Maryland (as recently announced by one of his commanders, General Trimble) he may, as a desperate experiment, change his route towards the Potomac, between the Point of Rocks and the mouth of the Seneca, in retaliation (as stated by Gen. Trimble) for our recent excursion up the Valley of Virginia.

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

In relation to the recent battle and retreat from Winchester, Brigadier-General Williams, commanding the first (and, at the time, the only) division of the army of the Shenandoah, under Major General Banks, officially states his force to have been not over 3,600 infantry present for duty, ten Parrott and six brass smooth-bore guns, and 250 Michigan cavalry, and this force, with parts of two small cavalry regiments, under Brigadier-General Hatch, and the Major General's personal escort, was the entire force brought to resist the sudden attack of the combined forces of Jackson, Ewell and Johnston, variously estimated by prisoners, deserters and fugitives at from 20,000 to 30,000 men, with fifty to sixty pieces of artillery. After speaking of the disposition of his troops, he pays a well-merited compliment to the commanders of brigades for the promptness and accuracy with which his orders were obeyed, himself observing the execution of every order given, and every new movement of the enemy.

General Williams speaks in high terms of the cool conduct of Colonel Gordon, 2d Massachusetts, commanding the 3d brigade, and Colonel Donnelly, 28th New York, commanding the 1st brigade; of Colonel Broadhead, of the Michigan cavalry, who was under medical treatment at the time, but heroically volunteered to assume his command; of Captain Wm. D. Wilkins, his Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Chas. Benson, Division Commissary of Subsistence, and of Lieutenant Samuel F. Pittman, his Aid-de-Camp, for their promptness, efficiency and coolness. Also, of Dr. Thomas Antisell, Medical Director of Division; of Capt. H. M. Whittlesey, Assistant Quartermaster, in charge of the division train; of Lieutenant Augustine, 29th Pennsylvania, Division Ordnance Officer, for saving his train from the enemy's closing grasp.

General Williams, as an experienced soldier, undoubtedly bestows no credit where it is undeserved.

Major Perkins, U. S. A., Inspector-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant to General Banks, from his education and long experience in the field rendered the most important services to Gen. Banks. Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, in charge of a herd of beeves, successfully eluded the enemy most of the way, and finally succeeded in bringing across the Potomac a larger part of his herd, but with the loss of his clothing, funds and camp equipage.

Gen. Hatch, with the coolness, intrepidity and activity of an experienced cavalry commander, watched over the rear, and daringly frustrated many attempts of the enemy to assail our retreating infantry with light squadrons.

It is a fact to be deprecated, that numbers of officers' horses were seized by many panic-stricken privates, on the retreat, and are now probably lost to the officers and the Government. The public should beware of harboring or purchasing animals from soldiers or unknown persons. Colonel Batchelder, Department Provost Marshal, is instituting a rigid scrutiny into the matter.

In a previous letter your correspondent mentioned a rumor that a collision had occurred between the citizens of Sharpsburg and Shepherdstown, villages located respectively on the Maryland and Virginia sides and equally in juxtaposition on the war question. It now appears that on Tuesday night last a party from the latter town came over to Sharpsburg and stole an old iron field-piece, or relic of the Revolutionary days. Believing it to be still useful, as perhaps it was, they immediately sent it forward to Jackson. On Thursday a party of our cavalry went over to Shepherdstown and demanded its return, under penalty of having their town burnt; but in view of its removal beyond their reach the threat was not executed.—Since that time parties aiding the Shepherdstown invaders have been captured, and are now in the proper hands.

An order has been issued by the Provost Marshal preventing small transient traders from absorbing all the business locations in town, under forfeiture of their stocks, wagons, &c.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 2.—Major Dwight, Colonel Kenly, Doctor Stone, and others, who were captured by the enemy, are safe at Winchester.

A battle was progressing at the last accounts, at Middletown, so say returned prisoners.

[Middletown is about 12 miles southwest of Winchester.]

[LATER.]

WILLIAMSPORT, June 2.—It is rumored, via Harper's Ferry, that Jackson was defeated yesterday at Winchester, and is retreating towards Snicker's Ferry. It is also reported that General Siegel takes command of the army at Harper's Ferry, under General Banks.

MARTINSBURG, June 2, Morning.—All is quiet here, and there are no indications of the enemy in this neighborhood.

Further in Regard to the Reported Battle.

HAGERSTOWN, June 2.—Paroled prisoners released by the enemy from Winchester arrived here to-day. They say that Jackson and Ashby were both at Winchester on Saturday, and that at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning their army was put in motion towards Strasburg—Ashby taking the route along North Mountain. Shortly after daylight Sunday morning they heard firing in the direction of Middletown till he reached Martinsburg.

The secessionists said that Jackson encountered the forces of General Shields and Fremont at Middletown, where Jackson was defeated and lost ten guns.

All our prisoners at Winchester had been well treated. The sick, wounded and disabled, as well as surgeons, hospital stewards and nurses, were paroled. Only a small portion of the prisoners were taken along with the Rebel army.

They claim to have taken 2,000 prisoners.

FURTHER FROM THE VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Jackson's Rebel Army in Full Retreat—Reported Battle Between His Force and Gen. Rosecrans.

FRONT ROYAL, June 2.—Lieutenant Joven, of General Shields' staff, with twenty-five men of the 1st cavalry of Ohio, made a reconnoissance yesterday to Strasburg. He reported that the enemy was retreating through Strasburg very rapidly. His train of baggage wagons was passing out of the town, and his army was at length seen moving through the hills.

General Bayard, with the 1st Pennsylvania and 1st New Jersey cavalry, and six companies of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Rifles, and the 6th Maine battery, was immediately ordered to advance to Strasburg to cut off the train. He found the enemy in great force just beyond the village, and not deeming it prudent to attack, halted for the night. He now occupies the advance, looking directly into the face of the enemy. Much firing was heard yesterday during the entire day, some distance beyond Strasburg.

Several blacks report that General Rosecrans had attacked Jackson and beaten him. The probabilities are that Jackson will be overtaken to-day and a great battle be fought.

Further from General Fremont—The Pursuit of the Enemy.

GEN. FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, Woodstock, Va., June 2.

Gen. Fremont, after occupying Strasburg last night, was obliged by the darkness and tremendous storm, and the fatigue of his men, to delay his advance till morning. At six o'clock the pursuit of the retreating enemy was resumed and vigorously continued during the day. Gen. McDowell's advance, being part of a brigade under Gen. Bayard, reached Strasburg this morning, and was ordered forward by Gen. Fremont to join in the pursuit with the cavalry and artillery.

The vigorous pursuit, endeavored to make a stand in three strong positions with artillery, but were driven rapidly and with loss from each. Jackson's rear guard passed through Woodstock this afternoon, the head of his column having reached it at sunrise.

Col. Piloon, Chief of Artillery on Gen. Fremont's Staff, who selected with great skill the successful positions for the batteries, is wounded by the fall of his horse, which was shot under him while reconnoitering within 30 yards of the enemy.

The batteries engaged were Schiermer's and Huntt's, of Gen. Stahl's brigade. The 1st New Jersey and the 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, under Gen. Bayard, and the 6th Ohio and Steward's Indiana cavalry, under Col. Lagorry, were in the advance, driving the enemy before them, and in support of the batteries. The road and woods were strewed with arms, stores and clothing.

A large number of prisoners have been taken.—Our loss is only one killed and several wounded.

Gen. Fremont's rapid march, combined with Gen. McDowell's movement, has wholly relieve the Shenandoah Valley and Northern Virginia.

Jackson will be overtaken and forced to fight or he must abandon ground entirely. The enemy are now encamped about three miles beyond Woodstock, we holding the village.

The Retreat of the Rebels up the Shenandoah Valley—Fremont in Close Pursuit—Three Hundred Prisoners Taken.

WOODSTOCK, Va., (12 miles South of Strasburg,) June 2.—The enemy were driven out of Strasburg last evening by Gen. Fremont's advance guard, and have been closely pursued to-day by Gen. Fremont's forces and Gen. Bayard's cavalry brigade. They have several times made stands, and skirmishing has been constantly going on, but with trifling loss on both sides. One of Gen. Bayard's command was killed; and Col. Pillow, Chief of Artillery and one of General Fremont's aids, were wounded.

The enemy are now encamped about three miles beyond Woodstock. We hold the village.

We have taken about 300 prisoners, and more are constantly being brought in.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Cotton is firm—sales of 1,200 bales at 31⅝ cts. Flour is firm—sales of 20,000 bbls. State $4.20@$4.25; Ohio $5.05@$5.15; Southern $4.95@$5.60. Wheat has advanced 1@2 cts.—sales of 30,000 bushels; Chicago spring 82 cts.@$1.02; red Western $1.10@$1.14. Corn has advanced 1 ct.—sales of 113,000 bushels; mixed 46@50 cts. Pork is heavy. Lard is steady. Whiskey closed firm—sales of 2,500 bbls. at 24@25 cts. Sugar is firm—Muscovado 6¾@7¾ cts. Rice 7¾ cts. Rosin is dull. Freights are dull.

IS IT NOT SO?—Whenever you hear a fellow particularly vociferous in denouncing Democrats as traitors because they adhere to the Constitution, ten to one that he is either a fool, or has received, directly or indirectly, a share of the sixty millions and upwards which, according to Mr. Dawes, a Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts, has been stolen from the Treasury during the past year.—*Harrisburg Patriot and Union.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday.

JACKSON ESCAPED.

Facts within our knowledge, we regret to have to say, satisfy us that notwithstanding the strenuous exertions and thoroughly effective measures taken by the Government here to intercept the retreat of Jackson's marauding army, he has been able to effect his escape, through the combined inertness and bungling of more or less of those necessarily entrusted with the duty of bringing him to a stand. Telegrams from that region (published this morning) tell us that Fremont overtook his rear guard at Strasburg, and had a skirmish with it. Had he arrived there but three or four hours sooner, he would doubtless, instead, have intercepted Jackson's *advance* guard, and thus forced him to a fight. As it was, he appears to have been able only to draw up his army in line of battle while the main body of the Confederate army were making good their retreat; leaving the inevitable Ashby only, to amuse his would-be pursuers thus paraded.

Circumstances enough have come to our knowledge to make it a duty to urge the propriety of an immediate court of inquiry upon the management, or rather mismanagement, of the ample means of capturing or annihilating Jackson's army, so promptly assembled where efficient and sagacious officers by strictly carrying out the Government's orders, such as the latter must have been, could easily have turned J's temporary success to ashes on the lips of rebeldom.

Special Correspondence of the New York Post.

ARRESTS IN WASHINGTON.

The Government has lately made several arrests here, and some of them were women. Spies have abounded for the last two weeks. It is now considered certain by the War Department that a very intelligent Southern Confederate officer spent several days in this city before last, and visited the fortifications around the city, afterwards retiring to Dixie. Every movement of our troops is instantly known in Richmond and by all the leading Confederate Generals in all parts of the South. Governor Wadsworth considers it time for a little more stringency, as General Dix does in Baltimore.

Only twenty days at most a parity was given by one of the more opulent secessionists here, and a traitorous song was sung, which elicited cheers and hisses. This was an outburst of sentiment caused by the temporary successes of Jackson, and will not be repeated till the rebellion has again better prospects.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Governor Wadsworth and Marshal Lamon, I hear, have a tacit agreement by which a collision will in future be avoided. The Governor asserts his right to decide all cases involving his military authority. Whenever he has given a slave a written protection the Marshal will recognize the document so long as martial law exists. So, too, whenever the Governor asserts that a particular slave belongs to a Confederate master, that is an end of the matter, the Governor refusing as a military commander to permit anything to go to the "aid and comfort" of a Confederate. In ordinary cases, where slaves escape from Maryland to the District, Governor Wadsworth does not interfere—but it may be expected that Congress will, in a short time, unless a very early adjournment be accomplished. There are many "conservative" members of Congress who are laboring zealously to compass an adjournment of Congress within three or four weeks, hoping in this way to postpone much important legislation.

Special Despatches to the New York World.

THE TAX BILL.

The tax bill is making slow progress in the Senate. Two amendments already made are numerous, and it is daily made more apparent that the bill will be eventually settled by a committee of conference. The sessions of the Senate are almost destitute of interest, there being no attendance of spectators, and the body is often without a quorum.

MR. J. R. DOOLITTLE.

Ex-Representative Boulligny, of New Orleans, visited Congress to-day and was warmly welcomed by the members. He is of the opinion that there are enough Union elements in New Orleans to form a strong Union party when the proper time comes. He adds that many who have been prominent as Confederate leaders have for some months past, or at least since the late Union victories, been converting their property into money and giving other signs of distrust which are not so publicly known.