THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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DIED.

Suddenly, on the morning of the 4th instant, CHARLES MYERS, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 151 Pennsylvania avenue, on this (Thursday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further notice.

At Middleburg, Loudon county, Va., May 18th, in the 31st year of her age, LUCY LEE, wife of Rev. O. A. Kinsolving, and daughter of Gen. Ara Rogers.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the debate on the Tax bill was resumed, and the tax on cotton fixed at half a cent per pound.

In the House of Representatives a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was read, which puts the aggregate amount of the public debt on the 29th of May last at a little over four hundred and ninety-one millions of dollars. The vote by which the House bill to free from servitude the slaves of those engaged in the rebellion was rejected, was reconsidered and the bill recommitted.

The loss sustained by the Federal troops in the two recent battles before Richmond must at present remain wholly conjectural. The Associated Press despatch originally and erroneously estimated the number of killed and wounded at but three hundred. The correspondent of the New York *Times* set it down at about five or six hundred. The correspondent of the New York *Herald* put it at from six to seven hundred. The military supervisor of war news, in correcting the statement made by the agent of the Associated Press, places the killed and wounded at three thousand; whilst the Washington *National Republican*, of yesterday, states that "our loss was really about twelve hundred killed and thirty-five hundred wounded"—an aggregate of forty-seven hundred. This increase in the estimates, from three hundred to forty-seven hundred, is indicative of a gradual approach to the actual loss incurred, and a clearer perception of the desperate character of the conflict.

The activity of the Confederates in the valley of the Shenandoah with the consequent necessity of pushing forward heavy columns to the relief of Gen. Banks, has checked, for the present, the march of General McDowell's column upon Richmond by way of Fredericksburg. In like manner the attack on Casey's Division, on Saturday last, appears to have frustrated an equally important movement which General Stoneman's command was to have made. According to the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, Stoneman, on the 30th ult., broke up his camp and marched with twenty-five thousand men around Richmond, in the direction of Petersburg. The following day—Casey's Division having in the meantime suffered a severe repulse—Stoneman withdrew his forces from the advanced position held by him, and fell back towards the centre.

Maj. Gen. Dix has formally assumed command of the troops at Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Suffolk, and having reported to Gen. McClellan for orders, has been directed to exercise "the functions of a commander of a division or a separate corps." General Wool was to have reached Baltimore yesterday but did not, and the delay in his arrival has given some color to the rumors afloat in regard to his acceptance of the post to which he has been assigned.

The bombardment of Fort Pillow was resumed on Thursday last and was kept up all that night.—The Confederates are said to have returned a spirited fire. "Their aim," we are told, "was generally good, but no casualties occurred on our side, and it is fair to presume that none occurred on theirs."

General Halleck telegraphs to the War Department that General Pope, with forty thousand men, is in pursuit of Beauregard's forces, and has already succeeded in capturing ten thousand prisoners, inclusive of deserters, and fifteen thousand stand of arms. "Thousands of the enemy "it is said" are throwing away their arms."

From Washington we learn that the State Department "will make a satisfactory arrangement with the Minister of the Netherlands, in reference to the money seized under the Dutch flag at New Orleans, by Gen-ral Butler."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Georgeanna arrived at six o'clock yesteday morning from Fortress Monroe. Among the passengers were a number of the wounded of the battle in front of Richmond, including General Howard, who was struck on the left arm by a musket-ball. The limb has been amputated. All speak of the battle as a terrific fight, and the slaughter awful. The body of Colonel Ruktor, of one of the New York regiments, who was killed in the battle, was brought up, together with the bodies of several other officers. General Wool still remained at the Fortress, though it was reported that he will be up this morning.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From the New York Herald, June 4.

The number of killed and wounded in battle during the present war is not so great as many have imagined. We have gone over our records, commencing with the breaking out of the rebellion, and believe the following figures embrace the whole number on the Union side, with the exception of the loss sustained in the late engagement near Richmond.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Bull Run	481	1,011
Davis Creek, Mo	223	721
Lexington, Mo	39	120
Ball's Bluff	223	266
Belmont	84	228
Mill Spring, Ky	39	207
Fort Henry	17	31
Roanoke Island	50	252
Fort Donelson	446	1,735
Fort Craig, New Mexico	62	110
Pea Ridge	203	972
Attack of the Merrimac	201	108
Newbern	91	466
Winchester	132	540
Pittsburg Landing	1,735	7,882
Yorktown	35	120
Forts Jackson and St. Philip	110	319
Williamsburg	456	1,411
West Point	44	100
McDowell	57	225
Near Corinth	31	149
Banks' retreat, estimated	100	300
Hanover Court House	53	296
Skirmishes	690	1,740
Total	5,791	20,369

At the battle of Waterloo alone, the loss on the side of the victors, in killed and wounded, was nearly four thousand more than our entire loss thus far in the present war.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Empire.

THE LOSS SUSTAINED BY GEN. BANKS.

Taking the most favorable statement of the number saved, and the number of men in the beginning, it would make the loss in the neighborhood of 6,000. It will be remembered that while Banks manifested great anxiety as to the safety of his train of wagons, he gives no idea, in his despatches, of the number of men really lost.

That his artillery was taken from him, we have evidence in the fact that the Administration is furnishing him with a new supply from the Washington Navy Yard. We predict that when the official reports are made public, if ever they are, which we doubt, it will be found that the loss during the recent fight and retreat, will exceed any which the Union army has suffered, in proportion to the numbers engaged, since the war began.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

FROM NORFOLK.

ANOTHER BAD MISTAKE.

I learn that a squad of twenty men, belonging to Col. Dodge's splendid and gallant battalion of mounted Rifles, proceeded a few days since on a reconnoissance up the Blackwater river and swamp. When about thirty-five miles beyond Suffolk they came upon a body of the enemy lying in ambush, and after a brisk encounter with them for about an hour, they were cut off. Out of the twenty only seven have returned to camp, and it is feared that five or six were killed. Such reconnoissances can seldom be of any real advantage, except to produce an impression upon the enemy of an advance of the Union forces.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Journal* says:

"Gen. G. T. Boyle has been assigned to the command of the United States forces in Kentucky. We learn that he will probably assume the command in a very few days."

This means more than appears on the surface—that is, that Gen. Boyle will, in many minor matters, supersede the rather doubtful Governor of the State, Magoffin. The *Journal* expresses joy over the appointment, and says he will temper his strong and devoted loyalty to the Union with moderation and justice to all, but in all things enforce the Constitution and the Laws.

THE GENERAL MIRAMON CAPTURED.—The Navy Department have incidental information of the recent capture (by the U. S. steamer Keystone State) of the steamer Elizabeth, late the well known Confederate privateer Gen. Miramon. She was taken while endeavoring to run the blockade of Charleston. She was from Nassau, N. P., last, and doubtless had a valuable contraband cargo on board, though no account of what she was laden with has yet reached here. Every vessel known to have left Nassau of late with the purpose of running the blockade, has been taken by our vigilant vessels. The blockade-running game is thus played out, evidently.—*Washington Star.*

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Thursday, says: "There was no train from Baltimore yesterday morning, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and no train was sent out last evening for that city. The train, however, arrived from Cumberland as usual. There was telegraphic communication with all the stations along the road yesterday morning, but during the fore part of the day it was cut off, and late evening communication by telegraph could only be had as far as Green Spring Run, which is thirteen miles east of Cumberland."

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

CHEERING NEWS FROM GENERAL HALLECK'S ARMY.

Pursuit of the Rebels—Capture of 10,000 Prisoners and 15,000 Stand of Arms.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The following was received at the War Department this afternoon:

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 4th.

To 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 Col. Elliott had cut the railroad in his line of retreat, he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best they could. We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One 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.

[Signed] H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Dix Assuming Command—He is Assigned to the Command of the Troops at Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk, as a Separate Army Corps.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 3.—Neither the steamers Metamora nor Massachusetts have yet arrived from up James river, but they are hourly expected, with our released prisoners.

The steamer State of Maine arrived to-day from White House with about 350 wounded in the recent engagement. These are among the worst cases, which it was thought it would not be safe to carry such a distance as New York or Philadelphia.

Major General Dix assumed command here yesterday, and immediately issued the following General Order:

HEADQUARTERS, FORTRESS MONROE, VA., June 2d, 1862.

General Orders No. 1.

Pursuant to orders from the War Department, the undersigned assumes command at this point.

All orders now in force will be obeyed until otherwise directed. JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

General Wool also issued an order yesterday, taking leave of his command, commending all for their discipline and good order, and expressing his regret in parting with them.

General Dix having reported to Gen. McClellan for orders, received the following by telegraph last night, which indicates exactly the position of affairs here.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 2, 1862.

To Major-General John A. Dix:

Major-General John A. Dix, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, in pursuance to orders from the War Department, Adjutant-General's office, of the 1st instant, will assume command of the troops at Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk, and in the vicinity of those places, exercising within his command the functions of a commander of a division or a separate corps.

By command of Major-General McClellan.

[Signed] S. WILLIAMS, A. A. General.

General Wool and staff, it is understood, will proceed to Baltimore by special boat to-morrow night.

Forty-nine prisoners arrived here this forenoon from White House. They were captured on Saturday.

LATER.

The Restrictions on Trade with Norfolk and Portsmouth Modified.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4.—One of the first acts of Major-General Dix is a relaxation of the restrictions on the trade of Norfolk. After this date provisions of all kinds may be taken to Norfolk and Portsmouth by any parties on exhibiting a manifest of the cargo and receiving a permit here. The only condition exacted is that articles shall be sold at the market prices here and at Baltimore. This will be hailed with joy by hundreds of loyal citizens in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Another satisfactory change is the revoking of the order requiring an examination of drop-letters in Norfolk and Portsmouth before delivery.

Official Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—No despatches have been received to-day at the War Department from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. The military telegraph line between Fortress Monroe and headquarters has been broken down by the storm, but is expected to be repaired by to-morrow.

No intelligence of public interest has been received from the Valley of the Shenandoah. The rise in the Shenandoah river embarrasses military operations.

Arrival of General Prim at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—General Prim, late commander of the Spanish forces in Mexico, and his staff, arrived here this evening.

Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 2.—The State Convention met in the Representative Hall, at noon, President Wilson in the chair. There not being a quorum present, the Convention adjourned till five o'clock, P. M., when business was proceeded with, there being eight more than a quorum present.

A communication was received from the Governor and read. He reviewed the history of State affairs for the past year, in detail, especially in reference to the Provisional Government, in raising and supplying troops, and expresses the obligation the State is under to the General Government for the promptness and liberality with which its wants have been supplied. There have been issued or disbursing officers $720,000 in State drafts or warrants, and a further amount of $565,000 will have to be issued. $100,000 have been redeemed by receipts for taxes from forty-one counties.

The depreciation of that paper the Governor attributes to interested parties, but gives assurance that it is better secured than any bank paper in the State, as it is receivable for taxes, and in one year will all be redeemed. Besides this, it has the collateral security of bank stock, and the debt will be assumed by the General Government. The Provisional Government began with an empty treasury; the State credit was gone, because the interest of our debt was not paid. The Sheriffs resigned rather than collect the taxes, and even now only 41 counties have returned the tax books of 1861, and out of $640,220 due from them only $253,386 have been paid in.

From 73 counties not heard from, the amount due is very large, but the officers are finding it more easy to make collections, and altogether the condition of things is not nearly so bad as the present authorities received it from the late Government. The bondholders will hardly expect the July interest to be paid, but they do not doubt the ability of the State to pay ultimately.

The appointments to fill the county offices made vacant by the incumbents refusing to take the oath of allegiance, have generally been accepted. In most parts of the State the Courts of Justice are open, and the laws properly administered; but in others, disturbance and crime are perpetrated under the name of guerrilla warfare. Sufficient force is now ready, however, to compel the cessation of such outrages. Troops hostile to the people and the institutions of the State have been supplanted by home volunteers, who will be less objectionable.

The praise of seeming peace and prosperity will be due, under the Providence of God, to the patriotism and wisdom of the Convention. Much remains to be done, and nothing must be allowed to distract the attention and energy of all classes of the people from the means heretofore employed. The Governor is doubtful as to the wisdom of electing members of Congress seventeen months before taking their seats, as questions may come up for consideration different from those on which they were elected; but he ventures no recommendations on the subject.

As to the ordinance prepared last November, ordering an election of executive officers, and for the ratification of the Provisional Government, which was postponed till the coming August, he submitted whether it should not be overruled, in view of the fact that thirty thousand citizens are absent from the State as volunteers, who ought to have a voice in this matter. As to an oath of loyalty for the qualification of voters, he submits the question without recommendation, although he thinks the State ought to be protected against the influence of those who have been recreant to its interests.

Resolutions were passed authorizing the President of the Convention to appoint Commissioners on Congressional District elections, elective franchise, finance, militia, and the State Constitution.

Some members are confident that the question of emancipation will be voted out of consideration in the Convention, while others are sanguine that the President's propositions will be discussed and recommended. All seem resolved on stringent measures against allowing active secessionists to vote at the approaching election.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 4—Cotton is firm—sales of 1,000 bales at 31@31¼ cts. Flour is firm—sales of 17,500 bbls.; State $4.20@4.25; Ohio $5.05@5.15; Southern $4.95@5.60. Wheat is firm—sales of 100,000 bushels; Chicago spring 85@92 cts.; Milwaukie club 95 cts.@$1.03; red Western $1.13@1.15. Corn is firm—sales of 60,000 bush.; mixed 46½@50 cts. Pork is heavy—sales of 1,000 bbls. at $11.50. Lard is steady—sales of 1,800 bbls. at 7½@8¼ cts. Whiskey closed steady at 21½@25 cts. Sugar is firm—Muscovado 7@7¼ cts. Rosin is dull. Freights are dull.

From the New York Herald, June 4.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. SCOTT FOR WEST POINT.

General Winfield Scott, who has been staying at the family mansion in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., took his departure on Monday afternoon. As soon as the fact became known that he was about to leave for a period, the mansion of the patriotic warrior became crowded with visitors and friends, anxious to pay their farewell respects. In conversing with one gentleman in particular on the present aspect of the affairs of the country, he warmly eulogized the proceedings of Gen. McClellan, using, at the same time, these emphatic words: —"Did I not tell you that McClellan was the man to save and restore to their former grandeur the Union and Constitution of the United States." To another he remarked, "I may, and I may not, live to see it; but I trust to God I shall."

He was accompanied by an immense crowd of the people of the city of Elizabeth, in which the Hon. Judge Ogden took a leading part. Gen. Scott left for West Point to spend the summer months among many of his own immediate relatives, as well as his military acquaintances. After these months have passed over, General Scott will, if spared to live so long, again return to his mansion at Elizabeth to spend the winter season.

From the Chicago Morning Post, June 3.

OKOLONA.

The telegraph, with about its usual accuracy, tells us that Okolona, the place to which Beauregard is reported to have gone in search of the "last ditch," is one hundred and fifty miles south of Corinth. This is an error of only eighty-three miles, the true distance being sixty-seven miles south of Corinth.

Okolona is a station in the northeast corner of Chickasaw county, on the Mobile and Ohio Railway, and was, a few years ago, the northern terminus of that road. Travelers coming northward were there transferred to stage coaches and wheeled over the worst of all possible corduroy roads to Corinth, the nearest point on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The route is through one of the most dismal and desolate regions of Mississippi, intersected by sluggish branches and unpleasant swamps. Human habitations are few, and of the most primitive character. The railway stations, of which there are eight between Corinth and Okolona, are barely more than a leaky passenger house, a grocery store, a whiskey shop, serving the purpose also of a post office, and a collection of log cabins from which lean, sallow, unkempt butternuts peer with hollow eyes and villainous expression. Such is Okolona.

The surrounding region is nearly level and is covered with swamps and forests. No less than seven or eight streams, branches of the Tombigbee, must be crossed within the distance of eight or ten miles from Okolona, approaching it from the north. Between Corinth and Okolona, there are between twenty and thirty of these streams, crossed by the railroad. For a general with a propensity to burn bridges in his rear, like Price and his friend Claib. Jackson, a more desirable country to operate in could hardly be found. The Confederate papers some time ago announced that Beauregard had magnanimously given Price his choice of positions at Corinth, and that Price—brave old coon!—had chosen the advance, a position which would bring him at the rear in the retreat, and enable him to appear to the best possible advantage in his favorite *role* of the heroic bridge-burner.

From Okolona to Columbus, where Beauregard's principal depot of supplies is situated, the distance is only 38 miles; to Mobile, 261 miles. The following table shows the distances from Corinth to the several stations on the Mobile and Ohio road as far as Okolona:

To Rienzi	12	To Tupelo	49
Booneville	20	Verona	54
Baldwyn	31	Coonowah	59
Guntown	35	Okolona	67
Saltillo	41		

INTERESTING FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing under date of June 3, says:

The *Times'* special correspondent at Harper's Ferry returned to Washington to-night, having left the Ferry at 2 o'clock to-day. He reports the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad open to Martinsburg, and doubtless beyond—the Confederates not having destroyed any of the track, as represented. The Potomac river in the same parts is no longer the base of our operations, but all is again reclaimed and under the Union rule. Our army will be heard from in their former fields of advance.

Major Wilder Dwight, of the 2d Massachusetts, who was taken prisoner in Banks' retreat, was held in Winchester a short time, then released on parole, and given the liberty of the town. He says he was well treated, and with great respect even by officers and men, and so, he says, were all the other Union prisoners that he saw or heard of. He says the enemy released all the Union surgeons immediately—on the sole condition that they should report at Washington and use their influence to have all surgeons on both sides regarded as neutral. One of their officers was very indignant when told what atrocities were laid to their charge, and asked, "Do they think that we are barbarians?"

Your correspondent says that Gen. Jackson was instigated to his recent raid by large landholders of the Shenandoah Valley, who were secessionists and driven down into Virginia by the former Union advance. Among these landholders who urged Jackson and promised him aid, were Ashby, Henderson, Davenport, Bayley, Shirley, Noland, Philip Williams, who has two sons in the Confederate army, and one Barton of Winchester, who has five sons in the Confederate army. Col. Kenly, of the Maryland regiment, was confined at Barton's house, and was treated by Barton with exceeding kindness and care.

Your correspondent has had good opportunities of getting information of the state of feeling among the Confederate population in the Shenandoah Valley, and he states that a widespread improvement of temper is manifest. They have, since the failure of Jackson's last effort, given up all hope of the success of secession, and are now anxious now to have peace restored. To this conclusion they are led, not only by their own misfortunes, but by the admitted failure of their leaders and armies at New Orleans, at Corinth, at Richmond, and everywhere.

THE SECESSION SPIRIT IN ALEXANDRIA.

Notwithstanding Alexandria has been under Federal authority nearly a year, it still continues venomously "Secesh." The men are sullen, the women are insolent. A lady of this city (says the Albany *Journal*), who recently visited the "sacred soil," was under the necessity of spending a night at a hotel. Just as she was sleeping in one of the hotels, she was shown into the sitting room, where there were some eight or ten ladies. The moment they saw her, they stopped talking, frowned and fidgeted a little, got up and bounced out of the room. After tea she took a stroll through the town, and on coming back, found the same party of ladies in the sitting room. They looked at her rather unamiably, whispered something to themselves, and again left the room. At breakfast, next morning, she found several gentlemen and three ladies (we call them "ladies" out of courtesy). One of them—a young miss of sixteen—was so outraged at the idea of sitting at the same board with a Northern woman that she got up and strutted out of the room without eating a mouthful. The other two held their ground, but manifested their contempt of the "vandal hordes" by refusing to take hot cakes and butter off the same plate with their Northern fellow guest!

THE SIEGE OF FORT PILLOW.

THE BOMBARDMENT RESUMED.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NATIONAL FLOTILLA, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Thursday Noon, May 29.—The bombardment was resumed Tuesday afternoon, when two mortars were towed down to Craighead's Point and opened the ball.—After throwing a shell over three rebel batteries for two hours, they were hauled off for the night. Yesterday morning they again took up their position, supported by the gunboat St. Louis, and kept up a vigorous and determined bombardment all night. This was perhaps the best day's work they have done since the siege began. The Confederates answered us with spirit, firing about one shot to our two. Their aim was generally good, but no casualties occurred on our side, and it is fair to presume that none occurred on theirs.

No hostile demonstrations on either side were made this forenoon, but as I write, our mortars are again *en route* to Craighead's Point, to resume their work.

A deserter from the Confederates states that he was informed while in Fort Pillow that the artillery men serving the siege guns there had not been paid for five or six months, and that great dissatisfaction exists among them in consequence.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE WAR.—The New England Anti-Slavery Convention convened on Thursday in Boston. Mr. Edmund Quincy presided. Wendell Phillips delivered a characteristic speech. He indorses the course pursued by General Hunter, and denounced the President for revoking his proclamation. General McClellan's "strategy" was decried, and General Halleck, also, was blamed for shutting out the contraband. Wendell Phillips desired to see Gen. Sigel in command, who, he thought, believed in a different policy. General Butler was eulogized for his vigorous measures in New Orleans, although the speaker considered him "half brutal." General Banks was lectured and declared to deserve defeat for not immediately hanging those Rebel men and women who entrapped several of his soldiers visiting their houses for food, and killed them. Again alluding to General McClellan, Mr. Phillips said that instead of letting him wear his laurels, a petition should go up from the people for his removal, and to place some one there who would cease the child's play that he had thus far pursued. The speaker declared to be himself superseded by either Fremont, Sigel, or Hunter—then we should at once hear of decisive victories. "If McClellan was asked to-day," continued Mr. Phillips, "if he would defeat Davis at the risk of slavery, he would hesitate."—*New York World.*

"HOOP DE-DOODIN DO."—A young man of much modesty, who was left alone in a dry-goods store in Pittsfield during the dinner hour, received a visit from a beautiful young lady, who, after selecting some goods, expressed a great desire to try on a hoop skirt. The blushing clerk was much embarrassed by the proposition, but as the lady insisted, and appeared to be inclined to carry out her intention in the store, he begged her to walk into a private room in the rear. This she did, taking the goods she had selected with her. The clerk feeling great hesitation about hurrying a lady in so delicate an operation, left her there about fifteen minutes undisturbed, but thinking at last that she must have had sufficient time to re-arrange her toilet, gently opened the door, and found the window open, and the handsome lady, the goods, and the hoop skirt gone.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.—The election of John D. Stiles, Democrat, in the Seventh District of Pennsylvania, the other day, to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of Mr. Cooper, is significant of the current public opinion. In 1858, Longnecker, Republican, carried the district by a fair majority. In 1860, Mr. Cooper, Democrat, beat Longnecker by one hundred and forty-three votes, in a poll of 21,383. Now, in nearly an equal vote, Stiles has over five hundred majority over Mr. Loar, a Republican, People's and Union candidate. Considering that Pennsylvania is filled full of Cameron's army contractors, this is a most cheering result.—*Indiana State Sentinel.*

DEATH OF CAPT. BERRY.—Capt. Michael Berry, formerly the Captain of the steamer Columbia, died at the residence of his brother in Second Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Capt. Berry was the first man who sailed into Charleston with the Palmetto flag, and was imprisoned at Fort Warren several months for alleged secession tendencies. He was released a few weeks since.

The steamer Whilldin arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday night, from James river, having on board about four hundred wounded Pennsylvania soldiers, who were engaged in the terrible battle of Saturday and Sunday last.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Richmond papers of the 28th ultimo are to hand. The extracts below will be read with interest:

Gen. Butler's Woman Order.

From the Jackson Mississippian.

Is it possible that he (Butler) can breathe the atmosphere of New Orleans an hour after the issuance of such an order? Is there no Jackson among her brave and chivalrous sons who will offer himself a martyr in defence of the chastity of the mothers, wives and daughters of the city, and gladly give up his own to take the life of the ruffian and the outlaw who dares to breathe suspicion against their angelic purity?

Is all manhood lost, that such a wretch is allowed to live, move, and have his being amongst us? We will not believe it. On the contrary, we shall soon expect to hear that the insult to the fair daughters of New Orleans has been wiped out in the blood of their cowardly slanderer. And when it is done, let the occasion be propitious—not in his orisons, but when he is drunk, asleep, or in the incestuous pleasures of his bed—then trip him that his heels may kick at Heaven, and that his soul be as damned and black as hell whereto it goes.

The War of Rapine.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 27.

The war waged by the Northern hordes against the South is one of rapine. No war ever waged by savages was more completely one of robbery and spoliation. There is a general appropriation by the soldiery in the pay of Lincoln of everything moveable that comes in their way. Under the protection of the Federal army, the neighboring populations of Pennsylvania and Ohio and some of the vilier sort of Unionists from the western counties of Maryland, have made incursions into the border counties of Virginia for thieving purposes, and borne off every description of valuable thing they could conveniently carry across the border.

No such war has ever been waged in modern times. Our people are everywhere robbed and despoiled of their private property. There is no redress. Generals and Colonels are deaf to remonstrances, and at best make only a promise that it never redeemed, that they will see that restitution is made. Even they themselves are, in some localities, guilty of a fraud worse than stealing.—They take a man's property and give a receipt with an endorsement that the property taken in this way is to be paid for "after the war."

When the Mexican war was pending, these people of the North were loud in their approbation of the conduct of Gen. Scott and of Gen. Taylor, both of whom most rigorously enforced the policy of the government as well as the dictates of civilization and humanity, that private property should not be taken without full compensation. In the whole campaign of both Generals the citizens were paid in gold for every dollar's worth that was obtained from them. Both the Generals issued orders of the most emphatic character, and old Zach publicly denounced a regiment from Indiana as chicken stealers and hen-roost robbers. The same regiment ran away at Buena Vista. It is not surprising that they did run. Roguery and cowardice are twin brothers.

Yet the same race who so emphatically approved the policy of the Government in its Mexican invasion, are now pursuing the very reverse of that policy. The Government itself has given a general license to plundering, and our citizens who happen to be in the line of march of the enemy are ruthlessly despoiled of their property. No voice is raised at the North against this system of rapine.—Nobody says anything in rebuke of this outrage on private rights; and the press, terror-stricken, dares not say a word in denunciation of it. The people of the South are not, in the opinion of these Northern humanitarians, entitled to the consideration meted out to Mexicans or even savages, by the Government now waging war against them.

Perhaps it is better for us that the unscrupulous invader should practise the system of unlimited plundering. It may help to arouse the indignation and stimulate the spirit of our people. A people who could not be animated to deeds of daring and peril to avenge the outrages of such an enemy, are unfit to be free, and ought indeed to become the vassals of such a power as the Lincoln Government. Every fresh robbery should give birth to a new partisan corps; and they should, like wolves on the track, pursue with undying and unflagging hate the despoilers and invaders of their land.

From South Carolina

we have navy news of importance—two ways, one via Corinth (Miss.) in a Mobile paper found there, another, direct from Hilton Head—that while Gen. Hunter is organizing negroes and negro brigades, devoted to negro overseeing and cotton planting, and thus showing his great talents to be a negro overseer, rather than a military General, Commodore Dupont has started to try to win—if—with the Navy, on his own hook—he cannot get at Charleston. Pembina, Unadilla and Ottawa were (May 26) in the waters of the Stono, within seven miles of Charleston; but the navy cannot take Charleston without army cooperation.

The gallant General Hunter (who, by the way, rumor from Washington says is to be superseded by someb dy—too good new to be true—no matter who that *somebody* is, as nothing can be more useless than Hunter) meanwhile devotes his splendid military talents to the organization of a negro regiment, with white officers (officers) over it, and, as we see by the *Herald's* correspondent, writes from Hilton Head—

"Colonel Henry Moore, of the 47th New York Volunteers, was a few days since put under arrest for refusing to promulgate General Hunter's order, No. 11. He has since been placed in close confinement at Fort Pulaski, by a special order from the Commanding General. The feeling among the officers here at this arbitrary step is very bitter."

Yet, forsooth, the President, his Commander-in-Chief, has annulled, as illegal, unconstitutional, imprisoning white men, gallant generals! Hunter! *Express.*

Yankee Outrages in the Isle of Wight.

From the Raleigh Express, May 22.

About 11 o'clock Saturday forenoon a schooner was discovered coming up Pagan Creek flying the Confederate flag. The few citizens in the place saw at once that it was a Yankee craft in disguise, because they knew that Norfolk had been evacuated, the Merrimac blown up, and the Federal gunboats had undisturbed possession of James River and its tributaries. Just as she neared the wharf the Confederate flag was lowered and the old "Stars and stripes" run up in its place. Having made fast, the party landed, and, meeting with a solitary contraband on the wharf, inquired if this place was deserted. "Mighty near, sir," was darkey's response.

They then asked the negro for the residence of the Mayor, and command him to pilot them to the spot. Headed by a Yankee officer, of the rank of captain, named Drake, the party, followed by Gen. Mansfield's staff at Newport News, and attached to about forty in number, started towards the residence of the Mayor, following the lead of the sable pioneer whom they had pressed into service. Upon reaching the house, it was ascertained that the Mayor was absent, but the ruffians were made to open the building, and prepare refreshments instantly, as they had not taken time to eat their dinner. In the meantime, some three or four gentlemen, who had been watching the movements of the invaders, thought it best to wait upon them and ask their intentions. They did so, and were told by Captain De Kay that they had come for the purpose of establishing the flag of the United States over Smithfield, and that they would require every man of any prominence in the village to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

R. Whitfield, Esq., late delegate to the State Convention, refused to take the oath, and was told to consider himself under arrest, and prepare to leave for Fortress Monroe. Several members of the Town Council were also required to take the oath, which they did after some hesitation. One old gentleman named Smith was required to take the oath, with the understanding that he would be allowed to remain, but under no circumstances was he to leave Smithfield. He replied that he had a sick wife about twenty miles distant, and that all the powers of earth could not prevent him from visiting her. They then agreed that he might visit his wife, but positively enjoined upon him not to go one mile further.

The house of the Mayor was rummaged and pillaged of every article of value, and a bountiful repast partaken of, cooked from provisions found in the building.

A party wandered off to the store of Messrs. Thomas & Adams, broke it open, and stole many articles of value. All the liquor found was seized, and buckets stolen from the store in which they carried it off. Having complete possession of the place, the marauders did as they pleased and stole what they liked. They were armed with pistols and cutlasses, and no resistance whatever was offered by the few gentlemen who remained in the village.

When they were about to leave, Mr. Whitfield asked the privilege of going to his office to arrange some matters, which request was granted, but he was told to be sure that he met them at the wharf. He promptly fulfilled his promise, but upon reaching there, to his surprise he found the party had hoisted sail and put off, while a regular Yankee gunboat was in full sight and rapidly nearing the wharf. The sight of this boat, as it was afterwards ascertained, had greatly hastened the departure of the first party.

Upon the arrival of the gunboat an officer came ashore, who proved to be Major Clancey, of one of the New York regiments, now stationed at Old Point. He promptly inquired what had been the proceedings of his predecessors, and expressed great surprise and indignation when informed of the course they had pursued. He said that they were wholly unauthorized, and directed the release of Mr. Whitfield, who, true to his promise, was on the wharf, carpet-bag in hand, and ready to sail for Fortress Monroe. Major Clancey declared that the United States desired no man to take an oath of allegiance to its Government, and that those who had taken it in Smithfield might consider themselves as released from all obligation whatever.

A mean, sneaking-looking creature, who had always been suspected by the people of Smithfield, stepped up to the Major, and told him of the whereabouts of a Confederate schooner laden with coal, which had been intended for the Merrimac, but upon hearing of the destruction of that vessel, the schooner was run into Pagan creek, and past Smithfield to save it. The sneak added that he would like to go to Old Point with the Major, as he was a Yankee too. "——it. I am no Yankee; I am a citizen of New York," indignantly replied the Major. The miserable traitor withered under this remark of the Major's, and in a moment was nowhere to be seen.

The former party, we hear, visited the residence of John Todd, Esq., a few miles below Smithfield, broke open the dwelling, which had been deserted by all its white occupants, and stole two gold watches, several pieces of plate, and every other article of value in it.

Major Clancey may profess great devotion to law and order, and endeavor to lull the people residing near the river into a sense of security; but we would advise them not to be deceived by any such professions. Remove every article of value far from the reach of Yankee hands. They have acted; from the beginning of the war, with the basest duplicity, and they have stolen every article of value upon which they could lay their hands. A Yankee cannot live without pilfering. This fact has been too well established to be successfully controverted.

Baltimore Correspondence of the New York Times.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GEN. DIX—HIS SERVICES IN PRESERVING THE PEACE, AND RESTORING THE CITY TO ITS LOYALTY.

A year ago, Baltimore had the reputation of being the most turbulent and disorderly city in the Union—the City of Mobs and Monuments. Election riots were the common law of the municipality. The right of suffrage and the right of outrage went hand in hand, and bullets and ballots were inseparable. In February, 1861, more than a thousand arrests and committals disgraced the police record of this municipality. Its streets swarmed with ruffians stained by every crime, and familiarly known as "shoulder-hitters," "bullies," "Rip-Raps," "Plug-Uglies," and "Blood-Tubs,"—scoundrels who gloried in having killed, in brawl and riot, "their man"—their *men*—their *two*, or three or more political opponents, guilty of no worse offence than voting on the "wrong side."

Such was the Baltimore of March and April, 1861, whose miscreants planned the assassination of President Lincoln, and whose disloyal crowds assailed and murdered the troops of Massachusetts as they were marching to defend the capital. Such was the city which, after having been somewhat disciplined by the brief administrations of Generals Butler, Cadwalader and Banks, passed under the control of General Dix, by whom its former character and condition have been so surprisingly changed—that for eight months it remained the most quiet and orderly of American cities. From July, 1861, when he took command of the city police, until March, 1862, when he resigned that command to the city authorities, nothing like a riot or a mob occurred; gatherings of disorderly persons in the streets were not allowed; disturbances of the public peace were almost unknown; the race of ruffians vanished away, and the number of police arrests was reduced more than one-half—having changed from over a thousand in February, 1861, to less than five hundred in February, 1862. During this remarkable period there occurred in Baltimore, for the first time in many years, an election of State officers, unstained by blood, and undisgraced by tumult or brawl; an election memorable, also, for the triumph of the Unionists of Baltimore and Maryland by overwhelming majorities, on the largest popular vote ever cast in the State.

The Legislature then chosen enacted a law for the reorganization of the police force of Baltimore, to take effect in March; and, as the public mind seemed strongly impressed with the conviction that a civil force would be sufficient to preserve good order in the city, Gen. Dix, in March last, surrendered the military police, and handed over to the new Board of Police Commissioners the custody of the public peace.

It was hardly to be expected, however desirable it might be, that these Commissioners should rise above the weakness of political aspirants, and in the great crisis of an extreme public necessity forget political prejudice, passion and ambition. But it was to be expected, as well as hoped, that they would, as their duty imperatively required that they should, preserve unbroken that municipal peace and good order which had for eight months prevailed without a single interruption. These reasonable expectations have been disappointed.—Two months have elapsed since the Commissioners entered on their office, and already we have witnessed a series of public disturbances, and the old spirit of violence seems to be springing in new forms of disorder and outrage. During the past week agitation and alarm have been constantly kept up, and a feeling of insecurity has everywhere prevailed.

In Baltimore, as in Washington, there are known to be many individuals who are secessionists at heart, whose sympathies are with the South, and who, although carefully abstaining from overt acts that might expose them to arrest and prosecution, do not always conceal their feelings, or command their tongues. On Sunday, May 25, when the news of Banks' retreat, and the rumor of Col. Kenly's death reached Baltimore, crowds of excited people were permitted by the police to assem