THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the debate on the Tax bill was resumed at the expiration of the morning hour, and was continued up to the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives no business requiring special notice was transacted.

We have nothing to report from the army of the Peninsula. The only despatch from General McClellan is one recapitulating, with certain amendments, his former official report of the battles before Richmond on Saturday and Sunday last. In the corrected account Gen. McClellan speaks more explicitly of the services rendered by General Sumner; changes the former un-English word "disunitedly," in speaking of the rout of Casey's Division, to "discreditably," and instead of saying, as formerly, "losing guns and baggage," he qualifies the expression by the word "some"—thus making the sentence read "losing 'some' guns and baggage," and leaving it to be inferred that Casey, contrary to the generally received opinion, did not lose "all" of his guns and "all" of his baggage. For the rest, the amended despatch throws no new light upon the casualties incurred. We are still told that our loss was "heavy," whilst that of the enemy "must have been enormous"—phrases which, we respectfully submit, are altogether too indefinite to be entirely satisfactory. What the public really desires to know is, how many were really killed; how many wounded, and how many taken prisoners? If to this were added the number of guns that were actually lost, a catalogue of the various articles coming under the denomination of "baggage" would be cheerfully dispensed with.

A later telegram from the Army of the Potomac states that a severe storm of rain had swollen the waters of the Chickahominy to an unprecedented extent. And on the authority of a contraband we are told that the Confederates are occupying the hotels and private houses of Richmond with their wounded. An artillery fire was opened yesterday upon the workmen engaged in the reconstruction of New Bridge, but after two hours the Confederates are said to have retreated.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that all the gunboats, with the exception of the Monitor, have left that post and gone up the James river. The steamer Massachusetts, with the privateers on board, had reached City Point, where a train of baggage cars arrived shortly afterwards from Richmond, containing Federal prisoners to be exchanged for the privateers; but as Col. Corcoran and other officers were not among those brought down, the privateers were not given up—those in charge of them still waiting some further communications from Petersburg.

One thousand of the prisoners captured by the Confederates at the battle of Shiloh, have reached Nashville, having been released on parole. Four hundred others were hourly expected to arrive.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* telegraphs from Harpet's Ferry, under date of June 3d, that Fremont's advance attacked Jackson on Sunday last, near Winchester, and was severely cut up. The columns of Shields and Fremont were subsequently united, near Winchester. Banks and Sigel are again on the march down the valley. The present position of Jackson was not definitely known, but he was supposed to have taken the mountain road, down through the gap, to the Luray mountains. It is, however, admitted that he has, in all probability, escaped from the cordon of Federal troops that was encircling him.

A special despatch to the New York *Express* says that Jackson, with the force under his particular command, had succeeded in forcing his way through the Federal columns which were converging upon him, and had passed beyond New Market, carrying off safely his spoils and prisoners. Generals E. Kirby Smith and Longstreet were in the Valley, but their exact position was unknown.

The acts of General Butler in New Orleans are to be repudiated. The administration at Washington is at present engaged in forming a commission of civilians with a civil Governor at its head, which board of commissioners is to have control over the affairs of that city, Gen. Butler being restricted solely to his military duties.

The city of Vicksburg is reported to have surrendered to Commodore Farragut, who was about to ascend the river with his flotilla as far as Memphis, which it was supposed would also succumb. By later advices from Tennessee, we learn that the surrender of Memphis is supposed to have actually taken place.

Advices from Key West announce the defeat of the French troops in Mexico, and their retreat to Vera Cruz.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

LATER FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

The Recent Storm—A Flood in the Chickahominy—The Rebels Attempt to Interfere with the Re-Construction of New Bridge, but are Driven Back—The Rebels Occupying Hotels and Private Houses at Richmond with the Wounded in the Late Battle

From the Army Correspondent Associated Press

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL McCLELLAN,
Thursday Evening, June 5.

The severe storm which set in on Tuesday afternoon lasted during the whole of yesterday. The water in the Chickahominy rose to an unprecedented height. The railroad trains from White House to the late battle-field were detained several hours, and the telegraph line was down in many places.

A contraband who left Richmond on Sunday night states that all the carts, furniture cars, omnibusses and carriages to be found, were impressed into service for the carrying away of the dead and wounded from the battle field; that the Spotswood and Exchange Hotels, together with a number of public and private buildings, were turned into hospitals. All the information thus far received shows that the enemy suffered terribly.

The Rebels opened with artillery this morning from five different points opposite New Bridge, with a view of preventing its reconstruction. Three of our batteries opened on them causing them to retreat after a hot fire of two hours. Our loss was one killed and two wounded. No further interference took place during the day.

Approved by R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

General McClellan's Address to His Soldiers—He Congratulates Them for Their Bravery, and Asks of Them One Last Crowning Effort

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL McCLELLAN,
Tuesday Evening, June 3.

The following address was read to the army this evening at dress parade, and was received with an outburst of vociferous cheering from every regiment:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR NEW BRIDGE,
June 2, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

I have fulfilled at least a part of my promise to you. You are now face to face with the Rebels, who are held at bay in front of their capital. The final and decisive battle is at hand. Unless you belie your past history, the result cannot be for a moment doubtful.

If the troops who labored so faithfully and fought so gallantly at Yorktown, and who so bravely won the hard fights at Williamsburg, West Point, Hanover Court House and Fair Oaks, now prove worthy of their anticipations, the victory is surely ours.

The events of every day prove your superiority. Wherever you have met the enemy you have beaten him. Wherever you have used the bayonet, he has given way in panic and disorder.

I ask of you now one last crowning effort. The enemy has stoked his all on the issue of the coming battle. Let us meet him and crush him here in the very centre of the rebellion!

Soldiers! I will be with you in this battle and share its dangers with you.

Our confidence in each other is now founded upon the past. Let us strike the blow which is to restore peace and Union to this distracted land.

Upon your valor, discipline and mutual confidence the result depends.

[Signed] GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

A heavy shower that set in about dark has had the effect of again raising the water in the Chickahominy.

General Birney, of Philadelphia, was relieved of his command on the battle field by General Heintzleman, he having failed to bring his brigade into action when ordered on Saturday.

Reconnoissances made to-day shows no material change in the enemy's position.

Further information show that our troops on Saturday and Sunday engaged six divisions of the enemy instead of four, making a force of seventy-five thousand men.

(Approved) R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

[The above despatch was delayed in its transmission by the storm of Tuesday and Wednesday.—*Reporter.*]

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

General McClellan Sends a Corrected Copy of his Despatch of the Recent Battle.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The following was received to-day at the War Department:

NEW BRIDGE, 10 30 A. M., June 5.

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

My telegraphic despatch of June 1st, in regard to the battle of Fair Oaks, was incorrectly published in the newspapers. I send with this a correct copy, which I request may be published at once. I am the more anxious about this, since my despatch, as published, would seem to ignore the services of General Sumner, which were too valuable and brilliant to be overlooked, both in the difficult passage of the stream and the subsequent combat. The mistake seems to have occurred in the transmittal of the despatch by the telegraph.

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

FIELD OF BATTLE,
June 1, 12 o'clock.

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

We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of Sumner, Heintzleman and Keyes have been engaged against greatly superior numbers. Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, the enemy, taking advantage of a terrible storm, which had flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our troops on the right bank of that river. Casey's division, upon which was the first line, gave way unaccountably and discreditably. This caused a temporary confusion, during which some guns and baggage were lost, but Heintzleman and Kearney most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy. At the same time, however, Gen. Sumner succeeded by great exertions in bringing across Sedgwick's and Richardson's divisions, who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with his dead. This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but was everywhere repulsed. We have taken many prisoners, among them Gen. Pettigrew and Col. Long. Our loss is heavy, but that of the enemy must be enormous. With the exception of Casey's division, our men have behaved splendidly.

Several fine bayonet charges have been made.—The Second Excelsior made two to-day.

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Key West correspondent of the *Express* states that the frigate Potomac had arrived there from Vera Cruz, with information of the complete defeat of the French, and their retreat to Vera Cruz.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Colonel Corcoran Not Released Yet—Arrival of Wounded from the Army of the Potomac.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4.—The steamer C. Vanderbilt arrived this morning from White House, with 560 of our wounded in the recent engagement.

The steamer Metamora, which took up to City Point Mrs. Greenhow, Mrs. Baxley and Mrs. Morris, returned last night.

There is no news from the fleet, except that all the vessels except the Monitor had proceeded up the river.

The steamer Massachusetts, with the privateers on board, was alongside the wharf at City Point, in answer to the notice given of her arrival a train of three baggage cars came to City Point from Petersburg, yesterday forenoon, with two Rebel officers on board. She came after the privateers, but not having brought down Colonel Corcoran and the other officers, the privateers were not given up.

Nothing further had transpired in relation to the subject up to 2 P. M. yesterday, when the Massachusetts was still awaiting some further communications from Petersburg.

The Pursuit of Beauregard's Army.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—A special despatch from Cairo says that immediately on the occupation of Corinth the forces from General Pope's division were sent out in pursuit of such Rebels as fled westward. General Granger, in command of two regiments of cavalry, soon came on the rear of the enemy, six miles southwest of Corinth, and engaged in a fight with them, in which he lost fifty men, but was afterwards largely reinforced, when the Rebels were surrounded, and, it is said, five or ten thousand have been captured. A portion of them have reached Pittsburg Landing en route to northern military prisons.

At last accounts General Pope was nine miles southwest of Corinth, which point his whole corps had reached.

[This despatch is not so late as that of General Halleck, published in yesterday morning's editions.]

Release of the Federal Prisoners Taken at Pittsburg Landing—The Rebels Unable to Feed Them.

NASHVILLE, June 4.—The train from Columbia brought here this evening 1,600 Federal prisoners of Gen. Prentiss' Division, who were taken prisoners at Pittsburg Landing. They came from the region of Tuscaloosa and Montgomery, paroled in consequence of the Rebels being unable to feed them. They report universal discontent amongst the Rebel soldiers, who are anxious to go home. They say they are all whipped out. Four hundred more paroled prisoners will arrive here to-morrow.

The speech of ex-Governor Brown is exciting a powerful influence in Tennessee.

Later from Pensacola—Gen. Arnold Feeding the Poor.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from Pensacola on the 25th ult. Gen. Arnold's troops occupy Pensacola, where Rebel deserters were constantly coming in. Wilson's Zouaves are engaged throwing up fortifications commanding all the land approaches to the city, and the sloop-of-war Vincennes also lays off the town.

General Arnold was engaged in the humane duty of feeding the poor of Pensacola, who had been rendered destitute by secession rule. About 800 Rebel cavalry were in the neighborhood, and our pickets were capturing some frequently.

Two companies of regulars are passengers on the Philadelphia, bound to Washington.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERSIA.

THE SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER BERMUDA.

The London Times Losing Confidence in the Rebellion.

THE DESIGNS OF FRANCE IN MEXICO.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The steamer Persia has arrived with advices from Liverpool to the 24th ult.

The anxiety for further American intelligence daily increases.

In the House of Commons Mr. Mildmay asked what steps the Government intended to take in the case of the steamer Bermuda, seized by a Federal ship-of-war on her passage from one British colony to another.

Mr. Layard said the Government had received information of the seizure, and the case had been referred to the law officers of the Crown, whose opinion was awaited.

The *Times* says that the details of the capture of New Orleans places the surrender in a more creditable light for the defenders—surrender after such a contest as took place being divested of any reproach. It says that a stubborn and protracted resistance is yet threatened by the South, but the progress of the North, though sometimes slow, has been hitherto sure; and if place after place be abandoned, there must come a time when the rest will be hardly worth defending.

The arguments relative to the restitution of the ship Emile St. Pierre were advanced *pro* and *con.* in the Liverpool journals.

The London *Globe* says that England had washed her hands of the Mexican business, maintaining only that the holding of Vera Cruz customs is essential to compel the discharge of debts to English subjects.

The Common Council of the City of London have unanimously agreed to present the freedom of the city to Mr. Peabody for his munificent gift.

It is reported that the French Government has resolved on the occupation of the City of Mexico under every contingency, and next fall every strategic position of the country is to be seized.

It is reported that France has formally demanded the expulsion of the cackling of Naples from Rome.

It is reported, via Madrid, that the English Cabinet has invited Spain to decline the Mexican treaty.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton during the week declined 1d. but recovered ¾d. before the close.

Breadstuffs are tending downward.

Consols closed on Saturday at 93¾@93⅞.

The Latest.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday night.—The Paris *Patrie* contradicts the rumor that the French expeditionary corps to Mexico was to be recalled.

A Turkish army, 20,000 strong, had assembled in Albania, and was about to enter the Montenegrin territory.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Surrender of Memphis and Fort Pillow—The Mississippi Open.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 4th—Midnight.

A man who left Grand Junction this morning reports the surrender of Memphis and Fort Pillow to our forces on Friday night.

Up to the hour of closing the telegraph line no confirmation of the above statement had been received.—*Reporter.*]

Terrible Freshet on the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers—Houses, Canals and Railroads Submerged—Loss of Life.

EASTON, Pa., June 5.—There is a terrible freshet on the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers. The water now reaches to the second stories of houses in the lower part of the town. All the bridges between here and Mauch Chunk are swept away. The Lehigh bridge is partly gone and will probably be totally demolished. All the canals are under water, and the iron works are stopped. The railroads are all submerged.

Many people have been drowned in their houses, so sudden was the rise of the flood. At noon the Lehigh was stationary, but the Delaware is still rising.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

EASTON, June 5—Evening.—The flood commenced to recede shortly after noon to-day, and no further damage is apprehended. It is impossible to arrive at anything like an accurate estimate of the damage, but it is estimated at $10,000,000. The canals are still overflowed, but the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Works are probably much less injured than by the freshet of 1841. It will require, perhaps, several months to place them in a navigable condition. No trains were run upon the Lehigh Valley Railroad to-day. It is feared that the railroad bridge at Mauch Chunk has been swept away, as the iron furnaces in the Valley of the Lehigh will be stopped.

No doubt many lives have been lost. Boats with their crews were seen from their moorings and dashed to pieces, and many tenements with their occupants have been carried away. It is reported that one house containing a family of seven persons was swept away and broken to pieces against some of the bridges on the river above. Lehigh bridge here is still standing, but a mere wreck. Delaware bridge sustained but little injury, and the railroad bridge is unscathed. The town of Glenden, a mile above Easton, is wholly inundated—the water reaching nearly to the second stories.

At 10 o'clock to-night the water has fallen

Recognition of Gallant Services.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, the President has complimented First Lieut. D. C. Constable, commanding the revenue steamer E. A. Stevens, by handing him personally a commission as captain in the Revenue service, as a recognition of his gallantry in leading, with his steamer, the attacking forces in their recent assault upon Fort Darling and the bombardment of Fort Darling. Second Lieutenant J. Wall Wilson has also been promoted to a first lieutenancy for gallant bearing during the same action.

Visit of a Rebel Gunboat to Jacksonville, Arkansas—Destruction of Cotton and Sugar.

POCAHONTAS, Ark., June 3.—A Rebel gunboat came to Jacksonville day before yesterday, and destroyed all the Cotton and Sugar there, and then returned down the river, destroying all the Cotton and Sugar as she went. For a time there was much consternation in this vicinity, and the troops were ordered under marching orders.

Tuesday night—All is quiet now.

Promotion of the Defender of Fort Sumter.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Among the army nominations pending in the Senate, is one promoting Major Robert Anderson to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel for his occupation of Fort Moultrie and removal to Fort Sumter, and to Brevet Colonel for his gallant defence of the latter fort.

Capture of a Cotton Prize.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—United States steamer Santiago de Cuba captured, on the 27th, the Rebel schooner Lucy C. Holmes, just out of Sabine, loaded with cotton. She has been sent to Boston for adjudication.

Mail for the South Atlantic and Gulf Stations

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The United States steamer Rhode Island will sail from Boston on Tuesday the 10th inst., taking a mail for Port Royal and both Gulf squadrons.

The Instructions to Governor Stanley.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—It is reliably ascertained that the letter of Secretary Stanton, published this morning, embraces all the instructions to Govern or Stanley.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

DEFEAT OF FREMONT BY JACKSON.

Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 3.—Gen. Sigel left here last night, and went with Cooper's advance to Charlestown. A despatch from him to Col. Miles says that he left Charlestown at five o'clock this morning with his advance, for Winchester. He will be in Winchester to-day, or I am mistaken in the man.

Banks crossed the Potomac with his whole command, yesterday. His advance had reached Bunker Hill, ten miles beyond Martinsburg, last night. Bunker Hill is only twelve miles from Winchester, Sigel has twenty-two miles to march from Charlestown, by way of Berryville, to reach Winchester.

Information received from headquarters, this morning, says that Fremont's advance attacked Jackson, near Winchester, on Sunday last, and was severely cut up. No particulars have transpired.

Shields and Fremont have formed a junction, according to this report, near Winchester.

Sigel seems disposed to let no grass grow under his feet. Yesterday morning he ascended the Maryland Heights, witnessed some artillery practice, and made the acquaintance of the officer whom he superseded, Gen. Saxton, saw his brigadiers, and made himself acquainted with the state of troops, their numbers, &c.; was here ten hours; ordered an advance at 4 P. M., and marched eight miles by 8 P. M. The troops marched without tents, showing that it was intended to be forced.

Nothing is definitely known of Jackson's present position. One thing is certain, he will not risk a battle against these columns united. He has doubtless taken the mountain road down through the gap in the Luray mountains, leaving Front Royal to the west.

There is but little doubt that his army is badly used up from the forced marches he has been compelled to make.

Beginning his march from New Market on Wednesday of last week, he reached Front Royal on Friday; there he fought our advance, then pursued Banks to Winchester, fought him for six hours on Sunday, sustained a heavy loss, not less than five hundred in killed and wounded, and followed him to Bunker Hill; then deploying to the right he reached Charlestown, and was before this point on Friday last, or at least within five miles, with his whole column. He hesitated to attack it, on account of the fearful loss of life which must ensue, even if he took it. Whilst hesitating, news of the Confederate defeat at Front Royal, and the rapid advance of Shields and Fremont, reached here, and he retraced his steps a distance of twenty-six miles, to Manchester, and fought Fremont again on Sunday, and seems now, in all probability, to have escaped from the anaconda the Federal troops were rapidly drawing around him. Therefore, I say his army must be greatly demoralized.

THE BATTLE OF THE SEVEN PINES.

BLOODY CHECK SUSTAINED BY THE UNION ADVANCE.

THE CAUSES OF OUR DEFEAT.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

SAVAGE'S STATION,
York River and Richmond R. R.,
May 31, 1862.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon a musketry fire in front of the left wing and upon Casey's Division, told us that the enemy had commenced the fight, which policy and necessity had suspended on our part. The storm of last night was the most furious fall of rain and explosion of lightning I ever saw. Not a regiment, not a company, scarcely an officer, was exempt from its chilling and exhausting effects. The Confederates seized upon it as an element of military advantage, and, having fully prepared themselves, fell suddenly on our pickets, scattered them inwards, and held Casey's regiments in actual battle while their pots and kettles were yet on the fires, and many of the men were drying their wet clothes. I cannot tell in the confusion, which now reigns supreme, how the small earthwork and the rifle-pit at the front were so quickly taken out of our possession. The number and the quality of the guns in the fort I am ignorant of. But pits, fort, and guns, whether siege or field, changed owners suddenly.

Now I face the first truth in the history of the Union disgrace at the Seven Pines, and I shall not dodge it. The important place of danger, the front, was committed to a General whose division, composed of raw troops, marched down Fourteenth street, in Washington, in the last week of February, 13 000 strong—and has been so neglected and so allowed to go undisciplined, that 7,000 of them could not by any possibility have been gathered together this morning—a division so left to itself to luck and the devil, that it has lost, literally lost, 700 men and upward since it left Williamsburg—a division whose commander has long been conspicuous as searching, miles ahead of his marching columns, for comfortable quarters. Upon this division, out of place in the front, the shock of battle fell, and knocked it into disorder and ruin faster than I conceived it possible for Anglo Saxon troops to be moved by any power less than God's thunderbolts. Oh! how much I have learned to-day, and how much I have unlearned!

Gen. Peck's military family were at their rice and coffee in the open air at a quarter before 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The unmistakable rattle of musketry fired by companies and by column in front brought the graduate of every battle-field in Mexico right to his feet. He mounted instantly, and ordered his brigade under arms. In the short space of time consumed by me in rolling up my blankets and overcoat, and saddling a restless horse, and riding twenty rods toward the front—not twenty minutes—the current of straggling and skulking had fairly set in, and was sweeping in a great shameful flow down the Williamsburg road. It was the most astonishing of spectacles, healthy, vigorous men, who had volunteered to fight the battles of Freedom, walking rapidly back from the first touch of the foe, with boxes full of cartridges and muskets in their hands, sound in wind and limb, but, thank God! looking mean as sheep-thieves when they encountered the stare of brave men, and simulating lameness and every form of sickness when cavaliers, not combatants by profession, damned them in their fury for cowards, and endeavored to breast them backward with their forces into the fight—great hulking goitroons, falling into every possible variety of limp, out of rapid, strong walking; depressing at pleasure either shoulder with terrible wounds; quickly gathering into their bosoms mutilated arms, wholly untouched with bullets; going through the whole disgusting pantomime of sickness of the stomach in reply to fierce questions as to where they were going, and why the devil they were not fighting; with false speech and false looks asserting every conceivable acute attack of disabling disease as a justification for going to the rear, and letting the cause they had sworn to defend go to the devil. It was amazing. It was a new revelation. But a moment's reflection, and a sharp observation of the numbers on the caps of the streaming cowards, explained the phenomenon, as it appeared to a civilian. The brass figures 100, 101, 103, 104, told of enlistments as late as January and February, and conclusively proved the greenness and inexperience of troops who had been taught nothing save how to march and to camp, and who deteriorated daily under the command of a General who had neither youth, enthusiasm, pride or combativeness. To these, the sight of falling comrades, and the shrieking of the wounded, and the groaning of the dying, instead of being the food of a fierce fury, served only to open the veins of manhood, and let all courage out.

Down the road, and through the fields on either side of the road, they straggled fast—through the safer woods they skulked away, and sought the rear. Most were mudde, showing that they had lain down to avoid the shell and shot—very many were without arms and accoutrements. The crowd grew thicker. The Provost Guard formed across the road to stem its dastardly flow. Before 3 o'clock General Keyes found that Casey's entire division was gone! He sent to Heintzelman for instant help. The brave Pennsylvanian was already on his way to the place where he was wanted. He came on the ground about a quarter after 2, and gathering as rapidly as he could all the elements of the situation in the strange woods and unknown to spirit into command and infused his indomitable Kearney, and Jamieson, and Birney, and Berry—he who so timely brought salvation upon his bayonet points to us at Williamsburg. While they were coming up, I went ahead once more to see the 55th go into fire. Their movement in response to the order "Forward!" was not impulsive from front to rear. It hitched, in sections, like the drawing out of the joints of a field-glass. Omen of evil! In thirty minutes red-capped and red-trousered men, mostly without their muskets, were under the fire of the scarn and the jeering of the New York 624—a fire more galling and inapportunable, as it seemed to me, than any that ever spouted from muskets. "Mounsheer, the muss is the other way!" "Hello, lobsters! we are Union men; we ain't Rebels. What are you running at us for?" "The 624 is good shelter; fall in behind!" Not a wrathful reply was made. The bursting of the Confederate shells over head, the screaming of their solid long shot, and the cutting off of the tree-tops, made the place and the time totally unsuited for repartee or discussion. The 624 opened its laughing ranks, and the gory-colored, but unbloody, passed through and passed on.

About 4 o'clock Couch and Peck came from the left, and passed through the line of fire and went at right angles over to the railroad, to repel a movement in a similar direction made by the Confederates away beyond the scene of Casey's disappearance. The conflict they sustained in the woods was bloody and unequal. Peck's horse was shot through the neck, shot again in the flank, and soon had both his hind legs cut off by a cannon ball. Reinforcements were called for, and Heintzelman intercepted a regiment moving to the front, and ordered it over to the railroad. He subsequently ordered Birney's Brigade to march right up the track and save the fight. The brigade did not get into action, and Birney is under arrest. McClellan, before this, at his headquarters, twelve miles off, roused by the cannonade and by the telegraph, got out of his sick bed and put a portion of Sumner's corps into motion up the railroad. Kearney, too, had come up the Williamsburg road, and Jamieson had gone eagerly forward into the hell of shell and shot and smoke, as did Berry at the head of his Michigan men. A ball tore off his hat, and his manly light was fought bareheaded. The line of battle at this time was nearly a mile wide, and almost wholly in the woods. The enemy, in overwhelming numbers, had forced us back at least a mile, and were piling up troops on our right towards the railroad.

The firing at this point at about 5 o'clock was a marvel to me. It is claimed that that at Williamsburg was heavier twice or thrice during the day, but that I cannot say by my judgment. I can compare this to nothing but the roar of Niagara. It had no spaces—no cracks. It was solid, continuous, deafening. Over it the incessant bursting of shells and screaming of solid conical shot ribbed the racket with great seams of noise, which compelled men touching each other in opposite saddles to shout when they talked. The straggling set in briskly from before this fire. Superhuman efforts, headed by Heintzleman, and aided by his Surgeon, Milhau, and Col. Adams, and others, stopped a full regiment for awhile, and rallied them around their colors, but could not long hold them against the storm of whistling bullets and case-shot. The crowd rolled off the field, carrying away some who meant to stay.

At four o'clock P. M. of the same day, both wings got under weigh, and steered to the northward, the Mercedita leading the way. She kept company with us until the following day at about two P. M., when, after a visit from Captain Stillwagon and other officers, we were allowed to proceed alone. The behavior of the officers has been gentlemanly throughout, and Lieutenant Abbott, who brought the vessel to this port, has done everything to make our stay pass pleasantly.

Yesterday (Sunday), being permitted to go on shore, I called on Mr. Kortright, her Majesty's Consul, to whom I related the circumstances connected with the seizure of the vessel. He requested me, as soon as we had given our depositions to the Prize Commissioners, to call at his office and note a protest, when he would communicate immediately with Lord Lyons. Having been engaged the whole of to-day before the commissioners, I have not been enabled to see the Consul, but shall do so early to-morrow.

You will please write to me by return mail, and if you do not send an agent out, be kind enough to instruct me how I am to obtain funds wherewith to defray expenses for legal advice, &c. I am, dear sir, respectfully, &c.,

C. W. WESTENDORPF.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

By the arrival at New York on Wednesday of the ship St. George, we have dates from Buenos Ayers to April 16th. Everything was quiet in the Argentine Republic. On the 12th, Gen. Mitre, Governor of Buenos Ayres, assumed the provisional direction of the National Government, foreign affairs, &c. Congress was to meet at Buenos Ayres on the 25th of May, when it was expected a peaceful reorganization of the nation would be effected.

Mr. Palmer, the late American Minister, has embarked in the ship Parana, Capt. Langstrong, (now sailing under the Argentine flag for fear of privateers,) for Matanzas and thence for the United States. He was very ill, and had to be carried to the boat. His successor not having arrived, he left the the legation in charge of Wm Holley Hudson, Esq., late Consul of the United States at Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper, author of the "Helper Book," who was appointed to succeed Mr. Hudson as Consul at Buenos Ayres, arrived out on the 12th of April, after a passage of over ninety days. He intended to enter upon his duties on the first of May.

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

Suddenness and Completeness of Beauregard's Operations.

FULL PARTICULARS.

The exclusion of correspondents from General Halleck's lines has deprived the public of any satisfactory account of the evacuation of Corinth by Beauregard's army and the occupation of the place by our troops; but the Cairo correspondent of the Chicago *Times* has derived full particulars from persons who have just arrived at Cairo direct from Corinth. We copy:

SUDDENNESS OF THE EVACUATION.

The City Belle arrived from Pittsburg Landing at about midnight last night. Parties who come direct from Corinth scout the idea that we have secured any number of prisoners. None were seen in or about the enemy's works when they left, excepting an occasional straggler. There seems to be no doubt that General Halleck was taken by surprise by the complete evacuation of the enemy's position. He had counted on a desperate resistance by them to the last. His line of battle was formed on Friday morning and arrangements were complete for an obstinate fight. His advance batteries were at work shelling the town with the utmost vigor, even up to the time that portions of our force were in occupation.

There is no doubt that had the enemy remained they would have been annihilated or forced to surrender. On Friday the decisive blow General Halleck had aimed was falling, while the Confederates were effecting their masterly dodge. The inception of this blow is seen in the operations of Wednesday, when our entire line was advanced from one-half to three-quarters of a mile, and up into easy range of the enemy's works.

Our heavy siege guns were put into position on the works thrown up by the advanced column on that day. This movement throughout was hotly contested, the enemy doubtless seeking to keep our forces at a safe distance, if possible, until their escape should be consummated. They continued to show an unbroken front, and to work their battlefies with energy and without interruption throughout that and the following days.

It seems quite plain that their advanced pickets were kept in total ignorance of the retrograde movements taking place in their rear.

NIGHT OPERATIONS OF THE CONFEDERATES.

On Thursday morning operations were resumed with the same earnestness as on Wednesday. The enemy appeared still in position, and contested every inch of our advance with the utmost determination.

At nine o'clock on that morning, however, their musketry firing ceased, and was not again resumed. After that hour there were no further close engagements. The batteries on both sides, however, were kept in play, though a gradual diminution of the enemy's fire was observable as the day wore away, and before night it had wholly ceased.

During the night heavy explosions were heard in the enemy's works, which were conjectured to be the destruction of their magazines and ammunition, which subsequently proved true. Flames were also seen issuing from the town in the latter part of the night. These indications were plain to those in the advance of our lines, and were understood to be the preparations for an evacuation, but it was not even supposed by them that the work was so nearly completed.

DISCOVERING THE RETREAT.

On Friday morning the battle, if such it may be called, was resumed on our part. Our batteries commenced throwing round after round of shell into the Confederate entrenchments and town, with a rapidity indicating a determination to destroy the place. Occasional volleys of musketry too were fired at the straw imitations of pickets, set up during the night by the enemy to deceive our army.

As no response was received to any of these demonstrations, and as the supposed pickets were proven by the clearer light of day, and their unpromising bravery, to be but representations, officers dashed ahead to obtain closer views and satisfy themselves of the enemy's position. Finding no resistance, they galloped carelessly on, close up to the Confederate fortifications and into their works, and finally into the very town.

Several little squads thus sallied out, increasing their speed as they advanced, covetous of the distinction of being the first to enter. They found the place really deserted. The shells from the Federal batteries fell thick and fast about these venturesome gentlemen, but they seemed to have no fear of them.

OUR FORCES TAKING POSSESSION.

The first party rode into the town about seven o'clock in the morning, and then was discovered that waste, and desolation were visible on every hand. Huge piles of commissary stores were smouldering in the flames. The remains of buildings destroyed were conspicuous in the streets.

The enemy had fled, taking care that what they could not carry away should at least not be left for the victors.

One large warehouse, filled with provisions, was all that remained undamaged of boundless stores of similar goods, sufficient to withstand a much longer siege. Sacks were torn open, barrels broken, hogsheads knocked to pieces, and their contents mixed in common piles, upon and about which huge bonfires had been lit.

A score or more of buildings were already in flames and rapidly the fire was spreading. The Baptist church, one of the largest and finest of the rail-road city, was in ruins. The platforms Court-house was in imminent risk on fire. The town was threatened with a speedy destruction. There were but a handful of citizens left to fight the devouring element, but at this juncture our troops began to file into the town. These, as fast as they arrived, were set at work extinguishing the fire and saving prop rty. Many, however, found time to sneak away and scour the place in search of plunder.

The town was in fact given up to plunder; and the soldiers, who had so long and patiently manoeuvred for the position, could not be expected willingly to resist the temptation to secure some valuable mementoes of the victory.

It was ascertained from the few citizens remaining, and from the straggling captives who were brought in, that the main body of the Confederates had gone to Grand Junction, but that a few thousand, the last to leave, had taken the wagon-road to Kossuth, a small town nine or ten miles southwest.

COMPLETENESS OF THE EVACUATION.

The evacuation had commenced early in the week, and for several days was carried on leisurely and with good order, but at the last our forces crowded them too fast, and they were obliged to fly precipitately.

The means of transportation at their command, although known to be immense, were wholly inadequate to accommodate the grand rush of Wednesday night and Thursday, *and hence some thousands of them, variously estimated at from eight thousand to fifteen thousand, were obliged to fly on foot to Kossuth.*

As soon as it was ascertained what direction these had taken, Gen. Halleck ordered large detachments of cavalry and light artillery to pursue them. The probability is they will be overhauled and forced to surrender.

The most singular circumstance connected with this evacuation was its completeness. Not only was the entire Confederate army safely withdrawn, but they carried with them every piece of ordnance they had. As yet I have to learn of a single gun that has been captured. A large quantity of ammunition was left behind, but in a damaged state. Whatever of anything they could not take away they destroyed, except the single house full of provisions.

The constant whistling of locomotives, as they arrived day and night, with remarkable frequency during the week, had been noticed by our men, but so admirably did the Confederates cover their real operations that it was supposed these constantly arriving trains were bringing in reinforcements.

WHERE THE CONFEDERATES HAVE GONE.

It is supposed that some of the enemy, perhaps a large number, have taken away on the Mobile and Ohio road, early in the week, but that Col. Elliott's operations in destroying the bridges on that road, mentioned in a former despatch, closed that route against them and resulted in a wide separation of their forces.

This is corroborated by the fact that the enemy were known to have 85 000 men at the lowest estimate in Corinth; 25,000 only have gone to Grand Junction. These, with the 10,000 or 15,000 who fled to Kossuth, makes but forty thousand in all. The balance are reported to have gone to Okolona, on the Mobile and Ohio road, half way to Columbus. They are the ones who went away early in the week, and division of the force argues the success of Col. Elliott's expedition.

Those who went by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction will have clear sailing; and will probably escape. It is not presumed that they went to Grand Junction with any intention of making a stand there, but simply to expedite the movement of the trains. They can run down the Mississippi Central Railroad from Grand Junction to Jackson, and then cut across via the Southern Mississippi Railroad to the Mobile and Ohio again, at Meridian, and join those who moved down the latter road direct at any desired point.

An impression prevails that the destination of the whole force is Richmond, Va., which they can reach by the way of Mobile.

INCIDENTS.

The fire in the town was soon subdued, and not over half the place was burned. On many of the deserted buildings and storehouses the facetious fugitives had placed cards, "To let; inquire of G. T. Beauregard;" "This property for sale; inquire at Richmond," &c.

There has been no considerable arrest of fugitives so far as it is yet publicly known. In fact, no one has yet seen any considerable number of prisoners; the highest estimate placing the total captured at five hundred. Doubtless many of those who escaped on foot will be overtaken and secured, as strong forces have been sent in pursuit.

The only announcement of the evacuation General Halleck would allow to be telegraphed to the Landing was in these words: "The Federal flag now floats over Corinth." It is stated by persons just from there, that orders were immediately telegraphed to Pittsburg Landing, Fort Henry, Paducah and Cairo, forbidding the transmission of any despatches to newspapers or private individuals. If such an order was issued, it failed to reach Cairo.

The Confederates removed all their sick and wounded, and disposed of their dead, so that it is not known how heavily they suffered.

It is assumed by many who have been at Corinth that previous to their evacuation the Confederates made as large a display as possible of barrels, sacks, &c., to give the impression that they had plenty of provisions, while the real fact is they were nearly destitute, and their stores rapidly diminishing. It should be borne in mind that an army of 80,000 or 90,000 men cannot subsist any length of time on a single warehouse full of provisions.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.]

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNTS FROM VICKSBURG.

The following items of interest we take from the Vicksburg (Mississippi) *Citizen* of Friday, May 23:

Destruction of President Davis' Property.

We learn that the vandals have come off their boats and battered down and utterly destroyed the residence of Jeff. Davis, and also that of Joe. Davis