THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The annual report of the Smithsonian Institution, showing its operations for 1861, its expenditures, and the condition of the Institution, was laid before the Senate.

Mr. WADE presented three petitions from citizens of Ohio, praying that the taxes to be raised for war and general purposes may be apportioned according to the population among the several States, and that an income tax may be laid to pay off the public debt; and also praying for he confiscation of the property of Rebels. They seem to think the present tax bill unconstitutional.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the re-establishment of certain national arsenals. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

[This bill establishes arsenals at Columbus in Ohio, at Indianapolis in Indiana, and at Rock Island in Illinois, for the deposit and repair of arms and other munitions of war; and an appropriation of $100,000 is made for each.]

The resolution of Mr. Hale, introduced yesterday, relative to the ventilation of the Senate Chamber, was taken up and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, the bill from the House to organize a temporary government for the Territory of Arizona, was taken up.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Grimes, Doolittle, Pomeroy, McDougall, Trumbull, and others.

Mr. POMEROY stated that there was a white population of 15,000 in the Territory, and that the Territory embraced as wide a section as the States of Ohio and Indiana.

The several amendments proposed by the Senate's committee were adopted.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, moved to postpone its consideration, to take up a privileged resolution, that for the expulsion of Senator Stark, of Oregon, for disloyalty. Lost—yeas 13, nays 29.

The question being on the passage of the bill—

Mr. McDOUGALL advocated the measure, stating that some four thousand of the citizens of California had emigrated into the territory, and that a government was needed for the protection of the industry of the settlers in connection with the extensive mining and other interests in which the country was so rich.

The morning hour having expired, the internal tax bill again came up.

An amendment reducing the tax on fire insurance companies from 3 to 1 per cent., and exempting mutual companies, was adopted.

An amendment to fix the compensation of assessors at $5 per day was rejected—yeas 13, nays 24—thus leaving it at $3 per day for preliminary work, and $5 when hearing appeals, making assessments, &c.

Mr. HARRIS moved to strike out, in the section relative to gas, the words, "and gas companies are hereby authorized to add the duty or tax imposed by this act to the price per thousand cubic feet on gas sold." He thought the clause interfered with State privileges in chartering local corporations. Rejected—yeas 14, nays 21.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, the next succeeding words, "any limitation which may exist in the charter of said companies or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding," were stricken out.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, with the view of subsequently moving to strike out the 3½ cents per ton on coal, moved to reconsider the vote by which that amendment had been agreed to, but the motion was rejected.

Mr. SIMMONS moved to reconsider the vote by which the tax of half cent per pound had been placed on cotton. He said that he desired to increase the rate to ¾ of a cent on short and 1¼ cents on long cotton, which would give a revenue of $16,000,000 instead of $10,000,000, and as the long cotton was mostly consumed abroad, the more revenue would be derived from the foreign trade.

Mr. FESSENDEN was opposed to re-opening this cotton question, and said it was obvious that after the gentleman had all along opposed any tax on cotton, he wished now to increase the rate, with the view afterwards of getting a three per cent. upon manufactures taken off. With the indefinite knowledge we have of the extent of the cotton crop, no such estimates as made in regard to the revenue from it, could be relied upon.

Mr. SIMMONS admitted his purpose of getting the tax on manufactures taken off, and declared that he had information that the cotton crop of last year was very large; that only an inconsiderable amount had been burnt or was likely to be, and he believed that before the expiration of a month we should have large supplies.

Messrs. TRUMBULL and KING favored the reconsideration, with the view of getting a higher tax on cotton.

The motion was rejected—yeas 9, nays 26.

An amendment to make the tax on Government securities the same as on other securities was rejected by a large majority.

Several other individual amendments were proposed and rejected.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved to insert in section 71 the following:

"On any whiskey, or other spirits rectified or mixed with any other spirits or fluid whatsoever, to be sold as brandy, whiskey, gin, rum, wine, or by any other name, not otherwise provided for, 10 cents per gallon."

[The previous rates fixed by the House had been 15 cents for whiskey, 30 cents for brandy, rum, gin, wine, &c., which the Senate had struck out entirely.]

Mr. DAVIS' amendment was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER offered a new section to the bill, taxing the owners of slaves two dollars for each, and providing that in no case shall the slave be sold for said tax. Adopted—yeas 19, nays 16.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, introduced a bill for the relief of J. C. Bonligny, of Louisiana. Referred.

Mr. WOODWARD, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be directed to inform the House if General Hunter has received authority from the Department to muster a regiment of blacks into the service of the United States; if a Colonel and other officers have been appointed over them; also, whether they have been furnished with clothing, arms, and equipments, at the expense of the Government.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, objected to the introduction of the resolution.

The House took up the Senate bill to regulate the compensation of district attornies, and

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, it was laid on the table.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a bill to change the port of entry from "Darian" to "Brunswick," Georgia. Passed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, called up the House bill to appoint a Board on Fortifications for the coast defences.

Mr. ASHLEY of Ohio, and Mr. DELANO of Massachusetts, supported the bill.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, regarded all the provisions of the bill as objectionable as it conferred larger powers on the Board and the President, and larger expenditures than ever before emanated from a legislative body. He thought that the gentleman who framed this bill had read somewhere in the Bible of the beast with seven horns, heads and tails.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, replied that whatever was necessary for the defence of the country they were willing to pay.

Mr. STEVENS moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, Wednesday next was set apart for the consideration of District business.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to inform the House whether any volunteer or regular soldiers of the United States are confined in the penitentiary of this District, and if such, state their names, and before what tribunal, and of what charge convicted. Adopted.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House how much money has been paid into the Treasury of the United States, derived from sales of vessels and cargoes which have been captured by the Navy of the United States on the high seas, since the commencement of the present war, and whether any part of such money has been paid to the officers and seamen of such vessels by which such captures were made. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up House bill relative to the enlistment of minors.

Mr. McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House at great length, in which he joined issue with those who assailed the Administration, which he believed justly deserved the respect and confidence of the people. In conclusion, he said they who seek to undermine the President will themselves be crushed; let them cease their needless warfare—become useful instead of mischievous—patriotic instead of factious.

He replied to Mr. Voorhees' speech the other day, in which he (Mr. Voorhees) attacked the expenditures of the Administration in the present war. He thought his (Voorhees') figures were entirely too large.

Mr. KNAPP, of Illinois, alluded to the commencement of the rebellion, and spoke of the patriotism of the people in upholding the flag, and quoted from official sources to show that there was a wide divergence now from the original plan.

Adjourned.

From the New York Express, June 4.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S ESCAPE.

We regret to see that the Confederate General Jackson, with the greater part, if not all, of his force, has escaped from the triangle of Generals we had hoped to entangle him in, viz: Fremont, from over the Mountains, Shields, from the Shenandoah, and Banks, from the Potomac; and the deeper is the regret, because the pursuit of him has upset and endangered other greater movements. Jackson, Monday night, was at New Market, Shenandoah county, and was rapidly making his way to the Staunton Railroad, whence he can "skedaddle" by steam, and so we have lost him, and probably our prisoners, whom he had with him. To recover the Valley. McDowell's corps, intended for Richmond, with the addition of Shields, was on Sunday week, as is known, diverted in part from that destination, where they could have done so much, but the diversion has amounted to nothing. A correspondent of the Watertown, N. Y., *Journal* writes from McDowell's headquarters, near Fredericksburg, May 28th:

"McDowell had here 40,000 men. He perfected his arrangements for an advance—had built four bridges across the wide Rappahannock, and had brought up the railroad and telegraph communication with Aquia, and was in speedy and the most direct communication with Washington—had brought to this point, as his future "base," great stores of grain and provisions; Shields had joined him from the West, and the President and Secretary Stanton had reviewed our troops at this point—when the night of the day before we were to go toward Richmond, a telegram tells our General that Banks had been repulsed, and he is ordered to break his corps in two, and send half of it to Banks' relief. So Shields and Ord's divisions made back to Catlett's, thence to cross the mountains and try to drive back that Stonewall Jackson—the great fighter of Western Virginia. Left with only 20,000 men, McDowell must of necessity wait near here until he hears what is going on which may affect his communication, and thus we wait, and wait and *wait!*"

The Chicago *Tribune* says there are thousands of soldiers in the West who were sent home sick, but are now well, who do not intend to return to their regiments until the war is over, when they will report to draw their pay.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ELECTION OF STATE DIRECTORS IN THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The Commissioners of Public Works held a meeting at Barnum's Hotel on the 20th of May, called by the Secretary of the board, Frederick Fickey, Esq., at which were present Lemuel Roberts and Nathaniel Duke, Esqs., who not constituting a quorum, they adjourned to meet at the Fountain Hotel on the following day, May 21st. The board met pursuant to adjournment, and Messrs. Shriver and Fickey, the President and Secretary, being absent, they adjourned to meet on the following day, the 22d of May. Messrs. Roberts and Duke met on the 22d, but as Messrs. Shriver and Fickey continued to be absent, they determined to address a letter to each of the absent members of the board, informing them that the Board of Public Works had adjourned to meet in Washington on Monday, the 3d day of June, that being the day designated by the charter of the Canal Company for a general stockholders' meeting, also to meet in Baltimore on the next day, Tuesday, the 34 of June, 1862, to fill a vacancy in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Board, or any other business they might deem necessary. The letter concluded by expressing the hope that the absent members would meet with them, otherwise being thus divided it would be their duty to call in the arbitrator appointed by the Constitution of the State, in order that their public duty might be performed.

They then adjourned to meet in the city of Baltimore, at the Fountain Hotel, on the 34 of June. The following is an extract of the proceedings of that day:

In pursuance of previous notice given, individually, to the Commissioners of Public Works of the State of Maryland, the board met in the city of Baltimore, at the Fountain Hotel, 12 o'clock M. Present, Messrs. Duke and Roberts. Messrs. Shriver and Fickey, the President and Secretary, not being present, although previously notified, and there being an equal division in the Board of Commissioners of Public Works as to the business of the meeting, called for the purpose, stated in the letters addressed to the absent members of the board, Messrs. Shriver and Fickey, the said Duke and Roberts proceeded to call on Robert Fowler, Esq., the Treasurer of the State of Maryland, to decide the same, and addressed a letter to him informing him of the *status* of affairs, and requesting his attendance at the meeting of the board. Mr. Fowler replied, asking time to consult counsel, as the question presented some new features as regarded his duty as Treasurer of the State. Whereupon the board adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M., at which hour the board re-assembled. Messrs. Shriver and Fickey continued to absent themselves, thereby making an equal division. Robert Fowler, Esq., the State Treasurer, being present according to appointment, decided that the meeting should be held, whereupon the board organized by calling Mr. Duke to the chair, and appointing Mr. Roberts Secretary *pro tem*, when the following proceedings were had:

It was moved and seconded that the votes of all absentees be reckoned against the ticket nominated to this board for State Directors in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which was adopted.

On motion, the following names were presented to the board as Directors in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company on the part of the State of Maryland, for the ensuing year, or until their successors shall be appointed, viz: Edward Hammond, Chapman Harwood, William S. Reese, Isaac Nessbit, Reverdy Johnson, John K. Coleswell, Samuel Wilhelm, William Callow, William F. Smyth and C. W. White, Esqs.

There being two votes for the above named ticket as State Directors in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and that the votes of the absentees being reckoned, in accordance with the resolution already adopted, against it.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, Robert Fowler, Esq., the Treasurer of the State of Maryland, was called on to decide the same, which was adopted, and the said Fowler did decide the same by directing that Edward Hammond, Chapman Harwood, William S. Reese, Isaac Nessbit, Reverdy Johnson, John K. Colwell, Samuel Wilhelm, William Callow, Wm. F. Smyth and C. W. White were elected Directors in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company on the part of the State of Maryland for the ensuing year, or until their successors shall be appointed.

Whereupon it was moved and adopted that the said newly elected Directors be notified of their election by letters addressed to them by said Duke, Roberts and Fowler, and also that the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company be notified of the same.

It was then determined to adjourn the meeting to the 221 day of July, 1862. A letter was addressed to Mr. Fickey, the Secretary, informing him of the action of the board.

Of the ten Directors chosen Messrs. Johnson, Colwell, Callow, Smyth, Harwood and White are newly appointed by the above action in place of Albert Schumacher, of Baltimore city, resigned, and William R. Ball, of Allegany; Judge Crane, of Charles; George R. Dennis, of Frederick; Chauncy Brooks, of Baltimore, and James Tyson, of Carroll, and C. D. Hinks, of Baltimore.

EXTRAORDINARY FRESHET.—In consequence of the heavy rains which have fallen within the past few days considerable damage has been done to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. All streams on the eastern and western sides of the mountains have suddenly swollen to a great heighth, and with drift-wood have washed out several bridges on the road, including a portion of the great bridge at Harper's Ferry. It is thought that eight or ten days at least may be required to restore these works sufficiently to pass trains through between Baltimore and Wheeling. All the roads in the vicinity of the coal regions have been damaged. The whole valley of the Shenandoah, has also been overflowed. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has also suffered to a considerable extent. The water at Harper's Ferry is above the banks of the canal, and is not known to have been higher in fifteen years, with one exception. The injury done to the bridge by the Confederates was nearly repaired, and the road would have been reopened to day, as previously indicated. Their efforts, however, are now paralyzed for the time being.

DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon a boy named F. P. Spangler, nine years of age, was drowned near Flanagan's wharf, foot of Commerce street. He was in a small boat, when he fell overboard. A soldier named John Howsort was passing at the time, and when he discovered that the boy could not swim, sprang into the water, but before he could reach him the boy sunk. He dived again a number of times, when he was brought out like before, but Coroner Sparklin held an inquest over the body, and a verdict was rendered of "accidental drowning." The body was taken to the house of his parents, No. 124 West Lombard street.

THE CITY.—Yesterday, as on the three or four previous days, the city was very quiet. The crowds which, before last Sunday and Monday, were in the habit of congregating on the corners of the streets, and particularly at the intersection of Baltimore and North and South streets, were not to be seen. Occasionally, two or three, or perhaps four, persons would meet, stop for a moment, a few words of conversation would pass, and the parties would separate. General Montgomery is in command of the military in and near the city, Colonel Van Buren and Major Ludlow, of General Dix's staff, still remain.

ARRIVAL OF COL. KENLY.—Colonel John R. Kenly, of the First Maryland regiment, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and immediately drove to his residence on West Baltimore street. Despite his desire that his arrival should not be the occasion of any demonstration, a goodly number of his friends met him at the depot. He has a sabre wound and a wound from a gunshot—both upon the back of the head. They are not painful, but cause a dullness about the head, which, with the fatigue of his recent service, will cause him to confine himself to the house for several days.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning about nine o'clock Captain Bugg, a well-known and estimable citizen of Fell's Point, met with a severe accident. He was riding in car No. 41 along Broadway, and rose for the purpose of leaving the car, when he tripped and fell forward. His head struck one of the panes of glass and he sustained a very severe cut on the temple, from which the blood flowed very freely. He was taken into the store of Messrs. Coleman & Bailey, where he received medical attention.

THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—The Floral Fair for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless will open this afternoon, in the rooms corner of Townsend and Ross streets. This noble charity needs support, and the benevolent should avail themselves of this opportunity of sustaining an institution which has already accomplished so much good in this community, and which is still competent to do so much more.

FOR EUROPE.—The following are the names of Baltimoreans who sailed from New York on Wednesday, in the steamer Scotia, for Europe. Thos. Winans, Ross Winans, Jr., D. C. Winans, Mrs. Marion Howard, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Tyson, nurse and child, G. S. Wilson, Mr. Chatard, H. Tucker, S. S. Clayton, Very Rev. M. Cabreul, Doctor and Mrs. Lathrop, F. A. Lathrop, G. P. Lathrop.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—Messrs. Adreon & Co. yesterday sold, on the premises, a lot of ground on Hollins street, near Pompleton, having a front of 14 feet with a depth of 76 feet, subject to a ground rent of $21. The improvements consist of a two-story and basement brick dwelling. It was purchased by Mr. John Miller, for $500.

DEALING IN LOTTERIES.—Some days since a man named U. Miles was arrested on the charge of dealing in lottery tickets. He was taken before Justice Duncan, when he was held for a hearing.—The case has not yet been disposed of.

ASSAULT.—J. H. Harnes, negro, was yesterday before Justice Logan, upon the charge of assaulting his wife. He was committed for Court.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—A very attractive programme is offered at this highly popular place of amusement this evening, consisting of the grand spectacular drama of *The Sea of Ice*, and the very popular drama of *The Golden Farmer*, with a beautiful dance by the pretty and graceful Olivia, who, by the way, presents her claims for a benefit tomorrow evening, when the attraction will be increased by the fair beneficiare appearing in a speaking character. *The Sea of Ice matinee* on Saturday afternoon, promises to be a grand affair, as we know of several families who have engaged seats for the occasion. It will be a rich treat to the darling little ones, whose jovial faces and merry laughter will greatly add to the occasion.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Sterling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting.

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business:

Wesley Gade, indicted for the larceny of a pocket-book, the property of Mr. Webber, withdrew the plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty.

Thomas Bond, indicted upon the charge of keeping a gambling house, was released upon $500 bail. John Young becoming bondsman.

John C. Ledley and wife, indicted for cruelty to a child, were released upon $500 bail each. Geo. K. Rittenhouse becoming bondsman.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

United States *vs.* 109 hhds. bacon, &c. Before reported. Libel dismissed and property restored to the claimants, Messrs. Drakely & Fenton. Each party to pay his own costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARY N.

Lurman *vs.* Fisher. Before reported. Juror withdrawn and case agreed.

Fisher *vs.* Lurman. Same.

Assignment for to-day from No. 413 to 470 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE KING.

Jacob Welreck *vs.* Samuel U. Secking. Appeal from Irving. Judgment reversed.

Assignment for to-day from 61 to 101.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

In the matter of the trust estate of McDonald & Thomas, creditors' bill, the argument was commenced by H. F. Garey for trustee.

Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, June 5.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State.

The following business engaged the attention of the Court to day:

The Court was occupied in the examination of witnesses in the case of Gist T. Cockey *vs.* Ashland Iron Company, reported yesterday.—Messrs. E. G. Kilburn, R. J. Gittings and A. W. Machen for plaintiff; Messrs. R. R. Horsman, Reverdy Johnson, Jr., and Otto Scott for defendants.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JUNE TERM, 1862.

ANNAPOLIS, June 5.—No. 3. William S. Waters' lessee *vs.* Emory Riggon. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Somerset county. The argument in this case was continued and concluded by Isaac D. Jones for the appellee and by Oliver Miller for the appellant.

No. 42. (December term docket.) The Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company *vs.* Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. Appeal from the Court of Common Pleas. Justice Cochran delivered the opinion of this Court. Judgment reversed.

Correspondence Cincinnati Times.

THE CONFEDERATE RAID IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

HOW THE FRONT DOOR WAS OPENED AND THE BACK DOOR WILL BE CLOSED.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, VA., May 27.—Arriving here to-day, from the South, I was enabled to collect the facts as to the position of affairs in the Shenandoah Valley. The Manassas Gap Railroad, starting from this point, runs through the valley, touching both Front Royal and Strasburg. The forces driven from Front Royal are now here, and are telling the bloody story o'er and o'er again.—The news was, no doubt, startling to the country, but I am able to explain the past and present position of affairs, which will show that the alarm at Washington, and the tremendous rush to arms, and the hurrying of useless militia to the defence of Washington, was not only a big scare, but a shameful panic.

THE SITUATION IN THE VALLEY BEFORE THE RETREAT.

Ten or twelve days ago, after traversing the valley beyond Newmarket, I left the Shenandoah with Shields' division, and have since been following it in all its meanderings. That division had pursued the Confederates from the Potomac to the northern base of the Nassaboten mountains, and knew all about the valley. They, universally, including Gen. Shields, condemn the withdrawal of the division as suicidal. The night before the march, Gen. Kimball said to me: "In less than two weeks Gen. Banks will be driven from the valley, and the work of a whole winter and a whole spring will have to be done over again." His prophecy has been fulfilled. I concurred in the opinion, and so wrote you at the time.

At Strasburg, a range of mountains rises in the middle of the valley, which divides it. Strasburg is favorably located for defence from the South, by the western valley. But the eastern valley, opening out at Front Royal, affords another road, not only to the Potomac, but a good plank road runs from there direct to Winchester, going around Strasburg. In notifying Banks of the withdrawal of Shields' division, the War Department ordered him to fall back to Strasburg and fortify.

Banks had not actually fallen back to that point when Shields marched over the mountain and down the eastern branch of the valley to Front Royal. When Shields marched an attack was expected on the front, and a portion of his forces had been daily skirmishing with another Confederate force in the gap of the Massanutten mountain. It was known that Jackson, after having attempted in vain to dislodge Milroy in the Allegheanies, was returning to the Shenandoah, and that Ewell was, with a strong force, on the road running from Harrisonburg to Gordonsville, and Taylor was still higher up the valley with another army. Besides, Jackson could be easily reinforced from Gordonsville. I say these facts were known to the army; and if the War Department did not know of Shields, who was in the front, was guilty of palpable negligence in not transmitting the important information to Washington.

With this force menacing the valley, Banks was left with less than six thousand men, including cavalry and artillery, to defend the whole valley, and that, too, before he had time to prepare himself for resistance by fortifications.

From Front Royal eastward there was another force, under Gen. Geary, charged with the protection of the Manassas Gap Railroad. Gen Geary had his headquarters at Rectortown, and there could not have been more than seven or eight hundred troops at Front Royal when I passed there, ten days ago. The military authorities did not seem to dream of an attack upon that point, except by a small party of cavalry. Still further east, at Cattlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, about ten miles south of Manassas Junction, was the brigade of Gen. Burrows, consisting of three New York and one Pennsylvania regiment.

These forces embraced the connection between Banks and the main body of the army of the Rappahannock, situated at Fredericksburg.

THE PLAN OF THE CONFEDERATES.

The Confederates knew the position and strength of our forces, just as well as if their Generals had looked down on the National camps. It does not take a long stay in this State to learn that every secessionist is a spy, and that every spy has ready means of communicating with the Confederate army. A plan was formed to capture Banks and his whole army, and then proceed rapidly to the Potomac, destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and make a sudden raid across a corner of Maryland, and Pennsylvania—[illegible]. A heavy force was rapidly advanced between the Blue Ridge and Massanutten, to Front Royal, with the design of capturing Geary's forces there, and then pressing on to a good plank road to Winchester, get into Banks' rear.

At the proper time another heavy column was to advance on Banks' front, and the whole to close in upon him. The gallant defence made by the 1st Maryland regiment at Front Royal unexpectedly impeded the Confederate movement there, and gave Banks warning. He wisely commenced an immediate retreat, and barely saved himself from being flanked at Winchester. Although pursued the entire distance, he kept his trains before him, and landed trains and army safely on the north side of the Potomac. In his retreat he had to encounter the hostility of citizens along the line, citizens whom the Government had taken special pains to be liberal with. I consider his retreat, under the extraordinary circumstances, a masterly one. I had formed a very poor opinion of the General's military qualities, but his handsome retreat has changed it.

THE PANIC.

The panic which has created the great alarm at Washington and elsewhere, commenced on the Manassas Gap Railroad. Geary picked up his duds suddenly and hastened with railroad speed to this point. His troops, supposing they were about to be swallowed up, after hearing of the defeat of the gallant First Maryland, made all haste to the Junction, taking time, however, to burn their tents and destroy a quantity of arms. Duryea, whose devotion to the splendors of military life I had the pleasure of presenting the other day, and who is prone to sham and not real battles, and is fond of magnificent reviews, became alarmed on learning of Geary's withdrawal.

Bundling up his three New York regiments, and leaving his Pennsylvania one behind, he made a masterly advance on Centreville, within the shades of the Washington fortifications, and telegraphed to Washington for help! He left an immense quantity of army stores behind, and for two days forgot his camp equipage. I have those facts from one of his own officers, who expressed himself disgusted at the uncalled-for fright. For two days the panic at Junction and Catlett's was amusing. The sentinels kept the camps in constant alarm at night, firing at stumps and bowing bushes which they mistook for Confederate guerillas! These facts are not pleasant, but I think the country should know the truth. There is this excuse for the panic here:

We are near Bull Run, and many of the officers commanding hereabouts were promoted for their distinguished actions in that distinguished valley. The alarm spread to Washington, and for once Edwin Stanton made a fool of himself by assenting to a call of the militia to defend Washington. It was a rich mine for the sensation news-mongers, and they worked out all the ore as soon as possible. The fact is, that, admitting the largest estimate of the Confederate force, the National Capital, now that Baltimore is soundly loyal, could not possibly have been menaced, and the calling out of the militia to defend it is a huge joke.

THE ANTIDOTE.

It can do no injury for me to write you now, and for you to publish, when you get this letter, that already ample preparations have been made to clear the Shenandoah Valley of the Confederates. A column moved from here to-day, with the gallant Nathan Kimball at its head, for Front Royal and Strasburg. When I say that Shields' entire division forms part of that column, you will know that somebody is going to be hurt. With no serious opposition, they will reach Front Royal in three and Strasburg in four days. If the Confederate force now revelling at Winchester, and probably burning bridges on the Potomac, do not skedaddle before that time, they will not see Dixie before the close of the war. This force in their rear they cannot escape. As our gallant men marched out to-day from Manassas Junction, their only fear seemed to be that the Confederates would get out of the Shenandoah Valley before they reached it. There is no panic about these boys.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR STANLEY, OF NORTH CAROLINA, A CRUEL WRETCH.

From the New York Post.

SCORPION STANLEY.

The name which the indignant O'Connell used to give to Lord Stanley will much better apply to the cruel wretch whom the President gave, by some mistake, has appointed Military Governor of North Carolina. He is a scorpion or scourge of the most malignant sort * * * Is this miserable tool of the North Carolina secessionists to be allowed to continue his malignant outrages? Stanley's proceedings should be a warning to Congress to hasten the measures of confiscation and emancipation which they now have in hand. If the Government had declared its policy, on these subjects, at an earlier day, we should, not now be compelled to blush for what has been done; we should have had a uniform rule for the guidance of all the Provisional Governors that are sent out; and the good work of to-day would not be nullified by the evil work of to morrow. Our error, from the beginning of this war, has been the want of decision and consistency in the prosecution of it, and unless we correct it soon, the troubles and calamities it has brought about will be prolonged for years.

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

Special Correspondence New York Times.

WHITE HOUSE, June 3d.

NO VANTAGE GROUND GAINED.

We have had two days hard fighting and a portion of the third, and our army have only made good their original position. We have gained no vantage ground. Richmond must be ours; to capture it McClellan must be reinforced by fifty thousand more men, at least, and this succor must be prompt, willing. No delay must be permitted. Let the War Department see to it.

THE WEATHER—THE RAILROAD AND THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

To day the weather has been exceedingly hot. The temperature has been eighty-six in the shade. The railroad trains between this point and the battle field bring in our wounded soldiers. Thus far about two thousand have arrived here and been placed on board our hospital steamboats and sent to Fortress Monroe and elsewhere. The steamers Commodore, Knickerbocker, State of Maine, Elm City and Whilden have each taken their departure from here. The Daniel Webster will leave here during the night. The South America is waiting to get to the wharf, ready to receive her cargo of wounded on board.

THE WORK ON SUNDAY.

All day Sunday, after our own men had been seen to, we had out parties in the woods with stretchers bringing in the wounded Confederates, and other parties engaged in burying them. Our enemies, tired of the fight, employed the greater part of the day in the same way. And so went out the second day of the battle of Seven Pines.

THE THIRD DAY—WHAT IT WAS DONE ON MONDAY.

On Monday morning our position could be summed up about thus:—Two divisions, much reduced in strength from various causes, had been attacked by a greatly superior force of good troops, and driven fully a mile from the first point of attack; but by the arrival of fresh troops the enemy's course had been arrested, and his purpose to drive us into the Chickahominy decidedly defeated. Yet he occupied our camps and the position he had taken.

On Sunday he had again attacked us and been compelled to retire with loss. But though Richardson's division had driven him on the railroad, and the Sickles' brigade through the woods on the Williamsburg road, he still held nearly all, and certainly much the greater part, of the ground taken on Saturday. Some men of the 10th Massachusetts regiment went into their camp on Sunday and brought away a ham; but it was quoted as a piece of dexterity, so near were the enemy to the place, and the camp of the 10th was in the rear of all Couch's division.

So now on Monday morning we were apparently to begin the week well—to go forward and reoccupy alive or dead the position from which the enemy had driven us. Resolution was on every face, and all buckled themselves up with a determination to do a full share of the work, and not only to retrieve what had been lost, but to win more.

It was still dim and misty when the lines were under arms, and but little later when the advance of the members was thrown forward. Cautiously the men went on; every step was made completely sure before the next was taken, until a position was gained on the Williamsburg road where a battery could be posted. There a battery was accordingly placed so as to command the whole road, and again the men went on. Farther and farther, and the enemy fell back, his pickets in sight. It began to look very much as if the third day—the day of re-occupation—was to be a bloodless one.

CAMP RE-OCCUPIED.

And so indeed it proved, and our men pushed on step by step, pushing the Confederates on before, with a light exchange of fire but no serious resistance, until we were once more entirely at home.

FARTHER STILL.

Then they pushed on again, through camp and beyond it, and once more they were on the road to Richmond; and they kept on it, and that night our pickets were posted within four miles of the Confederate Capital, and near to a line of works that we fancy is, or represents, the celebrated last ditch where the Confederates are to make a final stand.

HOW IT WORKS.

A letter from Beaufort, South Carolina, May 14th, to the Detroit *Free Press*, presents the result of General Hunter's forced negro military emancipation labors:

Since my last, matters both of a grave and comical nature have taken place in our division. Abolitionism is running rampant. In the first place, our brigade was electrified with an order that there were to be two regiments of negroes raised and armed, and our regiment was honored with an order to furnish non commissioned officers who were willing to take the position of officers in one of the regiments. To the everlasting honor of the regiment there was but one man found who would allow himself to be used for any such purpose. After recruiting for two weeks and only getting but twenty or thirty negroes, it was found that it would not work. General Hunter then comes out with a proclamation declaring every negro in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, free, and entitled to all the rights of free men—with one stroke of his pen accomplishing that which the Government itself has no right to do under the Constitution. The next morning after the order for freeing the negro, came one from the same source, ordering every able bodied negro within the lines of our brigade to be collected together and sent under guard to Hilton Head, to form the grand negro army. It was a military order, and had to be obeyed, and such scenes as were enacted in our midst are a disgrace to any civilized people, and far outstrip any real or fancied description of the negro traders in Uncle Tom."

What has probably taken place in individual instances under their former masters now took place by wholesale under the present one, although the negro was free, be it remembered. As the negroes would not go willingly, patrols were sent out through the town, and negroes were caught where ever they could be found, and taken to a place of rendezvous, in many instances being driven at the point of the bayonet, bellowing lustily, the tears streaming down their cheeks. In other cases they were found secreted under their beds, and had to be taken out and forced from the arms of their screaming companions. The same scenes were acted on almost every plantation being collected, they were driven on board a transport at the wharf to leave their home, many of them, no doubt, forever, the women in many cases praying God to send them back to their old masters, as they were much less cruel than their present ones. If the negro in this country has a greater horror for one thing than another, it is a gun. You ask them if they do not want to help to put down their old masters, and they tell you "Gore God, massa, we can't shoot gun make we faint; can't stand 'fore white man, no how, he shoot us fore we see him; we brake for the swamp, sure, massa." No pen or sketch can give you a true idea of the scenes we saw, and I will not try. The artists of the New York illustrated papers were on the ground taking sketches, as also the reporters of the press generally, and every word that they may say will be true, for fiction cannot be painted up to the reality.

Tell the friends of the Constitution in Michigan, if this war is to be turned into a crusade against any part of our country, and if we are asked or expected to stand shoulder to shoulder on an equality with the negro, as a soldier, the regiment here may be reckoned out; for every officer, from the highest to the lowest, will throw up their commissions and retire from the service. There is such a storm brewing here that I think the whole thing will be abandoned, and the negro be again used as he has been—to do the drudgery in the army, unloading vessels, making fortifications, in short, using him anywhere to save a white man's muscle, except with a gun. Thirty thousand of them would be whipped by five hundred white men.

From the Washington National Republican, June 5.

OUTRAGES UPON SICK SOLDIERS.

We have received the following communication, which will be read with surprise and indignation. The truth of the statements is vouched for by witnesses whose names are appended to the document, but we have withheld them:

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1862.

Editors National Republican:

SIRS: Yesterday morning was marked in the calendar of this war by an outrage on the part of certain persons in the 2d regiment District volunteers, which will not soon be forgotten. A lot of sick and wounded soldiers, from all parts of the army of the Potomac, were transferred on Monday night from the Carver Hospital, Meridian Hill, to the camp of the 2d District of Columbia volunteers, avowedly to make room for other wounded men. Yesterday, they were ordered to fall in to be mustered into the regiment, and, on refusing to do so, were threatened with death, arrest, court-martial, and other punishments; and one, a sergeant in a cavalry regiment, though unable to stand on his feet, was ordered to take a musket and go on guard, and a pistol was snapped at him by the adjutant, and he was afterwards ironed and sent to the guard-house.

The Colonel of the regiment said that all these men, to the number of about two hundred and fifty, must enter his regiment or be shot, every one of them. What makes the thing more outrageous, is that most of them are utterly unfit for service, and were expecting to get their discharge before leaving the Carver Hospital.

The matter was promptly placed before Judge Potter and other members of Congress, who promised to see it through the War Department.

In conclusion, allow us to say, on behalf of our comrades and ourselves, that most of us are men who have been in the service of our country for over a year, have seen much of the suffering and hardships of war, but that were we able to do so, we would gladly go to our own regiments, but do not wish to enter another. We take this mode of calling the attention of the War Department, also, to the notorious fact that several hundred men have lately left in disgust, and that the frauds charged against them by their own men are outrageous in the extreme. These are hard statements, certainly, but are all capable of being proved by hundreds of men, and in making them we appeal only to candor or the part of the Government, while we also ask that its powerful arm may be stretched out to protect us from wrong and oppression.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

The above is corroborated by the following, which is signed by three witnesses:

KALORAMA, D. C., June 3.

This morning, about 8 o'clock, the adjutant of the Second regiment District volunteers, took a sick soldier, just from the Carver Hospital, and who was too weak too stand, and undertook to force him on guard duty, and, in order to compel obedience, drew a revolver on him. This outrage was seen by several bystanders. The colonel of the same regiment also threatened that he would shoot all of the sick who refused to go on, and also that his men should charge on them with the bayonet. All this seemed to be done in a towering passion.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S SISTER AND NEPHEW.—A Mobile letter states that, a few days since, Mrs. English, sister of Gen. McClellan, the Yankee Commander-in-Chief, was in this city, and of course attracted some attention. Her husband is a wealthy planter, and lives just above this, on the Alabama River. Young English, the General's nephew, has gone up to Corinth to fight for the South. He seems to desire nothing so much as to meet in battle combat his distinguished kinsman.—*N. O. Delta, May 16.*

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR—*Hospital Scenes.*—A Washington correspondent writes: * * * Hospitals were never so crowded with sick and wounded men as at present. I went yesterday to the Judiciary Square Hospital, which is a long row of wooden shanties built on the site of the old City Infirmary, and is now called the Model Hospital.—I found 360 men in this row of huts, 90 of them wounded—all kinds of wounds, some in the last death struggle, others moaning in agony from the pain of fractured limbs, which no skill of sur