THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 221. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED.

On the 5th instant by the Rev. Dr. Cummins, S. SPRIGG BELT to Miss SUSAN P., daughter of R. H. Mosle, Esq. On the 3d instant, by Rev. Mr. Forbes, GEO. SHUDDEN to Mrs. MARIA THERESA VIGURS, both of Baltimore. On the 31 instant, by Rev. Mr. M'Lean, WM PERKINS to Miss MARY HOGISTER, all of Baltimore city.

DIED.

On the 5th instant, PHILIP HOLWEG, in the 23d year of his age.

On the 5th instant, ELIZABETH CONSTABLE, relict of John Constable, in the 92d year of her age.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a resolution was submitted directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate if Major-General Hunter has been authorized by the War Department to muster a regiment of negroes into the service of the United States, if officers have been appointed over them; and also whether they have been furnished with cloth ing, arms and equipments at the expense of the Government. A resolution was introduced by Senator Sumner, calling for a revocation by the President of the commission of the Hon. Edward Stanley, as Military Governor of North Carolina. As objection was made, the resolution lies over under the rule. The remainder of the session was occupied with the consideration of the tax bill.

In the House of Representatives no business of any special importance was transacted.

The latest telegram from the Army of the Peninsula reports all quiet at present. From a couple of deserters who have reached the Federal lines whose story is that General Joe Johnston was seriously, if not mortally wounded in the late battle; and that G. W. Smith is now in command of the Confederates. They also estimate the Confederate loss at ten thousand in killed, wounded and missing. A contraband has also a story to tell which is much more marvellous. He states that during the battle of Saturday the house-tops in Richmond and other elevated positions were covered with people to witness the battle, every one expecting to see the Federal troops driven into the Chickahominy, but when they saw the Confederates running towards the city, the greatest consternation prevailed. Many of the inhabitants have crossed James river, expecting the city to be occupied by our troops soon.

It was rumored that Gen. Magruder is going to resign, having become disgusted with the Rebel military administration.

We are informed that there are no troops between the Rappahannock and the army of the Potomac, under command of Gen. McClellan.

Everything has been very quiet to-day.

A flag of truce came in to-day from Gen. Huger, asking for the bodies of General Pettigrew and Colonels Davis, Lightfoot, Long and Britton, who were supposed by the Rebels have been killed in the late battle. Colonel Davis was the only one killed. Lightfoot and Long are prisoners, and Colonel Britton was wounded, as also Gen. Pettigrew. The body of Col. Davis will be returned.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Fort Pillow Evacuated—Our Troops in Possession—The Federal Fleet En Route for Memphis.

CAIRO, June 6.—Fort Pillow is evacuated and we are now in possession.

The flotilla has passed Fort Randolph *en route* to Memphis.

[OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.]

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The following despatch was received to-day at the Navy Department:

CAIRO, June 6.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

A despatch boat arrived last night and reports the evacuation of Fort Pillow and its occupation by our troops. Most of the flotilla had passed below Randolph.

[Signed] A. M. PENNOCK,
Commander, &c.

The following has just been received at the War Department:

CAIRO, June 6.—The De Soto has arrived direct from Fort Pillow. Our forces occupy the fort. The enemy burnt everything. A number of guns were found, but the large mortars had been destroyed. Our gunboats have passed Fort Randolph.

Further Particulars of the Evacuation.

CAIRO, June 6.—Some doubts have been expressed that our fleet passed Fort Randolph, where the Rebels are said to have taken the guns removed from the fort above. They left fire or six guns, but, before leaving, destroyed their barracks, commissary stores and gun carriages, and such stores as could not be transported. They also burned the cotton of which their breastworks were constructed.

Our flotilla cast off at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, followed by transports carrying the 46th Indiana, Colonel Fitch, who now occupy the enemy's works, which are said to be of great strength, and if properly manned, could have successfully resisted a large force.

The Rebels, after leaving the fort, destroyed a pontoon bridge which they had constructed some weeks since over the Hatchie river.

When the Desoto, which last arrived from the fleet, left, our gunboats had passed the fort and gone down the river, and it was reported that the Rebels had also evacuated Fort Randolph. If this is the case, there is nothing to prevent the fleet arriving at Memphis to-day.

PADUCAH, Ky., June 6.—Col. Noble and his entire command are under marching orders for down the river. They leave to-morrow.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of More Prisoners from Before Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 5.—The steamer Mystic arrived this morning with 241 prisoners, recently captured by Gen. McClellan, including 11 officers. The English sloop-of-war Racer sailed hence this morning.

The hulks used as store ships and hospital ships, which were towed down outside the point when fears of the Merrimac were uppermost in the minds of the naval commanders here, were towed up again to-day, and resumed their old anchorage ground in the Roads.

Newport-News has been been abandoned as a military post, and the ordnance and ordnance stores will be removed to this place by the Quartermaster.

[LATER.]

The Rebels Again Fail to Keep their Agreement to Exchange Colonel Corcoran and Other Officers for the Privateers—The Privateers Threatened to Capture the Steamer.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 6.—The steamer Massachusetts, which went up James River on Sunday night last with the privateers to be exchanged for Colonel Corcoran and others held as their hostages, returned this morning, bringing back the privateers with her. General Huger promised on behalf of the Rebel Government that the hostages would be exchanged for the privateers. Acting upon this intimation, the privateers were sent up, and on their arrival at City Point a train of cars came down from Petersburg with a flag of truce to receive them. The expected hostages not being on board, however, the privateers were not given up, but a communication was sent to the Rebel Government, asking an explanation. An answer shortly came back, to the effect that General Huger exceeded his authority, and no further conference would be necessary before an exchange could be complete.

It was immediately replied, by flag of truce, that the boat would remain at City Point a reasonable time in order that the proposed further conference could be had. This was sent to the War Department at Richmond, and an immediate answer promised. The Massachusetts waited till noon-day without receiving any further communication, when, after sending a boat ashore and learning that nothing was expected from Richmond, she started on her return down the river. During her stay at City Point, some privateers were very indignant at the delay to which we were obliged to submit, and an intention secretly expressed to seize the boat on the passage down. Necessary precautions were taken, however, by Col. Whipple, who was in command of the flag, and no trouble arose.

IMPORTANT FROM CORINTH.

Beauregard Retreating Southward With 80,000 Men—Gen. Pope Pressing His Rear.

CORINTH, June 5.—Gen. Halleck moved his headquarters here to-day, occupying the house formerly occupied by Gen. Bragg. Gen. Thomas occupies the one formerly occupied by General Beauregard.

The enemy are reported 80,000 strong between Baldwin and Okolona. At last accounts Pope's advance was on this side of Twenty Mile Creek, and the enemy's rear guard on the south side, still retreating.

The Pursuit of Jackson—High Water in the Shenandoah.

MOUNT JACKSON, VA., June 6.—Further pursuit of Jackson has been impossible to-day, owing to the sudden rise in the Shenandoah river, carrying away the pontoon bridge with which we replaced the bridge burnt by the Rebels. This happened after part of Fremont's force crossed. The river rose twelve feet in four hours. The material of the bridge was all saved, and no accidents occurred. Four hundred prisoners have thus far been taken.

Confirmation by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Allen Bradford, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for Colorado; Kirby Benedict, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for New Mexico, and William McKinstry, Postmaster at Ferdina, New York.

The President has among other nominations sent to the Senate, which has not acted upon them, Benj. F. Whidden, of New Hampshire, Minister to Hayti; Gustavus Koerner, of Illinois, Minister to Spain; Erastus D. Culler, of Brooklyn, New York, Minister to Venezuela.

From Front Royal—Seizure of Flour Mills by the Military.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A special despatch to the New York *Tribune* dated Front Royal, June 6, says: Capt. Sanderson, Chief of Commissary, has taken possession of all the flour mills in the valley, together with the grain and flour on hand. Safeguards have been granted by the Commanding General to all families who request them, without respect to their loyalty or disloyalty, and the soldier who violates them will do so under penalty of being immediately shot. The weather is still unpleasant, and the roads almost impassable. Both branches of the Shenandoah are still rising.

The Flood in the Lehigh River—Fearful Destruction—Dams, Bridges and Canals Damaged or Destroyed—The Town of Weisport Swept Away—Terrible Loss of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Fearful accounts are being received of the damages done by the flood in the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers, particularly near Mauch Chunk. The dam there, as well as two others, have been swept away, and many houses swept off. The railroad bridge is also gone, and canal navigation is stopped for the season. The Lehigh Valley Railroad will not be in running order for several weeks.

The whole town of Weisport is washed away, there being but three houses left out of about 300. The loss of life has been terrible.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

All Quiet, No More Fighting Yet—Gen. Joe Johnson Seriously Wounded—Gen. Smith in Command of the Rebels—The Rebel Loss Estimated at 10,000.

Army Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL MCCLELLAN,
Friday, June 6.

Two deserters who came in this morning state that Gen. Joe Johnson was seriously, if not mortally, wounded in the groin by a minnie ball during the recent battle, and that Gen. G. W. Smith is now in command. Other information received goes to corroborate the fact.

These deserters state that the Rebel loss is estimated at 10,000 in killed, wounded and missing. No material change has taken place on the position of the enemy.

A contraband has arrived, who left Richmond on Tuesday evening. He represents things there as in a terrible state of confusion and uncertainty. No troops are in the city except those doing guard duty and tending to the sick and wounded, all others being compelled to remain outside. There were no signs of an evacuation, but, on the contrary, everything goes to show a determined resistance on the part of the Rebels.

The contraband stated that during the fight of Sunday, the house tops and all elevated positions were covered with people to witness the battle, every one expecting to see our troops driven into the Chickahominy, but when they saw the Confederates running towards the city, the greatest consternation prevailed. Many of the inhabitants have crossed James river, expecting the city to be occupied by our troops soon.

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GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

The Bombardment of Fort Wright.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Special despatches from the Mississippi Flotilla, dated the 4th instant, say the bombardment of the fort was renewed early yesterday morning and continued all day, eliciting a brisk cannonade from the enemy. The shells of the latter were quite accurately aimed, but failed to do any damage.

About six o'clock last evening three of the United States rams went down the river to reconnoitre.—They were fired on several times after passing Craig Head Point, but all returned uninjured. Subsequently the Rebel boat Jeff. Thompson came around the Point, but being fired on by the steamers Mound City and Cairo she retired. One shot from the Mound City is said to have taken effect in the wheel-house of the Rebel boat.

On Monday a party of our scouts captured a mate and six seamen of the Rebel gunboat Beauregard, nearly opposite Fulton. They made but little resistance.

The bombardment of the fort was commenced again on the morning of the 4th, and was going on at the time the steamer left, the Rebels occasionally replying.

The Released Prisoners from Gen. Prentiss' Command.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, June 4.—The following is a list of the regiments to which the paroled prisoners that arrived here to-day were attached. They were all captured at Shiloh, and were paroled at Montgomery, Alabama, on May 22d.

Ohio Regiments.—71st, 48th, 76th, 54th, 77th, 46th, 72d, 57th, 20th and 1st.

Illinois Regiments.—33d, 57th, 14th, 9th, 32d, 58th, 55th, 43d, 61st, 49th, 12th, 17th, 1st Illinois battery and 4th cavalry.

Iowa Regiments.—2d, 3d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 14th, 15th and 16th.

Indiana Regiments.—31st, 44th, 46th and 57th.

Kentucky Regiments.—17th and 26th.

Nebraska Regiment.—1st.

Missouri Regiments.—1st, 22d, 23d and 25th.

Wisconsin Regiments.—16th and 18th.

Michigan Regiments.—12th and 15th and 2d and 10th batteries and 16th cavalry.

The prisoners brought by the gunboat Lexington are in barracks, awaiting orders for transportation. About 100 of them are sick. They mostly belonged to Gen. Prentiss' division.

From Cairo—Southern Items.

CAIRO, June 6.—An intelligent and apparently truthful prisoner, just from Fort Pillow, says our flotilla can undoubtedly take Forts Pillow and Randolph, and Memphis, whenever it attacks them. Col. Ellet, commanding the Union ram, is impatient for permission to commence the attack, being entirely confident of success.

Richmond despatches, of June 2d, say that "the Confederates have thus far driven the Yankees back a mile and a half into a swamp, occupying their camp and capturing their baggage and over 500 prisoners. General Rhodes is wounded, and General Hatton, of Tennessee, killed. The Yankees fough desperately, but they were badly whipped. The carnage was terrible on both sides."

The Confederate commander at Fort Pillow calls for 50,000 more men.

The Little Rock *Democrat*, of May 29, publishes a hostile correspondence between Governor Rector and the editor of the *Democrat*, who denounced Rector for running away from the capital, leaving the State without any government.

General Cashiu is still at Batesville. He had 6,000 troops between the White and Red rivers.

The Vicksburg *Evening Citizen*, of Saturday, says: "Eleven gunboats have gone back down the river, owing, it is supposed, to incendiarism and mutiny. Several remained, and on Friday evening shelled the shore for several hours. The Rebel batteries are being strengthened by having additional guns mounted."

Rebel Account of the Battle of Saturday.

CAIRO, June 5.—The Memphis papers of the 2d contain despatches from Richmond, dated the 1st inst., of which the following is the substance:

"General Hill's Division commenced the fight on Saturday morning—Generals Rhodes', Garland's, Raind and Anderson's brigades bearing the brunt, until the arrival of their reinforcements.

"The Federals were driven from their redoubts, and their batteries were turned on them.

"General Lee and President Davis were on the field. Their presence increased the enthusiasm of our troops. The Yankees stubbornly contested every inch of ground, while they gave way to the impetuous charge of our soldiers. Large numbers of the Confederate soldiers are wounded in the arms and legs.

"General Rhodes was slightly wounded.

"The enemy tried to make a flank movement about 7 o'clock in the evening, but were repulsed.

"On Sunday the battle was renewed, chiefly with musketry. Prisoners are constantly coming in.—Gen. Hatton, of Tennessee, is killed. The carnage on both sides was dreadful, the Yankees losing two to our one. About 500 prisoners have already been taken.

"The latest intelligence from the battle field represents that the enemy had been driven a mile and a half from his position. Our forces occupy his camps.

"We captured three batteries after the most desperate fighting. The enemy were protected by the woods and their entrenchments."

The Vicksburg papers of the 31st say that eleven of the Federal gunboats have gone down the river. They say the fleet is no nearer the possession of the city now than it was two weeks ago, and that the insurmountable obstacles encountered below Vicksburg had caused disaffection among the Yankee troops, compelling the commanders to fall back to reorganize their forces.

FURTHER FROM OUR MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

Probable Abandonment of Corinth.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Special despatches announce the arrival of the steamer Shanghai, from the fleet. At the time she left, flames were breaking out from the barracks at Fort Pillow, and our gunboats had dropped down the river. The steamer De Soto is expected this afternoon, with full particulars.

Scarcity of Sailors in the Navy—Amount of Prize Money.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the wish of fishermen from New England, and oystermen from New York and New Jersey last summer to enter the naval service, there is a present scarcity of men, so much so that the Department is obliged to take negroes in order to work the vessels.

The fishermen and oystermen insisted last summer upon entering the service, if they did so at all, in independent bodies, with the right to use there own fishing and oyster smacks. The Government would not tolerate this practice, but desired that all men should enlist upon one equality, subject to the same regulations. The consequence was that the parties referred to did not enter the naval service, but it is understood that most of them joined the army, where they are subject to greater hardships, have a less chance for glory, and no share in prize-money.

It appears that about one hundred and seventy prizes have been taken, but in consequence of the delay of the Government officers in New York and other cities in the condemning of the rebel vessels and cargoes captured, it is impossible to state now the value of the prizes, hence no estimates can be made of the enormous amount of prize money to be distributed among the sailors in the naval service.

Some idea may be formed, however, of the total amount of prize money by the single case of the Circassian, which arrived at New York a few days ago. This vessel and cargo is valued at one and a half millions of dollars. The sailors who captured her will, when she is condemned, share about thirteen hundred dollars each. It is said there are some fifteen vessels equally valuable now on the ocean trying to run the blockade.

These facts are regarded as sufficient inducements to crowd the decks of our war vessels with experienced seamen, if for no other reason than the patriotic purpose of preventing the arms and ammunition contained in the Rebel vessels from falling into the hands of the enemies of the Government; but the pecuniary inducement is also great.

About 20,000 first-class Enfield rifles have recently been captured by our navy, together with the vessels containing them, while in the act of attempting to run the blockade. It is said that English speculators in arms have shipped about the expectation of running the blockade. This is the way our English cousins have been acting the neutral towards their own blood, in order to prevent the horrors of civil war.

Acting Captain William Budd, formerly commander of the Yankee, and known at one time as "the terror of the Potomac," recently returned from off Charleston to Philadelphia with a valuable prize, and has been granted two weeks leave of absence. He entered the service as a volunteer, and this is his first leave during the rebellion.

Capt. Joseph Hall, of the United States Navy, cannot be found by the Navy Department.

Proposals for Iron-Clad War Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In response to the advertisement made four months since by the Navy Department for proposals to construct iron-clad steamers for harbor and ocean service, there has been numerous offers for the former, but only two for the latter, which come within the requirements of the Department, which requires that the iron-clad steamers for ocean service shall make at least fifteen miles per hour. Twelve of fifteen proposals have been made for this class of iron-clad steamers altogether, but the two cases referred to are all that will probably be accepted. The Department will continue to receive proposals.

The Senate Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Those interested in the House tax bill as it passed the Senate to-day, can form some idea of the changes made in it by the remark of a Senator this evening, "That the House will hardly be able to recognize its own offspring." The House will probably discuss and reject many of the Senate's amendments. This will consume much time, notwithstanding the desire menifested that such a bill should be speedily passed.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The schooner Capitol, of Baltimore, for Boston, has arrived here for repairs. She is leaking 2,500 strokes per hour.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Cotton is steady at 31 cts. Flour is firm—sales of 10,000 bbls.: State $4 20@4 25; Ohio $5.05@5 15; Southern $4 05@5 05. Wheat has advanced 1 ct —sales of 87,000 bushels: Chicago spring 86 cts.@$1; Milwaukee club 93cts.@$1.02; red Western $1.11@1.15; Red State $1 02½. Corn has advanced 1 ct.—sales of 108,000 bushels: mixed 47@51 cts. Pork is heavy at $11.50. Lard is firm—sales of 1,800 bbls. at 7¾@8¾ cts. Whiskey dull at 23½@24½ cts. Sugar firm—sales of 14,00 hhds. Muscovado at 6¾@7¾ cts. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at $1.57@1.60. Freights are firmer.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN E. WOOL.

We trust that the advent of this distinguished officer is to inaugurate a new era in the affairs of this department. During the present unnatural and disgraceful struggle, no place has been so strangely and sadly misunderstood—at home and abroad—as the city of Baltimore; but the fact that the Administration have now selected it for the head-quarters of the senior Major General of the army, is a compliment which cannot fail to be appreciated.

The policy which, for so long a time, neglected to call for the services of General Wool has never been satisfactorily accounted for. He has ever been a man of the people—a self made man—his own school master, and his own pupil. Born at Newburgh, on the banks of the Hudson—consecrated by some of the most momentous incidents of the Revolution—he springs from a stock rendered honorable by its services and sacrifices in that memorable struggle. His father was with Wayne at Stony Point, and four of his uncles were compatriots in the holy cause.

In the spring of 1812, before the declaration of war, Congress had authorized the raising of twenty-five thousand men. The crisis found our hero a mere stripling—a student at law in the city of Troy. But he sought and obtained an appointment in the army as captain, and was commissioned in the 13th U. S. Infantry. The regiment was soon ordered to the Niagara frontier, and it was not long before the opportunity occurred for the young captain to make his mark. To cross the Niagara river, to storm Fort George and carry the Heights of Queenstown, was a favorite project of Gen. Van Rensselaer. Six hundred men were detached to commence the movement by establishing themselves on the Heights. Owing to a scarcity of boats, however, only three companies—those of Wool, Malcolm and Armstrong—with about one hundred regulars and militia under Lieut. Col. Van Rensselaer, including a small detachment of United States Artillery, were enabled to embark at one time. The force was landed under a heavy fire at about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th of October, and Wool, being the senior captain, formed his three companies on a plateau near the foot of the Heights—the enemy having retreated before him. While thus situated, and awaiting further orders, the British troops made a vigorous attack, but were repulsed after inflicting, however, a severe loss upon the Americans. Wool was shot through both thighs; Malcolm and Armstrong were badly wounded; Lieutenants Vallean and Morris killed, and Lieut. Lent wounded in the arm; besides great losses among the non commissioned officers and privates.

Col. Van Rensselaer falling from loss of blood, and the remainder of the troops not having arrived from the American side, a descent was ordered; but Wool, flushed with enthusiasm, and entirely unmindful of his own wounds, volunteered to storm the Heights, ascending the almost perpendicular cliff by means of a fisher's path among the rocks and cedars—the men using their muskets in clambering up from cleft to cleft until they stood upon the enemy's works, and giving three hearty cheers, charged a portion of the astonished garrison down the Heights and planted the American flag upon the works.

It has only transpired quite recently, and accidentally, that the British General, Sir Isaac Brock, was actually within the works where this gallant exploit was performed, and only escaped by chance falling into the hands of Wool, a prisoner. He fell back, however, only to return with reinforcements from Fort George, and attacked the Americans with such impetuosity as to drive them to the brow of the cliff. The position of these raw Americans was now one of terrible danger. Before them were British veterans who had won European honors; behind them an almost perpendicular cliff. At this moment some one in the ranks raised a white flag, but the sight of it only drove the blood still more fervidly through the veins of the young captain. Tearing down the dastardly emblem of surrender, he made a manly appeal to his men, checked the panic, and re-inspiring his party to become the assailants, he drove the British down the Heights. In turn, Brock rallied his troops, but in dashing upon the Americans, fell dead, when a general rout followed, leaving Wool the hero and master of the Heights. Thus, says a distinguished authority, "the American arms were saved from disgrace and covered with glory by the unyielding firmness of one man; and a moral example given, which, like that of Bunker Hill, imparted its invigorating influence to all the subsequent transactions of the war."

It has been well said, "the light which spread its radiance over the plains of Niagara and New Orleans first dawned on the Heights of Queenstown." All the journals of the day abounded with encomiums on the gallantry of Wool, who at this time was according to the *National Intelligencer*, only twenty-three years of age. He was immediately promoted to the rank of Major, and continued in the 29th regiment U. S. Infantry, on the Northern frontier, sustaining throughout the war the reputation he had achieved at Queenstown.

In the series of engagements which took place about Beekmantown and Plattsburg, from the 6th to the 11th of September, 1814, Major Wool greatly distinguished himself. With two hundred and fifty regulars and the militia under Colonel Miller, he kept the whole British column, of four thousand at bay, fighting them inch by inch, and killing or wounding nearly two hundred of them. For this gallant conduct he was honorably mentioned in his general's despatches, and brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1816 he was appointed Inspector of Division, and in 1821 Inspector-General of the Army. In 1830 General Wool made a report, discouraging the erection of fortifications on the Northern frontier, and showing that modern science had rendered fortified posts useless, between contiguous nations. His report on the subject is a model of its kind.

In 1832 the Government sent Gen. Wool to Europe on a tour of military observation, and he was received with marked attention by Louis Philippe, the King of Belgium and others—having with him one, seventy thousand men and one hundred pieces of artillery, and with the other a hundred thousand men. He was also present at the siege of Antwerp. In 1835, when Jackson determined that France should pay her its old debt, Gen. Wool was ordered to inspect the great defences, from Maine to the delta of the Mississippi. His report, as well as that also on the Western defences, is highly commended. In 1836 he was intrusted with the delicate duty of removing the Cherokee Indians; and being charged by the Governor of Alabama with an attempt to usurp the power of the civil tribunals, while in that State, he demanded a Court of Inquiry, and was honorably acquitted. In 1838, during the Canadian difficulties, he made his famous reconnoissance in the wilds of Maine for the defence of the frontier, which won for him the reputation of "another Jackson."

General Wool's great talent, however, is his unrivalled adaptability. His long experience in public business has fitted him for the responsibilities of any executive station, and his indefatigable industry and application render all things accessible to him. During the Mexican war, in six weeks he organized, inspected and mustered into service twelve thousand men, from six different States, including a portion of them on his immortal march of nine *hundred miles*, through an enemy's country, drilling them along the way, and effecting a junction with General Taylor, in time to select and triumphantly occupy the frontier of Buena Vista. This splendid achievement alone was sufficient to stamp General Wool as one of the first Generals of the age. That it has been sufficient to attract to him the jealousies of smaller minds and select him as the object of their malevolence, is no less true than strange. The fact that Gen. Taylor was shortly after selected as a candidate for the Presidency rendered it "a political necessity," perhaps, that he should be made the hero of Buena Vista; but it was entirely patent at the time, in military circles and elsewhere, that the credit of selecting the ground and laying the plans of that battle, as well as carrying out, personally, many of its most important details, belonged to General Wool. Injudicious friends of General Taylor, Gen. Scott and others, have deemed it necessary at times to attack General Wool. But no man need call himself the friend of General Wool who attempts, on his part, a war of recrimination.—Such a trait forms no part of his character; and especially in the controversy which has arisen in rewritten by General Wool to Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, John Bell, W. C. Rives, Joshua Spencer, General Dix and others, he has extolled with great earnestness the achievements of General Taylor.—Jefferson Davis, acknowledging the receipt of such a letter addressed to General Gibson, says: "In these times of petty jealousy and ignoble strife for public approbation, it is quite refreshing to see one so prominent in the scenes you describe, forgetting himself to sustain and commend his commander."

General Taylor, in his detailed report of the battle, says: "To Brigadier General Wool my obligations are especially due. The high state of discipline and instruction of several of the volunteer regiments was attained under his command; and to his vigilance and arduous services before the action, and his gallantry and activity on the field, a large share of our success is justly to be attributed."

General Cushing, in a letter dated at Buena Vista, says: "I shall never cease to esteem one of the most fortunate incidents of my life to have been placed, though but for so short a period of time, under your command."

Col. Samuel R. Curtis, under date Saltillo, June 23, 1847, says: "The toil, privation and dangers of war are associated with some very agreeable reminiscences; and I shall always look back with pride and pleasure on the humble services I have performed under a General quald for the highest station, since he has shown itself, on all occasions, distinguished for coolness, courage and caution—three attributes rarely combined, but cardinal points in a military commander."

January 9, 1854, General Wool was assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific—always one of grave responsibility from its isolation, but particularly so at the time on account of the "filibuster expeditions" which so believed to be plotting out in California. His instructions carefully included many new and high responsible features. He was to "maintain our national obligations, by preventing unlawful depredations against foreign Powers; to protect Mexican territory from Indian incursions; to extend his vigilance to the territory of Utah; to rein the Indians in California to the reservations ided for them; to exercise a strict supervision the expenditures, and to collect as much graphical information as was possible." So comprehensive and so varied a burden of responsibilities perhaps never before given to a Commander in our service.

Yet General Wool was equal to every part of it, and acquitted himself equally to the satisfaction of the Government and the people of the district over which he was to exercise control, reaping here, as elsewhere, the marked approbation of all. He cooperated with, but did not assume the functions of, the civil officers, and even won from them voluntary letters of approbation. After the surrender and indictment of Walker, the trial of the French Consul, the trial and conviction of Watkins, Emery and the Mexican Consul, General Wool restricted himself to "simply rendering aid to the civil authorities," which duty, however, was practically nullified about the middle of September, by an order of the War Department removing his headquarters from San Francisco to Benicia, an obscure post, about thirty miles inland.

The breaking out of Indian hostilities in the Territories of Oregon and Washington summoned him to the scene of action, and demanded all his energies. Returning to California, he promptly completed his arrangements, and early the following spring repaired again to those distant territories, and by his prompt measures, and in the face of a factious and contemptible opposition on the part of certain Government officials, put an end to the war—which they had fomented for their own purposes—in less than three months. Toward the close of the Pierce administration he was finally relieved, and restored to the command of the East; but the vagabonds whose cherished plans of personal aggrandizement he so promptly frustrated by finishing the war, have never forgiven him.

The "Department of the East," so long under the command of Gen. Wool, embraced our entire Atlantic seaboard, from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi, and involved an interminable amount of laborious supervision. This is now cut up into several departments—the "Middle Department" being now only under his command. In view, however, of the immense bodies of troops constantly traversing this department, and the course of instruction necessary to fit them en route for active service in the field, there is no theatre of action better fitted to display the peculiar and comprehensive abilities of General Wool. An extensive camp of instruction, to embrace from 50,000 to 100,000 troops, is already ordered at Annapolis, and other measures will undoubtedly follow to make the Middle Department the most important in the service.

FROM PENSACOLA AND KEY WEST.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT PHILADELPHIA.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS GOOD.

ALL QUIET AT PENSACOLA.

THE TOWN ALMOST DESERTED.

The United States steam transport Philadelphia, Captain Henry Barton, from Pensacola, May 25th, and Key West May 30th, in ballast, arrived at New York on Thursday. The Philadelphia took from New York on her outward trip 116 bullocks and 80 sheep, and all were landed in good condition, by commissary James Starr and assistants; had fine weather all the passage home.

The troops are still occupying Pensacola. Gen. Arnold has had the Mayor's office fitted up for his headquarters. Navy officers occupies the house belonging to Major Chase, now in the Southern army. Colonel William Wilson has taken charge of the fine mansion and grounds owned by Stephen R. Mallory, probably keeps house as well as the owner, as far as hospitality goes.

The Sixth regiment Zouaves, and the Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers, Colonel Dodge, are encamped in the city, and are part in tents and the rest in vacant houses.

The health of the men is good—and all are pleased with the change from Santa Rosa Island.

Nearly all the large houses are closed; the owners having vanished, and many have left furniture and everything behind, so that our officers are enjoying as fine quarters as they could wish for.

But few stores are open and goods are scarce—there may be three hundred people left in the city but all are very poor and destitute.

Brig. Gen. Arnold has been issuing rations to many of them.

Confederate scrip is plenty—but of course worthless—and the people have nothing else to offer. The city is under martial law. Several companies of regulars are quartered in the houses, and one company have the Custom House building.

Wilson's Zouaves are throwing up fortifications on a hill which commands all approach by land.

The United States ship Vincennes is anchored off the city. Deserters are constantly coming in. The Confederates have a large body of mounted men, armed with shot guns and long knives—some eight hundred. Several have been captured by our pickets.

The Philadelphia arrived at Pensacola, from New York, May 12th, and was detained by the General (being the only steamer in port) until the 16th inst., and took up to Pensacola, from Fort Pickens, stores, troops, ammunition, &c; and May 14th, went over to the Navy Yard and attempted to extinguish the burning coal, but could do no good.—It is said there were over six thousand tons in the buildings. The glare can be seen a long distance at sea.

The destruction and wreck at the Navy Yard are complete and beyond description; the fine Naval hospital is a mass of ruins—also all the fine dwellings.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

Colonel Kenly, of the 1st Maryland regiment, the hero of Front Royal, is now in this city, and the morning paid a visit to the Secretary of War. He was highly complimented by Secretary Stanton, who said that the whole country would appland and honor him for his gallantry. The object of his visit was to obtain an exchange for his regiment, now prisoners. He was promised that it should be done at the earliest moment possible. Dr. Mitchell, of the 1st Maryland regiment, and Dr. Stone, of the 2d Massachusetts regiment, were unconditionally released by the Confederates, with instructions to report to Secretary Stanton. Secretary S. said that, in consequence of this act on the part of the Confederates, he would order the unconditional release of all Confederate surgeons now prisoners with us. It will be remembered that the Confederates first set the precedent of holding surgeons as prisoners of war at Bull Run. After the interview with the Secretary of War, Colonel Kenly, accompanied by Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Schley and General Shriver, of Frederick, paid a visit to the White House. President Lincoln received the gallant officer very kindly, and inquired with much interest into the details of the battle at Front Royal. Colonel Kenly, who is rapidly recovering from his wounds, is the guest of Lieut. A. C. Washington, Esq., during his stay in this city.

OUR LOSS.

We hear, incidentally, that as the brigade and division reports of the Union casualties in the battles of Saturday and Sunday last, at the Fair Oaks reach General McClellan's headquarters, it is becoming apparent that our loss in killed and wounded, especially the latter, is much greater than was at first supposed. The Confederate loss is known to have been from seven to ten thousand, and we now believe ours will quite reach the former figures—seven thousand, instead of three thousand, as originally reported.

PAYMENT OF RETURNED PRISONERS.

Instructions have been sent to Brigadier-General Harvey Brown, No. 79 Wall street, New York, to muster for payment about 1,400 returned prisoners now arriving in that city from the Department of North Carolina. Payment will be made to these men as soon as muster rolls can be completed.

Such of these men as may have been exchanged, will be granted leave of absence for twenty days. The remainder will be furloughed till exchanged or discharged. Those in the latter class will report their addresses to the Governors of their respective States at the end of each month, in order to receive their pay and pensions.

Generals Prim and Milans, and officers of their respective staff, to the number of seven or eight, spent yesterday in this city, and were entertained by their Government's (Spain's) Minister, who, in the course of the day, presented them to the President and Secretary of State. They left Washington this forenoon, we hear, on a visit to Fortress Monroe.

A NEW CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

We learn that it has been determined speedily to establish a new camp of instruction in the immediate vicinity of Annapolis, Md. It will be under the direction and superintendence of Major General Wool, U. S. A., and will number some 50,000 troops.

Special Despatches to the N. Y. Tribune.

GOV. STANLY'S ACTION.

There is great attention here among leading men at the course taken by Gov. Stanly in North Carolina, and the probabilities are that it will soon be made the subject of sharp comment in both Houses. The general feeling is that Gov. Stanly ought to be removed at once, but some who approved of the interference with Gen. Hunter say that this is not the proper time to interfere with Mr. Stanly. His friends, who describe him as a proud and headstrong man, say that he will resign the instant he receives the letter from the Secretary of War, countermanding his action in closing the colored schools.

EFFECT OF GEN. HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION.

A keen observer, who has just returned from Port Royal, says that Gen. Hunter's proclamation of liberty to all