# THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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### WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

After an engagement of an hour and a half on the morning of Friday last, says the official bulletin, seven of the eight Confederate gunboats and rams were either captured or sunk near Memphis. The surrender of that city followed immediately afterwards, and was placed—we are told—under military authority. This event has been foreshadowed for more than a week past, and may be regarded as the natural consequence of the abandonment of Corinth by Beauregard. The programme of the Confederates evidently looks to the withdrawal of their forces from the sea coast and the line of the navigable rivers, and to fighting their future battles in the interior.

Gen. Mitchell, in command of a Division of Federal troops at Huntsville, Alabama, reports that an expedition under General Nagley has defeated a body of Confederates at Chattanooga, capturing baggage wagons, munitions and supplies.

In Arkansas a number of skirmishes have taken place recently with the guerilla bands in that State, in all of which, if we may credit a telegram from Rolla, the Federal troops were successful.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Corinth immediately after the entrance of the Federal troops into that place, remarks: "I do not know how the matter strikes abler military men, but I think we have been 'fooled.' The works are far from being invulnerable, and the old joke of Quaker guns has again been played off upon us. They were real wooden guns, with stuffed 'paddies' for gunners."

From Washington we learn that the pursuit of Jackson up the Shenandoah valley has been suspended by the rains, and that he has doubtless escaped from the clutches of the National forces once more. From other sources it is reported that the pursuit was not vigorously pressed after the repulse of Fremont on Sunday last. The loss of the bridge at Harper's Ferry; of two or three other bridges on the railroad leading from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburg, and also of the bridge across the Rappahannock, embarasses the Government greatly.

Whether Provisional Governor Stanley of North Carolina is to be rebuked, or not to be rebuked, for his course in closing Colyer's negro schools, and in returning fugitive slaves to their owners, is a question on which there appears to exist a considerable difference of opinion. The New York *Tribune* asserts that Stanley has been ordered to allow the schools to be reopened and not to permit the return of any contrabands that come within the Federal lines. The New York *Post*, on the contrary, in its Washington letter, states that "there is a hitch somewhere in the Stanley affair;" that the order instructing Stanley "to revoke his obnoxious acts" has been countermanded, and that "the President has concluded to await official knowledge of the facts." We are told further that "an agitation upon the subject has commenced in Congress."

The report that two hundred Confederate prisoners, some of whom had the small-pox, were sent to Fort Pillow for exchange, is confirmed by the correspondence between Generals Beauregard and Halleck, which we reproduce from the columns of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. General Beauregard remarks, in his first letter on the subject, that to send for exchange men afflicted with diseases or a contagious and deadly character is, in his opinion, "violative of all ideas of fairness and justice, as well as of humanity." General Halleck responds by asserting that, so far as he is aware, no prisoners had been sent for exchange to General Villepigue. The latter confirms the original statement that prisoners having the small pox had been so sent. General Beauregard writes again to General Halleck, inclosing General Villepigue's despatch. "To this communication," says the *Commercial*, "no reply has been made."

According to information received at Washington on Friday evening last, General Beauregard was concentrating his forces at Baldwin, a point on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, thirty miles south of Corinth. His intention, it is supposed, is to resist the advance of General Pope, who is said to be in the vicinity of that point.

General Banks has made a long report to the War Department of his retrograde movement from Strasburg to Williamsport. He claims that his column had not suffered an attack and rout, but accomplished "a premeditated march," of sixty miles in the face of the enemy, estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 strong, defeating his plans and giving him battle wherever he was found. He states that of nearly five hundred wagons, only fifty-five were lost; that his total loss in men was but nine hundred and five, of which but thirty-eight were killed and one hundred and fifty-five wounded. He assumes, moreover, that many of the "missing" will yet return, and therefore is disposed to estimate his entire loss at "not exceeding seven hundred." All his guns he states were saved. He computes the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded at "treble that of ours," but admits that "in prisoners our loss greatly exceeded theirs." The casualties of the 1st Maryland regiment are not included in the official report.

A telegram from Washington, dated yesterday, states that the Confederates had opened fire again upon the working parties constructing bridges across the Chickahominy, but had not succeeded in causing them to suspend their opirations. We have also what purports to be a correct account of the losses sustained in the battles of May 31st and June 1st. The list includes the casualties incurred in the three *corps d'armee* of Heintzleman, Sumner and Keyes, and the "gr nd total" is put at very considerably less than it has been estimated at by the correspondents of the Northern journals, and also by the *National Republican* at Washington.

A telegram from Front Royal informs us that a Federal scouting party from Shields' Division reached New Market three days after Jackson passed through that place. It is also stated that Fremont was in pursuit; that the Confederate forces had been reduced, by scattering, to five thousand men; and that an indefinite number of wagons, prisoners, &c., had been captured. We have no official confirmation of the story.

Commodore Dupont reports to the Navy Department the occupation of Stono Island, near Charleston. We have also intelligence, brought by letters, from the Gulf squadron of the capture of two schooners.

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Georgiana arrived yesterday morning, from Fortress Monroe, having on board Gen. John E. Wool and staff. Colonel Robert Coleman of the Eutaw House, was at the wharf, with carriages, in which they took seats and proceeded to the Eutaw House. There was a number of sick and a few wounded on board, but not many passengers. There was not a mite of news from the army of General McClellan.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.—To-night, in the Maryland Institute, will be given one of the best Concerts which has taken place this year. It is for the benefit of St. Anthony's Orphan Asylum, a charity which commends itself to our citizens in the most forcible manner. Professor Henry Schwing will have the direction, and the best musical talent in the city will be employed to give success to the entertainment. This Concert should be liberally patronized, and those who attend may rest assured that they will partake of a musical treat. The programme is an excellent one.

AN INTERESTING CONCERT.—A Concert is announced to be given by the pupils of the Eastern Female High School, on Thursday evening next, under the direction of Prof. Rey. The Concert is to be given in the Hall of the Maryland Institute, and will be participated in by some two hundred young ladies, assisted by some of the best amateur musical talent in the city. The entertainment will doubtless prove an interesting one, and cannot fail to draw a crowded house.

### A MISSION TO NEW ORLEANS.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Post*, writing under date of June 5, says:

It is said in quarters likely to know, that Reverdy Johnson, our new Senator, and Judge Holt, Buchanan's last Secretary of War, are about to embark in a few days for New Orleans on some sort of a mission connected with the Government. The Union *quid nunce*, of course, know all about it, and look wise and say that the mission of these distinguished lawyers has something to do with the trouble between General Butler and the foreign consuls; but the secession gentry, who affect to know all the secrets of the Government, and who, unfortunately, do get hold of too many of them by hook or crook, are more specific in their givings out. They say that General Butler's course towards the foreign consuls threatens foreign complications, which may result unpleasantly on the expected rendezvousing of the French fleet in the river at New Orleans, and that the mission of Messrs. Johnson and Holt is to aid General Butler in his dealings with the French Admiral, should he be disposed to be ugly. You are not to understand that this matter is in everybody's mouth here, but rather confined to the more cute class.

## LATEST NEWS.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE CAPTURE OF MEMPHIS.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The following despatch has been received at the Navy Department:

U. S. STEAMER BENTON,
Off Memphis, June 6.

*Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:*

SIR: I arrived here last evening at 9 o'clock, accompanied by the mortar fleet under Captain Maynadier, the ordnance steamers, store ships, &c., and anchored a mile and a half above the city.

This morning, I discovered the Rebel fleet, which had been reinforced, and now consisted of eight rams and gunboats, lying at the levee. The engagement, which commenced at 5.30 A. M. and ended at 7 o'clock, terminated in a running fight.

I was ably supported by the ram fleet under command of Col. Ellet, who was conspicuous for his gallantry, and is seriously, but not dangerously wounded.

The result of the action was the capture or destruction of seven vessels of the rebel fleet as follows:—

General Beauregard, blown up and burned.
General Sterling Price, one wheel carried away.
Jeff. Thompson, set on fire by a shell, burned and magazine blown up.
Sumter, badly cut up by shot, but will be repaired.
Little Rebel, boiler exploded by a shot and otherwise injured, but will be repaired; besides this one of the rebel boats was sunk in the beginning of the action. Her name is not known.

A boat, supposed to be the Van Dorn, escaped from the flotilla by her superior speed. Two rams are in pursuit of her.

The officers and crews of the Rebel boats endeavored to take to the shore. Many of their wounded and prisoners are now in our hands.

The Mayor surrendered the city to me after the engagement.

Col. Fitch came down at 11 o'clock, and has taken military possession.

C. H. DAVIS, Flag Officer,
Commanding *pro tem.*

### SURRENDER OF MEMPHIS TO THE FEDERAL FLEET—NO RESISTANCE MADE.

NEW MADRID, June 7.—The steamer Platte Valley has arrived here from Memphis, and reports that the city had surrendered to the Federal flotilla without resistance.

All was quiet there.

[LATER.]

**Memphis in Our Possession.**

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The operator at New Madrid telegraphs that the steamer Platte City had passed there from Memphis direct, en route for Cairo.

Our forces were in undisputed possession of that city.

**The Evacuation of Fort Pillow.**

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The following despatch, written the day before the Memphis battle, was telegraphed from Cairo to-day, and received at the War Department after those describing the ram engagement:

OPPOSITE RANDOLPH,
12 MILES BELOW FORT PILLOW,
June 5, via Cairo, June 8.

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

SIR:—To my mortification, the enemy evacuated Fort Pillow last night. They carried away or destroyed everything of value. Early this morning Lieut. Col. Ellett and a few men in a yawl went ashore, followed immediately by Col. Fitch and a part of his command.

The gunboats then came down and anchored across the channel. I proceeded with three rams twelve miles below the fort to a point opposite Randolph, and sent Lieut. Col. Ellett ashore with a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the place. Their forces had all left on two of their gunboats only an hour or two before we approached. The people seemed to respect the flag which Lieut. Col. Ellett planted. The guns had been dismounted, and some piles of cotton were burning.—I shall leave Lieut. Col. Ellett here in the advance, and return immediately to Fort Pillow to bring on my entire forces.

The people attributed the suddenness of the evacuation to the attempt made night before last to sink one of their gunboats at Fort Pillow. Randolph, like Fort Pillow, is weak, and could not have held out long against a vigorous attack.

The people express a desire for the restoration of the old order of things, though still professing to be secessionists.

[Signed] CHARLES ELLETT, Jr.,
Col. Commanding Ram Flotilla.

**Details of the Encounter Between the Federal Steam Rams and the Rebel Fleet off Memphis.**

The following message in relation to the action of the rams in the naval engagement off Memphis was received at the War Department this evening:

[COPY OF COL. ELLETT'S DESPATCH.]

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 6,
VIA CAIRO, June 8.

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

The Rebel gunboats made a stand early this morning opposite Memphis and opened a vigorous fire upon our gunboats, which was returned with equal spirit.

I ordered the Queen, my flag ship, to pass between the gunboats and run down ahead of them upon the two rams of the enemy, which at first boldly stood their ground.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ellett, on the "Monarch," of which Captain Dryden is First Master, followed gallantly. The Rebel rams endeavored to back down stream, and then to turn and run, but the movement was fatal to them. The "Queen" struck one of them fairly, and for a few moments seemed to the wreck. After seperating the Rebel steamer sunk. My steamer, the Queen, was then herself struck by another Rebel steamer and disabled, but though damaged can be repaired. A pistol shot wound in the leg deprived me of the power to witness the remainder of the fight.

The Monarch also passed ahead of our gunboats and went most gallantly into action. She first struck the Rebel boat that struck my flag-ship, and sunk the Rebel. She was then struck by one of the Rebel rams, but not injured. She then pursued and struck the Beauregard and burst open her side. Simultaneously the Beauregard was struck in the boiler by a shot from one of our gunboats.

The Monarch then pushed at the gunboat Little Rebel, the Rebel flag-ship, and having but little headways pushed her before her—the Rebel Commodore and crew escaping. The Monarch then, finding the Beauregard sinking, took her in tow until she sunk in shoal water. Then, in compliance with the request of Commander Davis, Lieutenant Coolnel Ellett despatched the Monarch and the Switzerland in pursuit of the one remaining gunboat and some transports which had escaped the gunboats.

Two of my rams have gone below.

I cannot too much praise the conduct of the pilots and engineers and military guard of the Monarch and Queen, the brave conduct of Capt. Dryden, or the heroic bearing of Lieut.-Col. Ellett. I will name all parties to you in a special report. I am myself the only person in my fleet who was disabled.

[Signed] CHARLES ELLETT,
Colonel Commanding Ram Fleet.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

This second despatch was also received at the War Department this evening:

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS,
June 6, via Cairo 8.

*Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

It is proper and due to the brave men on the Queen and the Monarch to say to you briefly that two of the Rebel steamers were sunk outright, and immediately by the shock of my two rams, one with a large amount of cotton, &c., on board was disabled by accidental collision with the Queen and secured by her crew, after I was personally disabled. Another, which was also hit by a shot from the gunboats, was sunk by the Monarch, and towed to shoal water by that boat. Still another, also injured by the fire of our gunboats, was pushed in to the shore and secured by the Monarch. Of the gunboats I can only say that they more themselves as our navy always does, as bravely and well.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLETT, Jr.,
Col. Commanding Ram Fleet.

### FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

**Gen Sumner Advanced to a new Position—Rebel Misstatements—Apprehensions of our Gunboats at Richmond.**

*Army Correspondence of the Associated Press.*

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL MCCLELLAN,
Sunday, June 8, 6 P. M.

The Rebels opened with artillery yesterday afternoon on the pickets of Gen. Sumner, they having advanced to a new position. No harm was done and the firing soon ceased.

A Richmond paper of Friday, received here, gives no details of the late battle. They claim, as usual, a brilliant victory. The paper states that the Federals were driven into the Chickahominy and White Oak swamp; that General McClellan had sent flags of truce, asking permission to bury his dead, both of which statements are false. The paper gives the loss in one regiment at 140 killed and wounded, evidently showing that they consider it their interest to disclose the news of their defeat to the public by degrees, thus preventing a panic.

Gen. Prim and Staff, of Spain, arrived here today, and paid their respects to General McClellan.

Three deserters, who arrived to-day from Richmond, state that there was great excitement in that city for fear that the James river would rise sufficiently to allow our gunboats to pass over the obstruction. The excitement was so great that many of the citizens were leaving. They confirm the report of the wounding of General Johnston.

This being Sunday, everything is quiet with our army.

### Official Statement of the Loss in the Battle of Fair Oaks.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The following statement of the loss in the battle of Fair Oaks has been received at the War Department:

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

Statement of killed, wounded and missing of the 31st of May and June 1st, 1862, in front of Richmond:

| Commanders. | Corps. | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gen. Sumner's..... | 2d. | 183 | 594 | 146 |
| Gen. Heintzelman's.. | 3d. | 259 | 980 | 155 |
| Gen. Keyes'..... | 4th. | 448 | 1,753 | 921 |
| Totals..... | | 890 | 3,627 | 1,222 |

Grand total—killed, wounded and missing..... 5,739

A nominal list will be furnished as soon as the date can be received.

[Signed.] G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

### THE STEAMER CITY OF WASHINGTON OFF CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, June 6.—The steamer City of Washington passed Cape Race this evening, with Liverpool dates to the 28th ultimo.

The steamer America arrived out on the 25th, and the Etna on the 28th ult.

The London *Morning Post* learns that, in the absence of any law bearing on the case of the ship Emilie St. Pierre, the English Government will refuse to restore her.

The surrender of Norfolk and the destruction of the Merrimac is regarded as the retirement of the South from the contest on the water.

The rule of Gen. Butler in New Orleans is denounced as excessively harsh and severe.

The English political news is unimportant.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—The sales of Cotton for two days have been 12,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed with an upward tendency, and prices have improved ¼d.

The advices from Manchester were favorable; the market is quiet, but prices are improving.

Breadstuffs are dull. Flour dull at 29@30s. Wheat quiet, at a decline of 1@2d. for fine qualities; red Western 9s. 6d.@10. 6d.; white Western 11s.@11s. 6d. Mixed Corn steady at 27s.

Provisions.—Beef heavy and nominal. Pork heavy and dull. Bacon very dull. Lard dull at 40@43s. Tallow steady at 44@45s.

Produce.—Ashes quiet but firm. Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Rice firm.

THE LATEST.

QUEENSTOWN, May 29.—The sales of Cotton at Liverpool for the last two days have been 18,000 bales including 3,000 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs firm and quiet.

Provisions flat.

LONDON, May 29.—Consols for money, 93⅜@93¾; Illinois Central 44@45; Erie 34.

CASE OF THE EMILIE ST. PIERRE.

The *Morning Post* understands that the demand for the restitution of the Emilie St. Pierre cannot be complied with, as the municipal law takes no cognizance of the act of the three men who recaptured her, as an offence, or recognizes it as an injury suffered by the belligerents. Had an American cruiser fallen in with the ship, she might have seized her, but there is no municipal law which can warrant the English Government in giving her up, and it is therefore bound to refuse compliance with the request.

THE SURRENDER OF NORFOLK AND DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the surrender of Norfolk, the destruction of the Merrimac, &c., says the conquest of the South, so far as the water is concerned, seems almost complete. On land, however, the *Times* says it is premature to say the Confederate power is altogether broken. It sees no signs of the end, and no indications as to what that end will be. The Southerners may be beaten in battle, but they have immense territories for retreat. The contest is virtually the whole world against the South, as the North is open to the ships of the world while the South is completely shut out. The surprise is not that the Confederates retreat, but that they make front at all.

GEN. BUTLER'S POLICY.

The *Times* thinks Gen. Butler's rule at New Orleans is exceedingly severe and harsh, and calculated to make the raising of the blockade there valueless.

The *Morning Post* is very bitter on Gen. Butler's proclamation, and says that not even the Austrians or Russians ever issued more severe decrees. The *Post* says if Davis and Beauregard inflict defeat on the Federals, the independence of the South will be achieved. If they are overcome, the South may be considered vanquished.

The *Daily News* regards the abandonment of Norfolk and destruction of the Merrimac as of great importance, and that it proves the resignation by the Confederates of the contest at sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Two ships are up for New Orleans at Liverpool.

In the House of Lords Lord Brougham called attention to the omission of Porto Rico in the new slave trade treaty.

Earl Russell was unable to give explanations then, but said the American Government was most anxious to cooperate for the suppression of the traffic, and that Porto Rico might afterwards be included.

Sir L. Pakington had given notice in the Commons that he would call attention to the destruction of cotton at New Orleans, and the effect it might have on English manufacturers. At the same time he would ask if the Government intends to take steps for mediation.

Mr. Berkley brought forward his annual motion in favor of the ballot, which was carried by 83 to 50, amidst loud cheers. Leave was given to bring in a bill on the subject.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Patrie* denies the rumors that France intends to withdraw her Mexican expedition. It defends the course of France, and reproaches that of Spain, and in more moderate terms that of England.

Gen. Goyon was created a senator on returning from Rome.

It was rumored that Marshal Nell will go to Rome with full power, political and military.

The *Journal de Rouen* announces the discovery of a common wild plant to enable the manufacturer to dispense with American cotton.

The Bourse was dull. Rentes 70f. 75c.

It was reported that M. Thouvenel had sent a letter to the Papal Government that France has no intention to make any changes in the Roman question.

GERMANY.

The Mo[illegible] was resolved to [illegible]

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, May 29.—The political news to-day is unimportant.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

*ARRIVAL OF STEAMER NORTH AMERICAN OFF CAPE RACE.*

### THE ENGLISH DEFENCE COMMISSION.

CAPE RACE, June 7.—The North American was boarded at noon to-day off this point, with Liverpool advices to the 30th.

The Defence Commission appointed by the British Government to inquire into the relative efficiency of plated ships and fortifications, unanimously concluded that the latter must continue to form an essential feature in the defence of the country.

The *Daily News* defends General Butler's course at New Orleans.

Notice has been given in the House of Commons of a motion of inquiry into the relations between England and Federals and Confederates.

The Grand Duke Constantine has been appointed Viceroy of Poland.

The Nova Scotian arrived out on the 29th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton had advanced ¼d. for American. Sales of the week 47,000 bales. Sales of Friday 10,000 bales. The market closed buoyant. Breadstuffs have an upward tendency. Flour and Corn have each advanced 6d. Provisions closed dull.

Consols for money 93¾. American securities are unchanged and steady.

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 6.—The steamer Belvidere, from New York for Beaufort, North Carolina, put in here during last night, having broken some part of her machinery during the storm.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived this forenoon from the Pamunkey river, with wounded soldiers. She proceeded to the Marine Hospital, at Portsmouth, where about twenty-five of the worst cases were put off.

It is contemplated to send her to New York with the remainder.

**Departure of Major General Wool and Staff for Baltimore.**

FORTRESS MONROE, June 7.—Major General Wool and staff left to-night by the regular boat for Baltimore.

The whole garrison paraded in the fortress, and escorted the General and staff, together with General Dix and staff, to the wharf.

Nine of the Southern wounded on board the State of Maine passed themselves off for Union men when interrogated by the surgeons, but their deception was discovered this morning. All the wounded prisoners on board have been put ashore.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding has sailed with a number of wounded for Philadelphia.

### FROM FRONT ROYAL.

FRONT ROYAL, June 7.—Some excitement was occasioned last evening by the report that a foraging party were fired upon by some Rebel cavalry some six miles out of town. The report also stated that some Rebel troops were encamped between two hills, eight or nine miles distant. A body of infantry and cavalry were started this morning to see if they could find them, but no signs of the enemy were discovered. Three men were drowned in attempting to cross the Shenandoah last night.

A boat with fifteen men was carried away, but went ashore some two miles below. All hands were saved.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

FRONT ROYAL, June 8.—News from Gen. Shields' division state that a scouting party crossed the river at Columbian bridge and went to New Market, where they found that Jackson had retreated through there three days ago. His army had been reduced to about 5,000 men, the remainder having scattered through the mountains to save themselves. Fremont's army had followed them all the way, capturing wagons, prisoners and supplies.

**Reopening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.**

HARPER'S FERRY, June 8.—All the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridges injured by Jackson's Rebel army in his last attack, as well as those washed off by the late freshet, have this day been effectively restored, excepting the great Potomac bridge at this point. The through mail and passenger trains between Washington and Baltimore, and Wheeling and Parkersburg, will be regularly resumed to-morrow (Monday), the passengers being transferred here by a military pontoon bridge and ferry, until the railroad bridge is restored which may require ten days more.

**Release of Judge Birch.**

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Judge Birch, who was arrested at Rolla a few days since, for expressing disloyal sentiments, was released from arrest and paroled by the Provost Marshal yesterday, with the understanding that he is to report himself whenever required. The Judge will immediately take his seat in the State Convention.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

### ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

### THE REBEL FLEET OF EIGHT GUNBOATS ALL DESTROYED BUT ONE, WHICH ESCAPED.

[OFFICIAL BULLETIN.]

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Advices have been received from Commodore Davis, at Memphis, announcing a battle between his fleet, aided by Col. Ellett's ram flotilla and the Rebel fleet of eight gunboats and rams.

The engagement commenced at 5.30 on the morning of Friday, the 6th inst., and ended at 7 o'clock, in a running fight, the result of which was the capture or sinking of seven of the Rebel fleet, one only escaping, and that by superior speed. Col. Ellett, who is seriously, but not dangerously wounded, is highly complimented for his gallantry and skill.

Memphis surrendered immediately after the engagement, and was placed under military authority.

**The British Ratification of the New Treaty in Regard to the Slave Trade—The Difficulty between General Butler and the Foreign Consuls at New Orleans.**

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Lord Lyons called at the State Department, yesterday, on the accession of the arrival of the British ratification of the new treaty in regard to the African slave trade, and by direction of his Government expressed their sense of the service rendered by Mr. Seward to both countries, and to the cause of humanity by his agency in that transaction.

Friendly consultations have taken place between the Secretary of State and the members of the foreign Legations here, in reference to Gen. Butler's actions towards the foreign Consuls in New Orleans, on his taking military possession of the city. The fact is ascertained that it has been made the subject of an amicable correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Van Limburg, the minister from the Netherlands, and that Hon. Reverdy Johnson will proceed to New Orleans, as a commissioner of the State Department, for the purpose of taking the necessary proofs for final consideration.

All the reports from Europe are highly satisfactory.

**Another Brilliant Success of General Mitchell in East Tennessee—The Rebels Utterly Defeated and Driven out of Chattanooga with the Loss of All their Supplies.**

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Despatches have been received at the War Department from General Mitchell, dated at Huntsville, Alabama, June 6th, stating that an expedition from his army, under command of General Negley, had driven the enemy, commanded by General Adams, from Winchester, Tennessee, through Jasper, back to Chattanooga, and utterly defeated and routed them at that point. Their baggage wagons, ammunition and supplies have fallen into our hands; and still more important results may be expected to follow this movement.

**The Capture of Stono—Two More Prize Schooners Captured.**

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Despatches from Flag Officer Dupont state that the gunboats have possession of Stono, near Charleston. The capture was made in consequence of information received from Robert Small, the colored pilot of the steamer Planter, which he ran away with out of Charleston harbor.

Letters from the Gulf announce the capture of the schooner Newcastle by the brig Bainbridge, and the schooner Jane by the steamer R. R. Cuyler.

**Physicians for the Battle-Field.**

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A Commission consisting of the leading physicians of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, namely: Drs. Dixon, Coffee, McCandlaw and Hamilton, sent by the Sanitary Association of that city to aid in ministering to the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers, arrived here yesterday, and having been furnished by the Surgeon-General with all necessary facilities, left this morning for the battle-field near Richmond.

**Promotion of a Naval Officer.**

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Acting-Master Samuel Howard, of Rhode Island, United States bark Amanda, who volunteered his services on board the Monitor during her engagement with the Merrimac, was yesterday promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Lieut. E. Brodhead is ordered to the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

**The Latest from Gen. McClellan—The Rebels try to Hinder our Bridge Builders.**

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Despatches received at the War Department state that all is quiet in front of Richmond, except occasional cannonading at our forces employed in bridge operations, but which does not retard their progress.

### FROM ARKANSAS.

ROLLA, Mo., June 6.—Advices from Gen. Curtis' army in Arkansas, say that scouting parties from Generals Carr and Osterhous' divisions, in front of Little Red River, and from Gen. Steele's, on the left and rear, have been very successful lately in breaking up Rebel camps and running down guerillas. Lieut.-Col. Lewis, of the First Missouri, fell in with a party west of Searcy and charged on them, killing four and wounding about twenty, scattering the rest. Near West Point a party was routed by Major Hawkins, of the Sixth Missouri, and a Rebel Lieutenant taken prisoner. Lieut. Ricketts, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, attacked a party at Calche river, killing four, wounding four, taking two prisoners and driving the rest into the swamps. Maj. Bowen, commanding a detachment of his own battalion and the Third Iowa Cavalry, at 9 P. M. on the 8th of May, fell upon a Rebel camp at Kickapoo Bottom, which is west of Batesville about 55 miles, capturing a large number of camp and garrison equipage, twenty-two prisoners, twenty-five horses, fifty-four guns, thirty or forty bowie knives, and thirty revolvers. This was a daring attack, the men leaving their horses, and charging in the swamps with their carbines. Our troops can take the Rebels on their own ground of guerilla warfare, and show superior arms and braver conduct.

### FROM MISSOURI.

Colonels White and Vansling, of the Rebel army, and James Massey, Secretary of State, under Claib. Jackson, with about twenty ordinary Rebels, were captured at Cassville a few days since.

**Earthquake at Cairo.**

CAIRO, June 6.—Three distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt here to-day, and were also felt severely at different points north, as far as Urbana. No damage was done, so far as has been ascertained.

**Union Movement in Texas.**

NEW YORK, June 7.—The *Tribune* says that private advices from Texas indicate that Unionists there will soon be heard from, under the lead of Sam. Houston.

**Treasure from California.**

NEW YORK, June 8.—The steamer Champion, with $553,000 in specie, from California, has arrived from Aspinwall.

### WASHINGTON SAFE.

"Invisible," the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, writing from Washington, says:

The First Rhode Island and the Seventy-First New York regiments, enlisted "for the emergency," arrived this morning. The Rhode Island is a fine body of young men, and were accompanied to the Capital by the State's young and gallant Governor.

The New York 71st is one of the regiments that saved Washington once before. That is, it came here, played soldier at the Navy Yard for a month or two, and then returned, "every man a hero."—Evidently the regiment anticipates another frolic. I was standing in front of Willard's this morning, when a sergeant of the 71st strutted up to me and said—

"Well, we are here again."

"You are?"

"Yes, we of the 71st. We ought to have been here sooner, but as it was, we came off without our overcoats(!). Let the Rebels come now, if they want to."

"Where are you going from here?"

"Bless you, nowhere. We have been called out to protect Washington. I suppose we will take up our old quarters in the Navy Yard."

"Why, there are no Rebels within sixty miles of this city."

"Yes, but they might come, and it's well enough to keep a force here, you know."

"Brains! brains!" I inwardly exclaimed, as I thought of Mrs. Toodles purchasing coffins so that she might have them "handy in the house."

### THE COURSE OF MR. SUMNER.

*From the Boston Courier, June 7.*

Mr. Sumner will find that his resolutions will bring him into serious conflict with the Government, if he undertakes to press them, as well as with himself. We believe there are resolutions on this table of the Senate presented by him, declaring North Carolina and other States in secession *felo de se*, outlawed and lawless, and subject, *ex necessitate rei*, to the very domination to which he now objects. Mr. Sumner has urged military necessity as a ground for taking away all the 4,000,000 of slaves from their owners—is it not of force enough to warrant sending back a few, if they are in the way? Besides, what has military necessity to do with acts of Congress, if it overrides even the Constitution? As to banishing American citizens from a State which is *felo de se*—it seems to us a contradiction in terms. If there be no State there can be no citizen. And then, if the military Governor cannot send out of his jurisdiction a fellow like this Helper, because of an ancient instrument called the Constitution, how could Mr. Seward commit actual citizens to various places of imprisonment, during the existence of that instrument? Hence, our Senator puts himself in imminent danger of Fort Lafayette, because he thus denies a power repeatedly exercised, and of which the President has formally assumed the responsibility. As to closing the colored schools, Governor Stanley's commission might as well be revoked, for enforcing a law of North Carolina against selling liquor by retail, or for putting into effect any municipal regulation.

POLITICS IN OREGON.—The Democracy in the State of Oregon met by delegates from the several counties in Corvallis, Benton county, on the 15th of April last, and adjourned *sine die* on the 16th, after passing resolutions against the Administration and nominating the following ticket:

*For Representative in Congress*—Aaron E. Waite

*For Governor*—John F. Miller, of Yamhill county.

*For Secretary of State*—Geo. F. Vining, of Josephine county.

*For State Treasurer*—Jerome B. Greer, of Marion county.

*For State Printer*—A. Noltner, of Lane county.

## REPORT OF GENERAL BANKS.

### THE RETREAT FROM STRASBURG TO WILLIAMSPORT.

REPORT OF THE MARCH OF THE FIRST DIVISION FIFTH CORPS D'ARMEE FROM STRASBURG, VA., TO WILLIAMSPORT, MD., ON THE 24TH AND 25TH DAYS OF MAY, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SHENANDOAH.

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

Information was received on the evening of May 23d, that the enemy, in very large force, had descended on the guard at Front Royal, Col. Kenly, First Maryland regiment, commanding, burning the bridges and driving our troops toward Strasburg with great loss. Owing to what was deemed an extravagant statement of the enemy's strength, these reports were received with some distrust; but a regiment of infantry, with a strong detachment of cavalry and a section of artillery, were immediately sent to reinforce Col. Kenly. Later in the evening, despatches from fugitives who had escaped to Winchester, informed us that Colonel Kenly's force had been destroyed, with but few exceptions, and the enemy, 15,000 or 20,000 strong, were advancing by rapid marches on Winchester.

Orders were immediately given to halt the reinforcements sent to Front Royal, which had moved by different routes, and detachments of troops under experienced officers were sent in every direction to explore the roads leading from Front Royal to Strasburg, Middletown, Newtown and Winchester, and ascertain the force, position, and purpose of the sudden movement of the enemy. It was soon found that his pickets were in possession of every road, and rumors from every quarter represented him in movement, in rear of his pickets, in the direction of our camp.

The extraordinary force of the enemy could no longer be doubted. It was apparent, also, that they had a more extended purpose than the capture of the brave little force at Front Royal.

This purpose could be nothing less than the defeat of my own command, or its possible capture by occupying Winchester, and by this movement intercepting supplies of reinforcements, and cutting off all possibility of retreat.

It was also apparent, from the reports of fugitives, prisoners, Union men, and our own reconnoitering parties, that the three divisions of the enemy's troops known to be in the valley, and embracing at least 25,000 men, were united, and close upon us, in some enterprise not yet developed.

The suggestion that had their object been a surprise they would not have given notice of their approach by an attack on Front Royal, was answered by the fact that on the only remaining point of assault—the Staunton road—our outposts were five miles in advance, and daily reconnoissance made for a distance of twelve miles towards Woodstock.

Under this interpretation of the enemy's plans, our position demanded instant decision and action. Three courses were open to us:—First, a retreat across Little North Mountain to the Potomac river on the west. Second, an attack upon the enemy's flank on the Front Royal road. Third, a rapid movement direct upon Winchester, with a view to anticipate his occupation of the town by seizing it ourselves, thus placing my command in communication with its original base of operations, in the line of reinforcements by Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, and securing a safe retreat in case of disaster.

To remain at Strasburg was to be surrounded; to move over the mountains was to abandon our train at the outset, and to subject my command to flank attacks, without possibility of success; and to attack the enemy in such overwhelming force could only result in certain destruction. It was, therefore, determined to enter the line with the enemy in a race or a battle, as he should choose, for the possession of Winchester, the key of the valley, and for us the position of safety.

THE MARCH.

At three o'clock, A. M., the 24th inst., the reinforcements, infantry, artillery and cavalry, sent to Col. Kenly, were recalled, and massed on guard. Col. Donnelly's brigade, were ordered to Strasburg; several hundred disabled men, left in our charge by Shields' division, were put upon the march, and our wagon train ordered forward to Winchester under escort of cavalry and infantry.—Gen. Hatch, with nearly our whole force of cavalry and six pieces of artillery, was charged with the protection of the rear of the column, and the destruction of army stores for which transportation was not provided, with instructions to remain in front of the town as long as possible, and hold the enemy in check, our expectations of attack being in that direction. All these orders were executed with incredible alacrity, and soon after nine o'clock the column was on the march—Col. Donnelly in front, Col. Gordon in the centre, and Gen. Hatch in the rear.

The column had passed Cedar creek, about three miles from Strasburg, with the exception of the rear guard, still in front of Strasburg, when information was received from the front that the enemy had attacked the train, and was in full possession of the road at Middletown. This report was confirmed by the return of fugitives, refugees and wagons, which came tumbling to the rear in earful confusion.

It being apparent now that our immediate danger was in front, the troops were ordered to the head of the column and the train to the rear, and, in view of a possible necessity of our return to Strasburg, Capt. James W. Abert, Topographical Corps, who associated with him the Zouaves D'Afrique, Capt. Collis, was ordered to prepare Cedar Creek bridge for the flames, in order to prevent egress in that direction by the enemy. In Zouaves were cut off from the column, which they joined at Williamsport. They had at Strasburg a very sharp conflict with the enemy, in which his cavalry suffered severely. An interesting report of this affair will be found in the reports of Capt. Albert and Capt. Collis.

THE FIRST CONFLICT.

The head of the re-organized column, Col. Donnelly commanding, encountered the enemy in force at Middletown, about thirteen miles from Winchester. Three hundred troops had been seen in town, but it soon appeared that larger forces were in the rear. The brigade halted, and the 46th Pennsylvania, Colonel Knipe, was ordered to penetrate the woods on the right, and dislodge the enemy's skirmishers. They were supported by a section of Cochran's New York Battery. Five companies of the enemy's cavalry were discovered in an open field in