# THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 224. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.


### WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the bill to donate lands to States and Territories that may establish colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, was taken up, amended in some particulars, and passed. The bill to modify the fugitive slave law was called up on motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, but before its consideration was entered upon the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a communication was submitted, covering a proposition from the Danish *Charge d'Affaires* at Washington for the transfer to and colonization of the free blacks and recaptured Africans in the Danish Island of St. Croix, instead of sending them to Liberia. The consideration of the bill relating to claims for the loss of property by loyal citizens, and damage done thereto by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion, was postponed until Thursday of next week.

General Fremont telegraphs to the War Department, under date of June 7th, that the attack on Jackson's rear, in which so many Federal officers were wounded and captured, precipitated his retreat; and that his loss in killed and wounded was very severe, many of both being left on the field. "During the evening," this report goes on to state, "many of the Rebels were killed by shells from Stahl's battery." General Ashby is said to be among the killed. A later despatch says that the people near the battle-field, and prisoners taken, declare that the reported death of General Ashby is unquestionably true.

A still later unofficial despatch reports that Fremont overtook Jackson eight miles beyond Harrisonburg on Sunday last, forced him to accept battle, and drove him from his chosen position with heavy loss. The line of battle extended two miles. Milroy occupied the centre, Schenck the right, and Stahl's brigade the front. Two other brigades were held in reserve. Stahl's brigade was the first engaged, but the battle soon became general. The 8th New York regiment being unsupported, "was finally compelled to retire." The whole regiment was badly cut up, losing "more than three hundred men." The remainder of the Brigade fell back, in consequence, to a stronger position, which it succeeded in holding. Milroy, on the centre, compelled the enemy to give ground. Schenck twice drove back those who attempted to turn his flank. One Confederate regiment is represented as having lost two-thirds of its number in an attempt to carry Widrich's battery. Col. Cheseret is said to have taken and held the centre of the Confederate position, and to have encamped there the same night. The result of the battle is summed up as follows: "Our forces were outnumbered, but have occupied the Rebel line and forced them to retreat." The loss is said, in the usual phraseology, to be "heavy on both sides"—the total Federal loss being estimated at from six to eight hundred in killed, wounded and missing. The names of some of the officers wounded are given, but it is added that "many other officers are either wounded or killed."

The official report of General Fremont, which follows the unofficial narrative, gives a different coloring to the affair. He does not claim a victory. He does not say that Jackson was forced to give battle; but he states simply that the battle lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon; that the loss on both sides was very great—"ours being particularly so among the officers;" and concludes by saying, we are encamped on the field of battle; but that the conflict "may be renewed at any moment." The only inference to be drawn from this latter statement is that Jackson was not far off, and was still in a condition to continue the fight.

A despatch from General Halleck, full of those "large utterances" in which he is accustomed to indulge, informs the Secretary of War that the Confederates have fallen back to Tupello, about fifty miles south of Corinth by rail, and seventy miles by wagon road. We also learn that General Pope estimates the Rebel loss, from all sorts of causes, "from casualties, prisoners and desertions," at over twenty-five thousand, whilst General Buell is disposed to put it at somewhere between twenty and thirty thousand. The New York *Times* nevertheless gulps down a piece of impertinence for which it deserves to be severely rebuked. That journal has undertaken to call in question the truthfulness of that portion of the recent statements of General Halleck which asserts that the army of Beauregard is greatly demoralized. Nay, more! The *Times* actually ventures to argue the question, and endeavors to prove—whether successfully or not others must judge—that such a condition of demoralization as is imputed to the Confederate army in Tennessee is altogether improbable. It reasons thus—"It is easy to talk about an army a hundred thousand strong breaking up, and the men flying in confusion everywhere; but rarely, if ever, in the military history of the world, has an army broken up in such a way, and there is not a shadow of proof that the Rebel army of the Southwest has done so."

From Southern papers received in Philadelphia via Baltimore, we have brief accounts of recent military and naval operations before Charleston. These state that the Federal gunboats were moving up on the 3d of June—Tuesday last—to attack the Confederate batteries. On the following day we learn that two thousand Federal troops were landed at James Island, opposite the city, when they were met by the forces under General Gist and repulsed. A later despatch, on the same day, from General Gist reports that "the enemy" was still in front of him in force, but under cover of his gunboats, and that an advance was imminent.

The New York *Tribune* is evidently not content with General McClellan's report of his loss at the battle of "Fair Oaks," or "Seven Pines," as it is sometimes called. "The more we know," says the correspondent of the *Tribune*, "concerning the loss, the larger are the figures that correctly denote our loss in killed, wounded and missing." On Saturday, the writer was assured that the loss could not be less than three thousand. Subsequent information proved the estimate to be too low. He has since learned from a gentleman, directly from the front, and connected with the Medical Department of the army, "that our loss in killed, wounded and missing, cannot be less than ten thousand," and it is also stated in confirmation of this fact, on the authority of a gentleman whose veracity cannot be disputed "that General McClellan has acknowledged that our loss in the action of the two days would not be less than ten thousand." Surely it is highly improper in the *Tribune* to publish such statements, in the face of General McClellan's official report that the total loss was but five thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine. The Hartford *Times* exceeds even the estimate of the *Tribune*, by putting the Federal loss in Saturday's battle alone at ten thousand men. This statement, however, is made on the authority of a private letter, which also asserts that Generals Casey, Palmer and Naglee were killed in the battle, which story certainly needs confirmation.

Nearly all the leading Northern papers are earnestly advocating the immediate reinforcement of McClellan. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* wants to see him so strong "that he may go forward in the certainty of a speedy and assured success." The New York *Tribune* has received information that reinforcements are absolutely necessary. The New York *Times* intimates that McDowell can bring to McClellan's aid, by way of Fredericksburg, and in two days march, forty thousand men, and also suggests that a portion of Halleck's army shall be withdrawn from Tennessee and transported to the Peninsula. It is, moreover, assumed that these additions to the army of the Potomac are absolutely required, in view of the probable fact that "some of the best parts of Beauregard's army now are in Richmond."

Among the noticeable events that occurred at Fortress Monroe, on Monday last, was the arrival of General Burnside and his staff at that post. The object of the visit on the part of Gen. Burnside is said to be to hold important communication with the Government, and it is surmised to have reference to the transfer of his troops to a more stirring field of action.

The only military news received at Fortress Monroe in regard to Burnside's command, relates to skirmishes near Washington, North Carolina, in one of which the 26th Massachusetts regiment lost six men killed and a number wounded, three of whom subsequently died. In another skirmish, fifteen Federal cavalry have the credit of putting to flight a Confederate force of cavalry and infantry of ten times their strength.

The version of the fight at Pocotaligo, as given in the Savannah *News*, is very different in one respect, at least, from that which we have previously published. In the latter it was stated that the railway was torn up and the bridge destroyed; that the Federal troops drove off the Confederates, and remained masters of the ground until the following day. In the Southern account no mention

whatever is made of the destruction of the bridge or of any portion of the road; but we are left to infer that the Rutledge riflemen held the Federal troops at bay until reinforcements arrived, when they retreated in the direction of their gunboats. "If they seriously intended to get possession of the road, "says the *News*, "their effort was a feeble one."

We publish elsewhere the now celebrated charge of Judge Carmichael to the Grand Jury of Talbot county. Since his arrest and incarceration in Fort McHenry, the charge in question has become a document of historical value. We are sure it will, even at this time, be read with interest, not only from the importance of the subject upon which it treats, but also in consequence of the well-earned legal reputation and distinguished social position of its author.

# LATEST NEWS.

## TELEGRAMS.

### LATER FROM CORINTH.

#### RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

#### THE LOSSES ESTIMATED AT FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY THOUSAND MEN.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following was received at the War Department this morning:

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

The enemy has fallen back to Tupello, fifty miles by rail and over seventy miles by wagon road.

Gen. Pope estimates the Rebel loss, from casualties, prisoners and desertions, at over 25,000, and Gen. Buell at between twenty and thirty thousand men.

A person who was employed in the Confederate Commissary Department says they had 120,000 men in Corinth, and that now they cannot muster much over 80,000. Some of the fresh graves on the road have been opened, and found filled with arms.

Many of our prisoners of war beg not to be exchanged, saying that they purposely allowed themselves to be taken.

Beauregard himself retreated from Baldwin on Saturday afternoon to Okolona.

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

### IMPORTANT FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

#### A Great Battle Between General Fremont's Army and the Rebels under Gen. Jackson—A Fierce Fight—Jackson is Driven from his Position with Heavy Loss—One Federal Regiment Badly Cut Up.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, BATTLE FIELD 8 MILES BEYOND HARRISONBURG, June 8th.

Gen. Fremont has overtaken the enemy of whom he has been in pursuit for a week, and has forced him to fight and driven him with heavy loss, from his chosen position. Gen. Fremont left Harrisonburg this morning at 6 o'clock, and advanced in pursuit of Jackson by the road leading to Port Republic to the left of the turnpike to Staunton.—Seven miles beyond Harrisonburg, the advanced guard discovered the enemy posted in the woods to the left and front, apparently in force. Artillery was sent to the front and commenced shelling the enemy without eliciting any reply.

Jackson having at last been forced to make a stand with his whole army, had completely masked his position in the woods and ravines. Skirmishers and cavalry were sent forward, and the whole column came rapidly up, and the line of battle, extending nearly two miles, was promptly formed under direction of Colonel Albert, Chief of General Fremont's staff. Before it was completed, General Stahl, with the Garibaldi Guards, became engaged with the enemy on the extreme right, and forced him to fall back.

At half-past twelve o'clock, a general advance was ordered, and the whole line moved forward. General Milroy had the centre, General Schenck the right, and General Stahl, with all his Brigade except the Garibaldi Guards, the front. General Blenker's, General Bohlen's, and Col. Steinwehr's Brigades composed the reserves.

The line moved down the slopes of three hills, into the valley, and up the opposite ascents, which at the summits were covered with woods. In these woods, and in belts of heavy timber beyond, the enemy were posted. General Stahl, on the left, was first engaged; Generals Milroy and Schenck immediately became general.

Gen. Stahl, after Schriver's battery had shelled the Rebel position, ordered the 5th New York and an open field, on the other side of which the enemy's right wing was concealed in the woods. The 8th regiment advanced gallantly, under heavy fire, but being so long unsupported by the 45th, and largely outnumbered, were finally forced to retire. Col. Wirtchel was severely wounded and his whole regiment badly cut up—losing, in killed and wounded, not less than 300 men; more than half its strength. The enemy's pursuit was checked by our artillery; and Gen. Stahl finally withdrew his brigade to a stronger position, repulsing a flank movement and holding his wing firmly.

General Milroy advanced his centre rapidly, the artillery fire compelling the enemy to give ground.

General Schenck on the right twice drove back the Rebels who attempted to turn his position. Along the whole line our artillery under Colonel Pilson's direction was served with great vigor and precision, and the final success was largely due to its effect.

The enemy suffered most severely. One rebel regiment lost two-thirds of its number in an attempt to capture Widrich's battery, which cut them to pieces with canister at fifty paces.

The Rebel batteries were repeatedly silenced and forced to abandon their positions.

Colonel Cheseret, with his weak Brigade, took and held the centre of the enemy's position, and his encampment is there to-night.

Our forces were outnumbered at all points, but have occupied the rebel lines and forced them to retreat.

The loss is heavy on both sides. The enemy suffered especially from our artillery. The Garibaldi Guards lost nearly 200, and the 25th Ohio 60. Our total loss is estimated at from six to eight hundred in killed, wounded and missing.

Col. Wm. Giles, of the De Kalb regiment; Capt. Paule, of the 8th New York; Capt. Wiesner, of the 24th New York; Capt. Bischull, of the 39th New York; Capt. Charles Worth, of the 25th Ohio, and Surgeon Courtwell, of 82d Ohio, are all wounded. Many other officers are also either wounded or killed.

The Rebels fought wholly under cover, while our troops were forced to advance through open fields. The enemy's advantages of position and numbers were counterbalanced and defeated by General Fremont's skillful handling of his troops and the coolness and determination with which he pursued his success. The fight was furious for three hours, and continued till nearly dark. Our army sleeps on the field of battle to-night.

#### Official Report of Gen. Fremont.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD, Camp near Port Republic, June 8, 9 P. M.

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

No. 40.—The army left Harrisonburg at 6 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, and at half-past 8 o'clock my advance engaged the Rebels about seven miles from that place, near Union church. The enemy was very advantageously posted with timber, having chosen his own position, forming a smaller circle than our own, and with his troops formed in masses. It consisted undoubtedly of Jackson's entire force.

The battle began with heavy firing at 11 o'clock, and last-with great obstinacy and violence until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, some skirmishing and artillery firing continuing from that time until dark.

Our troops fought occasionally under the murderous fire of greatly superior numbers, the hottest of the small-arm fire being on the left wing, which was held by Gen. Stahl's brigade, consisting of five regiments. The bayonet and cannister shot were used freely, and with great effect by our men.

The loss on both sides is very great—ours being very heavy among the officers. A full report of those who distinguished themselves will be made without partiality.

I desire to say that both officers and men behaved with splendid gallantry, and that the service of the artillery was especially admirable.

We are encamped on the field of battle, which may be renewed at any moment.

[Signed] J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

### IMPORTANT FROM THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

#### Milroy in Full Pursuit of Jackson's Force—Ashby a Rebel General Ashby Killed.

The following was received at the War Department yesterday morning:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD, HARRISONBURG, June 7, 9 P. M.

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

The attack upon the enemy's rear of yesterday precipitated his retreat. Their loss in killed and wounded was very severe, and many of both were left on the field. Their retreat is by an almost impassable road, along which many wagons were left in the woods, and wagon loads of blankets, clothing and other equipments are piled up in all directions.

During the evening many of the rebels were killed by shells from a battery of Gen. Stahl's brigade. Gen. Ashby, who covered the retreat with his whole cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who exhibited admirable skill and audacity, was among the killed.

Gen. Milroy made a reconnoissance to-day about seven miles on the Port Republic road, and discovered a portion of the enemy's force encamped in the timber. J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

[LATER.]

#### The Death of Ashby.

GEN. FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, Harrisonburg, June 7.

In the skirmish yesterday beyond this town, the Rebel loss is ascertained to have been very heavy. Most of our wounded have been brought in. Col. Kane, of the Bucktail Rifles, is in the enemy's hands. The body of Captain Haines, of the New Jersey cavalry, has been found. Captains Shellmine and Clarke, of the same regiment, are prisoners, and not wounded.

Colonel Ashby, the famous Rebel cavalry leader, is undoubtedly killed. This is ascertained from the people living near the battle-field, and from the prisoners taken. Major Green, of his regiment, was shot by Capt. Broderick, of the New Jersey cavalry.

## IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON

### THE UNION GUNBOATS AT WORK.

#### Rebel Reports of a Fight at James Island.

### RUMORED CAPTURE OF "YANKEES."

*AN ADVANCE ON CHARLESTON IMMINENT.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The following despatches are taken from the Southern papers received in Baltimore:

CHARLESTON, June 3.—The Federal gunboats are moving up as if to engage our batteries. The greatest excitement prevails as the gunboats are in sight at times. Every confidence is expressed in General Gist's ability to drive the invaders off.

CHARLESTON, June 4, A. M.—The enemy landed this morning, 2,000 strong, at James Island, opposite the city. A battle took place. The enemy were repulsed, and twenty men taken prisoners by the forces under Gen. Gist.

The prisoners will be sent to Selma, Ala., immediately.

There is still heavy firing in the direction of James Island, and it is rumored that a hundred more Yankees had been cut off and captured.

CHARLESTON, June 4, P. M.—General Gist's last despatch says:

"The prisoners taken this morning report that the enemy landed 1,700 strong on Battery Island and on John Island. The enemy is now in front of our lines, and a skirmish took place yesterday. An advance is imminent."

#### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

##### Visit of Gen. Burnside to Norfolk and Portsmouth—The General Re-Opening Canal Navigation.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 9.—Major-General Burnside and staff arrived here at an early hour this morning, having come through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal in the small gunboat Port Royal, leaving Newbern on Saturday. The Port Royal came through both branches of the canal. The lower one, connecting Currituck Sound with North River, and thence with Albemarle Sound, has been obstructed by piles and sunken vessels, rendering it necessary for the vessels that have previously arrived by the inland route to avoid this cut, and traverse the whole length of Currituck Sound. The progress of the Port Royal was considerably delayed by the obstructions, but General Burnside succeeded in blowing them up and opening the canal. Norfolk was reached at midnight last night, and after communicating with General Viele and procuring a pilot, the Port Royal proceeded to this place.

The object of the visit of General Burnside was to have important communication with the Government. Having sent despatches to Washington and obtained the replies, he will return.

There is little or no news in the Department of North Carolina. The 24th Massachusetts regiment, now at Washington, N. C., was attacked from an ambush by a North Carolina regiment on Thursday last, while on a scout, and lost six men killed and a number wounded, three of whom subsequently died. Several cavalry skirmishes have lately taken place in the vicinity of Washington, in one of which one man was wounded and two taken prisoners; and another in which fifteen of our cavalry, having only one man wounded, put to flight a rebel force of cavalry and infantry of ten times their strength.

Gunboat Albany arrived from Hatteras last night. She brings no news.

#### LATER FROM MEMPHIS.

##### The Casualties in the Late Fight—Jeff. Thompson and His Army Run Away—The Citizens Offer Their Assistance to the Federal Officers to Prevent the Destruction of the City—The Firing of the City Prevented, and all Stores in the Railroad Depot Saved From the Mob.

MEMPHIS, June 8.—The casualties sustained by the Rebels in the late fight are estimated at from 100 to 150, including from 30 to 40 wounded.

Jeff. Thompson witnessed the fight, sitting on horseback in front of the Gayoso House. The remnant of his army, with the stamp-ding citizens, were in the cars, not far from the city; and when one after another of the Rebel boats were sunk, and the flag-ship took flight, Jeff. fled.

Two of our mortar boatmen, who managed to elude our guard and get ashore on Friday night, were killed in a row of their own getting up.

Citizens to the number of 2,000 reported themselves, armed and equipped, to the Provost Marshal the same evening, after the city was surrendered, to prevent the destruction of property by the mob, which, it seemed, they feared more than the Federals.

Precautions to call to assist the Provost Marshal Fitch, commanding the Federal forces, with a strong Provost guard, prevented the design. As it was, however, the depot of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad was broken open by the mob of men and women; but before they could take anything away, a detachment of military arriving dispersed them.

The stores in the depot were yesterday removed to a place of safety.

Captain Gould, the Provost Marshal, established his headquarters at the Planters' Bank building.

Col. Fitch, commander of the post, issued a notice, last evening, "that the United States had taken possession of the city for the purpose of asserting the supremacy of the laws and protecting public and private property." Citizens have been requested to return, and merchants and others are requested to open their stores and shops, except those dealing in intoxicating liquors, who are forbidden to resume their traffic, under penalty of having their stock destroyed. The Mayor and Common Council will continue their functions, the military authorities co-operating in enforcing all proper ordinances unless an exigency ensues rendering martial law imperative.

It is hoped and believed, however, that nothing will occur to render this step necessary. The sale of liquors has been prohibited here since December, except by druggists on physicians' prescriptions.

#### The Missouri State Convention.

THE EMANCIPATION SCHEME DEFEATED.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 9.—In the State Convention to day, Mr. Breckinridge introduced a bill for gradual emancipation, of which the following is a synopsis:—

To submit to the people certain amendments to the Constitution, and the scheme of gradual emancipation.

Section 1st repeals the restriction clause in the Constitution.

Section 2d declares that all slaves born after the first of January, 1865, shall be slaves until they reach the age of twenty-five years, then to be paid for and sent out of the State by the aid of the Government, under the late resolution of Congress.

Section 3d provides that all slaves born after January 1st, 1865, shall be registered.

Section 4th, that no slaves shall be brought into the State after this ordinance takes effect.

Section 5th, that the whole ordinance shall be submitted to a vote at the regular election in 1864, to take effect if it receives a majority of the popular vote.

Mr. Breckinridge argued the merits of his bill at length, claiming that it was the only measure at all likely to quiet the agitation now rapidly growing in our State. All men were agreed that slavery was doomed in the State of Missouri; that secession was ruined; that it only remained for us to determine whether, as wise, careful and conservative men, we will take hold of the subject as a political question, or leave it to be dealt with by the radicals.

Pass this ordinance, he said, and there will be nothing left to build up radical men and measures. The whole subject is to be acted on by the people, after two years of calm reflection with peace, quiet and prosperity surrounding them, and once more restored to the country.

At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Breckinridge, several men here endeavored to gain the floor, Mr. Henderson being among the number.

Mr. Hall, of Randolph, was recognized as having the floor. He moved to lay the bill on the table.

He was appealed to by Mr. Henderson to withdraw the motion, in order that he (Mr. Henderson) might make a few remarks on the subject.

Mr. Hall agreed to withdraw for Messrs. Birch and Long, who desired to make explanations; but Mr. Henderson raised a point of order, that the gentleman had no right to withdraw in behalf of anybody.

Mr. Hall then insisted on his motion.

The President said that as Mr. Henderson intended to leave for Washington to-morrow, he hoped the Convention would extend the privilege to him of making a few remarks. Mr. Wilson might also desire to say something on the subject.

Finding it impossible to induce the mover to withdraw his motion to lay the bill on the table, the members, desirous of speaking on the subject, consented that the vote should be taken on the motion to lay the bill on the table.

The yeas and nays were then called, and the motion to lay the bill on the table was carried; yeas 52, nays 19.

Mr. Hall then moved to reconsider the motion to lay on the table, and to lay that motion on the table. This was agreed to—and thus the gradual emancipation scheme in Missouri was defeated.

Mr. Birch then rose to a privileged question and read a written statement of the facts connected with his late arrest. The Committee on Elections then reported back the bill defining the qualification of voters. The revised bill leaves out entirely the disfranchisement of persons who have been engaged in the rebellion; the bill to repeal the seventh section of the ordinance to abolish certain offices, reduce salaries, &c., and the bill to repeal the ordinance submitting the action of the Convention to a vote of the people.

#### Runaway Negroes to be Excluded from the Army Lines.

CHICAGO, June 10.—A special despatch from Memphis, of the 8th instant, says it has been decided by the Federal authorities not to allow runaway negroes to come into our lines under any circumstances, and that they have no control over them outside their lines.

#### Trade on the Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury has telegraphed the President of the Chamber of Commerce, that shipments can be made to Memphis and New Orleans so soon as the Mississippi is clear, subject to the regulations of the commanders at the ports of destination.

#### The Pacific Mails.

WASHINGTON, June 10—Information has been received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department which leads to the belief that all the mails despatched from the East for the Pacific coast by overland route via St. Joseph and Placerville between the 1st and 23d of April last, have been lost or detained by depredations committed by Indians at some point east of Salt Lake City, and that the mails sent from the Pacific to the East by the same route, between March 20th and April 27th, have also met with like detention, and from the same cause. This information is given that correspondence within the dates mentioned may be duplicated, if thought proper by those interested. Mails for the present are despatched from New York for the Pacific by steamers via Panama, on the 1st, 8th, 16th, and 24th of each month. An agent has been directed to go over the route from St. Joseph, for the purpose of recovering the missing mails, if practicable, and forwarding them to their destination.

#### Restoration of Postal Facilities to Memphis.

CAIRO, June 10—A. H. Markland, a special agent of the Post Office Department, left here today for Memphis, to open the post office at that place.

#### Disfranchising the Disloyal.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., June 10.—The State Convention has adopted a provision disfranchising all persons engaged in the rebellion since the 16th of December last.

#### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Cotton is steady—sales of 450 bales at 31 cts. Flour is quiet—sales of 18,500 bbls. Wheat has advanced 1 cent—sales of 159,000 bushels. Red $1.14@1.18; white $1.22@1.38. Corn is firm—sales of 97,000 bushels; mixed 47@53 cts. Pork is heavy—Mess $11@11.25. Whiskey closed firm at 25@26½ cts. Sugar is steady. Freights are lower—Flour to Liverpool 2s.@3s. 1½d.; grain 7½@8¾ cts.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

[COPIED FROM NEW YORK AND OTHER PAPERS.]

#### Jeff. Davis' Address to the Army.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, June 4.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, June 2, 1862.

TO THE ARMY OF RICHMOND.

I render to you my grateful acknowledgments for the gallantry and good conduct you displayed in the battles of the 31st of May, and 1st inst., and with pride and pleasure recognize the steadiness and intrepidity with which you attacked the enemy in position, captured his advantageous entrenchments, several batteries of artillery and many standards, and everywhere drove them from the open field.—As a part of your operations it was my fortune to be present. On no other occasion have I witnessed more of calmness and good order than you exhibited while advancing into the very jaws of death, and nothing could exceed the prowess with which you closed upon the enemy when a sheet of fire was blazing in your faces!

In the renewed struggle in which you are on the eve of engaging, I ask and can desire but a continuance of the same conduct which now attracts the admiration and pride of the loved ones you have left at home.

You are fighting for all that is dearest to men; and, though opposed to a foe who disregards many of the usages of civilized war, your humanity to the wounded and the prisoners was the fit and crowning glory to your valor.

Defenders of a just cause, may God have you in His holy keeping!

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The General will cause the above to be read to the troops under his command.

#### Opinion Concerning Davis' Address.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, June 4.*

The warm and animating tribute to the gallantry displayed by our army in the late battles near Richmond, comes from the Chief Magistrate of the Confederacy. He speaks, too, from his own personal observation; and his past career has shown him to be a judge of good fighting, for none have fought more bravely than himself. Such testimony as such a man will appeal gratefully to the feelings and pride of our army, and will excite still more that proud and affectionate gratitude for them which animates our whole land, for no halting testimony and no niggard praise does the President pay our heroes: "Nothing could exceed the prowess with which you closed upon the enemy, when a sheet of fire was blazing in your faces." Noble men! The President says he can neither ask or desire anything better at your hands. Fighting in the cause which animates you, you will show nothing less. You will maintain your character and add new laurels to your fame. The country confident closes his address.

#### General Johnston Wounded.

*From the Richmond Examiner, June 5.*

Troops and officers never behaved better than the Confederate army engaged on the Chickahominy. The only thing to be regretted is the unfortunate wound of General Johnston. That was indeed a disaster. Saturday and Sunday were both victories, but with great difference between its purpose and plan when the animating mind was withdrawn; and that spirit that went up in the fiery shouts of Saturday came flabbing down into indifference on Sunday. Nevertheless, the enemy was whipped—well whipped—and lost not less than ten thousand men, perhaps many more, as their own lists will shortly show.

#### Claiming a Victory.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, June 6.*

The late two days' battle fought near this city is designated in the reports of the enemy, and is also known to some extent, at least, in our own army, as the Battle of Seven Pines. We have not been able to obtain a copy of the official report of Gen. McClellan, claiming a victory at Richmond, and we have not seen any Northern paper which claims to have been victorious in the battle of Saturday and Sunday last. We have, however, seen a Northern paper which claims a victory at Richmond, a brilliant and complete victory! Driven from their intrenchments—driven out of their camps—their cannon taken—their tents taken—their stores of all sorts captured—driven among the bullfrogs, and even back where they tried to come out—five hundred prisoners taken, and saved from utter rout only because the hog prevented them from pursuit—McClellan yet claims a victory! Surely he must be under an extraordinary pressure and necessity to make him thus sink all the instincts of manhood in the misrepresentations of the deliberate and habitual falsifier! When does McClellan propose to whip us again?

#### Confederate Report of McClellan Having Retreated.

*Correspondence of the Lynchburg Republican.*

RICHMOND, May 30—The great battle which is to decide the fate of this city was confidently expected to commence to-day, but early in the morning it was currently remarked that the enemy was falling back, having been called to the defence of Washington by the threatening attitude of Stonewall Jackson. This intelligence was earnestly discussed by the public—some receiving it with pleasure, and others expressing themselves greatly mortified at the loss of a big fight. The news is credited by many in high position, but I think it untrue. It is not improbable that a portion, or, perhaps, all of McDowell's division, which constitutes the left wing of the enemy, and which has been advanced this side of the Junction, has receded and gone to Washington; but the retreat of McClellan's whole army, after approaching within sight of the glittering steeples of the Confederate capital, is impossible upon any other supposition than that he is false to his cause as well as to his own reputation. Such a step would be equivalent to a great victory on our part, and its effects upon both the Northern and European mind would be disastrous and fatal to the last degree. McClellan is bound to fight; and but for the terrible flood which drenched the earth today, there is but little doubt the struggle would commence to-morrow or Sunday at the farthest. It is obliged to be postponed now for several days, as the movement of artillery in the present condition of the roads would be impossible.

The people and the Government here are firm and hopeful. Indeed the feeling is universal that when the struggle does come, our gallant army will be victorious. Our forces exceed in numbers the most extravagant estimates which I have seen and prophesy that they are in splendid plight and anxious for the fray. I have no idea that Richmond can or will be taken. It cannot be reached by land or water.

#### The Lines About Richmond.

*From the Richmond Examiner, June 4.*

The enemy fired a few shells into the woods on yesterday, and, we understand, a little skirmishing was indulged in, with no effect of importance, upon one or two points of the "lines of the Chickahominy." Our army, as a prudential movement, occasioned by no demonstration of the enemy, have fallen back a distance of about two miles, leaving the enemy in possession of the swamp—a decidedly questionable legacy. Rumors were current that Burnside had landed a force below Drury's Bluff, but, although the report is credible, we could trace it to no authentic source. A renewal of the contest below Richmond is daily anticipated.

*From the Richmond Examiner, June 5.*

The heavy rains of Tuesday night, and which continued throughout the greater part of yesterday, gave the quietus to any contemplated military movements by either army on the lines in front of Richmond. There was no firing along the lines except the discharging of guns that had become wet during the storm, rendering it necessary to empty the charges.

There were rumors of the capture of numerous prisoners, but the rumors were without that very necessary ingredient, reliability. There were several casualties yesterday from picket firing. On Tuesday Captain Randall Harrison, Adjutant of the 15th Virginia regiment, was shot and severely wounded while out reconnoitering with Captain Walker, of the Richmond Light Guard. He is in the city, not dangerously hurt.

*From the Petersburg Express, June 5.*

We understand that our army about Richmond were drawn up in line of battle all day yesterday, expecting an attack. The attack, it is thought, was only deferred because of the heavy rains which fell during the morning yesterday. The Yankees were busy entrenching themselves all of Tuesday. This was witnessed by our scouts from the tops of tall trees. The floods in all probability filled their trenches yesterday, and rendered them untenable, but the Yankees, with their characteristic energy, will bale out the water as fast as it falls. We hear, too, that the enemy dealt largely in balloons yesterday and the day previous, having up as many as three at one time during portions of the day. A battle at any moment need not surprise our readers. We are pleased to hear that our Generals are fully prepared for the attack, let it come at any moment the enemy may please to make it.

*From the Richmond Whig, June 4.*

Having demonstrated our ability to drive the Yankees from their entrenchments, our troops occupy ground from which they can watch and counteract the approaches of the foe. A view of the country around Richmond is highly encouraging for defence. The ground is broken by ravines, and so covered with foliage, that the position and movement of troops is easily masked. If McClellan brings up ordnance heavier than ours, its range can be of very little value, since it would be impossible to determine the positions of troops with any certainty, at more than two miles, and they could be readily removed or concealed. The advance within the range of our own artillery. The long range seems to have been rather played out. A brave man can choose his own distance when guns become equal and bayonets bring the best and worst armed troops on a par. With our right well protected from gunboat advances, and the lines well and vigilantly guarded, the Yankees will find their advance beset with unexpected obstacles.—The combats of Saturday and Sunday sustained the confidence produced by the repulse at Drury's Bluff, and encourage the belief that the lines around Richmond will prove impregnable to any force the Yankees can bring against them.

#### Major-General Lee in Command of the Confederate Forces.

*From the Petersburg Express, June 5.*

On Tuesday Major-General Robert W. Lee was assigned to the command of the army in front of Richmond, in consequence of a slight wound to General Johnston, and, upon assuming his important position, issued an address to the army, which was read at the head of the regiments. Its sentiments created the liveliest enthusiasm. The address informed them, in a very few words, that the army had made its last retreat, and that henceforth every man's watchword must be "Victory or Death." The response was cheers from all the regiments.

#### The Latest from Baton Rouge.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, June 4.*

BATON ROUGE, May 29.—The Federals attempted to land troops at the garrison yesterday morning, in small boats. Just as they were about to land a Confederate company fired. Without giving time by notice, the Federals commenced throwing shot and shell into the town. The whole of the shells struck the Harney House. Many other houses were struck. In half an hour after the firing commenced nearly all the women and children left town, flying in every direction. The Federals are now landing every troops.

A fight is expected soon, a Confederate force being near the city. Hot work will soon commence. The Memphis *Appeal* of the 28th mentions a rumor that the Federal Commander had demanded the surrender of Fort Pillow, which was of course refused. The Federals landed a large force at Osceola and marched to Island Thirty-five, before Fort Pillow.

On Monday and Tuesday the enemy were shelling the fort furiously. No damage done. The fire was not returned.

#### The Killed and Wounded in the Battles.

*From the Petersburg Express, June 5.*

The 1st Virginia regiment was ordered by General Kemper to charge with the rest of the First Brigade through the enemy's camp, undergoing a galling fire while doing so, but without being able to fire a shot. Nine men fell dead in the charge.

The following Confederates field officers were killed or wounded:—

Lt. Col. Coppen, St. Paul's Louisiana battalion, wounded.

Colonel Tennant Lomax, 3d Alabama, killed.

Adjutant Johnston, 3d Alabama, killed.

Col. Champ. T. N. Davis, 16th North Carolina, killed and left on the field.

Adjutant Moore, 16th North Carolina, wounded.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, June 5.*

The 16th North Carolina regiment went into action immediately after marching double-quick time for two miles, nearly exhausted with fatigue, and oppressed with heat. Col. Davis behaved most gallantly. He was wounded in the left arm so severely as to force him to abandon his horse. Upon slightly recovering the shock, he started to leave the field, when he was shot in the back part of the head, the ball passing entirely through and coming out between and just above the eyebrows.

Assistant surgeon J. D. Martin, 14th Tennessee regiment, killed.

Col. Edmunds, of the 18th Virginia regiment, was wounded. His horse was shot.

Lieutenant Colonel Whitile's horse was shot in three places.

Major Cabell's horse was killed just in front of a battery.

The 38th has the colors of the 100th Pennsylvania regiment.

Col. D. H. Christie, of the 23d North Carolina regiment, while leading his regiment, had his horse shot under him, and was painfully, though not seriously, wounded by the fall.

Lieutenant Colonel D. Johnston received a severe wound in the head from a Minie ball, and his horse shot under him.

Major E. J. Christian was mortally wounded; shot through the body, and had his horse shot under him.

Adjutant J. L. Ferry, of the 4th North Carolina regiment, was wounded, and afterward died.

Three color-bearers were killed and four wounded in the same regiment.

Forty of the wounds received in this regiment are mortal.

Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Carrington, of the 18th Virginia regiment, was wounded.

Sunday, twenty-six days went into the action mained until the last gun had been discharged on Monday, when the battle ceased.

Major N. C. Wilson, of the 28th Virginia regiment, wounded in the face.

Sergeant Major J. Harvey Phelps, of the 28th Virginia regiment, had his arm shattered above and below the elbow.

Colonel Wm. Smith, of the 49th Virginia regiment, was slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Gibson, of the 49th Virginia regiment, badly wounded.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, June 4.*

GENERAL STUART'S ADDRESS.—Yesterday morning at one o'clock, the following stirring address was read to the troops in camp:

HEADQUARTERS, June 3, 1862.

SOLDIERS:—Yesterday morning you began the fight on Saturday morning at one o'clock. The battle raged all day, with bloody one, we drive the enemy through the woods and swamps, and taking possession of their fortifications and encampments. R. H. Anderson's and Kemper's brigades (of Longstreet's division) reinforced General Hill late in the day, and contributed much to our success. On Sunday morning early the battle was renewed—Rains (of General Hill's division), Pickett and Wilcox, bearing the brunt. Huger's two brigades, Armistead's and Mahone's were in the battle on Saturday, for a short time.

This statement can be confirmed by General Rodes, Garland, Rains, Colonel Anderson, and every other brave man. General Hill commanded both days, and was in front under fire the whole time. He overlooked everything, and received no orders from his superiors.

#### The Enemy's Loss in the Battles of the 30th and 31st—News by Contraband.

*From the Richmond Examiner, June 6.*

We are in possession of information which, though it is derived from a negro, we believe to be perfectly reliable, establishing the fact that the loss of the enemy in the battles of Saturday and Sunday was double ours four to one. We will explain who our informant is, and our reasons for credited him