THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States, the House bill requiring an additional oath of office, was called up and debated. The bill obliges all persons taking office under the United States, as well as those who are elected to Congress, to swear that they "have never voluntarily given aid to rebellion, or borne arms against the United States"—the object of the act, according to Senator Trumbull, being to prevent all persons engaged in the rebellion from holding offices under the Government, or taking seats in Congress. No action was taken upon the bill. After a long discussion, the amendments to the Naval School bill, appropriating some forty-seven thousand dollars for contingent expenses, and for repairs of the buildings at Annapolis, were adopted.

In the House of Representatives a bill was passed appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to meet the expense of raising vessels that may have been sunk in the waters of the United States. A bill was also passed authorizing the appointment of forty additional surgeons and one hundred and twenty assistant surgeons in the volunteer service, and also abolishing the office of brigade surgeon. The Senate bill prescribing an additional oath to be taken by the grand and petit jurors serving in the United States courts, was likewise passed.

General McClellan has evidently been in a quandary about the conduct of Casey's Division at the battle of Fair Oaks. In his first report to the Secretary of War he states—or the telegram did so for him—that Casey's division "gave way unaccountably and disunitedly." In a second despatch, which was avowedly designed to correct the former, he has it that the division not only gave way "unaccountably," but also "discreditably." He has now written a third despatch concerning the same division, correcting his two former despatches, and in which he acknowledges that his earlier intelligence was erroneous, though based upon official statements made to him before he arrived on the field, and on the field itself, by several commanders. He has since been induced to believe that portions of the division behaved well and fought gallantly against superior numbers; but he adds, that at present the accounts are too conflicting to enable him to discriminate with certainty. It now needs but the final despatch which General McClellan promises for the purpose of placing on record the "exceptionable instances of good conduct," and which he proposes to acknowledge—when he learns them.

Whether the Federal troops have, or have not occupied in force their old position across the Chickahominy since the battle of Fair Oaks, is a point upon which there has been a considerable difference of opinion among army correspondents. The special correspondent of the *Tribune*, who appears to take a malicious pleasure in blurting out unwelcome truths, denies emphatically that the army is beyond the river, or that it is massed within five miles of Richmond. "While this has been the legitimate inference from the despatches," says the writer insidiously, "the real fact is that no inconsiderable portion of the army has yet to pass the Chickahominy." In other words, McClellan has yet to recross the Chickahominy if he intends to advance to Richmond by the route which he intended to take before the battle took place. The same writer desires to know where the pontoon boats are that were to be used for crossing streams, and then proceeds to intimate that they are still scattered along the route between Hampton and Yorktown, where they were left abandoned in the mud. Yet, he tells us, "the campaign suffers for want of the means to cross the Chickahominy."

The expedition of General Negley into East Tennessee is said to have resulted successfully. He reports that he advanced as far to the eastward as Chattanooga, where he silenced the Confederate batteries after three hours of heavy cannonading. The following day he shelled the town for six hours, drove the Confederates out of their works and compelled them to retreat. They succeeded, however, in burning the railroad bridge and thus prevented pursuit. We are told, moreover, that the East Tennessee people along the line of march "cheered the Federal troops enthusiastically."

The amount of sickness that has occurred among the Western troops is said to be positively fearful. Up to the 1st of June no less than nineteen thousand patients had been admitted into the hospitals of St. Louis alone. Of these over fifteen thousand had been furloughed, discharged, or sent back to rejoin their regiment; fourteen hundred had died, and thirty six hundred and fifty remain. Within a period of twenty days no less than eleven thousand sick left the army for their homes. Halleck is said to have lost in this way not less than thirty or thirty-five thousand men since the battle of Shiloh.

From Washington we are assured that the rumors which have been in circulation in regard to the capture of the Monitor in James River, are unfounded. "Such an occurrence," we are gravely told "is impossible."

A special despatch from Washington, to the New York *Post*, announces that as late as Tuesday last the Federal troops, under General Benham, occupied James Island, near Charleston; but were protected from attack by the gunboats. It was reported that the Confederate forces at Charleston had been greatly augmented by the arrival of thirty thousand troops from the army of Beauregard, and that preparations had been made for a stubborn defence of the city. Under these circumstances, Commodore Dupont was of opinion that an attack upon the city "could not safely be pressed until we had a strong force." There was heavy firing from the Confederates during a part of Tuesday; but upon what, or whom, or with what result, is not stated.

The Associated Press despatch from Winchester states that Jackson's retreat through Harrisonburg, the day previous to the battle with Fremont, "was a perfect panic." We learn further that he lost at Front Royal two hundred and eighty-three men; that the prisoners captured by him at or near Winchester numbered sixteen hundred and seventy-two, many of whom have since escaped; and that since the late events in the Valley the spirit of rebellion has increased.

There are also said to be a multitude of rumors afloat at Winchester in regard to Fremont's army. One report is that Jackson has fallen back to a defensible point, where he has been reinforced by seventy thousand men. Ten thousand of these, it is said, are to keep Fremont employed whilst Jackson marches down the Valley west of North Mountain with the remainder.

Mail messengers from Fremont report that fighting was renewed between himself and Jackson on Monday and Tuesday, and that Fremont had fallen back to Harrisonburg. These reports, however, are not credited by the Federal authorities at Winchester.

List of all, we are assured that the latest intelligence from Fremont "is of a jubilant character." If so, it will doubtless soon be made public.

General Fremont has undoubtedly fallen back to Harrisonburg, as his latest despatch to the War Department, and dated June 10th, fixes his headquarters at that village.

By an order from the War Department the Military Department of General Halleck is extended so as to include within its limits the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky. Changes have also been made in the lines of the Mountain Department and in the Department of the Shenandoah.

By another general order, the volunteer recruiting service, which was discontinued in April last, is revived.

It was reported at Memphis that Vicksburg had been laid in ashes by the Confederates, but the story was not regarded as being worthy of belief.

The correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Corinth, asserts as "a bitter undisputed fact," that the Confederate strategy since the battle of Shiloh "has been as successful as it has been superior;" whilst in regard to that of General Halleck, the writer "cannot possibly imagine how it could be more mortifyingly disastrous."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Adelaide arrived from Fortress Monroe yesterday morning at six o'clock. There was no news from Gen. McClellan's army. Gen. Pettigru, of the Confederate army, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle in front of Richmond, was brought up on the boat. He is in a helpless condition from a wound in the side.—Deputy Provost Marshal McPhail was in attendance and acted very kindly towards the wounded officer. He was placed in an ambulance, and by direction of the Marshal, who took a seat in the ambulance, was taken to Guy's Hotel, where he now remains, and is receiving every attention. Seven Confederate prisoners were brought up, and also ten deserters from the Confederate army.

As to the nature of the wound with which General Pettigru is now suffering, we understand that the ball entered the top of the breast-bone, passing obliquely downwards and backwards, wounding in its course an important artery and dividing the nerves that control the right arm, which is disabled. His danger at present is from secondary hemorrhage. Absolute quiet and rest have been recommended as essential to his recovery. General Pettigru is not unknown to our citizens, having studied law in the office of J. Mason Campbell, Esq., passing the Bar about the year 1848.—He left Baltimore soon afterwards, to practise law in his native State.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM GENERAL BANKS' COLUMN.

WINCHESTER, June 11.—General Banks requests a publication of the following, as having been omitted in his report of the battle and retreat from Winchester:

Brigadier-General A. S. Williams, commanding the First Division of the army of the Shenandoah, received and promptly saw executed all the orders emanating from me, and, by his military experience and knowledge of the proper disposition and movements of the troops upon the battle-field, as well as by his admirable coolness and energy, rendered invaluable service during the retreat.

All the arrangements for the sick and wounded were made by Dr. Thomas Antisell, Medical Director of the First Division, then acting as Department Director, discharging his duties with marked ability. His name was inadvertently omitted in the report. Dr. King being absent only at Winchester.

Jackson's retreat through Harrisonburg was a perfect panic.

The total number of prisoners taken by Jackson from this place was 1,672, many of whom have since escaped. The enemy's killed at Front Royal was 283.

Col. Murphy, of the 84th Pennsylvania, and the other prisoners, were sent forward on the Staunton pike when Jackson retreated through Harrisonburg. General Fremont had sent down a strong cavalry force to attempt a recapture.

The telegraph line is completed (but not yet in working order) from this place to Harper's Ferry, and the builders are now employed on the line to Strasburg.

The Rebel prisoners, owing to the inclement state of the weather, were not sent forward yesterday, but are still comfortably domiciled and fed here.

The late rout of Jackson appears to have increased the spirit of rebellion in the Valley. Nothing can be more bitter than the language and actions of the female Rebels at the success of our arms. They omit no opportunity of shewing their hatred of the Yankees.

WINCHESTER, June 11, P. M.—There is nothing worthy of note transpiring here at present, but we have a multitude of rumors in regard to Fremont's army. The latest report, coming through a secession channel to Strasburg, is that Jackson has fallen back to some defensible point, where he had been reinforced by 70,000 men, 10,000 of whom he would employ to keep Fremont engaged, while the remainder were to march down the valley west of North Mountain, cut Fremont off and sweep him from the valley.

The mail messenger from Fremont to Strasburg reports that fighting was continued between the two armies on Monday and Tuesday, and another rider says that Fremont had fallen back to Harrisonburg.

The reports of Jackson's reinforcements, his designs, and Fremont's falling back, are discredited here.

A large proportion of the prisoners carried off by Jackson have effected their escape.

The latest intelligence from Gen. Fremont is of a jubilant character.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Defeat of the French Confirmed—French Designs.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The steamer British Queen, from Havana on the 7th and Nassau on the 9th, has arrived.

Among the passengers is Mr. Plumb, bearer of the ratified postal convention and ex radition treaty with Mexico.

The news from Mexico is to the 1st instant.

The intelligence confirms the defeat of the French army. Five hundred of the former were killed and seven hundred taken prisoners, but the latter were released.

The Mexicans were actively engaged fortifying their Capital. The French will march against it when reinforcements arrive.

A statement was current in Havana that the French designs are not so much against Mexico as against the United States.

Great dissatisfaction existed among the French officers, leading to appeals to Napoleon.

The English Minister had concluded a treaty with Gen. Doblado, and it was said that Coballo, the agent of Gen. Prim, had also concluded the ratification of the Amont treaty. Gen. Taraguza has a force of 14,000 men, and Gen. Ortego is expected in Mexico with 8,000 more, and recruits are coming from all points.

General Marquez is in Vera Cruz, and is about imposing a forced loan on the foreign merchants. It was supposed that the English Admiral would protest, though some thought he would not, as it might displease the French.

The yellow fever is increasing at Havana.

The schooner Constitution arrived at Havana on the 27th from Sabine Pass with a Rebel cargo consigned to the British Consul, Mr. Crawford.

Nassau dates of the 7th note the arrival there of the Rebel steamers Cecile on the 5th, and Kate on the 6th, from Charleston, with dates to the 2d. The steamer Nellie, in attempting to run the blockade, ran ashore, after being shelled by the Federal cruisers. Her cargo was landed, slightly damaged, but the vessel was badly used up.

The steamer Tubal Cain, with a cargo for the Rebels, had arrived at Nassau, from Liverpool.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND NORFOLK.

Military Execution.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 13.—John McMahan, Company F, 99th New York, was hung to-day for wilful murder at the Rip Raps, according to the sentence of the General Court-Martial, approved by the Commanding General. The circumstances of the case showed no mitigating facts. The prisoner having calmly and deliberately shot private Michael Dolan, of the same company and regiment, at the same time using the words: "God have mercy on your soul." The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of wilful murder, and the plea having been confirmed by the Court, he was sentenced to be hung. To-day, at noon, having been appointed for the execution by Gen. Wool, the sentence was carried into effect by the Provost Marshal, Lieut. Blake.

Everything was carried out in the most exemplary manner, and the prisoner died with scarcely a struggle. Up to the very last he appeared indifferent to his fate, and refused to make any explanation of the object of the act, which, therefore, remains a secret. After hanging half an hour, the corpse was cut down, and will be buried this afternoon. Immediately after the execution, a General Order was read remitting the sentence to be shot for sleeping on their posts, of privates Patrick Flarity, company E, and John Dillon, company B, both of the 10th regiment.

An arrangement has been made between Gen. Viele and the Norfolk banks and other corporations issuing small notes, by which such currency is to be immediately redeemed on presentation, at par. This step will relieve an immense amount of distress among the Union men.

The Attack on Charleston.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A Washington special despatch to the *Post*, says that Mr. Pierce, Government Superintendent of cotton lands in South Carolina, has arrived. He left Charleston harbor on Tuesday. Our forces under General Benham had occupied James Island under protection of our gunboats. The Rebel forces at Charleston had been greatly augmented. Deserters say that 30,000 men from Beauregard's army have reached there, and every preparation was making for a stubborn defence of the city. Commodore Dupont thought an attack could not safely be pressed until we had a strong force.

There was heavy firing from the enemy during a part of Tuesday, but there was no apprehension of danger from attack on our troops.

Union Success in East Tennessee—The Rebels Driven from Chattanooga.

NASHVILLE, June 12.—A despatch from General Negley to Governor Johnson announces the success of his expedition to East Tennessee. He took eighty prisoners, including a number of prominent citizens.

The Rebel batteries at Chattanooga were silenced on the 7th, after a heavy cannonading of three hours. Our forces opened fire next day, and continued it for six hours on the town, driving the enemy out of his works, and forcing him to evacuate the city. The Rebels burned the railroad bridges to prevent pursuit. The East Tennessee people came out in crowds along the route of the march, and cheered our troops enthusiastically.

Commerce Reviving at New Orleans.

BOSTON, June 12.—The schooner Flying Dragon, from New Orleans on the 22d and the Pass on the 24th ult., with 400 barrels spirits turpentine and 300 barrels tar, arrived here to-day. She left the ships E. W. Farley, loading with sugar for Boston, and City of New York, loading with sugar for New York; the schooner Pathway, loading with naval stores, for Boston; and the ships Parliament, General Butler and Sportsman, uncertain. Passed in the river a ship bound up, with horses.

The steamer Rhode Island sailed last evening for New Orleans, and the steamer Daniel Webster for York river.

The Missouri State Convention

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., June 13.—The vote by which the Convention yesterday refused to continue the present Provisional Government in office, was reconsidered, and the action reversed. By a vote of 45 to 21, a resolution expressive of confidence in Governor Gamble and other State officers was passed unanimously.

The bill allowing the soldiers of the State to vote at the election for Governor and Legislature, was passed.

Reported Destruction of Vicksburg by the Rebels.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A special despatch to the New York *Tribune*, dated Memphis, 12th, reports that the Rebels have burned Vicksburg. The report is, however, discredited.

Several gunboats and rams are starting on a reconnoissance up White river.

Many families are starting North who have been waiting for months for the arrival of the Union forces.

Vessels Preparing to Run the Blockade with Munitions of War.

BOSTON, June 13.—Hon. Albert Carrier, a passenger by the steamer Africa, states that two steamers were about to leave Queenstown for Nassau, with the intention of running the blockade. The Julia Usher, reported owned at Liverpool, was fitted up with 1,000 bbls. of powder, and would sail immediately. She was formerly the Annie Childe, which some time since took a cargo of cotton to Liverpool. The second vessel reached Queenstown May 31st, loaded with arms, and would fill up with powder before sailing. Name not ascertained. The inhabitants of Queenstown state that two other vessels sailed the previous week for Nassau, for the purpose of running the blockade.

Unfounded Rumors.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—For several days past secession rumors have prevailed that the Monitor and two other of our vessels have been captured by the enemy above Fort Darling, and names of distinguished gentlemen are, without authority, mentioned in their support. But there is such positive information here as shows that the reports have not even a shadow of foundation upon which to rest. Such an occurrence is impossible.

Army Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Advices of the latest date, received at the War Department, indicate that all is quiet in the Valley of Shenandoah.

Nothing of public interest had transpired at Gen. McClellan's headquarters to day.

No later news had been received from the West.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Cotton is firm—sales of 300 bales. Flour is depressed—sales of 17,000 bbls.: Southern $4.95 @5.65. Wheat is depressed—sales of 18,000 bushels: red at $1.16@1.15; white $1.23. Corn—sales of 72,000 bushels: mixed 47@53 cts. Pork is heavy—Mess at 19@19 11. Lard is firm at 7¾@8¾ cts. Whiskey closed firm at 24@25 cts. Sugar is steady at 6½@6 cts. Coffee is quiet—sales of 1,000 bags at 20¾@21 cts. Naval Stores are dull. Rice is firm. Freights are higher—flour 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d., grain 9¾d.@10d.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

Letter from Carroll County.

NEW WINDSOR, CARROLL CO., MD., June 13.

The Western Maryland Railroad, commencing at the Relay House, on the line of the Northern Central road, and running to Union, in Carroll county, is now in fine running order, and the products of those rich valleys lying west of Westminster are now taken to your city by the "iron horse." Among the many advantages derived by the citizens of Carroll county in this road, the most important is to landholders residing along the line of the road. These lands have heretofore been called "the barrens." The owners of these lands hold immense forests of chestnut and oak timber, which they are now enabled to place in the market, and which have heretofore been so much needed in the fertile valleys of Wakefield Sams' Creek, and farther west; and in return get limestone, which abound in the latter region, and thereby improve their imporeished land. Already this branch of trade is carried on to a lively extent.

The farmers, by the convenience of the road, have also to a considerable extent commenced the shipment of milk to the city, which a year ago was not thought of. Besides this, there are many other products of the farm sent to the city, which were heretofore consumed on the places where grown, or permitted to go to waste for the want of a cheap and expeditious mode of conveyance to market. The shipments of grain from this Valley are heavy, and spacious warehouses for storage are now to be seen every few miles along the line of the road, while new dwellings and store-houses have sprung up in every village and town the road passes through or near.

The grain and fruit crops in this section of country have all the appearance of an unusually large yield. The recent rains and heavy winds, however, have damaged the wheat and rye to some extent by pressing it to the ground, but this damage has not been very extensive.

Farmers are generally preparing for harvest, and there is no scarcity of labor. G.

From the New York World, June 12.

ANOTHER PLUNGE.

When a woman has once lost her virtue, the second step in crime is a comparatively easy matter. There may be some qualms of conscience, but vice—especially a pleasant vice—loses half its horrors by losing all its strangeness. The same thing is true of nations or individuals who resort to questionable means to pay their debts. At first there is a struggle against the temptation, but once having yielded there is an end to all prudential afterconsiderations.

We are not at all surprised, therefore, to learn that Mr. Chase has yielded to the importunities of the currency speculators and has made application to Congress for the issue of $150,000,000 legal tender notes in addition to those already afloat. It will be granted, of course. It is idle to oppose the scheme, and we only call attention to the matter in vindication of the prediction which we placed on record, amid some jeering and protests and stormy clamor, months ago.

It is now evident that our rulers are determined not to learn anything from the history of other nations in the matter of irredeemable paper issues. It seems settled that, as a nation, we must go through the bitter experience ourselves before we can understand that paper bills not convertible into gold are a delusion and a snare which never have resulted and never can result otherwise than disastrously. Argument on this question has been exhausted; the facts of history are all on one side, and it behooves prudent people not to give way to the intoxication of unsound paper. In the midst of an exhausting civil war, with business diminished one half, and the remaining half seriously deranged, we find Wall street in a fever of monetary excitement, stocks going up, and a spirit of business gambling rife in the community. To this unnatural fever it is now proposed to add the inflammatory fuel of another $150,000,000 of depreciated Government paper. Well, let it come. The wilder the furry, the sooner will come the inevitable reaction, and, after a period of intolerable misery, we shall return again to a specie basis for business transactions, from which we ought never to have departed.

THE "ISMS" FATAL TO RELIGION.

The correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, after showing the extreme of political fanaticism to which many have run in these days of excitement, thus shows the effect that it has upon the prosperity of chel. religion:

"And what is the serious effect of all this anti-Christian preaching—of these 'Abolition of the Union' meetings—by clergymen? It is to keep good Christian citizens and their families from attending those churches—the pseudo Orthodox of self opinion? As proof, look at the financial condition of the said edifices. 'Aye, there's the rub!' 'The Temple Church' has occasionally been let for rope-dancing and comic-singing. 'Theodore Parker's Church,' where Wendell Phillips and Garrison hold forth, has recently, as heretofore, been let for 'a Rarey show' in horse taming. The 'Park Street Church' has let a part of its basement story for the retail of a refreshment of the body; and over the door, in black letters, is a sign—not of the Cross and the appropriate words '*In hoc signo vinces*'—but the words 'Philadelphia Ice Cream Depot.' O shade of Constantine! The 'Winter Street Church' has also let its basement, and is a worthy and fashionable milliner, and as a depot—not of ice cream—but for crinolines; and the sign there is as follows, with an index hand pointing to the vestry door:—'Entrance to Hoop-Skirt, Corset, and Dressmaking Department.' This exceeds those churches, in the pulpit of which clergymen preach against even 'wine mixed with water,' according to St. Paul, or wine at a marriage feast, as by the example of the Saviour; and yet, O Pharisees! actually receive a *rent* for the storage of rum, brandy and gin, in the basement of their churches. Well may the Episcopalian churches receive additional members and attendance; for there the harassed mind is edified on the Sunday; and not disgusted by the preaching of Abolition, Massacre, and Disunion."

Comment by the Church Journal.

We have not examined the matter so closely here; but a friend who is a little curious about it, dropped in last Sunday morning at Dr. Cheever's white marble meeting-house on Union Square, and found a grand congregation of about forty persons.

CASEY'S DIVISION AT THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

The following is the text of a despatch from the Commanding General to the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, June 5.

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

My despatch of the 1st inst. stating that General Casey's division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and discreditably, was based upon official statements made to me before I arrived on the field of battle, and while I was there by several commanders. From statements made to me subsequently, by Gens. Casey and Naglee, I am induced to believe that portions of the division behaved well, and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers, but at present the accounts are too conflicting to enable me to discriminate with certainty. When the facts are clearly ascertained, the exceptional good conduct will be properly acknowledged.

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

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND THE NEW YORK ALDERMEN.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, says:

A sharp correspondence has passed between an intimate personal friend of Archbishop Hughes and the Alderman who took the lead in the Board, the other day, in passing resolutions thanking that distinguished prelate for his patriotic services abroad, and tendering him the compliment of a public reception. The friend pretty plainly intimates to the city father that the best compliment possibly could be paid to the Archbishop, would be, to be let alone by New York Aldermen. He also gives the city father to understand that the real purpose of using the Archbishop's name in such a connection at all, was to promote a sinister purpose, and that the sinister purpose is perfectly well understood. If the Alderman made any reply it has not yet transpired.

The Crawfordsville *Review* says gold in considerable quantities is being found in Sugar Creek, Montgomery county, Indiana. It is mostly scale gold. Experienced miners make from $2 to $3 per day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday.

FLYING VISIT FROM GENERAL BURNSIDE.

General Burnside arrived in this city yesterday morning; a fact we were not yesterday at liberty to publish for prudential reasons. There can be no impropriety now in saying that he arrived per steamer Metamora from Fortress Monroe, but dropped in so quietly that few were aware of his presence, the more especially as a considerable portion of the day yesterday he was closeted with the Government authorities. He, with his wife and family, who met him at Fortress Monroe, stopped at Willards.

GEN. FREMONT COMPLIMENTS CHESERET'S BRIGADE.

The War Department has received the following:

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, HARRISONBURG, VA., June 10.

In my despatch of yesterday I omitted to state that Col. Cheseret's brigade, consisting of the 60th Ohio, 8th Virginia, afterwards supported by the Garibaldi Guards, formed our advance and commenced the battle of Cross Keys by sharp skirmishing at 9 o'clock in the morning.

During the day they obtained possession of the enemy's ground, which was disputed foot by foot, and only withdrew at evening, when ordered to retire to a suitable position for the night.

The skill and gallantry displayed by Cheseret on this and frequent former occasions during the pursuit in which we have been engaged, deserves high praise. Respectfully, J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General.

FROM NEW ORLEANS—PREPARATIONS FOR RE OPENING OF BUSINESS THERE—EXPEDITION TO VICKSBURG.

Fortress Monroe, June 12.—Editor Star:—The United States sloop-of-war Dacotah arrived here to-day from New Orleans, with dates to June 2d.

The city was quiet, and but little business doing. The project was suspended on the 1st; and several ships loaded with goods were passed outside the bar, waiting to be towed up the river, whose arrival at New Orleans will cause a revival of business.

There is a strong Union feeling apparent, and but little disloyalty evinced, except by the females, and that a recent order of General Butler has caused to be done away with.

An expedition, under Flag Officer Farragut, was preparing to go to Vicksburg, where the enemy is strongly intrenched.

EXTENSION OF MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington*, June 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 62.

1. The Department of the Mississippi is extended so as to include the whole of the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. All officers on duty in those States will report to Major General Halleck.

2. The Mountain Department is extended eastward to the road running from Williamsport to Martinsburg, Winchester, Strasburg, Harrisonburg and Staunton, including that place; thence in the same direction southward until it reaches the Blue Ridge chain of mountains; thence with the line of the Blue Ridge to the southern boundary of the State of Virginia.

3. The Department of the Shenandoah is extended eastward to include the Piedmont district and the Bull Mountain range.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS, Adj't General.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington*, June 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 59.

1. The Volunteer Recruiting Service, discontinued by "General Orders," No. 33, of April 3, 1862, is hereby restored according to the principles laid down in "General Orders," No. 105, of 1861, and 3, of 1862. Invalid or disabled officers, necessarily absent from their regiments, will be detailed for this duty whenever they are able to perform it.

2. A large number of volunteers are absent from their regiments who are now fit for duty. To enable them to return, the Governors of States are authorized to grant certificates or passes, which will entitle them to transportation to the station of the nearest United States Mustering Officer or Quartermaster, who will pay the cost of transportation on such certificate or pass, and provide transportation for the soldier to his regiment or station.

3. All captains of companies are hereby required to report quarterly to the chief of ordnance the kind of arms in use by their companies, their opinion of the suitableness of the arm, the general extent of service, and the number requiring repairs since the previous report.

4. The principle being recognized that medical officers should not be held as prisoners of war, it is hereby directed that all medical officers so held by the United States shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Special Despatch to the New York World.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. WOOD.

It is understood that one of the charges against Ben. Wood for communicating information to the enemy, consists in causing to be transmitted to the disloyal States copies of the speech which he asked leave of the House to have printed a few weeks since. These were sent, it is alleged, to Southern subscribers of the old New York News. It is not pretended that the speech gave the enemy any information, but much aid and comfort.

Special Correspondence of the New York Express.

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

On Saturday the Executive Committee of the "Union Party," of Baltimore, waited upon the President and Secretaries Chase and Blair. The convention which these gentlemen represented adopted resolutions unanimously indorsing the President's policy of emancipation, and they were consequently warmly received by him. The President and Secretaries approved highly of the stand taken by the convention.

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

HUNTSVILLE, June 5.—This fraternity of cotton speculators seem to have started a few days ago, by the arrival of two other buyers, by the name of Chadwick and Sands, having in their possession near seventy thousand in paper dollars. They offered the highest prices, and were operating on a large scale, when a change in their heavy paying financial operations occurred. By some means it transpired that their means were drawn from bad banks, viz: Clifton Bank of Canada, and Bank of North America of Indiana, both defunct institutions. As soon as the fraud became apparent, Chadwick and Sands applied for a pass to General Mitchell to go northward.

Their application was too late. When they entered the General's tent he ordered them under arrest, to await an investigation. They endeavored to look astonished, and asked the General to let them go free on their promise to answer when called on; but it was not granted. They were placed in durance vile. On the morrow the giant cotton speculators were brought before the Military Board here, for examination. Said examination developed a well-laid scheme to foist the bogus bills on the planters in this section of the country. *Subsequent developments show that Chadwick and Sands are the travelling agents for certain parties in New York, Boston, Chicago and Cincinnati.*

Their names I have ascertained, and will, when the case is decided, give them the benefit of an advertisement through your valuable daily. This scheme of villainy is without a parallel, considering the present situation of the people on whom the imposition was to take effect. Mitchell's prompt action in their arrest has taught these travelling swindlers a salutary lesson. Some narrow-minded persons entertain the idea that the people of the South must suffer all that can be devised against them. They have trouble enough incidental upon their rebellious course, without the aid of men who seem to watch every opportunity to make money, and amass fortunes upon the necessities of others.

THE ADVANCE ON CHARLESTON.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* makes the following statements concerning the geography of the section of country near Charleston by which our forces are approaching the city:

"The Stono river sweeps around within about four or five miles of the city on the south, and the Wappoo Creek connects it with Ashley river and Charleston harbor, though the Creek is probably not navigable. It carries three fathoms of water for a mile from the Ashley river, but we know nothing further about it. How far the Stono can be ascended by our gunboats we cannot say. By extracts from Charleston papers, in another column, it will be seen that they have ascended as far as Legareville, which is only about three miles from the sea. A further ascent of about seven or eight miles would bring them within four or five of Charleston.

"James Island is the land lying opposite and south of Charleston, and is bounded by Charleston harbor, the Ashley river, Wappoo creek, Stono river, and the Morris Island river which separates Morris Island from James Island. Ascending the Stono from the sea, with James Island on the right, the Kiawah river diverges to the left, running nearly parallel with the sea coast. There were probably batteries at Kiawah Point, which is the land between the Stono and the Kiawah. Cole's Island is on the right, entering Stono Inlet, and Kiawah on the left. Battery Island is probably a part of or a section from James Island, where an old battery has stood from early times."

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

From the Boston Courier, June 12.

The *Tribune*, like the *Evening Post*, objects to the adjournment of Congress. The reason given by the latter we have already quoted, namely, that it is considered "unsafe and unwise for Congress to abdicate its power at a time like this." "Abdicate power!" is an expression employed when sovereigns lay down their authority. We explained, not long since, the conspiracy of this class of men against the sovereign people, over whose heads they intended to establish, if they could, an abolition despotism. This, then, is the power which they are unwilling to abdicate. In Congress they can pass laws to this end; how valid they may prove, time will show. After Congress adjourns, the people will teach them many a lesson.

The *Tribune* objects to the adjournment, because there is much work to do. There is the tax bill, the bill to punish public plunderers, and such like. Let Congress pass them and go home. If it had not spent precious months in laying up store for repentance, in passing and in trying to pass measures in conformity with the ideas of the *Tribune*, Congress might have adjourned months ago, and the troubles of the country would have been a great many more months nearer settlement. The notion of the *Evening Post* seems to be that Congress is the sole power at Washington; and with its radical contemporary, it desires to see that body emulate the English Rump Parliament. This will be found not in consistency with the genius of our institutions; but the party favoring such a usurpation ought to be denominated "Rumpites."

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THREE MILES FROM RICHMOND.

A letter written by an officer of the army, three miles from Richmond, states that for some days previous explosions had been heard in and about the city, not of ordnance, but of a character that created the general belief that the Confederates were blowing up their works. That the explosions were from this cause no one doubted, and the belief with many of our officers was that the Confederates were preparing to evacuate Richmond. It was the opinion of many that a considerable part of their army had already withdrawn, though others were of the opinion that the city would not be gained without a desperate battle. No one doubted that in case the enemy offered battle, while not a man in our army for a moment questions what will be the result, the conflict will be the most desperate and sanguinary of any in the annals of warfare.

TRADE WITH NORFOLK.

The report has gone abroad that the port of Norfolk has been opened by Gen. Dix, and that unrestricted trade is now carried on between that city and the North. This is wholly erroneous. Some few special permits to trade there have been granted, but beyond this the port of Norfolk is sealed, to the discomfort and concern of many who have calculated on another policy. It is not impossible that the restrictions will be removed at an early day, when, judging from indications, the competition in most things needed by that community will be sharp enough to bring the prices somewhat below the expected rates.

WHERE ARE THE PONTOON BRIDGES?

The sudden and almost unprecedented rise in the Chickahominy has proved a serious check to the army. The popular belief has for some time been that the army was beyond the river, and massed within five miles of Richmond. *While this has been the legitimate inference from the despatches, the real fact is that no inconsiderable portion of the army has yet to pass the Chickahominy*, and cannot till its swollen rivers shall have subsided. But where are the large number of pontoon boats and gear for throwing bridges over streams, which were landed here two months ago? Are they still scattered along the route, where they were abandoned, in the mud, between Hampton and Yorktown? The fact that they are not brought into use, though the campaign suffers for the means to cross the Chickahominy, would indicate that this expensive adjunct has been abandoned as useless.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

Among the arrivals to-day is Major General Burnside, from Newbern. He came by the inland route to Norfolk, the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal being navigable the entire length. Having passed most of the day with Gen. Dix, he will proceed by express this evening to White House, in the favorite steamer Metamora, Capt. R. Van Valkenburgh, this being the accustomed mode of the same steamer to White House the same day. Of course the object of Gen. B.'s visit, if it is known, is not to be told, though it may safely be assumed to relate to the grand events pending in the war quarter. The General is in excellent health and condition, and was warmly received by his numerous old acquaintances here, who did not fail to congratulate him, as does the whole country, in having achieved, with the least number of men, more important and brilliant results than any other commander.

THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

The great pending event is the fall of Richmond. Let the country not become impatient. The Commander of the Army of the Potomac skilfully adapts means to the ends in view. The country holds him closely to the task of removing every doubt, and of making the victory sure and complete. The blow that is to crush the rebellion will in due time be dealt, and if at the same time some of the arch-traitors are taken prisoners, the time which some may now think unaccountable delay, all will acknowledge to have been well spent. It may and probably will be days yet—no matter how many, so long as the country can rest assured that there will be no failure.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Where are the troops that have steamed in and out of our harbor since General McClellan's jurisdiction has been extended over this department, came from or have gone, the question must be content to know nothing about, further than the anaconda shows a disposition to contract the area of his coil somewhat.

WOUNDED AND SICK FOR ALBANY.

The steamer Louisiana, whose departure has been delayed by the gale, will leave this evening or to-morrow morning for Albany, with between 300 and 400 wounded and sick soldiers.

THE BRAZILIAN GOING TO RICHMOND.

The Brazilian steam frigate, which for some time has been lying here, has left for City Point, James river. The Minister of that country having visited the army of the Potomac lately, it is not improbable that the object of the frigate's visit is to enable him to visit Richmond.

From the New York Express, June 12.

GENERAL HUNTER'S NEGRO BRIGADE.

The Boston *Journal* gives a glowing account of General Hunter's negro operations. Hunter, we are told, through,—"Abram, an able man, a preacher,"—(the white) Superintendent Lee expounding the negro dialect,)—summoned the division together, at Hilton Head.

"Upon making the call for volunteers very few responded. The next day Abram remarked that they had a better meeting." Mr. Lee said he was disappointed, for he thought they wanted to fight for their liberties. One of them answered, "Dat is comin' to the pint, Sir. Our peoples want to know, if they fight for de Union, if they get dar liberty, or be slaves. If they be free, dey will all fight."

On the 6th of May General Hunter issued an order which directed the General Stevens, requiring all the Port Royal, Ladies' and St. Helena Island slaves to report themselves at Beaufort early the next day.

In a few instances the soldiers very cruelly excited the fears of the women, who became almost frantic, by reminding them of the old story of being sold to Cuba, or something worse. Their ignorance of the nature of full independence can be made to peculiarly trying to them; still they joined their husbands, their families and homes, with scarcely an exception, quite bravely and becomingly, under the guidance of their faithful superintendent.

After a careful examination, all whose ages, bodily infirmities, or sickness rendered them unfit for service, were kindly dismissed. Not a few, to our certain knowledge, felt as did one old woman, who sent back on account of age and sickness. "And how do you feel, Peter," said we to him on his return, "about being sent home?" "O, I feel as I did; I did want to be a soger so bad; but, I tank de Lord, I left two sons in de army." Mike, our "coachman," is one of the volunteers. He was with the Confederates, fought, as we all believe, against us at Bull Run and at Hilton Head, where, upon the surrender of the fort, he deserted. He is proud of the "Yankee ball" he now carries in his leg, which he received at Bull Run, where, though he fought for the Confederates, he prayed for the "