THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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MARRIED,

At the Presbyterian Church, in Frederick city, on the 15th instant, by the Rev J. B. Ross, JOHN W. ROLAND, of Howard county, to Miss ELIZABETH HAMMOND, of Frederick city, Md.

DIED,

Killed in the battle at Winchester, Va., on Sunday morning, May 25th, 1862, ROBERT B. McKIM, aged 18 years, son of the late David T. McKim.

A youth of the brightest promise has thus been removed in the morning of life, inflicting a large circle of relatives and friends in disappointment and grief. But they "sorrow not as those which have no hope." Gifted with a fine, manly form with a bright intellect and a peculiarly amiable and generous heart, he everywhere elicited the warmest friendship and attachments. Nearly two years since, he entered the University of Virginia after careful preparation, and promised to take high rank for talent and scholarship. During a season of special interest among the students of the University, more than a year since, his mind was awakened to the concerns of a higher life, and he was led to make a public profession of the Christian religion. When the exercises of the University were interrupted by the troubles of the country, he enlisted in the Confederate army, and after a few months service, fell in the recent battle at Winchester, pierced by a rifle ball in the forehead, while making a charge. But although his death was sudden, there is good reason to believe that he was not unprepared for the great change, and that he "is taken away from the evil to come," to a better state. This brief notice is from one who, with ample opportunity for knowing his worth, had learned to feel for him the truest attachment, and now mourns his early death with the sincerest grief. But we humbly bow before this painful dispensation. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States on Saturday no business of any special importance was transacted.

We have no official report of the battle which occurred on Monday last between an unknown force of Confederates under Jackson, and two brigades of the three commanded by General Shields; but a telegram from Front Royal furnishes us with what purports to be certain facts in regard to the results of the battle "as near as can be ascertained." It is stated that after fighting superior numbers for five hours they were compelled to retreat; that the names already given are known to be among the killed and wounded; that many classed as missing are also no doubt wounded, and that many others "were necessarily left on the field, whose names could not be ascertained." A portion of the troops are said to have retreated in good order, excepting one or two regiments, which were completely surrounded and were compelled to take to the mountains—many of whom, it is added, have made their way back to the division. The 7th Indiana, which left Fredericksburg eight hundred strong, arrived at Port Republic with only three hundred, and, after the fight, mustered only one hundred and forty. The 29th and 66th Ohio are also said to have lost heavily. After the battle it is supposed that Jackson took the road towards Stannardville. "Probably a hundred" of the sick and wounded of Shields' division have reached Washington, and have been distributed among the hospitals. Their condition must be deplorable indeed, as we are told it "excites general commiseration."

From Winchester we learn that the Confederate pickets have advanced to within five miles of Mount Jackson. This intelligence scarcely accords with the opinion previously advanced that Jackson had fallen back towards Stannardville, but rather indicates another movement, probably in greater force, in the direction of Winchester and the Potomac.

From the army of the Potomac, we learn that a force of Confederate cavalry, supported by artillery, made an attack on Friday evening upon Gen. McClellan's right flank, at Turstall's station, with the design, it is supposed, of interrupting his railway communication. No damage, we are informed, was done to the railroad itself, but whether any injury was inflicted on the trains, is left wholly to conjecture. What is, however, more to the purpose, is the statement that being met by a force of infantry, the Confederates—as usual—retired. A later despatch states that the movements of the enemy are involved in considerable mystery; that on Saturday morning, at daybreak, they marched down in large force towards the late battle-field. The Federal pickets were driven in from Old Church the day previous, and it is supposed that the enemy designed making an attack in that direction.

According to the New York *World*, General Hunter has expressed the opinion that the Confederates are abandoning the valley of the Mississippi, and are now garrisoning Mobile, Savannah and Charleston, with the forces that recently quitted Corinth. This, we are told, "will add fearfully to the cost of taking these places," and great blame is said to rest upon General Halleck for failing to destroy the army of Beauregard. Upon this point the latter written from Corinth by the correspondent of the *World* will attract attention. He denies that the fortifications at Corinth were strong. He even asserts that they were not superior to the intrenchments thrown up in a couple of days by the Federal army in its gradual advance from Pittsburg Landing. "I walked round them today," he writes, "marking well their bulwarks, telling the towers thereof till my sides were sore with merriment and my lip sore with chagrin.—With the single exception of the abattis of fallen trees, five hundred yards wide, there is nothing under heaven about the fortifications at Corinth more than the most ordinary fortifications possess." After comparing the strategy of Beauregard with the strategy of Halleck, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter, the writer states that Beauregard occupied two weeks in removing his troops and stores; that the number of prisoners captured does not exceed four hundred, and that Corinth has been searched in vain for a spiked or disabled gun. "At this writing," he continues, "there are no results from the pursuit." He adds, sarcastically—"I haven't seen the telegram that the Czar sent you. Surely it concluded with the stereotyped encouragement, 'Our cavalry in hot pursuit of the flying enemy.'" As late as June 31 the same correspondent writes, that General Pope "had penetrated some eight miles"—Halleck said twenty—southwest of Corinth, and that stragglers from the retreating army continue to be captured. "I saw"—he remarks, incidentally—"nine of them just now." It is passing strange that he should have been in complete ignorance of the ten thousand captured, according to Halleck, by General Pope, three days before.

On the 8th of last month, Secretary Seward addressed a note to Mr. Bigelow, the American Consul at Paris, advising him that no foreign officers seeking service in the Federal army could be furnished with commissions. He also stated, for the information of such officers, that "it is not now in contemplation to increase the number either of officers or soldiers already in the field, and that recruiting for the rank and file has been ordered to cease." However this may have been at the time that the letter was written, the recent order re-opening the recruiting offices and calling upon the Northern States for additional volunteers, indicates a change in the policy of the Government, at least, in this respect.

In addition to the three Episcopal churches in Washington already taken possession of for hospital purposes, by General Wadsworth, we now learn that Dr. Gurley's Presbyterian church in the same city, all the churches in Alexandria, and the Episcopal Seminary near that place, have been seized and are to be occupied by the sick and wounded of the Federal army.

We have brief details of the European news received by the steamer China. The chief points of interest, so far as made public, are that the Emperor Napoleon contemplates a French Protectorate for Mexico, and that the Paris *Constitutionnel* declares that the South cannot be conquered, and that mediation can alone succeed and end a war which is disastrous to humanity.

NO MORE EUROPEAN OFFICERS FOR OUR ARMY.—The following note from Secretary Seward, addressed to Mr. Bigelow, American Consul in Paris, appears in the foreign papers:

"WASHINGTON, May 8.

"SIR—You are doubtless aware that since the outbreak of the rebellion in this country many military officers who have served with distinction in the armies of Europe have arrived here for the purpose of offering their services to this government. Some of those who brought testimonials from United States Ministers abroad have been furnished with commissions. As, however, it is not now in contemplation to increase the number either of officers or soldiers already in the field, you will inform all such foreign officers as may apply to you for service in the army of the United States, that the Government, while grateful for such offers, must, for the future, decline accepting them, as the list of officers is complete, and recruiting for the rank and file has been ordered to cease. I am, &c.,

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

CONFEDERATE STEAMERS AT HAVANA.—The Havana correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing under date of June 4, says:

There are now in the harbor of Havana some eighteen craft heretofore doing business for or belonging to the Confederate fleet, running the United States blockade of the Southern ports. Eight or nine steamers, among which are the Black Joke, formerly the Vanderbilt, the Austin, the California, the Cuba and the Atlantic, and twelve or more sailing vessels of various sizes. All these vessels will probably change their names and go to New Orleans, Mobile or Pensacola as honest as they can be. The taking of New Orleans has played the contraband traffic nearly out in this harbor.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC!!!

Unsuccessful Attempt of the Rebels Upon General McClellan's Flank.

WASHINGTON, June 14, P. M.—Despatches received to day at the War Department state that a demonstration was made yesterday evening by a force of Rebel cavalry and artillery on the right flank of General McClellan's army at Tunstall's station, apparently with the intention of interrupting his railroad communication. The attempt was met by a force of infantry, and the enemy retired. No damage was done to the railroad.

There are no advices from General Halleck's army to-day.

The valley of the Shenandoah remains quiet as far as heard from.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, June 15, P. M.—No news of public interest has been received at the War Department to day from any direction.

The telegraph line through Delaware to Fortress Monroe was injured by the storm of Saturday night, and is not yet in working order.

Rebel Movements—Demonstration on our Pickets near Old Church—Arrest of Citizens within the Army Lines.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL McCLELLAN, May 14.

The movements of the enemy to-day have been extensive, and yet are involved in mystery. Large bodies have been seen moving down from the neighborhood of Mechanicville bridge and Richmond towards the late battle-field. Our pickets were yesterday driven in from Old Church, during which Capt. Royall, of the cavalry, was wounded. This demonstration indicated that the enemy designed making an attack in that direction.

A contraband who came in yesterday, reported that 300 cavalry left Richmond on Wednesday, going in the direction of Fredericksburg. This is probably the force which appeared at Old Church.

The Rebels opened, at daybreak this morning, a sharp fire from their artillery in front of General Sumner's position. It lasted for about three hours. We had only one killed and one wounded.

A number of prominent citizens, living between New Kent Court House and the Chickahominy, have been arrested by order of Col. Ingall, on suspicion of communicating with the enemy.

There is no doubt but the Rebel Generals are daily advised of every movements of our troops by the people who have remained at home.

The weather here is hot and sultry.

The Battle at Port Republic Between a Portion of General Shields' Command and Jackson's Rebel Army.

FRONT ROYAL, June 15.—The results of the battle of Port Republic on Monday last between a portion of Shields' division and Jackson's army are now ascertained as near as can be. The names already given are known to be among the killed and wounded, although many classed among the missing are no doubt badly injured, but our troops being compelled to retire before a force as superior in numbers as in all other respects, except bravery, many were necessarily left on the field, whose names could not be ascertained; and of the large number classed as missing many will doubtless make their way back to their regiments.

The force engaged was composed mostly of Western men, who did their duty nobly, as evidenced by their fighting a force more than five times their number for five hours, and then retreating in good order, excepting one or two regiments which were completely surrounded, and compelled to take the mountains, many of whom made their way back to the division.

The 7th Indiana regiment, Col. Garni, did noble duty, holding their position on the right for four hours against a vastly superior force, repeatedly charging and driving the enemy like sheep.

They left Fredericksburg 800 strong, and arrived at Port Republic with only 300, the remainder being left along the route, sick and disabled, and after the fight they mustered only about 140, losing more than half their number. The 29th and 66th Ohio regiments also lost heavily, as may be seen by the list of casualties. The three batteries of artillery—Clark's, Robinson's and Huntington's—are entitled to great praise for the gallant part they took in the action. Had the first and second brigades been enabled to reach the scene of action an entirely different result would undoubtedly have ensued.

After Monday's fight it is understood that Jackson took the road towards Standardsville, passing through the gap of the Blue Ridge, passing close to Gordonsville, at which point there is a railroad communication with Richmond.

LATEST FROM MEMPHIS—THE FLIGHT OF BEAUREGARD.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—The Secessionists sympathizers here are becoming more bold daily in the expression of their sentiments, and the Union citizens complain that Col. Finch's rule over the city is too lenient, and that until they are assured of securing better protection from the Government they cannot avow their sentiments.

The Provost Marshal requires the oath of allegiance from all applicants for passes or permits to ship goods, and the stringency of its requirements has already caused considerable excitement in the city.

An officer occupying an important position on one of the railroads running to this city, has just returned from Grenada. He says that General Hindman was reported to have gone to Arkansas with troops from that State, after the evacuation of Corinth.

Gen. Pope has reached Okalana. Beauregard was still retreating. Price was with him.

J. B. Thompson was at Grenada with less than a thousand men.

The rolling stock of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad is still at Kanola Station, this side of Grenada.

The Postoffice and Adams Express office, were opened in this city to-day.

Two steamers will leave to day with cotton, sugar and molasses to St. Louis.

A number of citizens are also leaving for the North.

Victories Claimed by the Rebels.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—The Mobile papers of Monday have been received here. They contain despatches from Richmond claiming a glorious victory for Jackson over General Fremont, on Sunday, and so stating that Jackson captured two pieces of artillery from Gen. Shields on Monday.

The Rebel accounts of the affair at Chattanooga say: "The enemy opened his batteries with shot and shell on the city, without giving the slightest notice, creating a panic among the women and children, who fled in every direction." There were some Rebels wounded, but none killed, and but one building was struck.

FROM NORFOLK.

Rebel Postal Arrangement Broken Up—Good Feeling at Norfolk toward the Government Officials—Business Looking Up—Union Demonstration—Brutal Murder of a Union Man by Guerillas.

[*Despatch from the Agent of the Associated Press.*]

NORFOLK, June 12.—An expedition was made to Deep creek yesterday by Major Dodge, who found there a Rebel post-office, which had been the link of communication between this place and Richmond. The establishment was broken up. Deep creek is some 15 miles south of Norfolk.

The existing cordiality of feeling between many of the citizens of Norfolk and the military is increasing at a most satisfactory rate. General Viele has been offered the use of a fine house by a Union man, free of rent, and the offer has been accepted. Trade is reviving, and at least a dozen schooners are now in port, loading and discharging.

The Union demonstration here yesterday was not so successful as was anticipated, on account of the absence of Governor Pierpont, Senator Carlile and others, who were expected to address the meeting. A very large procession assembled, however, on the dock, and learning that the speakers were not coming, marched to Ashland Hall, where an eloquent address was delivered by A. Thomas, Esq., of Iowa. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

Captain Johannes Watson, of Portsmouth, has received authority to raise a regiment of volunteers for the war.

NORFOLK, June 12.—Colonel Spear, who has been scouring the country between this place and Blackwater River for some days past, brought in Lieut. Copeland and two citizens belonging to the 14th Virginia militia.

Yesterday a most brutal murder took place in Isle of Wight county, near Blackwater River. The name of the victim was Elisha Langford, a Union man, who was supposed by the Rebels to have given some information to our scouting parties. He was attacked by a number of Southampton cavalry, which is commanded by Capt. Gillett, and shot down in his own house; and, not satisfied with that, these guerillas bayonetted him as he lay, and left him there unburied.

There are believed to be no Rebel troops of any consequence this side of the Blackwater river.

A very general feeling of gloom prevails in this place on account of the uncertainty in reference to the fate of brothers and sons in the Rebel army before Richmond. Communication being cut off, it is impossible to obtain lists of the killed and wounded from Richmond.

The Union sentiment here is developed very slowly, but nevertheless a feeling of confidence and security is springing up under the able management of Gen. Max Weber.

The country about here is well cultivated, and large crops of corn, &c., will be raised during the present season.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 13.—Such was the intense heat here to day that two privates were taken with sun-stroke. They both soon recovered, however.

Gen. Burnside returned from Washington this morning, and will probably return to Newbern this evening.

The General (Hygeia) hospital has been nearly emptied of patients, who will be sent North in the steamer Fulton.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 14.—Gen. Burnside left here this morning for North Carolina.

The Rhode Island arrived here to-day from Boston and sailed again for Ship Island.

The weather continues exceedingly hot.

It is contemplated to establish a regular line of communication between Norfolk and Newbern through Albemarle and the Chesapeake Canal.

FROM THE VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH.

WINCHESTER, June 15.—A messenger from Mount Jackson reports that all is quiet in front of that place this morning. The enemy's pickets, few in number, are about five miles beyond. All is quiet here.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BAVARIA AND CHINA OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 14.—The steamship Bavaria, from Southampton on the 4th, and the steamship China, from Liverpool on the 7th inst., passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock this forenoon. Both steamers were boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press. The following is the Bavaria's news:

The steamship Jura arrived out on the 3d, and the Edinburgh on the 4th instant.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The general news by the Bavaria contains no striking characteristics.

The division of the French army left at Rome consists of three brigades under General Montebello.

The Prussian Ambassador had arrived at Paris.

The silk crop of France is represented as being of the most satisfactory character.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies were about to have the documents relative to Mexican affairs laid before them.

All difference between Garibaldi and the Italian Government have been satisfactorily adjusted, and he has proceeded to Belgrade.

Prince Napoleon was well received at Naples.

The Montenegrins have been beaten by the Turks on the frontier, and four of their villages burned.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton.—The sales on Monday and Tuesday in the Liverpool market were 20,000 bales, the market closing firm at an advance of ¼ to ½d. since Friday.

Flour quiet and unchanged.

Wheat dull and drooping.

Corn dull and unchanged, except white, which was firmer.

Provisions very dull and tending downward.

Further by the Steamer China.

NEW YORK, June 15.—It is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon contemplates a French protectorate for Mexico.

The steamer Porcupine is about to take soundings for the Atlantic telegraph.

The schooner E. Fleming had arrived at Liverpool, from Charleston, with a cargo of rosin and turpentine.

The *Constitutional* argues that it is impossible that the South can be conquered, and that mediation can alone succeed and end the war which is disastrous to humanity.

The owner of the steamer Circassian published a letter asserting that the vessel had nothing really contraband aboard, and was legitimately chartered for a voyage to Bordeaux and Havana; that her draft of water was too great to enter any Confederate port, and it was impossible that she could run the blockade.

The ship Antoinette had left Liverpool for New Orleans with a cargo of salt. Others would soon follow.

The Empress Eugenie is expected to pay a private visit to England, during the Emperor's stay at Vichy.

The Italian Government has resolved to form six new brigades of infantry.

Austria continues to concentrate troops at Venetia.

The Italian Chambers have adopted a vote in approval of the course of the Ministry.

The publication of official documents at Madrid relative to the affairs of Mexico, produced an impression, but little favorable to Gen. Prim.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived.—LIVERPOOL, June 6.—Anna Hooper, from Baltimore.

FROM NASSAU, N. P.

Operations of the Rebels—Captain Semmes' Movements—The Defence of Charleston.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A letter from Nassau, dated the 9th instant, reports that eleven fast iron steamers were there. Captain Semmes and the other officers of the Sumter were there, and it was supposed that they would take charge of the Oriole.

The Rebels have nine two steel-plated rams nearly ready for launching at Charleston.

Postal Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—It has been ascertained at the Post office Department that single rate letters which are enclosed in envelopes, embossed with both the one and the two cent stamps of the old style, have, in some instances, been treated by Postmasters as wholly unpaid, and extra postage thereon exacted on delivery. Public notice is therefore given that stamped envelopes of this description, which are designed to facilitate the prepayment of the carriage in letters, have not been superseded, and that they are perfectly valid for the prepayment of postage to the amount which the stamps represent.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers at Washington.

A number of the sick and wounded from General Shields' division have arrived here and been distributed among the hospitals. Their condition excites general commiseration, and the kind attentions are bestowed upon them. Several deaths have occurred. Carpenters were at work to-day on two of the churches, preparing them for the reception of invalids.

Emancipation in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 14.—Governor Gamble yesterday sent a long by message to the Convention respecting the emancipation policy of the President, and recommending, in order to show that the recent vote on the emancipation ordinance was not decisive, that a resolution be adopted in response to this generous offer of the President and Congress. Referred.

Relief of the Starving Southerners.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—Nearly $6,000 worth of provisions and money have been also shed here for the starving Southerners about Corinth. $3,500 worth of provisions of nearly the same value will be made today.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Massachusetts.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The United States steamer Massachusetts arrived at 12 o'clock last night from Fernandina, with a number of prisoners from vessels she has captured. She communicated with the fleet off Charleston.

Death by Drowning.

ROCHESTER, June 13.—Frank Marble, brother of the editor of the New York *World*, and a member of the Junior Class of the Rochester University, was drowned to-day in the river at Portage. His body has not been recovered.

Death of Minister Palmer.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Robert M. Palmer, Minister to the Argentine Confederation, died at sea on his way home from Parana.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Saturday.

LOUD ON COUNTY MATTERS.

This forenoon General Asa Rodgers and the Rev. Mr. Nourse, of Loudoun county, Va., were brought to this city under arrest by Colonel Swain, of the Scott (New York) Regiment. Rodgers is the presiding Justice of his county under the Letcher treason. Nurse is charged with being a son of a peripatetic secret mail agent, the medium of communication between Confederate spies and sympathizers in rebeldom out of the county. It is alleged that Rodgers sent his own wagons to aid Jackson in his second raid up the valley. He also presided, very recently, at a session of a County Court that acknowledged allegiance to the treasonable State Government at Richmond, which, under pretence, we take it, of providing for the poor, took the liberty of assessing on the county a tax of $20,000 really to aid the rebellion, by providing for the families and other dependents of citizens of Loudoun, now in arms against their country.

OTHER CHURCHES REQUITRED.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the Military Governor, Brigadier General Wadsworth, has taken possession of the Rev. Dr. Gurley's Presbyterian Church, (corner of New York avenue and Thirteen-and-a-half street,) for hospital purposes, in addition to the three other Washington churches. General W. has also requested the Provost Marshal of Alexandria to take possession of the churches of that town for the same purpose. The Episcopal Seminary near Alexandria is now being fitted up as a hospital for convalescents, for which a thousand beds are being placed in that building. The removal of that number of recovering patients from the other hospitals in this city will make room for so many unfortunates in them.

Special Despatches to the New York World.

LORD LYONS' FAREWELL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Lord Lyons called on the President this forenoon to take his farewell leave, preparatory to his departure from Washington on Tuesday next for England. The President received him cordially, and the usual interchange of wishes was very gratifying to both parties. There is no mistaking Lord Lyons' feelings on the war for the Union.

M. MERCIER.

I am credibly informed that M. Mercier has engaged passage for Europe in the steamer succeeding the one which is to carry home Lord Lyons.

Special Despatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.

A loyal Virginian who has arrived here reports that the Confederates have about seventy five thousand effective troops at Richmond. The loyal residents of Washington are greatly rejoiced at the act of General Wadsworth in seizing three secessionist Episcopal churches in the city for hospital purposes. The secession vestrymen of Trinity church are enraged at the seizure of their church. A number of soldiers who were wounded at the battle of Port Republic have arrived here.

PERILOUS PASSAGE OF THE AFRICA.—The Cunard line of steamers have been very fortunate in their passages, but they have frequently encountered perils which only their great strength has enabled them to survive. The Africa on her late passage was in great danger. She was running among heavy ice floes, and close in Cape Race struck so heavily either on the ice or the bottom—the officers said on the ice, but those on board equally competent to judge, pronounce it on the bottom—that had she not been a strong ship the blows would have knocked a hole in her. As it was, seventeen feet of her rubber, close up to the brace, broke off, and for five hundred miles, or until she reached Halifax, she was steered with great difficulty. By carrying her chains, &c., aft, about one foot of the rudder was dipped in the water. When she reached Halifax her broken rudder was just even with the water, and five feet was spliced upon it to bring her to Boston.—*Boston Traveller, June 13.*

GUERRILLAS ON THE TENNESSEE.—Last Saturday, as the steamer Autocrat was coming down the Tennessee river, a body of Confederate cavalry fired into her three rounds from their carbines.—Some 70 balls struck her. Four persons were wounded, two mortally and two slightly. One fireman was struck in three places. Several of the passengers escaped with bullet-holes in their clothes.

INTERESTING FROM NEW ORLEANS.

THE LATE ATTACK ON THE UNION FORCES NEAR GRAND GULF.

From the New Orleans Delta, May 31.

For several days back rumors have been current in this city to the effect that our navy had suffered in a conflict up the river, and that Gen. Williams' brigade had been badly cut up by the cotton-burning scoundrels who march under the banner of the New York scavenger, Lovell. The facts are these: On the 20th instant, while the forces under General Williams were descending the river, they were fired on, when off Grand Gulf, by a field battery of four guns. One man was killed and one officer slightly wounded. The gunboat Kineo then opened on the town, and the battery, with its camp, about a mile and a half in the rear of the town, was thereby persuaded to leave. Four companies of the 4th Wisconsin regiment, under Major Boardman, were landed to destroy the camp. These forces came up as the Confederates were leaving, guns and tents having preceded them. A few shots only were exchanged, and the pursuit was discontinued at night. One of the Union troops was wounded and several of the Confederate troops were seen to fall. Unfortunately, the gallant and accomplished aid-de-camp of General Williams, Lieut. George C. De Kay, (who left his studies in Europe to assist his country in this hour of her trial,) who volunteered to land with Major Boardman's troops, was severely, and, it is feared, fatally wounded, while some distance in advance of the advanced guard. He received seven buck-shots in the left arm, and five in the left side. No manlier youth has been stricken since the opening of the war. Mr. De Kay's mother resides at Newport, R. I.

FIRING UPON SICK SOLDIERS—THE PUNISHMENT METED OUT TO THE SUSPECTED PARTIES.

Four sick Union soldiers were, about the 9th day of May, fired on by concealed assassins, in the town of Houma, Louisiana; two of them were killed and the others wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Smith, of the 21st Indiana regiment, was ordered by Gen. Butler to take a detachment of his regiment, proceed to Houma, and mete out punishment to the offenders. They managed to escape, but the order relative to the destruction of their property was carried out. It is as follows:

From the New Orleans Delta, June 1.

HEADQUARTERS, DETACHMENT TWENTY-FIRST INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,

HOUMA, LA., May 16, 1862.

In compliance with an order from Major General Butler, I hereby order the following property of the parties hereinafter named, destroyed by fire or otherwise, but in such a manner as not to endanger or destroy adjacent property owned by parties not herein named; said property all situated in the parish of Terrebonne, to wit:

Buildings, outbuildings, and personal property of Howard Bond, near the town of Houma. Buildings on the premises of Col. Robinson.

Property of F. Gatewood, real and personal.

Property of Dr. Jennings. Property of N. Wood. The *Ceres* newspaper establishment. Parish jail.

Property of B. Corpar.

Property of Gilbert Hitch. House of E. N. Dutrail. Property of Crowel.

The parties above named, and whose property is to be destroyed, are known to be identified in a greater or less degree in the murder of Union soldiers, and wounding of two others, belonging to the 21st regiment Indiana volunteers, on the—day of May, near Houma. The jail is destroyed because permitted to be used as a place of confinement to one of the wounded men.

JOHN A. KEITH,

Lieutenant Colonel 21st Indiana volunteers, commanding detachment.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE "DELTA" RESUMES PUBLICATION.

From the New Orleans Picayune, May 29.

THE DELTA.—This old established journal, after two weeks' suspension, made its appearance this morning. The following, which we find at the head of its columns, shows on what terms the publication of the paper is resumed:

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 21, 1862.

To Major General Butler, Commander in-Chief of the Department of the Gulf:

General—Our article of the 16th instant, in reference to cotton, was thought by you to have been "an elaborate, though covert, argument in favor of the cotton-burning mob." We desire frankly to assure you you were mistaken in its tenor.

We have not intended, and do not intend, to advocate the destruction of cotton or other crops by the Southern people. We believe it to be barbarous and wanton waste of property, not to be tolerated by the civilized world.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

G. F. WEISE & CO.

Upon the publication of the foregoing note the *Bee* may resume its publication and the business of this office.

THE MAN WHO PULLED DOWN THE FLAG.

From the New Orleans Delta, May 31.

THE CASE OF W. B. MUMFORD.—The trial of this case before the Military Commission was called up yesterday, and postponed until today. It will be remembered that Mumford is the man who tore down the United States flag which was hoisted on the Mint the day the United States forces took possession of the city.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Bank of Commerce (Jacob Barker's) is in a most flourishing condition, having continued business without interruption during the whole war.

BUTLER MAKES A CURIOUS DISCOVERY—THE BUTLER FAMILY IN THE MERCANTILE BUSINESS.

The Boston *Journal* has news from New Orleans, received at that port by the schooner Flying Dragon, which left New Orleans on the 22d of May.

"The health of New Orleans is very good, and yellow fever, and the expedition. There is no need of sanitary regulations there will be much less than the usual number of cases. The river was high at the time the Flying Dragon sailed, and the present good health is attributable to this fact.

"Political prisoners continue to be sent to Fort Jackson, from two to six going down each day. A few days before the Flying Dragon sailed there was a funeral in the city, and the coffin was described, after the usual ceremonies, in a to-b. From information which General Butler had received, he ordered an examination of the coffin to be made afterward, as the cause of death of the person which it was said to contain was not satisfactory to him. On opening the coffin no corpse was found, but in its place a large amount of gold coin, which was immediately taken possession of in the name of the Government. Specie continues to be found which has been secreted by the Confederates, and in all cases it is seized.

"The Flying Dragon was first chartered by Colonel Butler, brother to the General, at Havana, to carry a cargo of army stores to New Orleans, and this cargo consisted of raisins, pines, bananas, sardines, clothing, and a little of everything which it might be supposed would be wanted in the city, and on her trip to this port she brings ab ut fifty hundred barrels of turpentine, and about three hundred barrels of tar, which was shipped by Col. Butler. As turpentine can be purchased in New Orleans for about twelve dollars per barrel, while it sells here for at least sixty, the military shipper is likely to realize a very handsome profit from the adventure.

"Several vessels were in port loading for Northern ports. The ships E. W. Farley and City of New York were both loading cargoes of sugar, the former for Boston and the latter for New York.—The schooner Pathway was also taking in naval stores for Boston."

A MAN GUARDING DIAMONDS.—The most profound adamantologist in the world is the Duke of Brunswick. He has in his possession three million dollars' worth of diamonds. He has just published a catalogue of his diamonds, and in the appendix there is a notice of the most celebrated diamonds in the world. The catalogue numbers not less than 268 quarto pages. It gives, with great detail, a list of his diamonds. We are reminded how this once adorned a Turkish sabre, that a royal diadem, another an imperial collar, a fourth a grand ecclesiastical hat; this black diamond was an idol's eye; that brilliant rose diamond was taken from the Emperor Aurungzebe at Agra, (it weighs 41 carats and is worth $80,000;) this diamond was taken from the Emperor Don Pedro; this diamond ring, with the cypher "M. S.," belonged to Mary, Queen of Scotts; that pair of earrings hung once on Marie Antoinette. He has plenty of diamonds worth $20,000, $30,000, and $45,000 apiece; two worth $60,000 each, one $70,000, and one $80,000. He is in treaty now for two diamonds, one of which is worth $232,000, and the other $650,000.

The Duke of Brunswick does not leave Paris at any period of the year; his diamonds keep him chained there. He dares not sleep from home (some people reckon this liberty of pillow one of the great franchises of Paris) a single night. He lives in a house constructed not so much for comfort as security. It is burglar-proof; surrounded on every side by a high wall; the wall itself is surmounted by a lofty iron railing, defended by innumerable sharp spear-heads, which are so contrived that if any person touches any one of them a chime of bells begin instantly to ring an alarm; this iron railing cost him $14,127. He keeps his diamonds in a safe, built in a thick wall; his bed is placed against it, that no burglar may break into it without killing, or at least waking him, and that he may amuse himself without leaving his bed. The safe is lined with granite and with iron; the locks have a secret which must be known before they can be opened; if they are opened by violence, a discharge of fire-arms takes place, which will inevitably kill the burglar, and at the same time a chime of bells in every room of the house is set ringing. He has but one window in his bedroom; the sash is of the stoutest iron; the shutters are of thick sheet-iron, and cannot be entered unless one be master of the secret combinations of the lock. A case of a dozen six-barrelled revolvers, loaded and capped, lies on a table within reach of his bed. Would you like to be in his place?

A GRAND WORLD'S HORSE FAIR AND EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION.—A grand horse fair and equestrian exhibition is to be held at Chicago, Ill., commencing September 21, and continue for two weeks. The premiums are very large, and are for every grade and size, from the Shetland pony to the draught horse, and for good walkers as well as race horses. The premium for fastest trotting stallions and for geldings or fillies, to harness, is each $500; pacers, $200; roadsters, $100. The last week will be devoted to the turf, over an excellent course, when the rough breeds will try their game and speed. The programme embraces the usual races and good pursers, and sweepstakes. The four-mile purse is $800. A great feature in this fair is the prizes offered for the most accomplished and graceful *equestrienne*. These amount to about $2,500, and will be paid in diamonds, robes, &c.

EUROPE.

FINANCIAL PROPHECIES.

From the London Times, May 30.

It is the nature of civil war to overthrow and wreck the most valuable and cherished institutions of mankind. The American contest is doing this dreadful business at a tremendous rate. But there is one victim which seems likely to be immolated at the shrine of domestic discord, whose destruction could never have been foreseen. That victim is nothing less than the new and interesting science of political economy. The study of history does not seem to be a favorite pursuit with American statesmen, and it is therefore in vain to remind them of our own South Sea Bubble or the Mississippi scheme of France. They have a convenient theory that the past is not made for them, and that rules which apply to the effete despotisms of the Old World are without significance when brought into contact with the young and vigorous civilization of the New. It will be exceedingly convenient for the United States if this favorite proposition shall be found able to bear the test of experience, for assuredly nothing less than an absolute suspension of the laws of supply and demand in their favor can save the United States from a most signal and terrible catastrophe.

America has crowded into a single year the expenditure which, at her ordinary rate, might have lasted her for at least fifteen. The money has been raised by borrowing, without security and by indents known to financiers. Nobody has felt the pressure of the loan to the extent of a single feather's weight. The money thus recklessly anticipated has been spent, as is usual in war, principally in the form of wages, and has, therefore, been distributed very largely among the poorer class of the people. This has produced a factitious abundance, and has hitherto had much the same effect as if the rest of the world had combined to make to the American Government a present of £200,000,000. The money is all present, the burden is all future. The American Government is in the position of a man who has recklessly pledged and mortgaged everything he has, and is spending in a single year the capital on the interest of which he should have lived. It is an exhilarating process—one feels so rich, so confident in oneself, and so superior to the rest of mankind. But the American Government has made for itself an embarrassment greater than any private spendthrift can create.

It has tampered with the currency itself—it is debasing the medium of exchange. Doubtless, we are told that there is room in the country for this process." There always is room in a country for an over issue of paper. Paper money is not like water, which is sure to run over the moment the vessel into which it is poured is full; an unlimited issue of paper creates the very want which it supplies. It is impossible vastly and suddenly to increase the circulating medium of a country without acting powerfully on the minds of the people, especially if the recipients are among the poorer and less thoughtful of the community. Every one finds himself in unlooked for plenty, and the ease of private expenditure is inflated by the abundance of the medium of exchange. But this is only for a time.—The wealth of the country remains where it was, and by degrees that overweening confidence which artificial causes have created sinks to its natural level.

The dreams of a great commercial city on the pestiferous Isthmus of Darien, of an emporium rock on the banks of the Mississippi, or of the prairie metropolis of Kansas by the agency of joint stock companies, have been found in their turn just as powerful as the smoke of cannon and the intoxication of victory appear now to be in New York. The comedy is an old one, and has been often acted. The least shock given to confidence—the least shock may come any day and from any quarter—exceeds in a desire to realize. The only resource is to call in the issue of paper money and fund it; but this operation requires credit, and at the period of which we are speaking people have become as timid as they were formerly over confident.

It is no idle sport to pursue the course of events any further. These things have happened so often that, on this side of the Atlantic, at least, the stages of this disorder are as well known as those of an ordinary fever. America might as well expect the law of gravitation to be suspended in her favor as to escape the inexorable Nemesis which overtakes every nation and every individual who believes in the creation of wealth from any source except honest and persevering labor.

THE CONFEDERATE POLICY.

From the London Morning Post, May 30.

In every city conquered by the Federals they will be obliged to leave an army of occupation. Not so with the Confederates; each city, let, each position should be, in its turn, the number of men they are enabled to bring into the field. The Confederate Government has made the surrender of the troops formerly engaged in defending Norfolk and every building in New Orleans enabled General Lovell to reinforce General Beauregard with his division, numbering about fifteen thousand men. The barren conquests of the North cut two ways—they leave behind them the trading armies, while they strengthen those of the Southern Confederacy.

From the London Times, May 27.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

It is a happy thing that Englishmen have learned to look with calmness, and even with satisfaction, on the desire of France to obtain territory and influence across the ocean. Were it otherwise, the expedition to Mexico would certainly have lighted a flame between the two countries, and a great war of words would have been the result. If so dashing a project as the occupation of the Mexican capital and the restoration of monarchy in the New World had been conceived by Louis Philippe or the Revolution III. in the first years would have received it with anything but public unity. Any enterprise across the seas used to be looked on as in some measure an interference with ourselves, who had fleets on a peace establishment, and colonies which seemed to have neither the will nor the power to fend themselves.

Our feelings are different now; not, perhaps, that we are wiser, but that the relations of Europe are really changed. We are strong in home defence, in the prowess of our fleets, and in the awakened spirit of the colonial populations. We also feel that the best guaranty for peace is the direction of French enterprise or restlessness to places beyond the pale of the Mediterranean, balanced community of Europe. Whether the French land in Mexico, or Cochin China, or Madagascar, their acquisitions are equally a matter of indifference to England, which, in fact, ought to desire nothing more heartily than that her neighbor should have the territory, as