THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 230. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED,

On the 17th instant, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. N. C. Fridam, Dr. SAMUEL R. HIRD and CELIA J. NORFOLK, both of Calvert county, Md.

DIED,

On the morning of the 16th instant, Mrs. ANN M. FISH, relic of the late Capt. Allan Fish, in the 67th year of her age

The friends and relatives of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 99 South Eden street, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock

On the 28th of May at his father's residence, King George county, Virginia, after a short illness of scarlet fever, GALVERT, second son of Dr. R. H. and Julia C. Stuart, in the 15th year of his age, just three days after the death of his only elder brother, Richard. Two noble boys so suddenly called away in the freshness of youthful life, with the promise of realizing the dearest wishes and highest ambition that the fondest hearts could desire. But they have left the sweet assurance that they have gone to "a Home not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens."

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a resolution was submitted declaring that the amount of legal tender notes already authorized shall never be increased, but that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue one hundred millions of Treasury ten days certificates, bearing five per cent. interest, in addition to the fifty millions already authorized. The debate was resumed on the Pacific Railroad bill, and was continued up to the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, a communication was received from the Secretary of War in regard to the enlistment of a regiment of blacks by Gen. Hunter. Secretary Stanton states that he has no official information of the fact; that Gen. Hunter was not empowered to organize a regiment of slaves and blacks; but that clothing and arms have been sent to him, on requisition, without instructions as to the manner in which they were to be used. The Secretary further states that the copies of correspondence with General Hunter on the subject cannot be furnished, as the President "deems it incompatible with the public interests to make the correspondence public."

The army correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphs from the White House, on the Pamunkey river, that guerilla parties are still hovering in the rear of McClellan's army; that on Saturday and Sunday last a small party was prowling on the opposite side of the Pamunkey river, seeking for an opportunity to destroy the shipping in the vicinity of the White House. Partizan bands are also said to have been seen in the neighborhood of Charles City Court House, and even as far down the Peninsula as Williamsburg. The loss sustained, and the damage done by the attack of the Confederate cavalry on the Richmond and West Point Railroad last Friday evening, turn out to have been quite serious. The correspondents of the Philadelphia and New York papers assert that three trains, numbering seventy-five wagons loaded with stores and forage were destroyed; that part of a railroad train was burnt; that several vessels on the Pamunkey river shared the same fate; that a considerable amount of medical stores was captured at Baltimore Cross Roads, and that twelve hundred mules—so says the Philadelphia *Press*—were also taken. In addition to these losses the New York *Tribune* correspondent states that the railroad itself was so much damaged "that not a car traversed the road from eight o'clock in the evening till eleven the next morning."

By an order from General McClellan, which was issued on Monday last, Yorktown, Gloucester, Williamsburg and West Point are included in the lines of General Dix's command.

Secretary Stanton, acting under instructions from President Lincoln, has cancelled General McClellan's pledge to Col. Lee that his residence, the now familiarly known "White House," should be protected against occupation by the Federal troops, and has directed that the grounds and rooms be given to the hundreds of sick and wounded who have heretofore been subjected to great inconvenience for the want of proper shelter.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from the Peninsula, under date of June 13th, intimates that intermittent and typhus fevers, either real or assumed, prevail to a very alarming extent in the army of the Potomac. "Oh! the sickening of this army," he exclaims, "since the battle of the Seven Pines, and since the magnetic touch of the two armies [illegible] its cover of swampy forest, has thrilled the regiments with a sense of the unseen presence of conflict, danger and death." He adds, with covert irony—"There is nearly enough of going home, on sick leave, to justify the statement that a Sanitary straggling of the Army of the Potomac has set in from before Richmond."

According to the New York *Herald*, Captain Semmes, well known as the commander of the Confederate steamer Sumter, has reached Nassau with his officers and crew. The Sumter having been condemned and sold in Europe, Captain Semmes, it is surmised, is to take command of the new Confederate steamer Oreto, "a splendid vessel, of fine model, great speed, and heavily armed with rifled guns." She is to be commissioned as a privateer, and was expected to leave Nassau on a cruise somewhere about the 20th inst.

A decided majority of the members of both houses of Congress have appended their names to a paper requesting President Lincoln to make such arrangements as are practicable for the release, by exchange, of all the prisoners held by the Confederates.

From Winchester we learn that on Sunday last nearly all of General Shields' men "found their way" to Front Royal; some few of the stragglers had also reached Fremont's lines at Port Republic. We are next told that heavy firing was heard in the Luray Valley on Saturday night, and that officers from Fremont's camp express the opinion that Jackson's reconnoissance had overtaken the rear guard of General Shields Command. A portion of Fremont's force was at Mount Jackson on the 15th instant and precautionary measures had been adopted to secure foraging parties to the westward from being cut off by the guerillas. Ninety-three Confederate prisoners have reached Winchester. The destructive propensities of Blenker's men are admitted and deplored, and we are gravely informed that "the only excuse which can be offered is that these men are but initiating the barbarities of European warfare into this country." Rumor has it that Jackson has received reinforcements to the number of fifteen thousand men, and that he is again advancing down the Valley.

THE BALTIMORE EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

From the Chicago Times, June 15.

In accordance with the programme which had been previously agreed upon, carriages were in readiness at the Tremont House at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for the purpose of conveying our Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Alleghany City visitors to Camp Douglas and other points of interest in and about Chicago. About one hundred availed themselves of the privilege, and were driven to the Camp, into which Col. Cameron admitted them as a special mark of consideration. They strolled around from one point to another, scanning with every evidence of satisfaction the arrangements which have been made there for taking care of the Confederate prisoners of war. While there one of the party, Dr. Schwartze, of Baltimore, was discovered by his son, a member of an Alabama regiment captured at Fort Donelson, who at once rushed forward, and throwing his arms around his father's neck, burst into tears. The scene was an affecting one, and left its impress upon all who witnessed it. It appears that the young man had gone from Baltimore to Alabama on a business trip, and, while there, had been induced to join the army. His father, a strong Union man, had mourned him dead, and the discovery that he was among the Confederate prisoners at the camp almost overcame him. Dr. Schwartze will immediately take measures to procure, if possible, the release of his son. After leaving the camp the party visited the grave of Senator Douglas, where the most profound respect for the memory of that lamented statesman was exhibited.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Correspondence Philadelphia Press, June 15.

ARRIVAL OF COL. KANE.

The flag-of-truce boat Massachusetts has just arrived from City Point, having on board Col. Kane, of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Rifles, who has been released on parole for exchange, no doubt, for Col. Bratton, of the 6th South Carolina regiment.

"ANDY JOHNSON."

The *Examiner* says that it learns from undoubted authority that the news of the assassination of Hon. Andrew Johnson by Geo. Brown, son of Hon. Neil S. Brown, is confirmed.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

There is no news of importance from the South to-day. The Southern journals are remarkably dry, and contain only one startling rumor, from Havana, which is to the effect that France has recognized the Southern Confederacy.

"STONEWALL JACKSON."

The Richmond papers are filled with praises of their great leader, Stonewall Jackson, and my old friend John R. Thompson, the poet of Richmond, contributes a neat poem to the *Examiner*, entitled simply, "Ashby."

Hartford (Conn.) papers state that on Friday evening, as the prisoners were about being placed in the cells of the State prison, a convict, named Jones, rushed upon Mr. Jos. B. Buck, an overseer, and stabbed him twice with a shoe knife, inflicting probably, a fatal injury. One of the wounds was inflicted in the abdomen, penetrating the stomach.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Nothing Important from Before Richmond—The Weather Fine and Roads Improving.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The War Department has received despatches from General McClellan's headquarters, dated 4 o'clock this P. M. No especial movement had taken place. The weather was very fine and the roads improving rapidly.

Our cavalry yesterday paid another visit to Ashland and surprised a part of Rebels at that point, drove them off and captured some property.

The advices from other quarters contain nothing of public interest.

FROM GENERAL BANKS' COLUMN.

WINCHESTER, June 15.—Advices from Front Royal this evening report everything quiet there, and no signs of the enemy in that neighborhood.—Nearly all of General Shields' men had found their way there. A few stragglers of the brigade which was forced back from Port Republic had found their way into General Fremont's lines at Mount Jackson.

The temporary excitement among the citizens, caused by the appearance of a few Rebel guerrillas near Cattleman's (or Snicker's) Ferry has subsided. The only effect it produced at headquarters was to strengthen our pickets along the line of the Shenandoah.

Officers from General Fremont's camp this morning report some heavy firing in the Luray Valley, opposite Mount Jackson, last night. They express the opinion that Jackson's reconnoissance had overtaken the rear guard of General Shields' command. General Fremont's front rested at Mount Jackson, his line of pickets extending from the Massanutten to the foot of North Mountain, south of Mill creek. The enemy's pickets were about five miles distant, consisting only of cavalry, few in number. No danger was apprehended of an attack in force on either flank, but in consequence of belief that the bushwhackers would attempt to cut off foraging parties on the west, precautionary measures had been adopted.

Ninety-three Rebel prisoners arrived here to-day. Most of them were captured at Port Republic by General Fremont. They were turned over to the care of Provost Marshal Batchelder. Among them was Lieutenant Murphy of the 8th Louisiana regiment, who reports that the brigade to which he belonged was badly cut up by General Milroy at Port Republic.

General Banks, in company with Acting Medical Director Helmer, visited all the hospitals to-day, and found everything in good order. It is greatly to be regretted that the medical department of this army should have been so misrepresented as to cause a United States Senator in his seat to denounce it in unqualified terms. This statement has been twice contradicted by official investigations and reports, and emanated probably in the fact that at the first battle at Winchester the appliances and number of surgeons were inadequate to the immediate necessities of the occasion. The charge of ill treatment to the patients is declared to be without the least foundation. It has heretofore been stated in this correspondence—and the statement was based upon the best medical talent and experience—that an unusual number of deaths had occurred from the physical exhaustion of the wounded, caused by the campaign of last winter, without shelter and nutritious food. The charge, however, coming from so high a source, will probably undergo another official investigation.

Frequent statements are made here of the destructive propensities of a large number of men in Gen. Blenker's command, and without discriminating between friend and foe. If all accounts of their conduct are true, it cannot but be viewed with great regret by all desirous of ultimately restoring a cordiality between the present contending sections of our country. The only excuse which can be offered is that those men are only but initiating the barbarities of European warfare into this country.

It is stated by secessionists here and from above that Jackson has been reinforced by Gen. White's division, 15,000 strong, and that he is advancing down the Luray Valley again, keeping only a small force in the Shenandoah Valley to amuse Gen. Fremont. The firing of last night is partially confirmatory of this statement.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rebel Movements on the Peninsula—Arrest of Rebel Citizens.

Army Correspondence of the Associated Press.

WHITE HOUSE, VA., June 11.—Several guerilla parties are still hovering in the rear of the army. On Saturday and Sunday a small party were prowling around the country on the opposite side of the Pamunkey—their object being to await an opportunity to destroy the shipping at this point.

Another party were at Charles City Court House neighborhood on Tuesday, [illegible]

Ten of the most prominent citizens remaining this side of the Chickahominy have been arrested. They undoubtedly gave the information upon which the Rebels have operated on our rear during the past few days.

The Rebels made an attempt to drive in our pickets in front of General Heintzelman's division for the purpose of ascertaining our force and positions. A few were wounded on both sides, but none are known to have been killed.

An order was issued to-day by Gen. McClellan extending the lines of General Dix's command so as to include Yorktown, Gloucester, Williamsburg and West Point.

Late and Interesting from Vicksburg and New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—The following items are taken from the Vicksburg *News* of the 12th:

General Breckinridge arrived here yesterday.—Seven of the enemy's gunboats were engaged in shelling Grand Gulf all day yesterday. The result is unknown.

General Butler has arrested Dr. Stone at New Orleans, and lodged him at Fort Jackson, with his limbs shackled with irons.

We learn that the Confederates last week rescued the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Weden Railroad from the enemy, taking several officers and private prisoners and destroying all the bridges on the road.

Two trains were taken near Brassier City, and all the Federals aboard were captured. Our men then ran the train to Algiers, and cut the levee in order to prevent the enemy from getting out, but they soon repaired it.

Late New Orleans papers have been received, containing the hanging of a man named Munford, who was condemned to death by the Military Commissioners, for tearing down the American flag on the 24th of April.

Six released prisoners, taken at camp Jackson, have been sentenced to be shot for a violation of their parole.

The Vicksburg *Whig* condemns the opinion that the city must necessarily surrender, and says that, having driven away the fleet from below, we only await the opportunity to destroy the one from above.

Destructive Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Yesterday at noon, a fire occurred in the rope walk of Henry Hackman, on Columbia, near Mill street, destroying it and sixteen buildings in the vicinity. Fifty families are rendered houseless, and some are badly burned, whilst others narrowly escaped, the flames spreading so rapidly. A pile of coal, containing nearly 300,000 bushels, caught and burned with great fierceness for several hours. The loss is estimated at $40,000; partially insured.

Shooting of a Guerilla.

SIR JOHN'S RUN, VA., June 17.—A notorious guerilla, named James Edwards, was shot last night by some of Captain Newhard's men, of the 54th regiment Pennsylvania. He was out on one of his predatory excursions when discovered by the men on picket duty, who fired at and wounded him. We have his hat and glove, covered with blood, now in the telegraph office. Edwards screamed murder while galloping away.

The Ship Chicago Burned at Sea.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The ship Chicago, hence for Acapulco, was burned at sea on May 7th. The captain and crew were saved and landed at Pernambuco.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Cotton is firm—sales of 1,600 bales at 31@31⅛ cts. Flour is firm and unchanged, with sales of 14,500 bbls. Wheat is firm—sales of 80,000 bushels: Chicago spring $1(@$1.03; Milwaukie club 98 cts.@$1 04; red Western $1 15@$1 17; white $1 22. Corn is firm—sales of 41,000 bushels at 72@73 cts. for mixed.—Provisions are quiet. Whiskey closed firm at 26@26½ cts. Rice is firm at 7@7¼ cts Sugar has advanced ¼@¼—sales of 2,500 hhds. Porto Rico, 7@7⅜ cts.; Muscovado 6⅞ cts.; Havana 6⅞@8 cts. Naval Stores are dull. Freights drooping.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON THE LAW OF CONFISCATION.

Within a few days, in the United States District Court at Boston, Judge Sprague has delivered an important opinion as to the belligerent rights of this Government against those of its own subjects which are engaged in the rebellion against it. The opinion was delivered in the case of the Amy Warwick, a vessel captured by one of our cruisers, belonging to private parties at Richmond, Virginia, and which was taken to Boston for adjudication. The judge distinguishes between the right to condemn property belonging to owners resident in, and assumed to be accomplices to the war, when found at sea during actual hostilities, and the confiscation of property upon land which comes within reach of the Government after hostilities have ended; and while fully maintaining the right of maritime captures, denies the right of general and unlimited confiscation, such as would follow the conquest of foreign territory. The following summary of Judge Sprague's decision, and of the reasonings which led to it, is from the Boston *Daily Advertiser:*—

"He points that the prize law proceeds upon the policy of destroying the enemy's commerce and diminishing his resources, as in the very case in point, where it was certain that unless condemned, the proceeds of the cargo adjudicated upon would go to the support of the Confederate Government. It is well known, however, that the policy of civilized nations towards private property on land operates very differently from this.

"It is important to observe that this decision meets another fallacy which has often been relied upon—the supposed rights acquired by conquest by the nation in its present exercise of belligerent powers. A nation can make no conquest of its own territory. If that territory has been wrested from it by any power, and is recovered, the old rights of sovereignty revive, but no new title is acquired. Otherwise it might follow that the life of a State could be extinguished, without even its own act, but merely by conquest of some foreign Power and reconquest by the National Government. At this point the double character in which the Government acts, exercising both belligerent and sovereign powers, is plainly seen; and the confusion which has arisen as to the supposed right of conquest has sprung from inattention to the fact that the moment the belligerent rights cease to operate, upon the attainment of the object of the war, the rights and relations of sovereignty must come into play once more unless the nation, by being successful, has lost the sovereignty of its own territory.

"The great distinction, however, which has been so often lost sight of in referring to Judge Sprague's previous decision, is that which exists between the condemnation of property seized at sea during actual war and the confiscation of property which comes within the reach of the Government after hostilities have ended. The latter is not the exercise of a belligerent right. 'Belligerent confiscations take effect only upon property of which possession is taken during the war. As against property which continues under the control of the enemy they are inoperative.' This distinction strikes at the root of most of the schemes for general confiscation that have been proposed. Those schemes undertake to prescribe the method by which to condemn property which the establishment of peace places within the power of the Government. Condemnation then, however, cannot be had on the ground of belligerency, but only as an exercise of sovereign rights, such as must be justified under the Constitution. Confiscation is then no longer one of the means which public law affords for reducing an enemy, but is an act of punishment, depending for its validity upon municipal law.—What rule the wisdom and experience of Judge Sprague suggests for the regulation of all such punitive proceedings may be understood from his plain declaration, 'punishment should be inflicted only upon the conviction of personal guilt.'"

CHARLES SUMNER'S ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT—HIS ABUSE OF STANLEY—EMANCIPATION, &c.

From the Boston Journal.

We are permitted to publish the following private letter from Hon. Charles Sumner, in reply to a letter addressed to him by a personal friend:

SENATE CHAMBER, June 5, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Your criticism of the President is hasty. I am confident that, if you know him as I do, you would not make it.

Of course the President cannot be held responsible for the misfeasances of subordinates, unless adopted or at least ratified by him. And I am sure that nothing unjust or ungenerous will be tolerated, much less adopted by him.

I am happy to let you know that he has no sympathy with Stanley in his absurd wickedness, closing the schools, nor again in his other act of turning our camp into a hunting-ground for slaves. He repudiates both—positively. The latter point has occupied much of his thought, and the newspapers have not gone too far in recording his repeated declarations, which I have often heard from his own lips, that slaves finding their way into the national lines are never to be re-enslaved. This is his conviction, expressed without reserve.

I could give you here some words of the President, which you have seen the President—as it was my privilege often—while he was considering the great question on which he has already acted—the invitation to emancipation in the States, emancipation in the District of Columbia, and the acknowledgment of the independence of Hayti and Liberia, even your zeal would have been satisfied, for you would have felt the sincerity of his purpose to do what he could to carry forward the principles of the Declaration of Independence. His whole soul was occupied, especially by the first proposition, which was peculiarly his own. In familiar intercourse with him, I remember nothing more touching than the earnestness and completeness with which he embraced this idea. To his mind it was just and beneficent, while it promised the speedy end of slavery. Of course, to me, who had already proposed a Bridge of Gold for the retreating fiend, it was most welcome. Proceeding from the President, it must take its place among the great events of history.

If you are disposed to be impatient at any seeming shortcomings, think, I pray you, of what has been done in a brief period, and from the past discern the sure promise of the future. Knowing something of my convictions and of the ardor with which I maintain them, you may, perhaps, derive some assurance from my confidence. I say to you, therefore, stand by the Administration. If need be, help it by word and act, but stand by it and have faith in it.

I wish that you really knew the President, and had heard the artless expression of his convictions on those questions which concern you so deeply.—You might, perhaps, wish that he were less cautious, but you would be grateful that he is so true to all that you have at heart. Believe me, therefore, you are wrong, and I regret it the more because of my desire to see all our friends stand firm together

for my constant and intimate intercourse with the President, beginning with the 4th of March, not only binds me peculiarly to his Administration, but gives me a personal as well as a political interest in seeing that justice is done him.

Believe me, my dear sir,

With much regard,

Ever faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

From the New York World, June 17.

THE RECENT FIGHTS IN THE VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH.

At length we begin to understand the precise condition of affairs in the Valley of the Shenandoah. "Stonewall" Jackson has escaped—that is very evident—and is now, in all probability, in Richmond with his army. The dashing cavalry fight on the right of our line was [illegible] inspired by Ashby's ghost, if, as is alleged, he is really dead. After having chased Banks across the Potomac, put Secretary Stanton in a panic, outwitted McDowell, foiled Fremont, and overwhelmed a portion of Shields' command, Jackson is now ready to add to the difficulties of General McClellan's situation. If a portion of Beauregard's army is not also in Richmond it is indeed a wonder.

As the course of Jackson is likely to figure largely in history, and may be the occasion of courts of inquiry in our army, it may be well to call to mind a few of the facts connected with the fights at Cross Keys and Port Republic, on the 8th and 9th instant. After his dash up the valley, Jackson retreated so as to escape a flank attack. He succeeded in getting to the right side (for him) of Fremont at Strasburg, but dared not fight, although his force was superior, as he feared McDowell would get in his rear. But he was not fast enough. Colonel Carroll, with the advance of General Shields, did establish himself in Jackson's rear at the bridge near Port Republic, which was not burned pursuant to orders, as General Shields wished to use the bridge to pass over his army. Before reaching the bridge, however, Jackson determined to fight Fremont so as to cripple his pursuit; hence the battle of Cross Keys, which it now turns out was not a Union victory, but a repulse. Fremont, with an inferior force, was compelled to attack the enemy in a very strong position, and was driven back, after a severe fight, leaving his dead and wounded and the field in the possession of Jackson during the night.

This was on Sunday, the 8th instant. The next morning General Fremont found the enemy had left, leaving behind the Union dead and wounded. For reasons best known to himself, General Fremont did not pursue Jackson; if he had the latter's army would have been destroyed, as, on the day following the fight at Cross Keys, Jackson attacked Colonel Carroll's small force at the bridge, and overwhelmed it after a stubborn fight of five hours duration. Had he been closely followed he would have been attacked in both front and rear, for so near were the armies that the cannonading of the battle was distinctly heard in Fremont's predatory excursions when discovered by the men on picket duty, who fired at and wounded him. We have his hat and glove, covered with blood, now in the telegraph office. Edwards screamed murder while galloping away.

The Patterson *Register* describes a fine "dummy" engine, which has just been sent off from the shop of Danforth, Cook & Co., of that city. It comprises a passenger car, tender and locomotive, all in one, and is the most perfect machine of the kind ever built.

FROM HALLECK'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

BETHEL STATION, MOBILE AND OHIO R. R., June 7, 1862.

As far as we know, the left, under Gen. Pope, is now about forty miles south of Corinth, a short distance south of Booneville, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. General Pope established his headquarters at that point yesterday. The pickets of the enemy were discovered some seven miles beyond Booneville, by our cavalry. An expedition has been sent to the east from his division, in the direction of Eastport and Tuscumbia, without encountering, as reported, any opposition.

The centre, under General Buell, connects with General Pope's, and is stationed some six miles a little southeast of Corinth, near the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and stretches in a northwesterly direction to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, on which its right rests, about four miles west of Corinth.

The right, under General Thomas, is encamped to the south of, and along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, for a distance of fifteen miles, to Chewalla Station, at which point the Division of Major General Sherman, forming the extreme right of the entire army, is encamped. His outposts extend to within eight miles of Grand Junction, the distance to which from Corinth is only thirty-two miles.

As soon as Gen. Halleck was apprised of the abandonment of Corinth by the Confederates, yesterday a week ago, he ordered the two divisions composing the general reserve, under the command of Major General McClernand, to make a movement in the direction of Purdy, to counteract any demonstration against our right flank or rear the enemy might possibly contemplate. The uncertainty as to the whereabouts of the vanquished Confederates rendered this caution necessary. Both divisions started to Purdy, and then to this place, where they remained until Wednesday, when that of General Lewis Wallace was ordered to advance to Bolivar, fifteen miles further east on the road from Jackson, Tennessee, to the Grand Junction, which town it now occupies. It will thus be seen that, instead of five miles, as last week, our line is now nearly fifty miles long, rather crooked, and extending a northwesterly and southwesterly direction, one end being near Danville and the other at Bolivar.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is also already in operation to Chewalla Station, to the west, and some miles to the east. Colonel Lee's and the 1st Michigan Engineers are busily at work on both roads, extending the repairs in every direction. It being now positively ascertained that the many reports circulating at Corinth to the contrary notwithstanding, there is no force of the enemy at Grand Junction, or anywhere north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, we may, of course, look for a speedy opening of railroad communication with the North, either via Memphis or Columbus, Ky. The general impression in the army is that we can march unopposed to the former city whenever General Halleck will see fit to order a movement towards it.

The "dry season" being now fully upon us, and our present channel of supplies from the North, via the Tennessee river, now threatening more from day to day to become unserviceable, a railroad connection with the North is almost a condition *sine qua non* of a further advance of the army towards the South. I think that, until it is established, no decisive movements will be undertaken. In what direction these will finally be made depends, of course, upon the whereabouts and doings of the enemy. We are ignorant here of the former. I learn, however, that the main body, under Beauregard, is still near Okolona, seventy-five miles south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. When we shall commence following up the enemy in good earnest, it will be undoubtedly done along either or both of the two railroads running through Mississippi to the Gulf, most probably the Mobile and Ohio.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of yesterday.

NAVAL OFFICER KILLED BY A CONFEDERATE DESPERADO.

The Navy Department has received information of the murder of Lieutenant John G. Sproston, executive officer of the United States gunboat Seneca, by a Confederate desperado named George Hutton. Captain of a company of Confederates in the vicinity of Black Creek, Florida. On the 8th inst., a party was sent to take Huston prisoner, and on approaching his house, he appeared at his door, armed with a double-barreled gun, two pistols, and a bowie knife. Before the demand of Lieutenant Sproston to surrender himself as a prisoner, Huston fired at him with a pistol, killing him instantly. Huston discharged the other pistol and gun without injury to our party, and was seized and taken on board the Seneca, himself mortally wounded, it is believed. Huston's firing upon Lieutenant Sproston, supported as he was by a little [illegible] was a highly accomplished and valuable officer.

NAVY CORPS.

The Baltimore arrived about 8½ o'clock this morning, having left Yorktown yesterday afternoon, bringing up the excursion party who left in her on Friday night last for a visit to Yorktown and vicinity. The party was composed of Senators Rice and Harris, Hon. F. A. Conkling, Col. Harris, of the Marine Corps, Mrs. Gen. Ricketts, Mrs. Senator Thompson and others. A portion of the Marine Band, under the lead of Prof. F. Prosperi, accompanied the party. They visited Old Point, Norfolk, Yorktown, White House and McClellan's headquarters at Fair Oaks, and on the trip collected many relics of rebeldom. The troops were in fine order, and were confident of success.

Gen. W. R. Palmer was brought up on the Baltimore sick with typhoid fever, and taken to his residence in this city.

SHIELDS.

—— Kendricks, an editor of the defunct New York *News*, has been arrested and brought (with a file of that paper) to this city for examination before the Judiciary Committee, in connection with the charge of disloyalty against Hon. Ben. Wood.

Special Despatches to the New York Tribune.

THE RELEASE OF UNION PRISONERS HELD BY THE CONFEDERATES.

One hundred and two Representatives and thirty-seven Senators have signed a paper which will be presented to the President in the morning, requesting him to make such arrangements as are practicable for the release by exchange of all the prisoners held by the Confederates. A decided majority of the houses thus declares itself opposed to the desire of Kentucky, that Buckner should be hung, whatever may happen to Union officers in the hands of the Confederates.

THE PROTECTION OF THE CONFEDERATE LEE'S PROPERTY.

The President has ordered the White House on the Pamunkey, with its grounds, belonging to Col. Lee, of the Confederate army, which have been hitherto scrupulously guarded from intrusion, to be used for hospital purposes. Lieutenant Horace Green, President of the New York Medical Society, with J. Burns, and Lemuel Wetmore, of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, who left the Peninsula yesterday, to day called upon the President and Secretary of War and represented to them the gross injustice which was being done.

They said that the only pure water in the vicinity was a spring upon Col. Lee's premises, which, with the rest of the property, was tabooed to our sick and wounded soldiers. The report is that it came out in the course of conversation that one of the reasons given for the course pursued was, that it was in compliance with a promise, made years ago, to Col. Lee by Gen. McClellan, that if they should ever be opposed in war the property of each should be respected by the other. The President was convinced by the statements of Dr. Green, and declared that Gen. McClellan's promise did not bind him (the President) and he would break it. He therefore sanctioned an order signed by Secretary Stanton, directing the guards to be removed from the White House, and the premises to be put at the disposal of the surgeons. It is alleged, is attributed to take the order to the Peninsula. All the correspondence between the War Department and Gen. McClellan, with relation to this subject, will soon be made public, thanks to Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, whose resolution of inquiry was adopted by the House to-day, and to Messrs. Dawes and Sedgewick, who supported him, by relating what they had seen op the Peninsula.

THE ADMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The Senate Committee on Territories, of which Mr. Carlile is a member, do not favor, as it is understood, the bill of Mr. Ashby admitting West Virginia into the Union, on condition that the boundaries be extended to the Blue Ridge, and that she abolish slavery forthwith. The Senate Committee is willing to admit the proposed State with the boundary marked out by the convention, if she will pass a law providing for the gradual abolition of slavery, by declaring free, slaves hereafter born. The probabilities now seem to be that between the two committees, the application of West Virginia will fall to the ground, and the Old Dominion, at least for the present, remain and be one and indivisible.

Special Despatches to the New York Times.

AFFAIRS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

One of the Confederate prisoners arrived here yesterday, who belonged to Ashby's cavalry, informed us that Ashby was shot through the right breast while charging upon a body of National infantry, who were behind a stone wall, and was knocked from his horse and instantly killed. Capt. Mayo, of the Louisiana Tigers, is on parole at Willard's, where he is the centre of attraction, and appears in full uniform. He is expecting to be exchanged in a few days.

INDIGNATION IN ALEXANDRIA.

Much indignation is expressed by the Union men of Alexandria at the return of Henry Dangerfield, under Government protection. He has been one of the most active and influential Confederates in Virginia. When the ordinance of secession passed he had a large contract for coal for the Government, which he delivered to the Confederates. He was active in inducing men to enlist in the Confederate army, and finally went to Richmond, where he has been serving as one of the commission to confiscate the property of Union men. On his return arrangements were made for his arrest, when it was ascertained that he held a pass and protection from Secretary Stanton, and the military authorities of Alexandria have orders to protect his person and property. He refuses to take the oath of allegiance, and openly expresses his contempt for Union men. It is probable that the matter will be made the subject of a Congressional investigation. Dangerfield is a man of great wealth, and son-in-law of Reverdy Johnson. His splendid mansion in Alexandria has long been needed as a hospital, but the authorities had no authority to take possession of it.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[SELECTED FROM NEW YORK PAPERS.]

Confederate Views of McClellan's Campaign.

From the Richmond Whig, June 14.

The brilliant operations of General Jackson in the Valley of the Shenandoah, crippling and dispersing the forces of Milroy and Schenck at McDowell—of Banks at Front Royal and Winchester—of Fremont at Cross Keys, and Shields at Port Republic, have had a wide-reaching and important bearing on the war. These several corps were to have been consolidated and brought across the Blue Ridge *en route* for Richmond. When they reached the Rappahannock, McDowell, with his Fredericksburg army, was to fall into line, and the united columns were to be precipitated on the devoted city from the north. At the same time, it is possible Burnside was expected to be on hand from the south, advancing up the south side of the James from the direction of Suffolk, in conjunction with the Monitor and its consorts in the river—The Capital being thus assailed from the north and south, McClellan was to make the grand attack from the east, in front.

The plan was a gigantic one, and, in all probability, would have succeeded, but for the masterly movements of Jackson, completely paralyzing the Valley force, and compelling McDowell to detach a large portion of his army to save Banks and Company from demolition, and their capital from capture. Thus left without co-operation and succor, McClellan is afraid to strike. Within sound almost of the church bells of Richmond, within sight almost of the long-coveted treasure, a sudden disappointment strikes him, a cold tremor seizes him, and he skulks and hides himself like a craven in the dismal marshes of the Chickahominy—one day sending to Washington a braggart and mendacious bulletin of what his invincible army has done and is about to do, and the next bawling with all his might for reinforcements. For the present, at least, he is cornered by the bold dash of Jackson—the next move should be a checkmate.

Poor Fremont and Shields!

From the Richmond Whig, June 14.

Information was received from Gen. Jackson yesterday, that Fremont was retreating down the Valley. *Poor, poor, unfortunate Fremont!* He has been doing a big business for a long time as a military man, without having—till last week—fought a single battle, and in that battle he was routed. Two more arrant pretenders and humbugs than he and Shields it would be hard to find in this war, so full of such creatures. They have both been used up and exposed, and will probably not appear again upon the stage while the drama lasts.

Perplexities of the Campaign.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 14.

It is uncertain whether McClellan's army has fallen back to a fortified camp in the rear of his first position or further; and as the art and practice of making reconnaissance in force seems to be unknown to our men in America, and the Confederates have not gotten up a French balloon to understand the use of balloons, there is no probably reliable information worthy of reliance in the possession of any person or persons in Richmond. One thing is manifest, that McClellan is not attacking the Confederate lines or operating against the city. As he does not do either of these purposes, and as he published to all mankind his intention and pledge to "push us to the wall," the fact that he is doing nothing of the sort, that he has drawn his pickets back, and acts as if only occupied about the safety of his army, proves that there is a terrible hitch or slip somewhere, and that the plan of his campaign has been interpolated with an important digression.

The fact is, that the Federal Government at this moment is in a more difficult position than it has ever been before, running greater danger than it has incurred since Manassas, and passing a worse strait than that to which the Confederacy was driven to be brought. It is now manifest that the Government at Washington is aware of its condition, and that the rush of men poured, for supposed intelligence conveyed to the enemy, so that even petty lieutenants have learned to snub them—these hypocritical Union men have been secured in their persons and property, while they correspond with the Confederates in Richmond and elsewhere.

STILL FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WHITE HOUSE, June 14.—Since our despatch of last evening we have gleaned some additional facts in relation to the attack made upon the cars passing over the Richmond and York River Railroad, we also upon the laborers engaged in unloading Government vessels at Garlick Landing, each of these points being within five miles of the White House.

From several captures made to-day, it appears that a detachment of cavalry, some six hundred strong, belonging to Stewart's Old Virginia Cavalry, now commanded by Colonel Fitz Hugh Lee, left Richmond night before last, and secreting themselves during the day within our lines, at the hour named made the attack at the two points named, having effected an entrance on our left wing. The force attacking the cars towards dark all of it, was within our lines, but the force was divided up at several points of attack.

The name of the paymaster who jumped from the cars the time the attack was made, is Taylor, and he was followed by his clerk, a Mr. Baum, both of whom secreted themselves in the woods during the night, and lay there until dwell the this morning, when they came in at the White House. Mr Taylor states that he heard the Confederates distinctly addressing, during the night, an officer by the title of Colonel, and that a portion of the railroad has been torn up by his orders directly after the passage of the first train, so as to prevent a second from passing. This train, however, for which they were laying in wait, became advised of the attack made upon the one that had preceded it, and was stopped at Dispatches.

At a late hour during the night the Confederate cavalry concentrated in and around Tunstall's Station on Mechanicsville and retreated across the Pamunkey river by [illegible] crossing their horses and wagons on board the steamer Spaulding, which has the safeguard of iron-plating. Steam was instantly gotten up on all other vessels in the stream, and very many of them dropped from their moorings and went below to positions of fancied security.

This shows what 160 resolute men can do. Whose men were these? 'Tis positively said that they are Stonewall Jackson's! This active Confederate General's army has wholly escaped Fremont, and is now on our flank. So the country people north of us say. And I believe it to be true.

Will not New York and Washington now see to it that McClellan is reinforced? I was never an alarmist. But I tell the people of the North that they had better demand in the thunder tones of the President, instant reinforcement of the Army of the Potomac.

SICK-LEAVE GETTING TO BE ABUNDANT.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

SAVAGE'S, June 13, 1862.—The wet term has ceased, and the heated term has set in. The fierceness of the sun yesterday was unendurable to all of us who are yet in our January clothing—and who among us is rich enough in baggage to wear other raiment than what covers his back? The cold of the nights, though, corresponds with the heat of the day, and, between the two, fever and ague, and the insidious typhus, crawl out upon the soldier, and steal into the currents of his vitality. Oh, the sickening of this army, since the battle of the Seven Pines, and since the magnetic touch of the two embattled hosts, masked each in its covert of swampy forests, has thrilled the regiment s with a sense of the unseen presence of conflict, danger and death. To how many organizations is quiet the condition of health! To how few does deadly peril bring the noiseless excitement which chains down every physical disability, and injects the ropy veins with unconquerable will, and while wholly detaching the mind from all thought of kindred and care of self, gives it thousandfold power of observation, of judgment and decision. There is nearly enough of going home on sick leave to justify the statement that a Sanitary Straggling of the Army of the Potomac has set in from before Richmond. It has been intimated that a list of the officers absent on