THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 231. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED,

On Monday, 16th instant, at St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, New York, by the Rev. John A. Paddock, Mr. WM. HERBERT BROWER to Miss MARY GRANT, only daughter of the late John Merris, of Baltimore, Md.

DIED.

In New York, on Saturday, 14th instant, CLEMENT EUSEBIUS HOPKINS, son of the Bishop of Vermont, and city editor of the New York Evening Express, in the 31st year of his age.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a resolution was introduced declaring that, "in the opinion of the Senate, it is the right and duty of the Government to call all the loyal persons within the rebellious States to its armed defence against the traitors who are seeking its overthrow." A bill for further enlistments in the army was also introduced, which authorizes the President to call upon all persons to enlist in the military service without distinction of race, color or condition, and giving freedom to all slaves who so enlist, with pay, bounties and privileges the same as other soldiers. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The resolution, prohibiting any further increase of legal-tender Treasury notes, and authorizing one hundred millions of Treasury ten days certificates at five per cent., was taken up and debated.

In the House of Representatives the bill to free from servitude the slaves of Rebels engaged in, or abetting the existing rebellion, was called up and passed. The remainder of the session was occupied with the consideration of the bill authorizing the issue of additional Treasury notes.

From the Shenandoah Valley it is reported that the Confederate General Jackson has been re-inforced by twelve thousand men and that Fremont is in an exposed condition, and is also in danger of being overwhelmed "by a vastly superior force." The belief appears to be that a portion of the army of Beauregard has been sent into the Valley to hold it until after the harvest has been gathered in.—The correspondent of the New York *Post* states that "Carroll's famous flying column, of two thousand five hundred men, which formed the advance guard of Shield's division, and which bore the brunt of the battle at Port Republic, has not over one hundred soldiers left." We are assured by a Washington letter writer that General Banks is not to be superseded; but that some military changes will, nevertheless, be made in the army of the Shenandoah.

A gentleman who left the White House on the Pamunkey river, on Friday last, informs the Boston *Traveller* that no one really knows what is the actual force of the Federal army on the Peninsula except General McClellan and his staff; that there is no doubt that many regiments have been reduced in strength by death, casualties and sickness; that there are also skulkers, no less than three hundred having been "collected" in one day, and that a large number of officers are on furlough at the present crisis. On the other hand, heavy reinforcements have recently reached McClellan, and at least ten thousand additional troops were expected at the White House. The troops, notwithstanding the recent sickness, are represented as being "in the best of spirits, and confident of taking Richmond." If the latter city is to be taken by siege, it will be a work of weeks before it can be accomplished, as the roads are in a horrible condition, and the heavy siege guns move but slowly to the front.

Confederate prisoners recently taken, report that reinforcements from the South and Southwest are also pouring into Richmond.

Pierre Soule, ex-United States Minister to Spain, has arrived at New York from New Orleans, as a prisoner of State. He was arrested by order of General Butler, on the charge of having organized a secret Association for the Defence of the South. Another accusation which has been made against him is that he drew up the famous protest against the acts of General Butler which led to the arrest of the recalcitrant Mayor Monroe and his incarceration in Fort Jackson. We are not informed as to what disposition is to be made of Mr. Soule.

Gen. Casey's division, or what remains of it, has been remanded far to the rear, and is now said to be encamped at Poplar Hill, dispirited, clamorous to be discharged from the service, and rapidly losing sight of all rules of subordination and discipline.

Three new batteries are reported to have been constructed by the Confederates below Drury's Bluff. Two of them are iron batteries and the third a submarine battery, formed of four tanks of boiler iron connected with each other, and to be exploded by a wire from the shore.

REPORTED ILLNESS OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN.—The New York *Express* of Tuesday afternoon says:—"We learn from the army this P. M. that the General has been quite sick—some say seriously sick—but he is now decidedly better.

INTERESTING FROM THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND.

From the Boston Traveller, June 16.

We have received from a gentleman who left White House, Virginia, on Friday morning last, June 13, some interesting information of the state of affairs in the army of Gen. McClellan, before Richmond.

In regard to the strength of the Federal army, he states that no one outside of Gen. McClellan and his staff has any accurate idea. There is no doubt that the strength of many regiments has been considerably reduced by death, wounds in battle and sickness.

There are also skulkers. In regard to the latter the Provost Marshal, with his posse, is gathering them up from all quarters of the Peninsula. No less than three hundred were collected by the Provost Marshal in one day. Another source of complaint is the large number of officers on furlough at the present crisis.

As an offset, however, to this depletion of the Union army, our informant states that reinforcements are reaching General McClellan in considerable numbers. He himself met three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry on the way to the front, and at least ten thousand more would soon reach White House.

Our army is in the best of spirits, notwithstanding the recent sickness, and express their determination to enter Richmond on the first opportunity. Of their ability to capture the city they do not entertain a doubt.

In regard to the actual strength of the Confederate army in Richmond, there is really no authentic intelligence. The impression is that in effective men they are not stronger than the Union army. It is evident that many of the soldiers of the Confederacy must be re-cruits, as the country about Richmond has been recently stripped of all the young men, as the few inhabitants to be seen are old men, women and slaves, unfitted for work upon the Confederate intrenchments.

The impression is that Davis cannot, with any hope of maintaining the contest, evacuate Richmond. The Confederate sympathizers found in the vicinity of the Capital state that if Davis declines to fight, there will be danger from his own troops, who are tired of running.

The roads are still in a most horrible condition. The heavy siege guns are slowly moving towards the front; but it will be a work of weeks, possibly, to get them where they can be used effectively in shelling the Confederates and driving them from the capital.

To give an idea of the obstacles to be overcome, our informant states that with a light wagon and one horse he was fourteen hours in going twenty-two miles. The teamsters go in bodies and help each other. When a mule gets buried in the mud, they all hitch chains upon the unfortunate beast and haul it out. These wagons do not average over seven miles per day.

Our informant also tells a sad story of a sick soldier he found in a deserted house half-way between White House and the Chickahominy. His name was Levi H. Jones, a member of the New York 14th regiment. He fell sick when his regiment was moving forward, and was left in the house, where he had been four days without food or attendance when found. The inhabitants in the vicinity knew of his being there, but they left him to his fate.

The party who found him were short of provisions, so they called upon an old lady in the vicinity for food. She complained that she herself was short, but she finally sold them half a pint of milk for fifteen cents, and a few small herrings for twenty-five cents. With this they returned to the almost famished soldier. The poor fellow died on the 5th of June, and was buried near by. He has an uncle living near Syracuse, New York.

The weather near Richmond was intensely hot when he left. Nothing was known of the movements of the Federal squadron in James river.

THE FATE OF CASEY'S DIVISION.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

The remnants of General Casey's division now remain in the woods at Poplar Hill, far in the rear—living, as many of us have lived during this campaign, in huts made of logs, turf, or whatever substitute for tents our ingenuity could suggest. But they are dispirited, and already clamorous to be discharged from the service in which they have lost so much. To such an extent does this sentiment prevail, that we much doubt whether they can be again relied upon as brave, ambitious soldiers. They are, at present, deficient in every species of equipments, and are rapidly losing sight of all rules of subordination and discipline.

FIRST STEAMER TO NEW ORLEANS.—The Iowa left Cincinnati on Saturday with a full cargo of provisions for New Orleans. This is the first steamer which has left Cincinnati for that destination since the commencement of the war, and the Captain feels sure of returning with a heavy load of cotton and other articles.

The farmers in the neighborhood of Nashville, Tennessee, have commenced cutting their wheat, and the papers state that on many fields the grain is scarce worth the expense of cutting, so great has been the damage from rust.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

ARMY BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—No despatch from Corinth has been received at the War Department to-day. All is quiet in the Valley of the Shenandoah as far as heard from, and also in the Army of the Potomac.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Scouting Parties in Pursuit of Rebel Guerillas—Capture of Supplies for Richmond.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A despatch received at the War Department from General McClellan this afternoon states that Colonel Averill had just returned from a scout to the Matapony in search of a band of guerillas, but they were found to have left the previous day. He destroyed the bridge and took a number of wagons and carts loaded with supplies for Richmond; destroyed a large amount of grain belonging to the Rebels, and captured several important prisoners.

Colonel Gregg had made a reconnoissance to Charles City Court House, and recovered some of the mules which were drove off by Colonel Stewart in the Pamunky raid.

General McClellan compliments Colonels Averill and Gregg for the handsome manner in which the expeditions were conducted.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 17.—Major-General Dix and staff visited Suffolk to-day, passing up the Nansemond river, which has been cleared of obstructions.

The Government steam derrick Dirigo arrived here this morning, and will proceed shortly to raise the vessels sunk here.

The armed bark Fernandina arrived here yesterday from Wilmington, North Carolina. She reports all quiet on that coast.

The sloop-of-war John Adams arrived from Newport this morning, with the senior class of the United States Naval Academy on board. The "middies" are to see a little actual naval warfare, it is said, before returning.

The steamer Metamora arrived here from City Point last night. She brought no passengers, papers or news.

The telegraph line from Suffolk to Portsmouth has been completed, and is now in good working order.

The weather still continues cool and unseasonable.

Arrival of the Transport Ocean Queen from New Orleans—Pierre Soule a Prisoner.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The steamer Ocean Queen, from New Orleans on the 14th instant, has arrived. Paymaster A. D. Wild, of Boston, died on board on the 11th, and was buried on the west bank of the Mississippi river, three miles above the head of the Passes.

Among the passengers are Mrs. General Butler, and a number of discharged soldiers and refugees.

Pierre Soule, ex-United States Senator from Louisiana, also comes North, a prisoner.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 11th inst., denies the report telegraphed to a Boston paper from Washington, that the yellow fever had broken out in New Orleans, as the disease had not made its appearance on the 11th inst.

Eighteen hundred families were supplied with provisions on the 10th inst. by the Government authorities.

Gen Shipley had vetoed the resolution of the Assistant Board of Aldermen annulling the contracts for cleaning the streets. Also the resolution annulling the lease of certain markets.

The story in the *Journal of Commerce* that Col. Morley had been hung in front of his store is denied, he being unmolested and alive.

The Bank of America has resumed specie payments.

The city was pretty quiet.

The ships Wild Cat, from Matamoras; South, from Calcutta; Three Nobs, from Liverpool; Nightingale, from Key West, and Havelock, from Boston, were below New Orleans on the 10th.

The United States gunboat Calhoun had also arrived.

The schooner J. J. Finland had cleared for Boston with a cargo of sugar and molasses.

The ship South has eleven tons of gunny cloth and 200 bales gunny bags.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Among the prisoners by the Ocean Queen is Sheriff Mazaren, of New Orleans.

General Williams' Brigade is up the Mississippi river. The 31st Massachusetts, 13th Connecticut, and 12th Maine regiments are in New Orleans. The health of the soldiers is excellent.

Highly Important from the Shenandoah Valley—"Stonewall" Jackson Again on the Walk—He is Reinforced by Twelve Thousand Men—Fremont in Danger.

MOUNT JACKSON, June 16.—Reliable information has been received at Headquarters that Jackson has been reinforced a second time by 12,000 men. [illegible] in danger of being overwhelmed [illegible] superior force.

No reinforcements are on the way to him.

It is believed that much of the Corinth army is about to be sent to hold the Shenandoah Valley, with its immense supplies of wheat, until after harvest time.

Large Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, during a heavy storm, lightning struck the manufactory connected with the extensive liquor warehouse of Messrs. Fletcher, Hobart & Co., and passing through the roof struck one of the stills, causing an instantaneous explosion.—The burning fluid spread in every direction and the workmen barely escaped. The building was speedily consumed and the walls fell, crushing some frame houses by which one woman was killed. The warehouse of the same firm on Front street was also entirely destroyed, consuming 1,000 barrels of whiskey, and 200 barrels of linseed oil, 100 barrels lard oil, and 20 barrels coal oil, besides alcohol and other stock. Messrs. Fletcher, Hobart & Co. lost about $60,000, insured for $38,000.

A large store on Front street, occupied by Geo. M. Hood & Co., adjoining the burnt warehouse, was damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars.

[LATER.]

At three o'clock this morning the walls of Messrs. Hood and Co's store fell in, and the contents of the store caught fire, among which were 800 barrels of whiskey and a large amount of baled hemp.—All was destroyed by fire and water. This loss will reach perhaps $40,000. Insurance not ascertained.

Appointments and Promotions in the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—There have been about 3,000 appointments and promotions in the army since the General Orders of December last, according to the pamphlet just issued, of which there are Major Generals, 17; Brigadier Generals, 93; Brigade Surgeons, 58. The additional Aides de Camp appointed by the President alone, under the act of August last, are as follows: Colonels, 34; Lieutenant Colonels, 9; Majors, 24; Captains, 97. Three Brigadier Generals have resigned, and four declined.

The nomination of J. B Sherman as Brigadier General, heretofore confirmed by the Senate, has been reconsidered and withdrawn.

Capture of a Rebel Mail.

MANASSAS, June 17.—While a few soldiers were hunting for deserters yesterday in the vicinity of Culpeper, they suddenly came upon a rebel mail carrier who was endeavoring to conceal himself in the woods. He was immediately arrested after a slight resistance, and taken to headquarters at this place. A large quantity of letters to prominent officers in the Rebel service, many of which contain valuable information, were found in the mailbag, also ten thousand dollars in Confederate bonds. The carrier says his name is Granville W. Kelly, that he resides near Culpeper, and owns a plantation there.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Lieut. Reed Worden has been ordered to report to Capt. Pearson for command of the gunboat Comengah.

Lieut. R. W. Meade, Jr., and Assistant Master J. W. Stoopleford have been ordered to that vessel.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Francis T. Mortlin has been ordered to the United States ship Ino.

From Havana and Vera Cruz.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The steamer Columbia has arrived, from Havana on the 14th, bringing Vera Cruz dates of the 21 inst., stating that General Doray, with 800 men, had left there with provisions for the French encampment.

The steamer General Rusk had arrived from Galveston with 500 bales of cotton.

The Camp of Instruction.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Brevet Brigadier General W. A. Morris, Colonel of 21 United States Artillery, has been assigned to duty as Military Commander of the city of New York and vicinity.

Colonel Werns relieves General Harvey Brown, who has been assigned as Chief of Artillery at the Camp of Instruction at Annapolis, Maryland.

Medical Examination of Cadets.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A Medical Board was ordered to assemble at West Point on the 12th instant, to examine into the physical qualifications of the graduating class, and to continue in session until the 1st of July to examine the newly appointed cadets.

Released Union Prisoners Paid Off.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The released Union prisoners on Governor's Island have been paid off, and were mustered out of service to-day. Many of them have gone to their homes, while some have remained the prey of villainous sharpers.

Reports from Richmond.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—It is reported that troops are constantly arriving at Richmond. General Gustavus W. Smith is palsied and unfit for military duty in the Rebel army.

Sudden Death of an Officer.

LOUISIANA, June 18.—James B. Alexander, of Kentucky, a Lieutenant in the regular army, fell from the third story of the Louisville Hotel last night and was killed. He was *en route* for Washington.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The steamer Cossack, from Newbern on the 15th, has arrived with sick and wounded soldiers.

Required to Take the Oath of Allegiance.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The Provost Marshal of Missouri has ordered all persons suspected of disloyalty to take the oath of allegiance.

Missouri Emancipation Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 18.—The Emancipation Convention met here to-day and organized.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Cotton is firm—sales of 1,400 bales at 31@31¼ cts. Flour is firm—sales of 14,600 bbls.; State $4.10@4.20; Ohio $4.95@5.10; Southern $4.90@5.60. Wheat is quiet—sales of 38,000 bushels; Chicago Spring $1; Milwaukee Club $1.01@1.04; red Western $1.12½@1.16. Corn is firm—sales of 42,000 bushels; mixed 51½@53½ cts. Beef is steady at $8@10. Pork firm—sales of 1,900 bbls.; Mess $10.85@11. Lard is steady—sales of 1,400 bbls. at 7¾@8¾ cts. Whiskey steady at 26@26½ cts. Sugar is firm—sales of 1,800 hhds. at 6¾@7¾ cts. for Muscovado, and 7@8 cts. for Porto Rico. Coffee is firm—sales of 1,000 bags at 19½@21 cts. Naval Stores are quiet. Freights are quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of yesterday.

DEAD.

We regret to announce the death of General Wm. R. Palmer, Topographical Engineers, at his residence on H street, at noon to-day. He was brought up from the Peninsula sick with the typhoid fever, arriving by the steamer Baltimore yesterday.—The deceased was an officer of fine abilities, and much respected. He was a native of New Jersey.

FROM JAMES RIVER.

Deserters state that the Confederates have built three new batteries below Drury's Bluff, on the James river, at Chapin's Bluff. Two of them are iron batteries, and the other a submarine battery. The latter consists of four tanks of boiler iron, each holding twenty-five hundred pounds of powder, strung across the channel, one connected with the other, and a wire running through them, properly encased and leading up the bank, where an operator is stationed to explode them. They have put this battery a short distance below Chapin's Bluff.

GUERRILLAS KILLED.

Scouting parties from the 11th Virginia regiment, sent into Roane county a few days since, did good service in scattering guerrillas. One party killed eleven, including the notorious guerrilla leader, Capt. Downs.

Special Despatches to the N. Y. Times.

TREASURY NOTES.

The country is to be congratulated upon the wisdom shown by the Committee of Ways and Means in reporting against the issue of Treasury Notes of a less denomination than five dollars. It is to be hoped that this great Government will never inaugurate such a principle, for if it were sound policy to make such an issue, the next step would be to issue notes of a denomination still less, and thereby exclude specie, in every shape, from circulation.—Even the desperate Confederate Government never reached this necessity of making any issue of notes below five dollars. If it be the wish of Congress to rid the country of small bank-notes, as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, do so by legal taxation.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Stevens moved to strike from the bill, for the further issue of one hundred and fifty millions United States notes, all that part which allowed the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the bonds payable after five years, commonly known as five-twenties. The amendment and bill are still under consideration.

GENERAL SAXTON.

General Rufus Saxton will, it is said, immediately return to South Carolina, but it is not yet decided, as stated in cert in quarters, that he is to be made Military Governor of that State.

ANOTHER CHURCH FOR HOSPITAL PURPOSES.

The Unitarian Church building was, to day, tendered to Secretary Stanton through the Rev. Wm. Henry Channing and others, for hospital purposes.

Special Despatches to the New York Tribune.

SUFFERING IN FREMONT'S ARMY.

An officer from Gen. Fremont's army, who arrived here to-day, confirms the news that it is suffering seriously, for want of supplies. He speaks in the highest terms of Colonel Cluseret, the Frenchman, who commanded General Fremont's advance. He went into battle in white trousers, and with his orders on his breast, but although in the fight, and conspicuous by his dress, was unhurt. The Confederate marksmen aimed at him many times in vain. Although speaking but little English, his action inspired his men. When a regiment faltered before overwhelming numbers, he rushed to the front, seized a musket, and showed the men what to do. His example had more effect than dozens of general orders could have had. He did not lose his presence of mind when drawn into an ambuscade in the woods through the fault of others, but re-formed his men and led them to a safe position.

THE GENERAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Senator Harlan and Representative Wilson, of Iowa, accompanied by Col. Miller and Capt. Gregg, two of the officers captured by the Confederates with the mission of effecting a general exchange of prisoners, including Gen. Buckner, presented to the President to-day a petition for such exchange, signed by 102 Representatives and 37 Senators. The President expressed satisfaction at receiving [illegible] a majority of both Houses this expression of their desires, intimating that he would do his best to arrange the matter at once, and went immediately to the War Department [illegible] on the subject. It is believed that the desire of Kentucky to hang Gen. Buckner will [illegible] exchange desired by the Union prisoners and their friends.

Special Despatches to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

CONFEDERATE REPORTS FROM VIRGINIA.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* of the 9th inst. contains an editorial, predicated on the statements of an English deserter from Kirby's division, in which it is said that the Secessionists at Fredericksburg are most contemptuous in their conduct towards our flag, and the ladies are especially violent in their insulting conduct, and frequent threats of punishing them are made by the United States officers.

MAJOR GENERAL BANKS.

Major General Banks has arrived in the city. There is no truth whatever in any of the reports that he is to be superseded. Some important military changes will be made in the army of the Shenandoah, but these will not [illegible] Banks.

Correspondence of the Hartford Times

EFFECT OF HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION—THINGS IN CAROLINA.

HILTON HEAD, May 31.—The Department has been in some sections of late since the promulgation of General Hunter's peculiar order about the negroes. You have ere this seen that he in the first place declares "free" all the slaves in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida! Some of the colonels let the order go by without reading it at the head of their regiments. Others entered their protests against it, and were immediately relieved from duty. In the next place the General's order was for non-commissioned officers and privates, competent for commissioned officers in the negro regiments. But a very few offered, and they were hissed and hooted by their comrades. Not a man could be got, for love or money, out of the 6th Connecticut. The 79th sent some few.

A very curious way of procuring *volunteers* to fill up these negro regiments is pursued. Armed bodies of white soldiers were sent out, and every able-bodied negro, wherever found, was taken and driven to Hilton Head, where they were assigned to such companies as the commanding officer saw fit. But such a motley, heterogeneous lot of soldiers I never saw before. *Not one* was willing, but all were made to perform the duties under compulsion. Such a mingled jargon, such jabbering never was heard except among a tribe of monkies.

All the fields are deserted, and the experiment of raising cotton is upset, as the laborers are all gone to be soldiers.

These 1,600 niggers are over in a piece of woods near Hilton Head, and you might as well undertake to drill and discipline a flock of sheep. They either do not know, or will not, or more probably cannot learn. The attempt will prove futile, and be the means of preventing the raising of food by the negroes, and Uncle Sam will have to feed them.

The proclamation of Abraham Lincoln came by the last mail, and it was hailed here with the greatest expressions of joy. It lifted a load from off the minds of every true Union man. You can rest assured that the Abolition scheme, unchecked, would have disorganized this whole division. One entire regiment refused to go into the field of battle *on that issue*, and I heard many officers, who are good strong Republicans, say that if the plan was carried out they would resign. They cannot Abolitionize this army. They may as well give up that job.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FROM THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND.

GAINES' HILL,
Monday Noon, June 16.

THE CONFEDERATES RECEIVING REINFORCEMENTS.

Yesterday our pickets were driven in on the left, and our men, in repulsing them, had one or two wounded. We took six of them prisoners, and learned that they belonged to the 23d North Carolina regiment. That in company with the 1st North Carolina, the 44th and 49th Georgia, they left Goldsboro' some two weeks ago, and reached Richmond about ten days since, when they were at once sent to the front to do picket duty. They are ignorant of other divisions except their own, and say other troops are pouring in from the South and Southwest. That they are going to defend Richmond at all hazards. Just beyond our picket lines at Old Tavern, (which is but a mile or a little more from the battle-field,) they are mounting four large guns behind a recently constructed earthwork.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has been excessively sultry during the last few days, but yesterday afternoon a thunder storm cooled off the air, and made the roads muddy again; a few hours' sunshine are sufficient to convert the mud into clouds of dust; the soil being of a clayey mixture, prevents the water from soaking away.

VISITORS TO THE BATTLE-FIELD.

On the battle-field, yesterday, we noticed Senator Harris and ladies, with a number of others composing a Congressional party. The Senator was detained by a confab with General McClellan, and the balance of the party went off with the special train, and the Honorable Senator, with his ladies, were compelled to put in the night in a freight car on the railroad.

THE WOOL TRADE.—Our country exchanges inform us that the present season will be an exceedingly brisk one in the wool market, and that the article will command a very liberal advance over the price of last season. The prices now range from 35 to 40 cents, according to quality.—*N. Y. Express.*

There are two Brigadier Generals in the Federal army whose names very often get confounded in telegraphic despatches. One is Gen. Henry M. Naglee, commanding a brigade in Gen. McClellan's army, and the other is Gen. James S. Negley, who is with Gen. Halleck's army.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

[COPIED FROM THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.]

Confederate Account of the Battle at Richmond.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 2d.

The terrific thunder storm of last Friday night led many to suppose that military operations on our lines would be retarded for several days, and particularly with those who were considered to be *au fait* with the topographical nature of the country on which our noble army was stationed. With a volatile stream and swamp in front, (the Chickahominy,) it was thought that an attack was impossible, or at least impracticable, either from friend or foe, owing to the flood of rain which fell; but on Saturday morning early our scouts reported that, during the previous night, the enemy had conveyed very heavy bodies of men across, or in the swamp, and that their retreat or extraction was almost a matter of impossibility. Towards 9 A. M., on Saturday, we observed large bodies of troops of Longstreet's division moving towards and on the Williamsburg road, with bands in full blast, colors flying, and men hilarious with delight, supposing, as was the case, that the enemy were to retreat or surrender.

Hastily proceeding down the road indicated, we found it almost impossible to pass, owing to the immense bodies of water lying along the route, together with an unlimited supply of mud. From Magruder's farm, and several miles further upon the turnpike, all seemed to be an impassable swamp. How regiment after regiment traversed the ground seems even now almost a problem. Yet onward, onward passed Longstreet's division to the point of attack, and although everything appeared unusually quiet, there was a peculiar stir and rumbling in the woods and on the road, some six miles, and in the woods fronting Barker's plantation, which denoted that the enemy were unusually active, and anticipated our advance.

Between 9 and 10 A. M. a part of Hill's division was deployed as skirmishers on the right and left of the road, which was soon replaced by the arrival of Longstreet's veterans. Between 11 and 12 A. M. the 28th Georgia and 21 Mississippi were employed as skirmishers fronting the woods, and began the advance without much opposition, but as they proceeded along the turnpike, and in the woods, the enemy, concealed behind a fence and in force, opened a furious rifle fire, which, for a moment, caused our brave boys to wink and stagger. Yet, recovering themselves in an instant, they delivered a murderous volley in reply, and, with heavy cheers, dashed through the woods after their discomfitted and frightened foe, driving them helter-skelter before them, and making many bite the cold, wet and muddy ground.

Observing the strength of the enemy's line in front, our commander ordered up the 4th North Carolina, who, advancing in force, broke through the 21 Mississippi battalion, in their hurried progress, and divided the latter corps in such a manner that, subsequently, their whole force could not be again collected. Brilliant in conception and execution, the finely-drilled North Carolinians flanked the enemy's dense line of skirmishers, and did such havoc by their flanking fire that the enemy precipitately fell back upon their unfinished breastwork in and commanding the entrance to the grounds of Barker's farm. This breastwork, however, is one of a chain of similar earthworks which the invaders have erected this side of the Chickahominy stream, and, running parallel with it, are nearer to our forces from the northwest than northeast, particularly so to those of ours stationed on the Mechanicsville road.

Having arrived in open ground our forces commenced to howl in a fearful manner, terrifying the enemy with their indescribable sounds. The North Carolina, regardless of consequences, shut their eyes to the chances and attacked the work in gallant style, being supported by other regiments to the right and left. They gained their object, but it is said were unable to retain it, for the enemy's large brass howitzers dealt destruction among them, and it is reported they fell back in admirable order until fresh troops could be brought to bear upon the hordes of Pennsylvania who, in thousands, were pouring volleys upon them. At about this time, 3 P. M., some other reinforcements of Longstreet's corps arriving turned the tide of battle for a time, but not permanently. Among others, St. Paul's (Louisiana) battalion, three companies, appeared upon the scene, and looking to where the fire was hottest, dashed into the enemy in French style, with the bayonet, and with their watch word, "Butler," upon their lips, drove everything before them, attacking odds in every instance, and not satisfying their vengeance until almost decimated.

Our artillery at this juncture came into play, and although the mud baffled human industry, patience and perseverance, some pieces of the Lynchburg (Latham's, we believe) battery got into position, march down the Williams-road, but came unexpectedly upon a large body of the enemy, who had crossed the [illegible] and intrenched themselves. This was on the left of the Tanstaff, still east of the New Bridge, or Nine-mile road, as it is known in country parlance.

Colonel Jenkins commanded a brigade, composed of the 5th South Carolina regiment, Col. Bratton, and the Palmetto Sharpshooters, Lieut-Colonel Walker [illegible] commander, Brig.-General R. A. Anderson, commanded a division in the fight. Hoke not resigned. The Generals Anderson who [illegible] mander of the Tennessee brigade was [illegible] Brig.-General Robert Hatton, who was killed.

While proceeding down the New Bridge road, endeavoring to get to the rear of the enemy, who were falling back before Gen. Longstreet, Gen. Whiting's division was attacked by the enemy on the left flank in overwhelming force, causing him to change front, and for two hours engaged in a contest which, considering the short space of time, was perhaps the severest of the war. Some idea of its character may be formed from the fact that Hampton's Legion lost, in killed and wounded, a sight fraction over one half of its members. The charge of this body of men was gallant and daring beyond all description. The other regiments did not suffer so heavily; but all show a long list of casualties. Night found the combatants in the prefore, neither side having [illegible] two hours by the firing columns. Tents, provi- in fact, everything stationed on the Williamsburg road, fell into our hands, and regiment after regiment of the enemy retreated to the Chickahominy faster than ever witnessed before by old campaigners, leaving a large number of killed and wounded in the fortunes of war. Beaten and driven in disgrace from their camps and earthworks on the Williamsburg road, the enemy made a bold attempt to regain the lost ground by a vigorous flank movement down the York River Railroad, thinking thus to retrieve the fortunes of the day, and place things as they were in the morning.

Heavy firing consequently commenced between 5 and 6 P. M., to the left of the Williamsburg road, near the seven mile post on the York River Railroad; but Oddaway's battery and a brigade in waiting received their advance with such ardor that, without any preliminary, the Tennesseans and others threw themselves upon the Federals, drove in their skirmishers, attacked the main force, and, up to the middle in water, assailed the battery before them, and took it with the bayonet. The fighting in this direction was not of long duration, but of great intensity and noise, imbolden's (or Oddaway's) field pieces being worked with remarkable precision and celerity, expediting the enemy's retreat within a short time. Thus, then, the darkness had fairly set in upon the scene, the enemy's attempt upon our lines at two points had disastrously failed, and the foe driven three miles beyond their original position of the morning, with a total loss of twelve or fifteen guns, thousands of killed and wounded, and immense stores of every description.

Yet what pen can describe the scene presented on every side! Friend and foe scattered far and wide in death or in last agonies. Here and there are deserted camps, dead and dying fill the tents; horses wounded and lame rush to and fro; here are artillerymen—some Federal, some Confederate—wounded or dead, within a few feet of each other; every wound known to the human body is seen in ghastly reality. Squads of prisoners are seen leaving from the woods in divers places and scowl upon their captors ominously, while others whistle and joke along the road as if infinitely gratified at being captured. Here comes a stalwart Alabamian, left hand shattered and in a sling, carrying off triumphantly the colors of the 5th Pennsylvania Volunteers, keeping a watchful eye on the stand and bearer at his side, who scowls, hangs low his head, and ignominiously drags his slow length along. "I wouldn't have surrendered my colors," said he, with the air of a poltroon, "but I was assisting a wounded officer, and was surrounded by three regiments."

Presently there appears a long line of "blue jackets," conducted by a few of the 5th South Carolina Volunteers—really, we beg pardon, we should have have said "Colonel Jenkins'" 1st regiment South Carolina Sharpshooters! and let us add, *en passant*, that no regiment did better service than this corps, while the 4th suffered severely.—Our wounded, truly, were very numerous, but they trudged along quite philosophically.

Expecting a resumption of hostilities on Sunday, every preparation was made therefor, and at an early hour the enemy commenced to advance down York River Railroad; but General Mahone's brigade (Huger's command) met them and gallantly drove them backwards again, although manfully attempting to regain the position lost the evening before. We are sorry to add that in this engagement the 3d Alabama lost Colonel Lomax and Adjutant Johnson, while the 12th Virginia and Richmond Grays, particularly, lost many valuable men. The 9th Virginia did not act so well. The enemy were particularly active with artillery, and accurately shelled the ambulance train on the York river road. Operations along the line yesterday were not of a very important nature, the enemy being intent upon preparing for their main attack to-day, Monday.

We are sorry to say that our officers suffered severely in the two days' operations, and among others we would add Gen. Garland had three horses shot under him, and was severely hurt before relinquishing his command in the field. Gen. Pettigru was killed; Col. Lomax, 9th Alabama, Col. Hatton, 7th Tennessee, and others; and as to the number of subordinate officers, the list is a fearful one.

Later in the evening the enemy appeared in force near the battle-field of the morning, then held by our men. Gen. Mahone's brigade still occupied the advance, and was drawn up in line of battle, preparing to meet the foe, notwithstanding the severe loss it had sustained in the morning. Many of our dead and wounded still remained upon the field, among which was the body of the lamented Col. Lomax. An omnibus was sent out to get as many as possible, but this was captured by the enemy.

The Yankees advanced to the edge of a piece of woods, within about one hundred yards of our line, where they halted and remained at dusk. Gen. Mahone's brigade was soon reinforced by several brigades, which were drawn up a short distance in its rear, while a large force was placed near by in reserve. President Davis, Generals Lee, Smith, Longstreet, Stuart and other commanding Generals were upon the ground at this point, showing that it was an important position in the affairs of the day. Thus matters stood at sundown. As no further attack was anticipated during the night, our troops prepared to bivouac on the field, in readiness for the events of to-day.

Of course, it is possible at this time to chronicle but a small portion of the casualties and incidents. We give such as we have been able to obtain. The 12th Virginia and the 3d Alabama behaved nobly. Both regiments were cut up badly. The Richmond Grays lost two killed and five wounded and missing. Probably no regiment suffered more than the 3d Alabama. Besides Col. Lomax, Adjutant Johnson, Captain Mays, Captain Phelan, and Lieutenant Jas. Brown were killed, and Captain Ready, Captain Robinson, Lieutenant Witherspoon, Lieutenant Gardner, Lieutenant Patridge were wounded. These casualties were among the officers alone. The slaughter among the privates was terrific.

The Lynchburg Artillery, formerly known as Latham's battery, now commanded by Captain Jas Dearing, did good service in the fight. Captain Dearing entered with thirty-four cannoniers, and had nineteen wounded. He also had between thirty and forty horses disabled. The First Lieutenant, James L Dickenson, had his leg broken.

One of the batteries captured was the "Emvire battery," of New York, Captain Miller. The guns were new brass field pieces, known as the Napoleon guns, made by the American Manufacturing Company. The horses were all killed, but the pieces have been turned over to Captain Miller, of the Washington Artillery.

Col. D. G. Goodwin, of the 9th Virginia, was severely wounded. The Petersburg corps was badly used up. The 12th Virginia and the 3d Alabama charged a battery and drove the Yankees from it. The 12th and 6th Alabama took a battery of ten pieces. The 1st Virginia and 4th North Carolina charged a battery and drove the enemy out. The 8th Virginia also suffered much. The Colonel of the 11th Alabama is reported killed.

LATER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 3.

The fact that the enemy crossed the Chickahominy in large numbers is already known. Coming up on the Williamsburg road, they threw up entrenchments near Barker's farm, and posted themselves behind fallen trees, clumps of bushes and breastworks. Saturday morning it was determined to drive them, and two divisions were sent down the Williamsburg road—General Hill's division led the advance, supported by General Longstreet. As soon as the enemy's position was reached, Gen. Hill prepared for a vigorous attack. Featherstone's brigade led the advance. It was commanded on this occasion by Col. Anderson, the General being ill in the city. Garland's brigade commenced the attack on the left, and in a few minutes the engagement became general. After two hours' fighting, our men drove the enemy from his camps. This brigade then, in pursuance of the original plan, deployed right and left of the enemy's works. Our artillery then commenced to play on them. In the 4th North Carolina, out of twenty-eight officers, four were killed instantly and nineteen wounded.

Captain Baker, of the 27th Georgia, while acting as aid to Colonel Anderson, was killed.

Among the distinguished acts of daring on Saturday was the capture, by Captain Thomas Walton, of Mississippi, of the colors of a Federal regiment. He was acting on General Longstreet's staff, and while Colonel Giles' regiment was charging he galloped ahead of it, and, dashing into the Yankee regiment, seized their colors and bore them off. He then rode up to Giles' regiment and presented the flag to them. The act was rewarded by three hearty cheers from our men. The gallant Captain was shot in the head later in the day, but refused to leave the field before the fighting was over.

Later in the day General Longstreet's division came up and rushed eagerly into the battle. About four o'clock our artillery came into play, and did excellent service, as has been already said. Although heavily reinforced, the enemy were charged by Longstreet's and Hill's men, and driven off the field, our men taking possession of their camps and fortifications. The Yankees very closely contested the ground as they fell back, while our force steadily pushed upon their lines.

This battle occurred upon the Williamsburg road, or near it, close by the railro