# THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 234. BALTIMORE, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.


MARRIED,

On the 19th instant, at Mount Calvary Church, by the Rev. Henry Martin, JAMES DIGGS to ISABEL BARRINGTON, youngest daughter of the late John Barrington.

DIED.

Departed this life on Friday afternoon, June 20th, 1862, JANE INGLIS MACTIER, daughter of the late Alexander Mactier, of this city.

### WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

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

From New Orleans we have advices to the 15th instant. Dr. Stone has been released from Fort Jackson. An order has been issued by General Butler requiring all citizens who hold offices of trust to take the oath of allegiance, and also all requiring protection, privilege, passport, or to have money paid them, or who derive any benefit of the power of the United States, beyond protection from personal violence. Foreign residents are likewise ordered to swear or affirm that they will do no act, or be privy to none, nor afford aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States.

An expedition composed of four gunboats, several transports and two regiments of Federal troops under Colonel Fitch, which was sent from Memphis to remove obstructions in the White river, Arkansas, encountered two Confederate batteries some eighty-five miles above the mouth of the river, and an engagement ensued, which seriously damaged the Federal steamer Mound City, but resulted finally in the capture of the batteries. "During the cannonading," we are told, "a ball penetrated the boiler of the Mound City, causing a fearful explosion and loss of life." The crew consisted of one hundred and seventy-five men—of these one hundred and twenty-five were either killed or wounded. Captain Kelty, the flag-officer, was badly scalded, but it was thought he would recover. The batteries, which are said to have mounted eight brass and iron guns, were carried by storm, and the commanding officer taken prisoner. The "rebel loss" is estimated, in the unofficial account of the battle, at one hundred and twenty-five killed and wounded, and thirty prisoners. Colonel Fitch, on the other hand, in his official report states that "the enemy's loss is unknown. We have buried eight of their dead, and other dead and wounded are being brought in."

Colonel Ellett, whose flotilla of steam rams achieved recently so signal a victory over the Confederate gunboats near Memphis, has died of the wound received in that memorable engagement. Colonel Ellett was, perhaps, better known to the public at large as Charles Ellett, Jr. He was a civil Engineer of considerable ability, and was the author of a plan to improve the navigation of the Ohio river, during the dry season, by the construction of immense storage lakes. His pamphlets criticizing the military operations of Gen. McClellan, and accusing the latter of military incapacity, created quite a sensation at the Capital and elsewhere some six months ago.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that the fleet in James river remains, as before reported, at City Point, and that in regard to the Army of the Potomac everything is reported to be quiet, although great preparations are making for the approaching battle. A large number of surgeons and nurses have arrived at Old Point Comfort, on their way to the White House, and also a steamer with ambulances.

A later telegram from Fortress Monroe states that a skirmish took place, on Friday last, with the 20th Indiana regiment, of Kearney's division, which continued for more than an hour. The regiment "stood its ground," and was subsequently complimented for its bravery and discipline. On Saturday there was vigorous shelling, on the part of the Confederates, along the entire Federal line, but principally on the right wing where the working parties were engaged. Their shells, however, are said to have generally fallen short, and to have done but little damage.

On Monday last General McClellan communicated, under a flag of truce, with General Howell Cobb of the Confederate army, with a view to treat for an exchange of prisoners. The reply was that the Confederate authorities were desirous of coming to an equitable understanding in the matter. It is understood that they will not consent to any system of partial exchanges, but insist upon a general exchange or none at all. They claim, moreover, to have, at this time, a larger number of Federal prisoners in their hands than there are Confederate prisoners at the North.

From Newbern, North Carolina, we learn that preparations were making at that point for an important military movement. A Confederate force on the opposite side of the Neuse river, and six miles above Newbern, had been dispersed, and one of its officers, Captain Latham, brought in a prisoner.

Major-General Pope, recently holding a command in Tennessee, is shortly expected in Washington, most probably with a view to his taking the field in the Valley of Virginia.

By the arrival of the steamer Connecticut at New York it is reported that the Confederate force at Mobile has recently been strengthened by twelve thousand men from the army which evacuated Corinth. Fort Morgan—which was taken by the newspaper correspondents more than a week ago—is still in possession of the Confederates, and has been strengthened.

What is still more important is the fact that the towns on the west coast of Florida have been re-occupied by Confederate troops, and in larger numbers than before. Even the retention of Pensacola by the Federal authorities appears to be a matter sufficiently in doubt to lead to the erection of other fortifications as a means of protection against attack.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* chronicles, as an addition to the losses previously reported, the capture, during Stuart's cavalry raid, of fourteen wagons and eighty horses. Some of the wagons were loaded with forage, whilst others contained a large amount of stores for the use of the officers of the reserve. All were burned. "This loss," remarks the writer, "in connection with that sustained by Porter's Division, largely increases the draft made upon us by the Confederates in the way of transportation, wagons and horses."

The despatches received at the War Department, both from the army of the Peninsula and from that in the Valley of Virginia, indicate, we are told, that so far as heard from "all is quiet."

Extraordinary preparations are being made at Washington for the accommodation of the wounded in the coming battle. In addition to the ten or twelve churches which have been taken for hospital uses, workmen were employed all day yesterday in erecting extensive frame buildings for a similar purpose.

The Richmond papers are said to contain despatches from Montgomery, Alabama, announcing the arrival in that city of General Beauregard and his staff, on their way to Richmond. It was reported that they were to be followed by a large portion of the army of the Mississippi.

*From the New York Post of Saturday.*

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAGS AT HALF MAST.

The United States gunboat Connecticut passed Charleston on Wednesday last, the 18th, and spoke the blockading squadron. Captain Woodhull reports all well in the squadron. From the Connecticut, the white tents of our troops on James Island could be seen, with the flag flying. On Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie, the Confederate flags were flying at half-mast, for what reason, was not ascertained.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—General McClellan sent on Monday last a flag of truce to the Confederate General Howell Cobb, to treat of a general exchange of prisoners. The Confederate General replied that the Southern Government was ready to treat the question on equitable terms, and derision of coming to an equitable understanding.—General Cobb appeared sure of the success of the Southern arms before Richmond, and declares that "in any event, even should Richmond fall, it will require a great many more battles to subjugate the South."—*Courrier des Etats Unis.*

GOING TO BALTIMORE.—We learn that all the Sisters of Charity in this city have been called on to go to Baltimore, to assist in the work of caring for the sick and wounded soldiers there, and they will accordingly depart immediately. The world knows very little of the willing sacrifices being unpretendingly made by these angels of mercy in this war. Among them there is not one hand idle, or one heart indifferent to the demands of sacred duty. In the record of records alone is written the whole story of the blessings they have conferred upon sick and suffering men.—*Milwaukee (Wis.) News.*

SEIZED.—Last night the War Department's detective officer, Colonel Baker, caused the seizure of the schooners Wild Ranger, Captain Crawford, and Victory, Captain Petty; the former in Occoquan Bay. Their cargoes were principally of whiskey—contraband—and their destination was for the army at Fredericksburg. They cleared from this port, and are alleged to have been thus improperly loaded by Washington merchants. The chances are ten to one that the speculations of so loading them will turn out a dead loss.—*Washington Star.*

The Confederate prisoners that have been confined for some time past at Fort Lafayette, New York, were, on Saturday, taken to Sandusky, Ohio, there to await the orders of the Government.

## LATEST NEWS

## TELEGRAMS.

ARMY BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Despatches received to-day at the War Department from the army in front of Richmond, and the Valley of Virginia, As far as heard from all is quiet.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following message was received at the War Department at 3.15 this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, June 21—2.30 P. M.

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

Things are pretty quiet to-day. There is not quite as much shelling as usual.

Our preparations are progressing well.

The enemy opened with some heavy guns yesterday, but did no harm.

[Signed] G. B. MCCLELLAN.

**Brisk Skirmishing—The Prospect of a Battle Imminent—Beauregard on His Way to Richmond—Severe Battle on James' Island, near Charleston.**

*Army Correspondence of the Associated Press.*

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN, Sunday, June 22—8 o'clock P. M.

This has been a remarkbly quiet day, considering the close proximity of the two contending forces.

There was brisk skirmishing all day yesterday, and at night everything indicated that a general engagement was at hand. The enemy advanced in strong force on our lines during last night, but being promptly met, soon retired.

The Richmond papers of yesterday contain a despatch from Montgomery, Alabama, dated on the 17th inst., (Wednesday last,) stating that General Beauregard and staff had arrived there on their way to Richmond, and it was said they were to be followed by a large portion of the army of the Mississippi, and that a sufficient force had been left under the invincible Bragg, to check any advancement of the vandals under Gen. Halleck.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 18th, gives a graphic description of an engagement on James Island the previous Sunday, in which it acknowledges a severe loss on both sides, without any material changes in the positions of the contending forces.

**Engagement Between our Naval and Land Forces on White River and Two Rebel Batteries—Both Batteries Captured—One Carried at the Point of the Bayonet—The Gunboat Mound City Disabled—Many of her Officers and Crew Scalded—Heavy Loss by the Rebels.**

MEMPHIS, June 19.—The expedition composed of the gunboats St. Louis, Lexington, Conestoga and Mound City, with transports carrying the 3d and 46th Indiana regiments, under Col. Fitch, sent hence some days since to remove obstructions from the White river, on the 17th reached St. Charles, 85 miles above the mouth of the river, where the Rebels had erected a battery. An engagement ensued, lasting an hour and a half.

While the gunboats engaged the batteries the troops under Col. Fitch landed a short distance below and proceeded to storm the place. During the cannonading a ball entered the boiler of the Mound City, causing a fearful explosion and loss of life.—The crew consisted of 175, of whom 125 were killed and wounded.

The following officers are among the killed:—John Rinzie, James Scoville, John Green, Henry R. Brown, Joseph Nixon and John Cox. Captain Kelty, the Flag-Officer, was badly scalded, but is is thought will recover.

Colonel Fitch's charge upon the battery was a perfect success, driving the enemy out at the point of the bayonet.

The Rebel loss was 125 killed and wounded, and 30 prisoners.

Official Despatches.

U. S. FLAG STEAMER BENTON, MEMPHIS, June 19, (via Cairo, June 21.)

*Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:*

The gunboat Conestoga, returning from White river, reports the capture of two batteries mounting seven guns, at St. Charles, 80 miles from the mouth of White river. The attack was made by Captain Kelty, in the gunboats, who silenced the first battery.

The second battery was gallantry carried by Colonel G. N. Fitch, at the head of the 46th Indiana volunteers.

A shot caused the explosion of the steam-draw of the Mound City, by which the greater part of her officers and crew were killed and wounded.

I write by to-day's mail.

C. H. DAVIS, Flag-Officer.

ST. CHARLES, WHITE RIVER, Ark., June 17, (via Cairo.)

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

On arriving eight miles below here on last evening, we ascertained that the enemy had two batteries here, supported by a force, number unknown, of infantry. A combined attack was made at 7 A. M. to-day. The regiment under my command, 46th Indiana, landed two and a-half miles below the battery. Skirmishers were thrown out, who drove in the enemy's pickets.

The gunboats then moved up and opened on their battery. A rifled shot from one of the batteries penetrated the steam-draw of the Mound City, disabling, by scalding, most of her crew.

Apprehensive some similar accident might happen other of the gunboats, and thence leave my small force without their support, I signalled the gunboats to cease firing, and we would storm the battery. They ceased at exactly the right moment, and my men carried the battery gallantly.

The infantry were driven from support of the guns; the gunners shot at their posts; their commanding officer, Freye, formerly of the United States Navy, wounded and captured, and eight brass and iron guns, with ammunition, captured.

The enemy's loss unknown. We have buried seven or eight of their dead. Other dead and wounded are being brought in.

The casualties among my own command are small, the only real loss being from the escaping steam on the Mound City. She will probably be repaired, ready to proceed with us up the river to-morrow.

A full report will be made early as possible.

Very respectfully, yours,

G. N. FITCH, Col. commanding 46 Indiana Vols.

**Further Particulars of the Battle on White River.**

CHICAGO, June 21.—The following fuller account of the fight with the Rebel batteries on White river has just been received from Memphis:

General Fitch gained the rear of the Rebel position, and at this juncture a ball from the siege gun on the bluff struck the forward and port side of the steamer Mound City's casemates, penetrating it and passing through the steam drum, filling the vessel with escaping vapor, and scalding nearly every one on board. Only twenty-three of the officers and crew, out of over one hundred and seventy-five, escaped from injuries. The scene which ensued is described as horrible. Many of the crew frantic from pain, jumped overboard, and some were drowned.

The boats from the Conestoga, which coming up in time to support the Mound City, were sent to their relief, but the Rebels fired on our men in the water with grape and canister from field pieces, murdering most of those attempting to escape.—On being apprized of our position at the river, Colonel Fitch's regiment pushed forward and carried the fort by storm at the point of the bayonet.

About two hundred Rebels are said to have escaped, and over a hundred and fifty are reported killed and wounded, and thirty prisoners taken, among them Colonel Frye, the commander of the fort.

Capt. Kelty was severely scalded about the face and hands, but will recover. The Second Master Harth, Third Master Kinsie, Fourth Master Scoville, Master's Mate H. R. Brown, Paymaster Gun, Chief Engineer John Cox, Assistant Engineers Jno. McAfee and Hollingsworth are all killed. The pilot, Charles Young, was severely scalded, and is reported since dead. Surgeon Jones and carpenter Manning are slightly scalded. From eighty to one hundred of our sailors are already buried, whilst over twenty are missing.

The Rebels have obstructed the channel above, by sinking two large steamboats and a gunboat, believed to be the Maypole.

### CAPTURE OF PRIZES.

**Rebel Steamers, Schooners and Gunboats Captured.**

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The bark Gem of the Seas, on the 3d instant, captured the Rebel schooner Mary Stewart, from Nassau, while attempting to run the blockade on South Santee river, South Carolina. Her cargo consisted of three hundred and eighty sacks of salt and sundry other articles. This schooner formerly belonged to Gov. William Aiken, of South Carolina.

The United States steamer Calhoun has captured, on Lake Pontchartrain, the Rebel steamer Whitman. The same steamer has also captured the Rebel schooner Venus in the same Lake. The cargo of the latter consisted of two hundred and twenty-eight bales of cotton: An expedition from the same steamer (Calhoun) cut out the Rebel gunboat Corphyeus. She was found in one of the bayous securely moored and guarded by Rebel troops.

The United States ship Susquehanna, on the 11th inst., captured the Rebel schooner Princeton, from Havana, bound towards Matamoras. Her cargo consisted of drugs, dry goods, provisions, &c.

On the 9th inst. the brig Balmbridge captured the schooner Bargany and sent her to Key West for adjudication.

Commodore Kelty, of the Mound City, has captured and sent to Cairo the Clara Dobson, one of the largest, handsomest and finest Rebel steamers on White river.

**Enlistments for the Army.**

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following order was issued to-day by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 21, 1862.

ORDER TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENTS.

Pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces, it is

*Ordered*—That a premium of $2 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for three years or during the war, and every soldier who hereafter enlists either in the regular army or the volunteers for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.

This order will be transmitted to Governors of States and recruiting officers.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 20.—The steamer Metamora proceeded to City Point last evening under a flag of truce, in charge of Lieutenant Dix. She returned this afternoon, but brings no news of a public nature. No papers were obtained.

The fleet in the James river remains, as at previous reports, quietly at City Point.

The steamship Thomas Swann is loaded and will sail to-morow for Port Royal. While she was loading, last evening, a stevedore named Charles Myers, of Philadelphia, fell overboard and was drowned.

The storeship William Badger sails to-morrow for Beaufort, North Carolina, to be followed by other storeships, now here, as soon as possible, as that port is to be a depot for naval supplies hereafter.

General Dix proceeded to New Point Comfort this morning, to make arrangements for new hospitals there. This, as well as White House Point, is within his command.

The steamer Nelly Baker brought down fifteen Rebel prisoners, captured by our cavalry scouts at different points near Richmond recently.

Everything is reported to be quiet in the Army of the Potomac, although great preparations are making for the anticipated great battle.

The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived here with surgeons and nurses from Boston. She will proceed to the White House soon.

The steamer Herald arrived this afternoon from Washington, with ambulances for the Army of the Potomac.

**Skirmishing in Front of Richmond.**

FORTRESS MONROE, June 21.—I learn to-day from the army of the Potomac that quite a skirmish took place on the 19th instant, between the 20th Indiana regiment, of General Kearney's division, and the Rebels, which lasted for more than an hour. The Indians boys stood their ground bravely, and sustained but very slight loss. Adjut. Carr, of company I, and three privates, were wounded. In the afternoon the regiment was complimented by General Kearney for their bravery and discipline. This is the regiment that was once nearly sacrificed at Chicamicomico, North Carolina, early in the operations on the coast, under Col. Hawkins, and which has until lately been attached to General Wool's division.

During yesterday the Rebels endeavored to feel our entire line by shelling vigorously at different points, in the hope, no doubt, of annoying our working parties. Three demonstrations were principally on our right opposite Gen. Kearney's division. Their shells, however, generally fell short, and did but little damage. Our arrangements are progressing rapidly and satisfactorily, notwithstanding these attempts of the enemy.

The Baltimore boat brought down twenty-five Sisters of Mercy this morning, for our hospitals here.

The steamer Baltimore arrived here this morning from Washington with a number of Congressmen on board.

It is cloudy to day and the atmosphere warm and sultry.

A revenue cutter has arrived here to look after vessels entering and leaving Norfolk.

The armed bark Fernandina went to sea this afternoon.

General Dix returned this morning from Point Lookout.

### FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

**Massacre of Contrabands by South Carolina Rebels.**

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Flag Officer Dupont writes to the Navy Department that the Rebels, through information given by a negro who had been employed by our army, became aware of the absence of our troops from Hutchinson Island, and made a descent upon Mrs. March's plantation, surrounded the house, and with a ferocity characteristic at all events of the chivalry of the South, murdered in cold blood a large number of contrabands, who were awakened from their slumber to fall into the hands of infuriated Rebels.

### AFFAIRS AT MEMPHIS.

**The Evacuation of Grenada.**

MEMPHIS, June 19.—Nothing of general interest has occured within the last twenty-four hours. Several unimportant arrests have been made, but otherwise the city is quiet.

Southern papers confirm the evacuation of Grenada, Miss., by order of Beauregard, said to have been given a week ago.

### LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

**Progress of the Military Government.**

NEW YORK, June 22.—The steamship Roanoke arrived from New Orleans with dates to the 15th. The steamer Mississippi was to sail on the 17th for Boston.

Dr. Stone has been released from Fort Jackson. James Robb has been appointed Military Governor of New Orleans.

Wm. M. Clay, late second officer of the steam transport Saxon, and Stanislaus Roy, of New Orleans, were to be hung on the 16th instant, for burglary, having forged authority from General Butler to enter a house and robbed it under false names and in the pretended uniform of soldiers of the United States.

Gen. Jackson has been arrested on the charge of being concerned in burning the ship American Union at the time of the arrival of the Federal fleet.

General [illegible] has decreed that all citizens who hold places of trust under the city, without doing of any legal act whatever, must take the oath of allegiance. The same must be the case with all citizens requiring the protection, privilege, passport, have money paid them, or any benefit of the power of the United States except for protection from personal violence. Foreign residents must swear or affirm to do no act, or be privy to none, that shall aid or comfort the enemies of the United States so long as their own Government remains at peace with the United States.

Reliable information states that Beauregard's army was in a condition to move on the 10th inst. The [illegible] numbered thirty thousand.

### FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

**Occupation of Panama by General Mosquera —Treasonable Proclamation.**

NEW YORK, June 22.—The steamer North Star has arrived, from Aspinwall on the 16th inst., with $612,000 in specie from California.

General Mosquera had sent 200 troops to occupy Panama. The Governor at first threatened to resist, and issued a proclamation to the people to arm, and erected barricades; but General Mosquera, the commander, stated that his only object was to prevent a repetition of such outrages as were lately committed by General Sumner, and the sympathies of the citizens being evidently with Mosquera, the Governor finally submitted. The crew of the United States frigate Saranac were ready to land for the protection of American property, but the commander would not otherwise interfere.

Business was entirely suspended.

**Supervision of Prisoners—Duties of Commissary General of Prisoners.**

WASHINGTON, June 22.—According to a General Order the supervision of prisoners of war, sent by the Generals commanding in the field to posts or camps prepared for their reception, is placed entirely under Colonel William Hoffman, Third Infantry, Commissary General of Prisoners, who is subject only to orders of the War Department. All matters in relation to prisoners will pass through him. He will establish regulations for issuing clothing to prisoners, and will direct the manner in which all funds, arising from the saving of rations at prison hospitals or from other sources, will be accounted for and disbursed by the regular disbursing officers of the depots in providing, under existing regulations, such articles as may be absolutely necessary for the welfare of the prisoners. He will select positions for camps for prisoners, or prisoners' camps, and will cause plans and estimates for necessary buildings to be prepared and submitted to the Quartermaster General, upon whose approval they will be erected by officers of the Quartermaster's Department. He will, if practicable, visit the several prison camps once a month.

Loyal citizens who may be found among the prisoners of war confined on false accusations or through mistake may lay their cases before the Commissary General of prisoners, who will submit them to the Adjutant General. The Commissary General is authorized to grant paroles to prisoners on recommendation of the medical officer attending the prison in case of extreme illness, but under no other circumstances.

**The Rebels Concentrating at Mobile and in Florida.**

NEW YORK, June 21.—Advices per steamer Connecticut state that the rebel force at Mobile has been largely reinforced by 12,000 men from Beauregard's army, and that Beauregard himself was believed to be there.

Fort Morgan has also been strengthened.

The towns on the west coast of Florida have been re-occupied by rebel troops in larger numbers than before.

Our troops are erecting fortifications near Pensacola to protect it against the Rebels. All was quiet there, and Union sentiments were being developed.

One of our boat's crews had been captured at St. Marks. They were surrounded by eighty Rebels when sent ashore for water. Two were killed and the balance, twelve in number, captured.

The Connecticut when passing Charleston noticed the flags on Fort Sumter and other fortifications at half-mast, indicating the death of some important military officer.

**Death of Colonel Ellett.**

CAIRO, June 21.—Colonel Ellett, of the ram fleet, died here this morning from the effects of the wound received in the engagement before Memphis.

[OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.]

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The following was received at the War Department yesterday:

CAIRO, June 21.

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

Colonel Charles Ellett died at this place this morning, at 4 o'clock, on his way to my house at New Albany to recruit his health, to enable him to rejoin his fleet.

The command will devolve upon Lieut. Colonel Alfred Ellett, a good officer.

The fleet started south from Memphis on the 19th.

[Signed] JAS. BROOKS, Quartermaster U. S. Ram Fleet.

**Commodore Porter's Fleet—Movements of Beauregard.**

CHICAGO, June 21.—A special despatch to the *Post*, dated Memphis 19th, says: A report, which is probably reliable, has reached here to the effect that a part of Commodore Porter's fleet is now on the way to Vicksburg. They were at New Orleans on the 8th. A Rebel soldier, who has been the orderly of General Price, has been captured within our lines. He says that Beauregard started for Richmond immediately after the battle on the Chickahominy. General Price had also gone to Richmond to tender his resignation, and General Bragg was now in command of the Army of the West.

**From North Carolina—A Rebel Fortification on the Neuse River Destroyed—Preparations for an Important Military Movement—North Carolina Troops Disbanding at Richmond.**

NEW YORK, June 22.—The steamer Isaac, from Newbern on the 17th, and Hatteras on the 19th, has arrived. She saw a large steamer ashore off Loggerhead inlet with the sea breaking over her. The Hon. W. A. Graham having declined, Z. B. Vance has been nominated by the Opposition for Governor of North Carolina.

A force of our troops from Newbern had dispersed a Rebel force some six miles above on the opposite side of the Neuse river and destroyed their fortifications, and brought in as prisoner Captain Latham.

General Burnside arrived at Nev last Sunday. Preparations were making for an extensive military movement.

The Haze spoke the steamer Matanas off the Delaware Bay, thus dispelling all fears of her safety.

The Newbern *Progress* reports that one hundred Rebel dragoons have given themselves up at Washing, North Carolina. The same paper also says that six North Carolina regiments had disbanded at Richmond and were under guard, having previously hung their Brigadier General.

**A Regiment of Loyal Arkansas Citizens.**

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A despatch to Representative Phelps, of Missouri, dated Gissville, in the Southwestern portion of that State, says the 1st Arkansas regiment of cavalry is rapidly filling up, and hundreds are repairing to the recruiting rendezvous, from the Western and Northwestern counties of Arkansas. This regiment will be organized in Missouri, though composed entirely of Arkansans.

**The Occupation of Holly Springs.**

CORINTH, June 20.—A force from General Sherman's command occupied Holly Springs and destroyed several pieces of treasonable stuff on the Mississippi Central Railroad. The machinery for repairing and manufacturing of arms had been removed by the Rebels from Holly Springs to Atlanta, Georgia, previous to the evacuation.

**The Case of Hon. Benj. Wood.**

WASHINGTON, June 22.—George F. Thompson, editor of the New York *Daily News*, arrested recently, arrived here yesterday and was placed on his parole, and will appear before the House Committee on the Judiciary tomorrow to, it is supposed, the case of Hon. Benj. Wood.

**General McDowell.**

MANASSAS, June 22.—General McDowell is rapidly recovering from his injuries, and expects to resume active duties in a few days. Secretary Chase accompanied by a number of prominent citizens from different parts of the country paid him a flying visit yesterday.

**From the Southern Coast.**

NEW YORK, June 21.—The gunboat Connecticut has arrived with 56 sick and wounded men from the fleet on the Southern coast.

General Brannan, with his entire force at Key West, had been ordered to Hilton Head.

**Mails for Beaufort, S. C.**

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Postoffice Department has contracted with Gen. W. Taylor to carry the mails from Beaufort, S. C., to New York and back daily. Within the past week several old post offices in Virginia have been re-opened.

**General Pope Invited to Washington.**

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Major General Pope, who has so greatly distinguished himself by his operations in the West, is expected shortly to be in Washington, at the invitation of the Government.

**Hospital Accommodations at Washington.**

WASHINGTON, June 22.—In addition to the ten or twelve churches to be occupied as Hospitals, workmen were employed to-day erecting extensive frame buildings for a similar purpose.

**Gen. Pope En Route for Washington.**

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—General Pope and a portion of his staff left here for Washington by the evening train.

**Occupation of Holly Springs by General Halleck.**

MEMPHIS, June 19.—General Halleck has occupied Holly Springs.

### FROM THE GULF.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE AT MOBILE—PART OF BEAUREGARD'S ARMY AT MOBILE.

*From the New York Post of Saturday.*

The gunboat Connecticut, which arrived here today from the Gulf, brings important intelligence of Confederate movements at Mobile and other points on the Southern Coast.

MOBILE TO BECOME THE "LAST DITCH."

The Confederate forces at Mobile, which were much weakened for the purpose of assisting in the defence of Corinth, have been largely reinforced, and extraordinary efforts are making to render the position too strong to be captured. Immense swimming their horses.

Considerable quantities of oranges, lemons, pine apples, raisins and other delicacies, rare in this section, secured from the spoils captured from the enemy, were brought to this city yesterday.

Much praise is accorded Gen. Steuart by his command for his bravery and coolness, he being the first to plunge into the Chickahominy in may be danger ahead, men, but I will see; follow me."

We learn that McClellan's telegraph communication with Fortress Monroe and Washington, was cut by the cavalry about three miles this side of the White House. The horses and mules captured from the enemy arrived in the city yesterday. The mules are fine-looking animals, and will be quite an acquisition to the Transportation Department.—The prisoners taken were made to swim the Chickahominy, or a portion of them.

and burned several small [illegible] the cavalry came upon six sutlers' stores, one of them filled with coffee, amount to one million of dollars.

The men were in the saddle forty-eight hours—men and horses being without food or sleep for that period.

Throughout the city yesterday, the "circuit riding" of the entire length of the enemy's lines by Gen. Steuart, was regarded as the most dashing and successful feat of the war. In the North it will doubtless afford the papers an opportunity of heralding "Another great Union Victory." They are welcome to all such and as many more as they can gain.

NEGROES, MULES AND YANKEES.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday evening, the negroes, mules and Yankees captured by General Steuart, (an account of whose exploit will be found elsewhere,) were marched up Main street, under an escort of cavalry. The Yankees, on foot, marched first, between files of horsemen; the negroes came next, some on foot and others in wagons; while the mules, to the number of 200, unbridled and of their own accord, followed the procession in a drove. At the corner of Eighteenth street the Yankees and negroes were wheeled to the left and conducted to the Libby prison, while the mules were sent to stables by another direction.

On their arrival at the Libby prison there were found to be 145 Yankees and 16 negroes. We give the names of the officers, together with their rank and place of their capture. They were all taken on Friday, the 13th inst.: Capt. James Magrath, company G, of the 42d New York; and Lieut. John Price, of the 42d New York were captured at Tunstall's Station, on the York River Railroad; Lieut. H. B. Masters, of the 55th New York, at the White House; and Lieut. Charles B. Davis, 6th U. S. regular cavalry; Lieut. William McLean, company B, 5th U. S. regular cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon Adam Wood, 5th U. S. regular cavalry, at Old Church, Hanover. There were about twenty regulars among the privates, the balance being members of the 42d New York volunteers. The whole party, negroes and all, had been drenched to the chin by the heavy rain that had just fallen, and, shivering with cold, their teeth chattered in chorus as their names were being registered.

While the Yankees were being disposed of, an intelligent negro prisoner, named Selden, who belongs to Mr. Braxton Garlick, standing up in the wagon in which he had been brought to the city, entertained a large crowd of citizens with an account of the state of things in the neighborhood of Waterloo. His master, Mr. Garlick, is a refugee at present in Richmond. His farm, Waterloo, is situated on the Pamunkey, six miles above the White House. He left home on the approach of the enemy, who, until dislodged on Friday, have been in quiet possession of his premises. We give Selden's account: His business was that of a weaver, but the Yankees, on their arrival, destroyed his loom and put him to work in his master's corn and flour mill, where he was employed when taken by our cavalry.

Mr. Cross, a negro named Moses and himself were running the mill. The Yankees took all the flour the mill could turn out, and paid cash for it. The Yankees had not injured anything of Mr. Garlick's, except the loom, but they had treated Selden, individually, very badly. They took all his eggs and wrung all his chickens' necks and ate them before his eyes, and would not give him a cent. All of his master's negroes were at home. They were afraid to go with the Yankees.

Being interrogated as to the circumstance of his capture by our men, Selden said:

"About an hour by sun, Friday evening, Mr. Cross, Moses and myself were at work in the mill. The Yankees were just eating supper. Some of them were in their tents, and some were sitting about under the trees. Suddenly I heard such a mighty hurrah out of doors that I thought heaven and earth had come together. Running to the door, I saw the Yankees running in every direction, and our men pursuing and catching them. One Yankee jumped into the Pamunkey, and tried to swim across, but our men fired at him and he sunk directly. This was the only thing done."

**The Federal Occupation of Leesburg.**

*From the Richmond Dispatch, June 16.*

From a gentleman lately arrived from Leesburg, we are informed that the state of affairs in Loudon county has undergone a total change within the past few days. During our occupation of Yorktown and retreat therefrom, the Pennsylvania forces quartered in Loudon were particularly supercilious in their demeanor towards the inhabitants, and their general deportment offensive and obnoxious to the ladies. They acted as conquerors and wished to be considered as such. Their influence, however, was little. They endeavored to wean the inhabitants of that fair county from their love and allegiance to the South, but without avail. A newspaper was issued there, under the supervision and direction of officers of the 28th Pennsylvania, and by every means in their power they misrepresented everything occurring in our armies which might give joy or comfort to the many whose husbands, sons and brothers were marshaled under the glorious Southern banner. A miscreant (named McDonald, we believe) was found vile enough to act as Postmaster of the place, under Lincoln patronage, and deserters or absentees from the London Guard, and some of the 8th Virginia, were base enough to sympathize with him.

Public property has greatly suffered, we learn, since their advent; unscrupulous hands have been laid on all things available for their use and comfort; the stage ran regularly to Washington and other places; but the ladies always frowned upon all and every overture from the enemy, whereat they were much abashed and annoyed. All things, in fine, with few exceptions, were progressing favorably for the Federals, but the news of Jackson's victory over Banks, in the valley, seemed to have an electric effect upon the invaders; they seemed thunderstruck, and within a few hours of the receipt of the news decamped, and left the place in great haste and confusion, accompanied by every Union sympathizer. The camps, we are told, presented the greatest confusion on their departure, while the ladies assembled by the roadside and would ironically invite them to stay yet a little longer. The sting was understood and felt, and curses, not loud, but deep, were vented on the heads of the Confederate leaders in great number and profusion. Excepting a few cavalry patrols near the river, we are informed that no Federal forces longer remain there to annoy the inhabitants, and it is fondly hoped and expected that some of Jackson's *corps d'armee* may visit the district and rid it forever of Yankee domination.

**From the Richmond Lines.**

MOVEMENT OF LONGSTREET'S DIVISION—A SKIRMISH.

*From the Richmond Examiner, June 16.*

On Saturday night, a portion of General Longstreet's division, including Wilcox's, Pryor's and Coulter's brigades, moved out on the Charles City road about eight miles, for the purpose of creating a diversion of the enemy's attention from operations in another quarter, which was successful, they returned yesterday morning. Yesterday a skirmish occurred on the right wing of our army, on the Williamsburg road, in which Gen. Ripley's brigade was engaged. The affair promised to be quite important, but the rain coming on put an end to it. Some six or eight prisoners were taken from the enemy. We could gather no further particulars concerning the affair.

Private Johnson, of the 3d Virginia cavalry, was shot dead yesterday by a picket, while riding rapidly into our lines to escape from a squad of the enemy, who had surrounded him, and, with levelled pieces, demanded him to surrender. Having only his side-arms, he turned, and was riding at full speed in the direction of our pickets, shouting to them not to fire, that he was a friend; but the pickets fired, and shot him dead. In escaping from the enemy, he fell by the hands of his friends. His death, and the unfortunate circumstances that attended it, are much regretted, as he was a brave, worthy young soldier, and much beloved.

The heavy rain of yesterday afternoon flooded the Chickahominy river, but fortunately, all of Gen. Steuart's cavalry had re-crossed to this side before the rain fell.

**Movements in Tennessee.**

The following telegram was published in the Richmond *Examiner* one day before the Confederate flight from Cumberland Gap:

SAVANNAH, June 14.—A special despatch from Chattanooga, dated yesterday, says the enemy's entire force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, under Gen. Morgan, Federal officer, is reported to have crossed Big Creek Gap yesterday, to Powell's Valley, twenty miles west of Cumberland Gap, threatening the latter place in the rear, and Knoxville. Our forces are preparing to meet them.

Five hundred of the enemy's cavalry are reported this morning at Battle Creek, twenty-seven miles from Chattanooga, on the opposite side of the river. It is supposed to be the intention of the enemy to invade East Tennessee from both of these points. Every effort will be made to hold Chattanooga.

**Confederate Reports from the Valley.**

STAUNTON, Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

*To the Editor of the Examiner:*

Our army of the Valley has been resting for a day or two past, and the enemy have fallen back for a short distance for some reason or other, and our army occupy the region of country around Port Republic.

The enemy are in the fork of the North river and Shenandoah, and seem to be waiting for reinforcements, or for a concentration of the forces of the different Generals.

The list of casualties of Sunday's and Monday's battles has not been received, but the Fifty second, Fifth and Tenth Virginia regiments suffered very severely on Monday. The Federals held their ground with great obstinacy, and were not dislodged until the Fifth regiment, having expended all their ammunition, together with the Fifty-second Virginia and Sixth Louisiana regiments, charged them and drove them back at the point of the bayonet. In Monday's fight we captured 800 prisoners. Our wounded were sent to Mecham's River and Charlottesville.

It is reported that on Sunday General Jackson was on the opposite side of the river from the main portion of his army, and before he was aware of it the Yankees had planted a cannon at the opposite end of the bridge, and said to the men who were placing the piece in position, "You are turning your pieces upon your friends." The men, however, recognized, rode up to his command, and sent down a detachment of men, who captured the piece.

The Federals are said to have been commanded in both battles by General Tyler, of Ohio, General Shields being sick and unable to appear on the field.

There are very strong indications that within a few days we will hear of a total rout of the Yankees in the valley, and another of their grand stampedes. Jackson's forces are ample, and his men in high glee.

To-day two men arrived here escorting two Yankee prisoners. These belonged to Jackson's army, and were cut off from the main body in the retreat up the Valley. They lost themselves in the retreat the Yankee lines, and on their way came upon two forlorn Yankees, each armed with a musket. One man had but one gun between them, but with it they took the twain prisoners, and brought them to Staunton. The