# THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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DIED.

At Mobile, May 1st, HENRY SHICKNEY, Esq., aged 38, a native of Massachusetts, but for the last ten years a citizen of Mobile, a member of the Bar, and recently in 1861 a Lieutenant in the defence of Fort McHenry during the bombardment of that year.

On Wednesday evening, 25th instant, NATHANIEL HALL, in the 74th year of his age.

On the 23d inst., WILLIAM CLARK BEKER, in the 55 year of his age.

On the morning of the 25th inst., MARY E. IZARD TIL, second daughter of Joshua O. and Mary A. Sap, aged 6 years 11 months and 12 days.

## WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States that body resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge Humphreys, of Tennessee. The proceedings occupied the whole of the session. At the close of the trial the judgment of the Court was rendered that "West H. Humphreys be removed from the office of District Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee, and be forever disqualified from holding any office under the Government of the United States."

In the House of Representatives no business of special importance was transacted.

The latest news from the Army of the Peninsula is that all is quiet along the lines, and the new position of the pickets in front of Hooker's division firmly established.

The rumors in regard to Cabinet changes which have grown out of the recent visit of Mr. Lincoln to West Point, are spoken of at Washington as mere speculations and meet with but few believers.

The fullest account of where the President went, who accompanied him, who received him, who was closeted with him and what honors were paid to him, is furnished by the New York *Express*.—Some of the remarks attributed to Mr. Lincoln are particularly worthy of being handed down to posterity. To Mrs. General Viele, whom he met at the West Point Hotel, he observed, graciously and jocosely, that "the wives of his Generals had a claim upon him."—On being asked if the newspaper reporters had his permission to travel on the same special train with him, he replied, 'Certainly; why not? I am not afraid of reporters, and talking of reporters puts me in mind of a good story." The story was then told. We are informed that it was "characteristic," and that is all we know about it. At Jersey City, he was called upon for a speech, and he made one. It was very brief. He informed his auditors that "when birds and animals are looked at through a fog they are seen to disadvantage," and that those whom he addressed would be befogged if he were to tell them why he went to see Gen. Scott. We do not pretend to exactly understand how a plain story could be cloud the understanding of its hearers, nor how the deduction connected itself with the preceding illustration. We let that pass. It is sufficient for us to know that Mr. Lincoln revealed nothing; but he intimated, in his jocular way, that the Secretary of War held a pretty tight rein over the press, and added, "I'm afraid that if I blab too much he might draw a tight rein on me," whereupon he was greeted—as so exquisitely humorous a sally very properly deserved to be—with "roars of laughter and loud applause."

Further details of the Federal movement which took place on Monday last on the Peninsula are furnished by the army correspondent of the Associated Press. These telegrams, which sometimes form the prelude, and at other times the chorus to the official despatches from the seat of war, take up "the swelling theme," and dilate upon, or contract it, as occasion may serve or as prudential reasons may dictate. Although generally regarded as semi authoritative, it is proper that it should be understood that, apart from the official reports, the Federal Government, whilst exercising a military censorship over all the telegrams that relate to military affairs, does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed in them, or for their entire truthfulness. The public, therefore, must form its own judgment concerning the facts derived from non-military correspondents, whether agents of the Associated Press or otherwise. In the present instance, we see no reason to doubt that those facts are correctly stated, so far as relates to the few particulars which are given. Briefly stated, they are as follows: At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning Hooker's division was advanced from the swamp in which it had previously been posted, and driving in the Confederate pickets succeeded in establishing itself in a new and, it is said, a much more favorable position. The Confederates in falling back contested every inch of ground, and, as a consequence, considerable loss was sustained on both sides.—"The ground fought for," we are told, "was a swamp with thick underbrush, beyond which is an open country." At the conclusion of the skirmish, "but little more ground required to be gained to place the troops beyond the swamp." The Federal loss incurred is estimated at "about" two hundred killed and wounded; that of the Confederates "is believed to be equal to our own"

Commodore Farragut reports to the Navy Department the result of an engagement between the Federal gunboats and some Confederate batteries on the Mississippi, near Grand Gulf. Two gunboats—the Itasca and Wissahickon—were ordered to attack some earthworks that were in process of erection near Grand Gulf. They found the works manned, it is said, with rifled guns, and defended by a force of five hundred artillerists. A vigorous fight ensued, during which the Itasca was struck twenty five times and the Wissahickon seventeen times. After this we hear no more of them; but on the 18th the rest of the squadron dropped down abreast of the town, and shelled it for an hour.—The batteries had been previously deserted, and with the exception of a few rifle shots there was no resistance. If any more annoyance is experienced, the officer in command of the squadron threatens to burn the town.

The object of President Lincoln's visit to General Scott at West Point has now transpired. By a despatch from Washington, we learn that the commands of Fremont, Banks and McDowell, respectively, are to be consolidated into one army, to be called the Army of Virginia, the chief command of which has been assigned to General Pope, who is "to operate against the enemy at Richmond."

## WHY THE CADETS ARE KEPT AT FORT WARREN.

*From the Boston Courier, June 24.*

*To the Editor of the Boston Courier:*

It is now nearly a month since the Cadets, consisting mainly of business and professional men, were called at two hours' warning to quit their active duties at home, to go and garrison Fort Warren. At the time there was probably a pressing demand for their services, and they responded to it promptly and cheerfully. But it was understood to be a temporary one. Certainly nobody expected that, if the call of other troops to active service in the field was revoked, the Cadets would be detained at the Fort more than a fortnight, or until, by diligent effort, their places could be supplied. The exigency for their service at the Fort seems to have passed, but they seem to be no nearer to being relieved and permitted to return to the pressing civil duties from which they have been so suddenly withdrawn. It is needless to point out how serious the injury of this detention must be to themselves and their associates in business in the city. It has already amounted to many times the cost of maintaining a garrison in their place who would answer the purpose just as well as they.

It is understood that the work of recruiting such a relief company is progressing, but it is progressing very slowly indeed; while the case is one, looking at it as a practical common sense matter, which ought to be provided for immediately. I learn that the Cadets themselves, though with much hesitation lest the appearance of buying their relief from duty should be injuriously or ungenerously criticized, have undertaken to help out the powers that be, by personally subscribing money to raise a bounty to expedite this work of recruiting. The fact shows, at least, how pressing is the inconvenience and injury which these gentlemen are suffering. But it seems to be not right that they should be compelled to take this course. Let me make a practical suggestion. Pending the recruiting of the regular relief garrison, let the 4th battalion come forward and share the burdens of their friends, by volunteering to take their places for the present, say month and month about, as long as may be necessary. This is fair in itself, and would be honorable to the honored *Fourth*.

The United States steam transport Commodore, Captain Wilkes, arrived at New York on Wednesday morning from Fortress Monroe, having on board 374 sick and wounded soldiers from General McClellan's army to the Sanitary Commission. Only 30 of these men are wounded—the rest are sick with fevers and other diseases caught in the malarious swamps of the Chickahominy.

McDOWELL TO REINFORCE McCLELLAN.—As Secretary Seward was recently in Auburn, the following, from the *Advertiser* of that city, may be regarded as official:

"We have good authority for the statement that General McDowell was ordered on Tuesday last to reinforce General McClellan in front of Richmond."

REINFORCING JACKSON.—The Mobile *News* of the 14th inst says:—"A Richmond telegram states that General Lawton, with a Georgia brigade, 6,000 strong, was to leave on Wednesday to reinforce Jackson."

The Louisville *Anzeiger*, under the head of "Good Times Coming," says the farmers of Madison county, Ohio, have discharged their white laborers and employed the fugitive slaves discharged by Colonel Kenyon in Camp Chase, at 12½ cents per day.

# LATEST NEWS.

## TELEGRAMS.

### FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### The Advance of the Left Wing—The Rebels Driven from their Camp with Heavy Loss.

*Army Correspondence of the Associated Press.*

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL McCLELLAN, Wednesday evening, June 25.

General Hooker at 9 o'clock this morning advanced his division with the view of occupying a new position. The result was that his troops met with a most determined resistance from the enemy, which lasted until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, during which the Rebels were forced to give way before the invincible courage of our men.

During the day everything indicated a general engagement, but the enemy showed no disposition to accept.

The troops all fought as gallantly as ever. The loss on our side will be about 200 killed and wounded.

The following are among the wounded:—Colonel Morrison, Volunteer Aid to General Palmer, wounded in the hand; Capt. Rafferty, of the 2nd Excelsior, in the leg. The loss among the officers in the 1st Massachusetts regiment, which suffered the most, is as follows:—Capt. Wild, wounded in the hand; Capt. Carrath, wounded in the breast; Capt. Chamberlain, wounded in the face; Lieut. Thomas, arm amputated; Lieut. Dalton, in the breast; Lieut. Parkerson, in the leg. Our killed is small, most of the men being wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known, but is believed to equal our own.

The Rebel camp in front of General Hooker's Division was captured, and is now occupied by his troops.

The ground fought for was a swamp with thick underbrush, beyond which is an open country.—The woods intervening between our troops and the enemy prevented the result of our artillery firing being known. Two Napoleon 12-pounders, under Capt. DeRussy, succeeded in getting through the swamp during the afternoon, and did excellent service. An effort of the enemy to capture them resulted in their being driven back with severe loss.

The result of to day is highly important to the health of the army, as but little more ground is to be gained to place the troops beyond the swamp.

General McClellan was present during the whole day, superintending all the movements.

### All Quiet.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A despatch received at the War Department this afternoon, from General McClellan, states that the affair of yesterday was perfectly successful; that we hold the new picket line undisturbed, and that all is very quiet on his bank of the Chickahominy.

### IMPORTANT ARMY MOVEMENTS.

### Consolidation of the Commands of Generals Fremont, Banks and McDowell into one Army Under Major-General Pope, to be Called "The Army of Virginia"—More Reinforcements Sent to Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The forces under Major-Gens. Fremont, Banks and McDowell, have been consolidated into one army called the Army of Virginia, and Major-General Pope has been especially assigned by the President to the Chief Command.

The forces under General Fremont constitute the First Army Corps, to be commanded by General Fremont. The forces under General Banks constitute the Second Army Corps, and are to be commanded by him. The forces under General McDowell constitute the Third Army Corps, to be commanded by him.

General McCall's division, 10,000 strong, which formed part of McDowell's Corps, has reached General McClellan by water, and another division is to follow immediately in the same way, while General Pope will also operate against the enemy at Richmond.

Besides McCall's division, General McClellan has received other reinforcements to the amount of several thousands ince the battle of Fair Oaks.

### THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The consolidation of the forces under Major-Generals Fremont, Banks and McDowell, to be called the "Army of Virginia," with Major General Pope as the Chief Commander, is hailed with delight as an earnest of the determination of the President to act with reference only to the public welfare, while it is not doubted that all of these officers will cheerfully cooperate in the performance of this patriotic duty.

### Southern News via Fortress Monroe—Shelling of the Rebels on the James River—Affairs at Charleston—An English Steamer Runs the Blockade—The Rebel Loss at Fair Oaks.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 26.—Information from City Point to-day says that last evening one of our gunboats moved up and shelled the Rebels on the Petersburg road, but without any casualties on the side of the Confederates, according to their account of the affair.

The Southern newspapers contain no important news.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that all was quiet at James Island on Sunday, but the enemy was busily engaged in throwing up earthworks.

A despatch, dated Charleston, June 24th, says: "The steamer Memphis, from Liverpool via Nassau, N. P., ran the blockade yesterday successfully. She has on board Mr. Ward, late Minister to China, and a valuable cargo of British goods. The Memphis is a screw steamer.

The official list of the Rebel losses at the battle of Fair Oaks have been published. Eighty-five regiments and battalions in all were engaged, sustaining a loss in killed, wounded and missing of 5,807.

The rate of postage on letters in the Southern Confederacy has been raised from five to ten cents.

About 10 o'clock this morning a conveyance arrived at City Point with Captain Robertson and Lieutenant Sykes of the Rebel army, who returned under their parole of honor to Fort Warren, the Rebel Government having decided not to make an individual exchange until the United States Government shall agree upon terms for a general exchange of prisoners.

General Prentiss and fifty other Federal officers taken at Shiloh have been removed to Atlanta, Georgia.

A despatch published from Chattanooga says the Federals have stampeded from that place, leaving their camps and everything behind.

### International Letter Postage.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The British postoffice has withdrawn its original proposition, made in 1857 and formally accepted by Postmaster General Blair, in November last, for a reduced rate of international letter postage, from 24 to 12 cents between the two countries. The United States Postoffice Department did not anticipate this withdrawal, after the subject was formally re opened by the present Postmaster General, and upon the British basis. This result will be very much regretted by the commercial and social correspondents in both countries.

### Prize Money.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—George A. Coffee, Esq., United States District Attorney for Eastern Pennsylvania, reports that nineteen-twentieths of the prizes brought into Philadelphia have been, or will undoubtedly be condemned, and their proceeds be distributed as prize money. The cost in most cases are light, and quite a number of the prizes are already condemned and sold and the money is about being paid over to the Navy Department for distribution. The cases now in adjudication at Philadelphia will realize to our gallant sailors several hundred thousand dollars.

### Rumored Contemplated Cabinet Changes.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The rumors from New York, of contemplated Cabinet changes, are not believed here in any quarter, and are generally regarded as mere speculations from the fact of the President's visit to Lieutenant General Scott on business, the military bearing of which is only conjectural.

### Promotions.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—L. W. Turner and Frank Kemble, Acting Masters Mates, have been promoted to Acting Masters at Boston, on the United States steamer Ino.

### From San Francisco—Specie for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The steamer Golden Gate sailed to-day for Panama, with 175 passengers, and $375,000 in treasure for New York, and $238,000 for England.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The steamer Sonora, for Panama, sailed to-day, with 90 passengers and $640,000 in treasure for New York, and $230,000 for England.

Arrived—Bark Granger, from Hong Kong.

### Sixteen Car-Loads of Rebels—They Cheer for Jeff. Davis.

WEST CHESTER, June 25.—Sixteen car-loads of Rebel prisoners passed down the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, this afternoon, en route for Philadelphia. As they passed down they cheered loudly for Jeff. Davis, creating, naturally, great indignation among the people residing on the line of the road.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Cotton has an upward tendency—sales of 3,000 bales at 36 cts. Flour is 5 to 10 cts. higher—sales of 39,000 barrels: State $4.30@4.45; Ohio $5.05@5.45; Southern $5.15@5.35. Wheat has advanced 2 cts.—sales of 250,000 bushels: Chicago spring $1@1.08; Milwaukee club $1.03@1.10; red $1.16@1.20; white common $1.26. Corn has advanced 1 ct.—sales 131,000 bushels: mixed 47@54 cts. Pork closed buoyant at $11@11 12½. Lard is firm. Whiskey is lower at 27@28½ cts Sugar is firm and active at 6¾@8¾ cts. Coffee is firm. Molasses steady. Naval Stores dull. Rice more active—Carolina 6¾@7¾ cts. Freights are more active and firmer.

NEGRO LABOR, TEN CENTS PER DAY, IN CHESTER COUNTY, PA.—The Trenton *True American* states, in reply to a half denial in the *Tribune*, the following:—

"In order to place the fact beyond cavil, we repeat what we stated some days ago, upon good authority, that in an adjacent county in Pennsylvania white laborers have been discharged by their employers, who are of the *Tribune's* school of politics, and their places filled by runaway negroes who are paid ten cents a day. It follows that the white laborer must submit to a similar reduction of his wages, or see the work by which he has hitherto earned his livelihood pass from him to the hands of negroes."

CAPTURE OF A CONFEDERATE PROVISION TRAIN.—A despatch from Memphis, dated June 23, says: A detachment of 5th Illinois cavalry made a descent on a band of Rebel cavalry guarding a train at Cold Water Station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, captured 25 prisoners and about 20,000 pounds of bacon. The train was destroyed, the destruction of bridges on the road rendering the road impassable.

## FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

*Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.*

HOW MATTERS STAND IN THE VALLEY.

WINCHESTER, June 18.—At the present writing, I think it safe, in consideration of the time which must elapse before the publication of my letter, to state that, though I have industriously sought for information, I have yet to find the first officer of any military importance who has any hesitancy in stating that he considers their condition of the most critical character. What renders it the more so at present is the fact that the whereabouts of Jackson is not known. He may be moving on Front Royal to attack Shields, or he may be circumventing the Strasburg mountain to get in the rear of Fremont. Every precaution is being used that human or military ingenuity can invent, in the way of scouts and videttes, but the troops are limited in number and worn out by their late duties, while the country is extensive and well suited for the purposes of war, to a people who know the windings of every mountain road, and whose spies are like the cattle of Ossian's hero "on a thousand hills."

Further than this, Secessia fights its battles in the valleys, in the midst of its friends. The farmer who refuses a particle of food to the Union traveler, although the latter is willing to pay for it, is ever ready to turn out all his loss to the Confederate army—first, because he really sympathizes with the Confederate soldiers, and, secondly, because he fears to withhold what he is confident they will take whether he is willing or not.

MORE FORCES WANTED.

As I have said in about every letter I have written you from this quarter, the general cry is "We want more troops in the Valley." As application, as I stated, has been made to Secretary Stanton, and I understand it is now to be backed by the urgent persuasion of two other members of the Cabinet, who are convinced of the insufficiency of the force in this section.

A small portion of the force here has been sent to Hagerstown, Williamsport and Martinsburg, to guard those points, and I think the movement is a very wise one. The 84th Ohio regiment, one of the new regiments, has arrived at Cumberland, and it will probably take the place of some of those more experienced, and act as post garrisons, while those heretofore engaged in that duty will be called to more active service.

Rumors are abroad as to the expected arrival of a portion of Gen. Halleck's force in this quarter, but I can seen no reliable foundation for the rumor.

FRONT ROYAL OR MOUNT JACKSON?

Public opinion, and by that I mean military speculation, is just now strongly divided as to whether that arch traitor, Jackson, is still in front of Mount Jackson, or is wending his way toward a meditated attack on General Shields, at Front Royal. I am somewhat inclined to think it is toward the latter. As I am now situated, I am an "intermediate circumstance" between the two points.

WHERE WILL JACKSON STRIKE?—TROUBLE AMONG THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

MIDDLETOWN, June 19.—Everything to-day bears the appearance of a "muss," to come off somewhere in this region almost immediately. Whether this will be on the Mount Jackson road, or at Front Royal, as I stated in my former letter, it is impossible for me yet to say, but I listen for the tidings hourly which shall announce the opening of the battle. Matters point most directly to Front Royal, yet with the acuteness of General Jackson to manage Secession affairs, it may break upon us from some of the mountain defiles either beyond that point or over the Mount Jackson road, or just as likely in the immediate vicinity of this place, or, again, between here and Winchester, in our rear.

*With the condition of feeling that I know to exist among both officers and men on the National side, I have no hesitation to state that after a hotly contested field, the result of the battle will be another grand "skedaddle."* The knowledge that Jackson has been heavily reinforced is present to every private in our ranks, and that consequence must ensue which attends as a certainty upon the efforts of men who fight under discouraging circumstances. The retreat of June 2d is still fresh in their minds, and the failure of the War Department to properly reinforce the division in the Mountain Department, I believe will be productive of results greatly to be deplored. I may be mistaken in my conjectures, but I give you my impressions, and leave to time to prove their correctness or falsity. The electric wire may have notified you before this reaches you, of what I say. I repeat, something is on the eve of being accomplished, and only a change produced by unforeseen circumstances will prevent its accomplishment.

## ARRIVAL OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS AT PHILADELPHIA.

*From the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 25.*

Four hundred and ninety Confederate prisoners, taken recently at various points in the Shenandoah Valley, arrived from Harrisburg last evening, and at half past eight reached Washington street wharf, whence they left the cars for the steamboat Major Reynolds, which transported them to Fort Delaware. Of these men four hundred and thirty-four arrived in Harrisburg on the 16th inst., and fifty-eight the day before yesterday, making in all four hundred and ninety-two, of whom two still remain, sick, in Harrisburg. They had among them but one officer, Major Davis, of the 24 Virginia Infantry, who had been at the battle of Bull Run, and in all the engagements since fought in the valley, under Jackson.

He is a native of Jefferson county, Virginia, is very prepossessing and gentlemanly, and about 35 years of age. His coat was of fine grey cloth, with abundant gold lace on the arms and collar; his pantaloons were of light army blue, and his cap of the same color. The prisoners were under charge of a guard, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, of the 115th Pennsylvania regiment, and appeared in good spirits, taking their present and anticipated confinement with philosophic thoughts. Many were from Northern States, especially Massachusetts. Irishmen were by no means unfrequent among them.

The race not given by Northern men and foreigners generally was, that they were pressed into the service, or enlisted through want of employment and the means of living. The whole gang were exceedingly sun-burnt and rugged through exposure and incessant marching, and in an inconceivably filthy state, their clothing being filled with vermin. The prisoners were taken in seven cars, of which nearly all were freight cars. Each of these, on arrival, was surrounded by crowds who entered into conversation with the prisoners. One Confederate was asked if he would take the oath of allegiance, and answered, "I'll see you ——first."

Another asked if it was true that McClellan was dead. "You'll know about that when he gets into Richmond," said one of the crowd. "He'd better hurry up, then," was the reply. "You know he said he was going to be there on the 4th of July, he has only nine days ahead of him." In answer to the numerous charges of cruelty urged against the Confederates, both towards wounded men and towards prisoners, this was denied as regards the mass of the Confederate army, but it was allowed that individual cases might have been perpetrated by the "Pinoys," or ignorant backwoodsmen of the South. The prisoners claimed that the Confederates were men, as were the Unionists, and would act towards their fellow-creatures fully as well.

The costumes worn by them were much varied.—Some had grey uniforms, with caps or felt hats; others were in citizens' country coats, and others again in their shirt sleeves. Motley was the only wear. The following were the various corps to which they belonged: 2d Virginia, 6th Louisiana, (Tigers), 7th Louisiana, 1st Virginia, 8th Louisiana, Ashby's Cavalry, 21st Georgia, 37th Virginia, 44th Virginia, Carrington's Battery, 23d Virginia, 1st Baltimore Artillery, 31st Virginia, 2d Maryland Battery, 15th Alabama, 48th Virginia, 6th Virginia, 7th Virginia, 8th Virginia, 5th Alabama, Hampton Artillery, 52d Virginia, 12th Georgia, General Stewart's Body Guard, 9th Louisiana, 4th Virginia, 1st Louisiana, 58th Virginia, Wheat's Battalion, 25th Virginia, 37th Virginia, 16th Mississippi, Maryland C. S. regiment, 27th Virginia, Danville Battery, 12th Georgia, 1st Virginia Battery, 57th Virginia, 9th Georgia, 5th Virginia, 1st Louisiana Battery, 21st North Carolina, 93d Virginia, 33d Virginia, 31st Virginia, 56th Virginia, 42d Virginia, 2d Virginia Cavalry, 1st Virginia Battery, Houston's Virginia Battery, Courtney's Artillery.

The *Press*, in noticing the arrival of these prisoners, pays the following poor compliment to the ladies of the city of "Brotherly Love:"

They are a portion of those captured by General Fremont, and most of them were left in hospitals by Jackson during his retreat. The ladies at the Refreshment Saloon were indignant at the idea that these men were to be brought in to be fed, and several threatened to leave the premises if such should be the case. The prisoners were tolerably clad and expressed themselves as contented, but there was none of the usual cant about being impressed. We are sorry to state that a number of boys were allowed to approach the cars to taunt the Southerners with the epithet of "Brotherly Love!"

*From the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

CAIRO, June 18.—General Pope and staff arrived on the evening of the 16th from Corinth. As we have intimated heretofore in our despatches, it turns out that the statement that 10,000 prisoners were captured by General Pope is nothing but an elaborate fiction on the part of General Halleck, or made under a mistaken idea as to facts. A few prisoners, probably 300, were captured, but nothing like the number stated.

We cut the above from the telegraph column of the Chicago *Tribune*, of the 19th instant. A letter from the army at Corinth to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a few days ago, said that the despatch of General Halleck that General Pope had captured 10 000 prisoners and 15,000 stand of arms was sensational. Both the despatch and the letter put the onnard to the credit of General Halleck. The despatch of General Halleck to the Secretary of War was as follows:

"General Pope, with 40 000 men, is thirty miles south of Florence, pressing the enemy hard. He already reports 10 000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy and 15,000 stand of arms captured."

General Pope, according to Halleck's despatch, reported 10,000 prisoners and deserters captured. The question is, did General Pope make such a report? If he did, General Halleck did right to despatch the information to the Secretary of War. If General Pope made no such report, Gen. Halleck is responsible for the sensational canard. The truthfulness of the despatch to the Secretary of War is admitted. The question is, who is responsible for it? Halleck or Pope?

HALLECK'S ARMY MOVING EAST.—There is a rumor in the street that a very large force from General Halleck's army is passing through Maryland to reinforce General McClellan. This must be untrue—but it may be only the shadow before the fact.—*New York Express.*

## FROM THE SOUTH.

### Address of General Longstreet.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, June 23.*

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, Army between Richmond, June 17, 1862.

SOLDIERS: You have marched out to fight the battles of your country, and by those battles must you be rescued from the shame of slavery. Your foes have declared their purpose of bringing you to beggary; and avarice, their national characteristic, incites them to redoubled efforts for the conquest of the South, in order that they may seize their sunny fields and happy homes. Already has the hatred of one of their great leaders attempted to make the negro your equal by declaring his freedom. They care not for the blood of babes nor carnage of innocent women which servile insurrection thus stirred up may bring upon their heads. Worse than this, the North has sent forth another infamous chief, encouraging the lust of his hirelings to the dishonor and violation of those Southern women who have so untiringly labored to clothe our soldiers in the field and nurse our sick and wounded. If ever men were called upon to defend the beloved daughters of their country, that now is our duty.

Let such thoughts nerve you up to the most dreadful shock of battle; for were it certain death, death would be better than the fate that defeat would entail upon us all. But remember, though the fiery notes of the battle is indeed most terrifying and seems to threaten universal ruin, it is not so destructive as it seems, and few soldiers after all are slain. This the Commanding General desires particularly to impress upon the fresh and unexperienced troops who now constitute a part of his command. Let officers and men, even under the most formidable fire, preserve a quiet demeanor and self-possessed temper. Keep cool, obey orders and aim low. Remember while you are doing this, and driving the enemy before you, your comrades may be relied on to support you on either side, and are in turn relying upon you. Stand well to your duty, and when these clouds break away, as they surely will, the bright sunlight of peace falling upon our free, virtuous and happy land, will be a sufficient reward for the sacrifices which we are now called upon to make.

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Major General Commanding.

### A Card from Gen. Beauregard.

*From the Richmond Dispatch. June 23.*

AUGUSTA, Saturday, June 21.

The Mobile *Evening News*, of the 19th, contains a card from Gen. Beauregard, denying Halleck's despatch about Pope's capturing 10,000 prisoners, &c. He says:

"Gen Pope was careful in his advance after my army had retired from each successive position.—The retreat was conducted with great order and precision, and must be looked upon by the country as equivalent to a brilliant victory. The actual number of prisoners taken was about equal on both sides, and but few of the enemy were captured.—There were only seven engines taken, and they were damaged. I attest that all we lost at Corinth would not amount to one day's expense of Halleck's army."

### How the Norfolk People Are Treated.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of June 23 complains of cruelty at Norfolk—says a Dutch Reformed Minister who preaches there walks arm-in arm with two negroes, Emanuel Roper and Albert Adkins—dining with them alternately. It says several citizens have been forced to take the oath of allegiance, among whom are named Mr. Miles Riddick, W. E. Jordan, George W. Singleton, Jethro Dardan, and Mr. Bland. Mr. Riddick had a sick child, and was refused permission to send for a physician, and the child died.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

*From the Washington Star of Yesterday.*

THE EXPEDITION UP WHITE RIVER—OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAG OFFICER DAVIS.

*U. S. Flag Steamer Benton,*
Memphis, June 19, 1862.

SIR: The Conestoga, Lieutenant Commanding G. W. Blodgett, arrived here to-day from White river.

She brings information of the capture of two batteries at St. Charles, eighty miles from the mouth; the first of which mounted four Parrott guns, and the second three 42-pounder rifled guns.

Three guns, it is understood, were taken from the gunboat Mariposa, which, after being dismantled, was sunk.

There is now but one gunboat remaining in White river—the Ponchartrain—mounting three or five guns, and having her machinery protected by iron and cotton.

The enemy has attempted to block up the river by driving piles and by sinking boats, but no serious obstructions have yet been discovered.

The Conestoga will return to White river tonight, with reinforcements accompanied by an additional transport laden with commissary stores.

The victory at St Charles, which has probably given us the command of White river, and secured our communication with General Curtis, would be unalloyed with regret but for the fatal accident to the steam drum and loss of the Mound City, mentioned in my telegraphic despatch.

Of the crew, consisting of 175 officers and men, 82 have already died, 43 were killed in the water, or drowned, 25 are severely wounded, and are now on board the hospital boat. Among the latter is Captain Kilty. They promise to do well. Three officers and twenty-two men escaped unhurt.

After the explosion took place the wounded men were shot by the enemy while in the water, and the boats of the Conestoga, Lexington and St. Louis, which went to the assistance of the scalded and drowning men of the Mound City, were fired hot both with great guns and muskets, and were disabled—one of them forced on shore to prevent sinking.

The forts were commanded by Lieut. Joseph Fry, late of the United States Navy, who is now a prisoner and wounded.

Let this fact and the country will contrast these barbarities of a savage enemy with the humane efforts made by our own people to rescue the wounded and disabled under similar circumstances, in the engagement of the 6th inst.

Several poor fellows who expired shortly after the engagement, expressed their willingness to die when they were told that the victory was ours.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DAVIS,
Flag Officer Commanding Western Flotilla.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

FIGHT AT GRAND GULF, ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—THE ENEMY'S BATTERY SILENCED.

Flag Officer Farragut communicates to the Navy Department the report of an encounter between our gunboats on the Mississippi and the Confederate artillery in the vicinity of Grand Gulf, between Natchez and Vicksburg. A boat, sent down to bring up coal vessels from near that point, discovered earthworks in the process of erection. The Wissahickon and Itasca were sent down to attack them. They found a battery of rifled guns actually there erected, and a force of some 500 artillerists ready to receive them. A vigorous fight ensued. The Itasca was struck 25 times, and the Wissahickon 17 times. They, however, lost but one man killed and six wounded. The fort being too serious an obstacle to have in the rear of the boats, Commander Palmer, serving at that point, decided to bring the rest of the squadron down and break up the business before it became too formidable. On the afternoon of the 18th inst. he dropped down abreast with the squadron and shelled the town for an hour; but they deserted their batteries, and, with the exception of a few rifle shots, manifested no resistance. Com. P. says that the heights are filled with riflemen, and if they give him any more annoyance he shall burn the town.

*Correspondence of the New York Express.*

THE COMPROMISE BILL.

Senator Browning, (Rep.,) of Illinois, in reply to Sumner, has been making a very interesting and powerful speech to-day against the unconstitutionality of parts of the Confiscation bill. If all the Republican Senators were as sound-headed as Browning, we should never be in civil war.

GUN BOBBER.

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, has reported a bill from the Judiciary Committee to try hereafter to stop such $10,000 Congressional (Gun) Jobs,—as Senator Simmons, of R. I., has been engaged in.

But a money-mania, especially in gun-money-making, seems to beset the Republicans,—and can any Law stop some of them.

A BANKRUPT BILL REPORTED.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported a bankrupt bill this morning. It will come up for debate two or three days hence.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Several gentlemen in Washington ask Congress to loan President Juarez $11,000,000, to be secured by pledge of the public faith, and also the entire public lands of the republic, and all the national property formerly belonging to the church. The latter, though not exactly ascertained, is, at the lowest estimate, equal to one hundred millions, ($100,000,000.) If this be done, Mr. Corwin writes the interest will be punctually paid after the first year.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

GEN. SHIELDS TO RESIGN.

Gen. Shields expresses his determination to resign altogether, on account of the Senate's rejection of his nomination as Major General. He is very indignant; but the Senate will not reconsider the vote by which he was rejected.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE TARIFF.

The members of Congress from Pennsylvania will not support the new tariff bill, unless a change is made that will do justice to the iron interests of our State. This is fully resolved upon by the entire delegation. Railroad iron is taxed $1.50, while no protection is given it by the new tariff.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The sympathizers with secession here are again made jubilant by the comments of English journals on the defeat of Banks, received per steamer Etna. An officer of the navy, who is a Secessionist, though still holding his position, told me, this morning, that he had no doubt the British Government would now intervene in our affairs, if it did not immediately recognize the Southern Confederacy. There are too many of his way of thinking in this city, some of whom hold Government positions.

*Correspondence of the N. Y. World.*

GENERAL BUTLER'S ORDER COMPELLING FOREIGNERS TO TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

General Butler has issued an order by which all foreigners having resided five years in the United States without having claimed or received the protection of their government two months previous to the publication of the aforesaid order, will be obliged to take the oath of allegiance as citizens of the United States, and will cease in consequence to be citizens of their own country. It is understood that this order has been made the object of strong remonstrances on the part of the foreign consuls at New Orleans to their respective ambassadors at Washington.

## THE PRESIDENT AT WEST POINT.

### FIVE HOURS' CONSULTATION WITH GEN. SCOTT.

### *THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS TO BE RE-ORGANIZED.*

### GEN. SCOTT TO BE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

### SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

*Correspondence of the New York Express.*

The precise motives which induced the President to leave the capital of the nation and travel with almost telegraphic speed to West Point, has been the anxious inquiry of thousands. Up to this time that inquiry has not been answered, but perhaps the following record of the Presidential doings and sayings will furnish a clue to the mystery:

As already stated, Mr. Lincoln arrived in New York at midnight on Monday. He was accompanied by Colonel D. C. McCullum, Military Superintendent of Railroads, and his colored servant William. As soon as he arrived, a special train which had been previously prepared, was in waiting at the Hudson River Railroad depot, and immediately started for West Point. As soon as the train was ordered, a telegram was sent to Mr. Sloan, on the road, who is staying at Cozzens' Hotel, directing that he be prepared to meet "a fellow President who was coming on a special train." Mr. Sloan took pleasure to have a ferry-boat in readiness all night, and Mr. Cozzens also waited to receive the anxiously-looked-for and somewhat hurried visitor.

In the evening, Mr. Sloan went over to the Point and brought General Scott, at the same time intimating who was coming. The General acquiesced in Mr. Sloan's views, and expressed the fear that McClellan was dead. The railroad President and the General went on the ferry-boat, where they remained all night. General Scott was very much agitated, and expressed his fears that something was wrong. He spoke of McClellan, hoping that nothing had happened to that "brave and good General." At three A. M. on Tuesday, the train reached Garrison's, and a few minutes after, President Lincoln came on board the ferry-boat. He looked somewhat anxious and care-worn, but on seeing General Scott, his face was lit up with a smile of gladness, and seizing his hand he grasped it eagerly, saying, "General, I'm glad to see you looking so well; I have come to see you." The two then retired to the cabin, where they were engaged in earnest conversation till they arrived at the Point, where a carriage was in waiting to carry them to Cozzens' Hotel.

The President immediately went to bed, but arose about seven o'clock and took breakfast. Directly after breakfast, the President and General Scott retired to a private parlor, where, with maps and charts, and locked doors and a waiter on the outside to prevent intrusion, they were in earnest conversation for five hours. The full purport of that conversation is not known. Sufficient information was, however, gleaned as to the motive which brought the President to the General. He consulted with him as to the present state of the campaign, and the best policy to bring the war to a speedy end. The advice of General Scott was sought and obtained as to the necessity for the immediate reorganization of the army, and what changes would be necessary in the several military departments.

A great change will take place within a day or two in the Cabinet, and an entire fresh war programme has been decided upon. Gen. Scott will, in all probability, within a few days re-assume his position as Commander-in-Chief, and will stay in New York, in readiness to leave for Washington at a moment's notice. It was noticed that when the President came from the room his countenance bore a comparatively joyous expression, and as he came forth, arm-in-arm with Gen. Scott, he appeared to have derived much encouragement from the interview.

Accompanied by Col. McCullum, the President then proceeded to the Military Academy, General Scott being too fatigued to go with him.

On arriving at the Academy, the Cadets were drawn up in line, and saluted the President with military honors. A thorough inspection of the barracks and apartments was then made, and the President expressed his great satisfaction at the appearance of everything he beheld. In company with Professor McMahon and Col. Bowen, he then returned to the hotel. About three o'clock he took dinner.

After dinner the President and Col. McCullum took a carriage and drove to Cold Springs, where they visited the iron foundry of Governeur Kemble.

After stopping at the foundry some time, the President returned to the hotel, which he