THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 239. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED,

On June the 25th, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Hugh T. Harrison, GEORGE R. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Talbot county, Maryland, to ELEANOR A., daughter of the late Lloyd N. Rogers.

On the 26th inst., by Rev. John H. Dashiell, ANDREW K. LILLEY and Miss CORNELIA GAWTHROP, all of this city.

On the 25th instant, by Rev. John N. McJilton, AUGUST DOUGLAS to MARY V. CRAWFORD, both of this city.

DIED.

On the morning of the 27th instant, MARGARET LUCAS, aged 22 months and 11 days, youngest daughter of James and Hettie A. Owens.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of her father, 620 West Lombard street.

On Friday, 27th instant, Capt. JAMES GIBSON, aged 69 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 121 Park street, on this (Saturday) afternoon, at five o'clock, without further notice.

On the 26th instant, very suddenly, Mrs ELIZABETH E. HAYWARD, at the residence of her son-in-law, (Wm. Shepard Bryan,) in the city of Baltimore.

On the 26th instant, JOHN HARMAN, of Washington city, in the 50th year of his age.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States, a resolution was adopted calling for full information in regard to a gun contract of Schubarth with the Government, through the agency of Senator Simmons. Mr. Powell, in introducing the resolution, stated that "the report disclosed the most astounding villainies." A bill was passed to prevent members of Congress, officers of the Government, heads of departments and others, from taking consideration for procuring contracts, office or place from the United States. The consideration of the Confiscation bill was resumed, and was continued up to the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, the debate on the bill relating to claims for the loss and destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens, and damage done thereto by the troops of the United States, was continued in Committee of the Whole.

President Lincoln has transmitted to the Senate a treaty with Mexico, which has been agreed upon between Minister Corwin and the Mexican authorities. By one of the provisions of the treaty, the United States is to loan Mexico eleven millions of dollars. It is announced that the President was at first reluctant to submit to the consideration of the Senate a project so much at variance with the recent action of that body, but finally concluded "not to withhold it from their action should a disposition exist to change our line of policy, and take a direct part in the affairs of Mexico, to which this treaty, according to report, would commit us."

According to the account of the battle of James Island, which is furnished by the Associated Press, the Federal troops were repulsed with a loss of six hundred sixty-eight killed, wounded and missing. Of the 8th Michigan regiment only two hundred and fifty men were left at the close of the battle. The 79th New York—the Highlanders—also suffered severely. "Being unable," we are told, "to carry the enemy's works, the Union troops were obliged to retreat under cover of the gunboats."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, states that "it is no longer a secret that the army of the Potomac has been reinforced." It is also well known, we are informed, that the Federal troops have abandoned the fine grain growing region of the Shenandoah Valley, and fallen back in the direction of Winchester. We are assured, likewise, that "there is not a General in the country, with the exception of those on the Peninsula, who considers it safe to detach a single soldier more from the vicinity of Washington; whilst General Pope, who is now regarded as "the coming man," declares emphatically that it would be too great a risk to send off any more regiments from the army now guarding the line of the Potomac.

President Lincoln has acceded to the request of General Fremont, asking to be relieved of his command in the valley of Virginia, and has appointed as his successor Brigadier-General Rufus King.

Concerning the movement in advance, which General McClellan claims to have succeeded in making on Monday last, the New York *Commercial* is of opinion that the object which he had in view was "to enable the land forces to co-operate with the naval squadron on the James River, and by the reduction of Fort Darling, to give the vessels a second chance at forcing a passage up to Richmond."

Yesterday, after the adjournment of the House, those conservative members of Congress who are in favor of prosecuting the war for Union, but also of maintaining the Constitution in its integrity, and who are opposed to the seditious and destructive schemes of the Abolitionists, were called upon to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives to-day at 1 o'clock, P. M.

General Benham and staff, with fifty-seven soldiers, wounded in the recent engagement on James Island, near Charleston, arrived at New York yesterday on board the steamer Ericsson.

The Little Rock *Democrat* announces that the main body of Federal troops in Arkansas, numbering some six thousand men, has crossed the White river and was retreating towards Missouri. We also learn that quite a number of guerilla bands have been organized in Northeastern Missouri, and "are now in an effective shape, well armed and supplied with light artillery. A party of these guerillas attacked on Wednesday last a detachment of State troops, near Monticello, killing eight and wounding an indefinite number. The loss on the part of the guerillas "was not ascertained."

The people of Vicksburg have determined to defend the city at all hazards. All non-combatants have been sent away. A very heavy Confederate force was assembled at that place, and active preparations were making for a desperate resistance.

From Mr. Henry Taylor, Sun Iron Building, we have received "Rifle-Shots at Great Men and Things in General,"—a poem in three cantos. Written by "an Inhabitant of the Comet of 1861."

FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the New York Express.

CONGRESS—THE GOVERNMENT AND THE WAR.

I wrote you yesterday of the progress of the war. You must remember that the Government censorship remains over the telegraph, and that newspapers are held responsible for the facts they publish, even when received through the public mails. Fortunately, the penalties of suspension of publication and imprisonment do not lie for the fictions published, for, if they did, I do not know what would become of some of the craft. The public should bear this in mind, however, that, for purposes of policy or State, the truth in detail is often studiously concealed. When a telegram is sent to the telegraph office recording facts as they are, it is often kept back. When news of the war is forwarded by mail, you dare not always print it. When victory comes, however, it flies upon the wings of the wind. When disaster comes, we get it by piece meal, by scraps and items, as from Cross Keys and Port Republic. Our position is just like the enemy, in this respect, and, perhaps, a common infirmity all over the world. The officers of the Government and the officers of our army do not like to see either their blunders or disasters recorded, and there have been many more of both than communicated. Indeed, bad management has been the crying sin of the war. It has cost the Government, in money, millions upon millions of dollars, and if time is money, millions upon millions more.

Special Despatch to the New York Post.

EARL RUSSELL AND MR. SEWARD—RUMORED PROTEST AGAINST BUTLER'S CURES.

There are flying rumors in the city to day, that Earl Russell has sent a communication to Secretary Seward, protesting against the conduct of General Butler towards the women of New Orleans. The rumor is probably without foundation. But if it is true that Earl Russell has made such a protest, he will get a tart reply.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC REINFORCED.

The Washington correspondence of the *Post* has the following:

It is no longer a secret that the army of the Potomac has been reinforced. Nor is it a secret that the National troops protecting Washington and the valley of the Shenandoah have fallen back, abandoning a splendid grain-growing region of country to the Confederates. It is well known that there is not a General in the country who is not on the Peninsula who considers it safe to detach another man from this vicinity. General Pope, who has had a long consultation with the War Department, does not hesitate to say that it would be too great a risk to send off any more regiments from the army now guarding the Potomac line.

THE MEANING OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S (WEDNESDAY) FIGHT.

The New York *Commercial* thus translates it—important if correct:

About a week since the correspondent of a Philadelphia paper announced that an important movement was on foot in the National army before Richmond, in brief, transferring its extreme right divisions to the left, which would thus occupy the North bank of the James river. It was intimated that while the enemy's attention was occupied by the bridges that were being built high up on the Chickahominy, the real attack would be made from a point lower down. Assuming the general correctness of this statement, of which, by the way, we had previously received information, the object would be apparent, namely, to enable the land forces to co-operate with the naval squadron on the James river; and by the reduction of Fort Darling and other Confederate works, to give the vessels a second chance at forcing a passage up to Richmond. There can be no impropriety in making this announcement, now that the advance on that point has taken place. Davis must already comprehend General McClellan's design and be making preparations to repel the forthcoming attack, if it has not already begun.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Repulse of the Federal Troops on James Island—Return of Gen. Benham—Landing of Reinforcements at Port Royal.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The steamers Philadelphia, from Beaufort, and the Ericsson from Key West, on the 18th, and Port Royal on the 23d, have arrived.

The Ericsson brings 181 passengers, including General Benham and staff, and 57 soldiers, wounded in the late engagement on James Island, near Charleston. The United States troops, under Gen. Benham, made an attack at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 16th on the Rebel battery, and were repulsed, after four hours' hard fighting, with a loss of 668 killed, wounded and missing. The Michigan 8th regiment suffered very severely, having but 250 men left to answer at roll-call. The New York 79th also suffered severely. Being unable to carry the enemy's works, the Union troops were obliged to retreat under cover of the gunboats.

Col. Perry, of the 48th New York regiment of volunteers, died at Fort Pulaski, June 18th, of apoplexy.

Gen. Brannan, from Key West, was expected daily at Port Royal.

The Ericsson landed the 7th New Hampshire regiment and four companies of the 19th New York, and four companies of the 1st Regular Artillery, at Port Royal.

The ship San Jacinto was at Key West, all well.

The account of the fight on James Island, as copied from the Charleston papers, is correct.

The Newbern *Progress* of the 21st reports the Rebels at Kingston and Goldsboro' to be living on half rations, and frequently deserting. Their force is small.

The Rebel pickets had burned Tuscarora and also a portion of the railroad.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 27.—It is stated that Gen. Benham is under arrest, with orders to report to Washington. It is stated that General Hunter left James Island on the 12th, leaving Benham in command, with orders to make no advance towards Charleston without reinforcements or further orders. It was reported by deserters that the whole Rebel force at Secessionville amounted to only two battalions and six guns mounted, and seven more ready for use.

On the 16th General Stevens, with 4,000 men, was to make the attack at daybreak, while General Wright and Colonel Williams, with 3,000 more, were to support him. Somehow the movement was delayed an hour, and as our troops rushed up the field they were in broad daylight, and were met by a murderous fire of grape and canister. Two regiments only reached the front, much cut up.—The 8th Michigan and 79th New York and the 28th Massachusetts regiments broke and scatt red, and the 46th New York did but little better. The first two regiments drove the Rebel gunners from their guns, and some even penetrated the works; but the other regiments failing to support them, they had to retire after holding the battery twenty minutes. Meantime, Col. Williams coming to the support was separated by a marsh from the fort, and exposed to a severe cross fire from nine rebel guns in the woods. His troops, the 3d New Hampshire and 3d Rhode Island, fought nobly and met with considerable loss. For three quarters of an hour not a gun was fired from the fort, and the prompt presence of a few hundred men would have carried it. But they were not there and the troops had to retire. The foregoing is from the special correspondence of the *Express*. Another account confirms the above in the main facts, but states that the Massachusetts 28th regiment did well. This account gives our loss as follows:—killed, 84; wounded, 366; missing, 124.

Our camp is now within range of the gunboats' fire and in safe condition. Entrenchments have been thrown up and reinforcements are awaited.

Gen. Brannan's troops, numbering 2,000, had arrived at James Island from Key West, but our forces must be largely reinforced before operations can be resumed. Rebel troops are constantly arriving, and preparations for the defense of Charleston are being extensively made.

A Beaufort letter states the loss of the 3rd New Hampshire at 106 killed and wounded and missing, and the Michigan 8th regiment 300. The same letter asserts that Commodore Dupont says he can take Charleston with five good gunboats.—Will run by Sumter and the other fortification without the loss of more than two, and with the others shell the city.

A letter from an officer of the 48th New York regiment, gives the aggregate losses as follows:—28th Massachusetts—killed 8, wounded 41, missing 24; 79th New York—killed 6, wounded 60, missing 40; 46th New York—killed 5, wounded 14, missing 16; 7th Connecticut—killed 13, wounded 75, missing 2; 7th and 8th Michigan—total 169. Total loss 677.

ARMY BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—As far as heard from today at the War Department, all was quiet in every direction.

GENERAL FREMONT SUPERSEDED.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The following was issued to-day from the War Department:

ORDER RELIEVING GENERAL FREMONT FROM COMMAND.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1862.

Major-General John C. Fremont having requested to be relieved from the command of the First Army Corps of the Army of Virginia, because, as he says, the position assigned him by the appointment of Major-General Pope as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Virginia is subordinate, and inferior to those heretofore held by him, and to remain in the subordinate command now assigned him would, as he says, largely reduce his rank and consideration in the service—it is

Ordered by the President, That Major-General John C. Fremont be relieved from command.

Second—That Brigadier-General Rufus King be, and he is hereby assigned to the command of the First Army Corps of the Army of Virginia, in place of General Fremont relieved.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LATER FROM MEMPHIS.

Re-opening of Railroad Communications—Army Movements—General Bragg Reported in Command at Vicksburg.

MEMPHIS, June 25.—The railroad from Columbus, Kentucky, to this city is now in operation, and in a day or two there will be railroad communication open to Corinth, and from there to Huntsville, Alabama. Enough rolling stock has been secured to commence operations with.

Over 1,500 persons have taken the oath of allegiance since the occupation of this place.

All is quiet at Corinth. That point will be garrisoned by two divisions, and it is reported that General Halleck will return to St. Louis very soon.

Gen. Lew. Wallace and staff left here yesterday to visit their homes.

Gen. McClernand's division is still at Jackson, Tennessee.

A fleet of steamers with supplies for Gen. Curtis' army has arrived and will be escorted up White river, Arkansas, by a strong guard.

Mayor Park and Aldermen Robinson, Tilgeree and Hurlburt, have taken the oath, but the remainder of the Board hang back.

Our troops have visited Moultrie county, Mississippi.

Gen. Bragg was to take command at Vicksburg, on the 18th inst.

Gen. Schuyler Hamilton has resigned on account of ill health, and will be succeeded by Gen. Rosecrans.

It is reported there are 30,000 Rebel troops at Vicksburg under Genls. Bragg and Pillow.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Information from the Shenandoah Valley, received from other than official sources, leads to the belief that Jackson's Rebel troops have not returned in force from the point at which they were last seen by our troops. The speculations concerning him are various, and among them are that he is repairing damages and preparing to secure the wheat and rye crops of the valley, which are represented to be good.

The reports about the enemy occupying the country between Manassas and Strasburg in any force are untrue. There may, however, be Rebel pickets at settlements here before temporarily occupied by our troops.

Early Adjournment of Congress Urged.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Mr. Fessenden, towards the close of the proceedings in the Senate to-day, urged prompt action upon the measures pending, and stated that if this course should not be pursued, that body might be left without a quorum. He mentioned in this connection that Senators were already leaving the city, and that one from California and another from Minnesota had departed. He alluded to Senators Latham and Rice.

Senator Lane, of Kansas, remarked that he, too, was desirous of an early return to that State, but would remain to vote on the Confiscation bill, which is now before that body.

In the House the number necessary to constitute a quorum is obtained without regard to the non-represented States, but in the Senate a majority of Senators from the thirty-four States is necessary for that purpose—in other words, thirty-five members. The entire number of elected Senators on the roll of that body is forty-nine, including the name of Johnson, of Tennessee.

Parson Brownlow was among the visitors to Congress, to-day, and the object of marked attention from the members.

Further from Vicksburg—The Rebels Determined to Hold the City at All Hazards.

MEMPHIS, June 26.—The Grenada *Appeal* says that Vicksburg will be held at all sacrifices. All non combatants have been sent away.

The Vicksburg *Citizen* says the Rebel force at Lutello has been greatly increased and their camp much improved.

The *Citizen* publishes a letter from the Lieutenant Commanding the United States gunboat Wissona, to the authorities of Rodney, warning them that if the Federal transports were fired upon from the batteries erected near that point, the same punishment will be visited upon that town as that which Grand Gulf received; to which General Lovell replied that the batteries are located at the best points, and that he shall fire whenever he chooses.

It is now stated that General Rosecrans takes command of Gen. Pope's corps, instead of Gen. Hamilton's division.

A Treaty Loaning Eleven Millions of Dollars to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A treaty made through Minister Corwin, loaning $11,000,000 to Mexico, has, it is understood, been sent into the Senate by the President. The delay in the presentation of this treaty has, it is thought, been owing to the reluctance of the President to submit a project so directly at variance with the recent action of the Senate upon the subject of Mexican affairs, while at the same time he has probably not felt willing to withhold it from their action should a disposition now exist to change our line of policy, and take a direct part in the affairs of Mexico, to which this treaty, according to report, would commit us.

Meeting of Conservative Members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—After the adjournment of the House to-day the following notice was read from the Clerk's desk: A meeting of conservative members who are in favor of prosecuting the war for the Union, and in favor of maintaining the Constitution, and opposed to the seditious and destructive schemes of the Abolitionists, is called to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives to-morrow (Saturday) at 1 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Committee.

Guerilla Bands in Northern Missouri.

CHICAGO, June 27.—A special despatch to the *Journal* from Quincy, says that guerilla parties which have been forming all winter in northeastern Missouri, are now in an effective shape, well armed and having a number of small cannon. They number about 700 men. Part of this gang attacked a small party of State troops on Wednesday, near Monticello, killing 8 and wounding a number more. The loss of the Rebels was not ascertained.

Rebel Statement of Federal Movements in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, June 25.—The Little Rock *Democrat* says there are now in Arkansas from ten to twelve thousand Federals scattered over a large extent of country. The largest body, numbering five or six thousand, are in the vicinity of Batesville. At the latest advices they had crossed the White river, and were retreating towards Missouri.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Cotton is buoyant—sales of 1,800 bales at 37¼ cts. Flour has an upward tendency—sales of 12,000 bbls. Wheat has advanced 1@2 cts.—sales of 265,000 bushels: Chicago spring at 97@99; Milwaukee club $1.06@1.12; red $1.21@1.22. Corn has advanced 1 ct.—sales 109,000 bushels: mixed 49@55 cts.—Lard is firm at 7¼@8¼ cts. Whiskey dull and drooping at 27¼@28¼ cts. Sugar is firmer at 6¼@8¾ cts. Coffee is unchanged. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at $1.37½@1.40. Rosin dull at $9. Rice firm. Freights firmer.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

PLANTY OF DEAD TO BURY.

STRASBURG, June 17.—Ex-Gov. Haines, of New Jersey, arrived at Mount Jackson on Friday last, having come for the purpose of obtaining the body of his son, who was killed in the battle of the 9th. The flag of truce was sent to the Commander of the Confederate forces, now in possession of Harrisonburg, but it was returned with the answer "that the regret was profound. If Gen. Fremont wanted simply to bury dead bodies, he should soon have as much of that kind of work to do as he could possibly desire." This is said to have been the answer, as rendered to the messenger by Jackson himself. I doubt much if this was the reply of Gen. Jackson, as he is said to be a taciturn man, making no threats as to what he will do, trusting to time to develop the work of his hands and brain.

CARL SCHURZ IS CONTRABAND.

In a former letter I referred to the great demoralization of the Blenker division of Gen. Fremont's army. I am now able to state that Gen. Blenker has been removed, and Carl Schurz appointed in his stead. It is to be hoped that he will work a thorough reformation in the division, and make it what it really may be under proper supervision.

EXCITEMENT IN STRASBURG.

On Saturday evening last there was considerable excitement in this place, occasioned by a rumor that Jackson was moving in force upon it. There seemed to be considerable foundation for the report, as a despatch was received from headquarters by the officer commanding, that all wagons loaded with stores for the army should immediately leave Strasburg, and either advance towards Mount Jackson or fall back upon Winchester. As it was presumed that no such order would be given without some reason, there was quite a scatterment among the teamsters, and the lumbering of the heavy wagons departing in either direction, must have caused many a sleepless eye in the town of Strasburg that night. Morning came, but no enemy had made its appearance, although no one would have been surprised if the indefatigable Jackson had suddenly emerged from the mountain defiles in their midst.

Those who reside at a distance can hardly imagine the light in which the movements of Jackson are regarded in this section. The citizens here, as well as at Winchester, believe that he will come without warning, sweeping everything before him, and the National soldiers think if he does make his advent, they will give him as warm a reception as possible. The distant report of a cannon, reverberating down the valley, causes many a one to hesitate and listen for its repetition. A company of Union cavalry riding rapidly into town attracts attention, to ascertain if they are pursued. So, you may judge, matters are in a rather critical situation in this section.

In military circles there does not appear to be any fear of a surprise from the enemy, as they think Jackson will not be likely to move from his present position near New Market, even with his present reinforcements, until the troops he has kept so busily engaged during the last few weeks have been thoroughly rested from their fatigue. The lines are also as well arranged as they can be for defence against attack, and, they say, for holding the ground already in our possession.

THE CASE OF GENERAL STONE.

From the Boston Courier, June 26.

The miserable subterfuges to which General Stone's accusers are reduced, to justify the stigmatizing of our people, have been made strikingly transparent by recent proceedings in the Army of the Potomac since it has been on the route from Yorktown to Richmond. In the midst of all its activity, in daily warfare in the open field and on the march, ample time was found between the 31st of May and the 9th day of June to prepare charges and specifications against Brigadier General Birney of very serious character, to convene a court for his trial, complete the trial, submit the result to the commanding General, and restore the accused to his command. The alleged offences were committed on the 31st of May, and within ten days the whole thing is at an end. Now mark the contrast. General Stone was arrested February 8th; the Army of the Potomac was then lying still, and the 22d of February was the earliest date at which any considerable movement was expected; and, in fact, none was made until several weeks later than that date. An "early trial" was promised to General Stone when arrested; one hundred and thirty-seven days have passed, and not one charge is made known to General Stone. What explanation can be given to this, except that the prosecutors have nothing to charge him with?

The Senate of the United States two months ago called for an explanation of these unwarrantable proceedings. The President answered that "the officers to constitute a court-martial and the witnesses could not be withdrawn from duty."—But General Birney could be tried, and he is (like Stone) a Brigadier-General. The President on the 1st of May told the Senate that General Stone would be tried "without any unnecessary delay." A month later it is proved that ten days' time is enough for the arrest, accusation, trial and acquittal of another Brigadier-General. Is Stone a General of less ability and experience than Birney, that the nation can afford to lose his services all this series of months? Once more—The President promised the Senate, on the first day of May, that charges and specifications would be furnished General Stone "in due season." Due season for what? Not certainly for preserving the testimony of important witnesses, for already several of those most important to trace the history of the General's course of service, have died on the field, and others are sick and wounded.

The case of Gen. Birney shows what can be done, where there is a will, to prompt justice. There is but one explanation. Such conduct, which is not in harmony with the articles of war. We shudder to think that it may be true. But if it were true (in which we have no faith) that Charles Sumner's recent letter indicates the real relations between Mr. Lincoln and our Senator, we must find the explanation in a determination to avenge Mr. Sumner's fancied wrongs upon Gen. Stone. We know that Mr. Stanton's relations to Sumner will support such an explanation; we do not believe those of President Lincoln will. When are we to know in what those fancied wrongs of Mr. Sumner consist? The public are impatient.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

CHARLES SUMNER TO BE RE ELECTED—THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO GEN. SCOTT—MORE SOLDIERS NEEDED.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A distinguished Conservative of Massachusetts writes to his friends in this city that Charles Sumner will probably be re-elected to the Senate, as arrangements have been made to effect that object, by "packing" the Legislature. To be "forewarned is to be forearmed." I hope, therefore, that this public notice of the designs of the abolitionists will have the effect to "block their game."

The visit of the President to General Scott was unknown in this city until the arrival of Tuesday's *Express*. We regard it as an omen of future good. If the President will be guided by the counsels of General Scott, this unhappy war may speedily be ended.

General McDowell arrived in Washington yesterday. His injuries are not serious, after all. His wife is also here, having arrived yesterday from the North.

The rejection of General Shields' nomination is somewhat resented by our Irish friends, with whom the General is a great favorite.

McClellan ought to be reinforced at once by —— men. This is the opinion of all military men in this city. Banks or Siegel should have at least —— men to prevent Jackson from a raid into Maryland. So we need —— men immediately to secure the efficient prosecution of the war. New York and Pennsylvania can certainly furnish one half the number. They could furnish the whole number if "young gentlemen" would volunteer, as they do at the South. In the Confederate army, as private soldiers, are thousands of young men of large fortune, liberal education, and superior intelligence. They serve without pay and the wish for promotion. Why is the New York 7th regiment lingering at Baltimore? It ought to have its chance in the field.

Should the restoration of the Union fail, through the delinquency of New York and Pennsylvania, what excuse can they offer to posterity for their failure to do their duty in the hour of their country's peril?

FROM THE SOUTH.

The First Badge of Honor Conferred.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* states that while Beauregard was falling back from Corinth, Col. Hill's 55th Tennessee regiment was in the rear; that three regiments of the enemy came up and attacked the gallant 55th, whose Colonel and men fought this heavy odds with courage, desperation and terrible effect, seldom equalled and never excelled by any; that the enemy, whose onset was furious, soon began to waver; they fell back, then retreated rapidly, and, pursued by the intrepid 55th, were put to a disgraceful rout and scatteration.

The conduct of Colonel Hill and his brave men was so meritorious, and so much pleased General Beauregard, that he conferred upon him, for himself and his men, the first badge of honor that has yet been awarded by the General for meritorious and distinguished services.—*Grenada Appeal, of the 18th.*

St. Paul's Brigade.

From the Richmond Dispatch, 13th.

An interesting incident occurred yesterday, which we feel great pleasure in recording. The noble conduct of St. Paul's battalion in the battle of the Chickahominy, (Saturday, May 31st,) in conjunction with the 5th South Carolina, under Col. Grimes, is so well known that we have simply to revert to the fact to prompt the most tardy memory. In order to reward this heroic little battalion for its achievement on that day, General Longstreet ordered a beautiful battle flag to be presented to them. Yesterday, the ceremony of presentation took place, much to the gratification of all the brigades in which they serve.

General Longstreet had written a very neat note to the commandant, which was read aloud by Brigadier General Anderson; but when asked by one of his Aids to make a few remarks himself on the occasion, General Anderson smiled, and said, good humoredly and gruffly, "Speech?—oh, the Louisianians require no speeches; *they* know what to do!" The battle flag is one of the Manassas pattern—pink field with a blue cross and stars. Inscribed on one side is the name "Williamsburg;" on the other, "Seven Pines"—the battles they have gloriously distinguished itself in both engagements. It is but justice to state, however, that in the late battle of the "Seven Pines," or Chickahominy, Colonel Coppens, the commander, was wounded early in the action, and carried to the rear.

The New Orleans correspondence of a Secession-ist journal in Mississippi gives us the Confederate view of matters in that city:

Alleged Timidity of General Butler.

He visits the Custom House once a day under a guard of one hundred men. At present he has increased his army around the S. Charles to one thousand men. Occasionally he takes a pleasure trip to Dan. Hitchcock's hotel at the Lake, out on the magnificent shell road. He is so badly scared at the results recently taken place in the city, that he will not permit Commodore Farragut to leave even with his fleet of seven vessels, who is extremely anxious to visit Red river and other important points on the way while the river is high; and a strong communication has recently passed between them on the subject. General Butler detained Commodore Farragut to remain, because the navy took the city, and his services were required there. Commodore Farragut replied that the army was in possession of the city, and should hold it. He did not think his services were required, and that he should be permitted to proceed up the river on other duty. We would like to see them pitch into each other. If Commodore Farragut will go up the river, we doubt if Butler will hold the city forty-eight hours, judging from the present state of things.

Hints of an Uprising.

The Confederate regiment which disbanded here their arms stowed away securely, and about three thousand of our best Louisiana boys have returned to the city and joined the "getting up," which will give us eight thousand men to do what I don't think it ought to tell you at present. General Butler has recently stationed at Dan. Hitchcock's hotel five hundred men, to protect him at that place, while he enjoys other people's luxuries. On last night two United States army officers and one United States navy officer hired a carriage and visited this hotel; the driver was a boy eighteen years of age, and, faithful to the cause of the South, he picked up a friend of his on the carriage box. The carriage returned to the city between twelve and one o'clock at night, but nothing has been heard of the officers since.

General Order No. 28.

No doubt you have heard of Butler's proclamation concerning our ladies, and I guess he regrets it very much. Our ladies now wear a neat little secession flag sewed on their bosoms, and they publicly show a revolver in the right side of their belt and a small dirk in the left, and in many cases they are seen turning up their noses, with a peculiar pout and a significant shake of the head—"You nasty Yankee, you," and pass on. I am happy to say that the ladies of this city have taken a bold and decided stand.

No United States officer or soldier is permitted to ride in the city passenger railroad cars, if two or three New Orleans ladies are in it. Mr. Lawson, the proprietor, has published a card with regard to this matter, and on the following day two United States officers got in a car on the Canal street line. Two secession ladies were in the car at the time; they pitched into the driver with fists present reinforcements, until the troops he has kept so busily engaged during the last few weeks have been thoroughly rested from their fatigue. The lines are also as well arranged as they can be for defence against attack, and, they say, for holding the ground already in our possession.

No United States officer or soldier is permitted to ride in the city passenger railroad cars, if two or three New Orleans ladies are in it. Mr. Lawson, the proprietor, has published a card with regard to this matter, and on the following day two United States officers got in a car on the Canal street line. Two secession ladies were in the car at the time; they pitched into the driver with fists doubled for permitting them to enter, and, after driving him from the cars, turned to the officers and said, "Sirs, these cars were not made for Yankees to ride in; so get up and get out." The officers left, and without saying one word.

Mortality of Soldiers.

At present the sickness among General Butler's troops is very bad. The flux, typhoid fever and small-pox is doing good work among them. Nineteen of his men deserted within the last two weeks; and as desertion has commenced, we expect to [illegible] heat. A United States surgeon reports that from six to ten die daily from sun-stroke.

A Canard—Rumored Death of Thomas Francis Meagher.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 11th, chronicles the death of "Thomas Francis Meagher, the 'much lauded and highly applauded' Irish patriot, who did so much in New York to encourage the spirit of his brothers against us. He led the Sixty-ninth Erin regiment into the fight at Manassas, and then ran away to Washington, exclaiming that 'the Southerners had won their independence.' Recovering from his fright, Colonel Meagher was made a Brigadier, and raised a brigade of his countrymen to slaughter Southerners, and led them on to the Chickahominy to fall there himself."

Burning of Jeff. Davis' Cotton.

The Hinds county *Gazette*, Mississippi, gives a report that "Mr. Davis'" cotton had not been burned.

"Is it so?—We learn that it is positively asserted at Vicksburg that not a pound of cotton has been burned on the plantations of President Jeff. Davis, and his brother Colonel Joe E. Davis, situated a few miles below that city. All of last year's crop is said to be still on those places, and accessible to the Yankees, should they institute the usual Yankee curiosity. Can this statement be true?—Have the people more patriotism than the President and his principal staff officers? If this report be well founded, it manifests a shameful hunt after the dimes and dollars at every hazard."

The Memphis-Grenada *Appeal* comes to the defence of the great Rebel:

"CONSCRIPTION.—President Davis has forwarded a despatch to the *Mississippian* office, alluding in indignant terms to an article in the Richmond *Gazette*, implying that he has preserved his cotton on the Mississippi, while that of his neighbors has been destroyed. He states that, engaged as he is, by pressing public duties, he has given no attention to his private affairs, and supposed that his cotton had been destroyed by the military authorities, as their instructions were peremptory to burn all which was in danger of capture by the enemy. The *Mississippian* states that his entire crop has been consumed."

Northern Contributions to Starving Southerners.

The *Appeal* comments on the liberal subscriptions made in Northern cities for the relief of the starving Mississippi:

"It betrays a singular instance of sympathy and hypocrisy, combined with theft and robbery. The contributions elicited from the St. Louis people are no doubt asked for and made as a restitution for the robberies committed upon defenceless inhabitants by Lincoln's army. Their propensity for chicken and hog stealing is well known in every section of the country through which they have passed, and even now, if we are correctly informed, the army about Grand Junction and LaGrange, Tennessee, is engaged in burning and laying waste the ripened wheat in the shock in that section of country. It is their policy to devastate and impoverish the country, bring the people to want and destitution, and then, by way of sympathy and magnanimity, the starving population is supplied from the overflowing surplus of the North. Such conduct is, indeed, most generous and humane!

"This policy of theft and plunder, and the destruction of the growing crops, transcends in enormity the most barbarous practices of the savage. In all civilized countries, in all ages, there always have been many things held sacred and exempt from the ravages of the soldiery. Among these are agricultural implements, fruit trees and growing crops; but it has remained for the puritanical hypocrites of the North to teach the world a new lesson in war as well as in religion and morals."

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 26.

Another Spirited Engagement.

Contrary to the predictions of the knowing ones, no general engagement took place yesterday. A considerable fight did occur, between seven and eight o'clock, on the Williamsburg road. We gather the following particulars from an officer who was wounded in the engagement, and brought to the city yesterday afternoon. The Twenty-Second Georgia regiment, which was on picket duty, was attacked at an early hour, and driven by a vastly superior force of the enemy, when the Fourth Georgia was ordered to its support. With this force engaged on our side, the fight lasted for some time, when the First Louisiana regiment was ordered up to their support.

Arriving on the field, Col. Shivers, of the Louisiana regiment, gave command to his men to charge the enemy. The order was promptly obeyed; the men charging with spirit and determination in solid column, and receiving the fire of an entire brigade of the enemy, and sustaining a heavy loss in killed and wounded. Reinforcements were then promptly ordered to the front, and the enemy was driven back with heavy slaughter. The last reinforcements sent up, we believe, consisted of the 25th North Carolina and several other regiments, who fought nobly, sustaining a slight loss.

The engagement lasted for about two hours, and is said by those engaged in it to have been very severe. We have been furnished with the following partial list of casualties in the 1st Louisiana regiment:

Colonel Shivers, severely wounded in the right arm.

Capt. C. Courier, Company I, slight wound in the left arm.

First Lieut. J. Taylor, Company I, wounded in the right leg.

Adjutant Cummings, wounded in right leg.

First Lieut. M. B. Gilmore, Company E, killed. He was shot through the left ear, and died almost instantly.

Second Lieutenant Jos. Murphy, Company E, killed.

Lieutenant Wm. Hendrick, Company G, killed.

Captain Randall, Company K, wounded in the right arm.

The loss in killed in this regiment is supposed to be about thirty. We could not obtain an estimate of the wounded, but it is supposed to be very heavy. Four different color-bearers in this regiment were shot, but each time the colors were caught by one of the color guard, and flaunted defiantly in the very face of the enemy. The regiment was highly complimented on the field for its bravery by Gen. Wright. The wounded have all been brought to the city, and are receiving proper attention and medical aid at the various hospitals.

In the afternoon all infantry fighting had subsided; our men, after pursuing the enemy until they having thought they had gone far enough, and without pressing them any further, let them slide. Our artillery then commenced throwing shell into their lines, and the demonstration was briskly responded to, but without any important results.—The sound of the guns was heard distinctly for many miles around, and created an impression that a general engagement was going on. Night soon fell upon the scene and silenced the roar of artillery. The news was speedily transmitted to the city, and the conjectures of the public were set at rest.

The Commanding General's Compliments to General Stuart.

Below we publish the complimentary order which has just been issued by General Lee to the gallant Stuart, and his brave men. Such deeds of daring, it will be seen, do not go unnoticed by the General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, June 23d, 1862.

General Orders, No. 74.

The General Commanding announces with great satisfaction to the army the brilliant exploit of Brig. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, with part of the troops under his command. This gallant officer, with portions of the 1st, 4th, 9th Virginia cavalry, a part of the Jeff. Davis Legion, with two guns from the Boykin Rangers and a section of the Stuart Horse Artillery on the 13th, 14th and 15th of June, made a reconnoissance between the Pamunkey and Chickahominy rivers, and succeeded in passing around the rear of the whole Federal army, routing the enemy in a series of skirmishes, taking a number of prisoners and destroying a vast amount of camping stores to a large amount. Having most successfully accomplished its object the expedition recrossed the Chickahominy almost in the presence of the enemy, with the same coolness and address that marked every step of its progress, and with the loss of but one man—the lamented Captain Latané, of the 9th Virginia cavalry, who fell bravely leading a successful charge against a superior force of the enemy. In announcing this signal success to the army, the General Commanding takes great pleasure in expressing his admiration of the courage and skill so conspicuously exhibited throughout by the General, and the officers and men under his command.

In addition to the officers honorably mentioned in the report of the expedition, the conduct of the following privates has received the special commendation of their respective commanders:

Private Thomas D. Clapp, company D, 1st Virginia cavalry, and J. S. Mosby, serving with the same regiment; privates Ashton, Brent, R. Herring, F. Herring and F. Coleman, company E, 9th Virginia cavalry.

By command of General Lee:

R. H. CHILTON, A. Adj. General.

EUROPE.

BANKS' DEFEAT AND THE PANIC IN THE NORTHERN STATES.

From the London Telegraph, June 9.

The Confederates are advancing on Washington; President Lincoln is in possession of all railways throughout the Northern States for military purposes, and the Governors of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania are hastening reinforcements for the protection of the Federal metropolis,—such, in brief, is the new announcement in America, instantly followed by the correcting explanation that the worst of the danger is passed. If we can believe anything in the tissue of contradictions, the affair is one of the most curious episodes in the marvellous tale of this monstrous war.