THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 277. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DIED,

On the afternoon of the 11th instant, in the 75th year of his age, WILLIAM ROBINSON, of County Down, Ireland, but for the last twenty-nine years a resident of this city.

At Washington, D. C., on Sunday, the 10th instant, Rev. WILLIAM HICKEY, in the 81st year of his age.

At his farm in Howard county, Md., on the morning of the 9th instant, JOHN W. MAXWELL, Sr., aged 83 years.

On South River, Anne Arundel county, on the 9th inst., MARY ELLEN, aged 12 years, eldest child of Mary and the late Dr. Daniel Pent.

At New York, on Monday morning, 11th inst., EMILIE, wife of de ree Hillier, in the 39th year of her age.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

The fuller accounts of the battle of Cedar Mountain, which we publish this morning, from various sources, change, to a very considerable extent, the opinions which were at first entertained in regard to the result of that engagement. From the general tonor of the earlier advices, it was believed that neither of the opposing forces could lay claim to a victory. In this judgment the New York *World* does not concur. With a frankness that is perfectly refreshing in these days of dissimulation, it declares that "it is the old story over again;" that it is useless to deny the fact that General Banks overwhelmed by superior numbers, was beaten, and that the withdrawal of the Confederates subsequently could not be construed into a defeat, but must be regarded as a simple refusal to risk the advantages they had already gained by engaging the whole of Pope's command, which had then arrived on the field. However this may be, all the later statements agree in the fact that General Banks was very badly worsted; that he lost an immense number of men in proportion to the force which was actually engaged in the fight, and that after maintaining his ground with more than ordinary tenacity for some two hours, he was compelled to "fall back" out of the range of the destructive fire of the Confederate batteries. His loss was terrible. "Out of two brigades," says the *World's* correspondent—Crawford's and Gordon's—"scarcely men enough remained at the close of the action to form a single regiment." A later account from Washington acknowledges that the loss was very severe, the only wonder being, we are told, that the entire force was not annihilated, and that so many were brought off safely. Those portions of Banks' command which had straggled back to Culpeper during the panic produced by the midnight shelling on the part of the Confederates, were promptly arrested by order of General Pope.

Further advices indicate that General Pope advanced, the morning after the battle, and took possession of the ground occupied by General Banks when the engagement commenced. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* also states that an "unofficial" interview took place, subsequently, between General Hartsuff and the Confederate General Stuart, but the object of the visit has not transpired. The Confederate pickets were still in sight, but the main body of their forces, it was supposed, had fallen back and taken up a new position two miles in the rear. The Washington *Star* asserts that General Pope would promptly advance and attack them.

A still later despatch from General Pope announces that the enemy retreated on Monday under cover of the night, and that his rear was crossing the Rapidan yesterday towards Orange Court House. The Federal cavalry and artillery were sent in pursuit.

From Fortress Monroe the news is quite meagre. Commodore Porter's mortar fleet was still at anchor in the Roads. Great satisfaction, we are assured, was felt at Norfolk, Suffolk, and in their respective vicinities, in consequence of the determination of the Generals in command there to exact the oath of allegiance from all the inhabitants, or to compel the recusants "to leave and seek protection under the so-called Confederate Government." The cause of the "satisfaction" seems to lie in the fact that these obstinate men are to be sent away; as the telegram informs us that "the so-called Confederate Government appears to be more congenial to their rebellious natures."

General Negley reports from Tennessee that six several skirmishes had taken place in one day between a body of Federal troops and some guerillas, and that on each occasion the latter were defeated with loss.

From Missouri we learn that Colonel Jennison has attacked Porter's guerillas in the western part of Macon county, and put them to rout, killing and wounding a large number and capturing many horses.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from Harrison's Landing under date of August 9th, hints that McClellan is about to make a movement which, it is "contraband" at present to make public; but which movement, if it should meet with trouble in the attempt to successfully accomplish it, will furnish something startling. If the movement should succeed the account of it, we are told, "will doubtless be pleasing."—The same writer pronounces the reconnoissance to Malvern Hill to have been one of the most important of its kind that has ever been made. "It accomplished the precise object for which it was started"—but what that object was he says he is not at liberty to state. A great many topographical discoveries were, however, made during "the trip," new roads and bye-paths being found that were not known to the army before. As an evidence of the fact, it is stated that during the outward bound tour to Malvern the troops travelled over fifteen miles of the enemy's country, but that on their return they had but six miles to go to reach their old encampment at Harrison's Landing.

A deserter who came into the lines at Malvern a week ago yesterday reported that the Confederates were in constant fear of the movements of Pope and Burnside, and that fifteen thousand additional troops were sent to Stonewall Jackson on the previous Sunday and an additional reinforcement of twenty-five thousand on the following day.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Adelaide reached her wharf at half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning, having on board a large number of passengers, consisting mostly of persons connected with the army. As was the case the day before, there were a large portion of discharged musicians, wending their way homewards, each carrying his instrument.

FROM GENERAL BUELL'S ARMY.

HOW THE FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE PICKETS AMUSE THEMSELVES.

CAMP NEAR BATTLE CREEK, FIVE MILES EAST OF BRIDGEPORT, Ala., August 6, 1862.

The camp of the Kentucky 15th and 26th is opposite that of the Confederate Helm's cavalry, many of the men upon each side being intimately acquainted. Every conceivable kind of conversation occurs between the two parties, the Confederates generally being more saucy and defiant than are our men. The enemy seem to be very well aware of the fact that our ranks have been short of subsistence, and often shout, "Hey, you're only on half rations; we have plenty to spare." Both parties exchange newspapers, and we frequently read the Atlanta and Knoxville journals. The *modus operandi* of the exchange is novel, each party swimming to the middle of the river with a newspaper in his mouth. An exchange of coffee and tobacco is often made in somewhat the same manner, the parties always shaking hands before separating.

Witnessing such friendly exhibitions and honorable meetings, it is sometimes questionable in one's mind if war really exists. But if you walk along the shore a short distance, you will see some fellows amusing themselves by merely pointing their guns at beach objects, making use of some such expressions as the following: "Hu, couldn't I pop that butter-nut off that stump;" "Hard, how quick I could send that gray back below;" "Put an Enfield shot for a feller like yonder;" "How quick I could jerk that fellow's head off of its hinges;" and divers other expressions, which urge me to believe that all exhibitions of friendship are transitory in fact.

And equally ludicrous transactions occur upon the opposite side, the following being their stereotyped expressions: "How is all our Yankee friends, to-day?" "How much did you find at Corinth?" "What did you do with those twenty thousand prisoners that Halleck took there?" "How do you ever expect to cross this river?" "How long do you expect to keep the railroads open?" "Next time we get after you we'll drive you to ——!" "How about Richmond?" "Where's Fremont?" "Have you heard from Beauregard?" while "Bull Run" is the general salute.

FOUR CHARLESTON PILOTS SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—The four Charleston pilots who were taken prisoners on board the prize steamer Memphis, last week, were sent to Fort Lafayette yesterday morning. Their names are Messrs. Smith, Lee, Carlin, and Murray. They were shipped at Charleston as part of the crew of the Memphis. Carlin was formerly in the United States Coast Survey service, and was subsequently Captain of the Confederate steamer Cecilia. The total number of persons taken on board the Memphis was 59. Of these 52 were Englishmen, and 3 Germans. All were released but the four rebel pilots, who steered down New York bay yesterday morning. Their ship is now at anchor off Fort Hamilton.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The big gun of the Naugatuck, which burst during the naval engagement in the James river, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday in the steam propeller O. C. Alger, on its way to the West Point Foundry, where it is to be recast.

The 33d regiment of Massachusetts, to which are attached two companies of sharpshooters—making in all over twelve hundred men—will leave Lynnfield to-morrow for the seat of war.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

The Battle Near Culpeper Court House.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Accounts from Culpeper, dated yesterday, speaking of Saturday's fight, say that so heavy was the fire to which our comparatively small number of men was exposed, that the only wonder is the entire command was not completely annihilated at the end of half an hour, instead of bringing off so large a proportion at the expiration of an hour and a half. Prisoners report that their own troops were mowed down by our fire like grass. Three times were they reinforced by fresh regiments and brigades, and when our troops retired they were too much crippled to pursue in open ground.

The prisoners also report that the heavy guns used by the enemy were of recent English manufacture with English fixed ammunition. We lost but one gun, which was left behind in a ditch spiked, several of the horses having been killed, and this was not until the charging of our position for the night, under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters.

Col. Chapman, of the 5th Massachusetts, was shot in the breast and is probably dead. Lieut. Col. Stone fell with many wounds. Major Blake also fell, and, if alive, is a prisoner. Adjutant Smith is wounded or dead.

Major Savage, of the 2nd Massachusetts, is believed to be killed, as well as many of the Captains and Lieutenants. Dr. Leland was shot in the eye. The other regiments have not been heard from, definitely.

Stragglers from the battle-field to town have all been arrested by General Pope, and by to-morrow a list of missing can be obtained with accuracy.—Captain George Tannett, of Prince's staff, was mortally shot in the breast. The 28th Pennsylvania regiment escaped without loss, having been detached to guard a signal station, eight or ten miles southwest of the battle-field, early in the day. They returned yesterday, escorting safely the signal officers, although compelled to pass near the enemy's pickets.

On Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, while Gen. Pope and Gen. Banks were in conference in the rear of our advanced batteries, a body of the enemy's cavalry charged in the most daring manner through the woods on our front, toward the group. The discharge of muskets and the whizzing of balls near them gave timely notice of the Rebels' approach. Horses were speedily mounted and a regiment of infantry fired a volley, checking the charge and probably saving both commanders.

Gen. Buford, with his cavalry command, arrived at Culpeper yesterday from Madison. Previous to his departure there he made a reconnoissance to the Rapidan, where he found a force of the enemy on the south side, but none on the north of the river.

A telegram, dated to-day, states that all was quiet last night, and that this morning Col. Donnelly is still alive, but sinking gradually. The other wounded officers are generally doing well.

Gen. Buford's Brigade.

CULPEPER, August 10.—The brigade of cavalry under command of Gen. Buford made a descent on Madison Court-House on Tuesday, the 5th, and found that the Rebel had been there, but had left. The brigade made a reconnoissance in every direction, and met the Rebels' pickets on every road.

On the 7th, the pickets, on the road to Stevensburg, had a skirmish, losing one man killed and three wounded. On the 8th, the 34 Maryland had another skirmish, on the Orange Court House road, in which they lost five killed and four wounded, and about a dozen taken prisoners.—Being reinforced by the 1st Michigan, the Rebels were driven to the Rapidan, and a strong reconnoissance made the same evening to the Rapidan, on the Orange road, and a skirmish was going on, without loss, when orders came from General Buford to return to Madison Court House. The party got back at 6 o'clock, A. M., on the 9th, and found everything ready for a retreat toward Sperryville, as the Rebels were approaching from every direction. The party reached Woodville in safety, and there camped, reaching Culpeper on Monday night. The escape of this brigade is considered the most miraculous, as they were nearly surrounded, and many had given the party up as lost. General Buford deserves great praise for the skilful manner in which he extricated his command from such a perilous position.

The Rebels Retreating Across the Rapidan—Our Cavalry and Artillery in Pursuit.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The following important despatch was received at headquarters to-day:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, CEDAR MOUNTAIN, VA., 7 30 A. M., August 12th, 1862.

Major General Halleck:

The enemy has retreated under cover of the night. His rear is now crossing the Rapidan towards Orange Court House. Our cavalry and artillery are sent in pursuit.

[Signed] JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

THE LATEST FROM CULPEPER.

The Design of the Rebels in the Present Campaign.

CULPEPER COURT HOUSE, VA., August 12—7 P. M.

The battle of Saturday, the 9th, is one of the most important of the war, not merely on account of the desperate valor and unflinching discipline displayed by our troops, the obstinacy of the contest, and the heavy loss on both sides, but because of its important effect on the campaign of which it makes a part.

The campaign on the part of Jackson is an attempt to penetrate and recover the Valley of the Shenandoah, where the richest supplies of the enemy are drawn, and the possession of which was of political importance in the endeavor to hold Virginia as a part of the bogus Confederacy, hereafter to be estimated. At the same time the Confederates hoped, by this movement, to threaten Washington and Maryland as to relieve Richmond and withdraw again our armies to the line of the Potomac.

To secure such objects as these, and knowing that the Government was now relatively weaker and the rebellion stronger than could again occur in the war, the Richmond leaders sent the flower of the Southern infantry, under their most popular and enterprising Generals; a large body of cavalry under their most distinguished cavalry officer, Major General Stuart, and an abundance of artillery.

When Jackson had arrived with his forces as far as Louisa Court House and Gordonsville, and found the disposition of Gen. Pope's troops, such that not only his purpose to enter the Valley was foiled, but his own direct communications with Richmond were interrupted, he then called for further reinforcements, and with these which were freely furnished attempted to storm Gen. Pope's further advance upon that railroad, the destruction or even the permanently threatening of which must bar from the Richmond conspirators all hope of the material or political control of Central Virginia.

Jackson attempted by a feint upon Madison Court House and Springville to detain our forces at the latter point, while at the same time he threw the mass of his forces, numbering at least twenty-five thousand men, by way of Orange Court House, upon us at Culpeper, expecting to find only a portion of our forces there, march on Sperryville from Culpeper and crush the army corps of General Sigel.

His plans were completely foiled by the rapid concentration of our forces at Culpeper, and their advancing to meet him at Cedar Run. The cool and determined temper of General Banks accepted the proffered battle as soon as offered; and the battle of Saturday afternoon was fought between the advance under General Banks and the advance of Jackson, under Ewell, and himself.

After endeavoring in vain to rout and drive Banks' corps, Jackson found himself compelled at night, by the rapid movements in front of him, to fall back to a stronger defensive position in Cedar mountain, and finding his lines of retreat becoming insecure, on the succeeding night he retreated altogether, retiring beyond Robertson's river, and again beyond the Rapidan.

The result is that Jackson is again foiled and forced to abandon his operations, and his prestige has been seriously impaired. He will be rapidly followed by our army.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 11.—Commodore Porter's fleet still remains at anchor in Hampton Roads and is not at Harrison's Landing, as has been published.

Much satisfaction has been lately created in Norfolk, Suffolk and vicinity, by the late determination of the United States generals in command there to compel every citizen to take the oath of allegiance to the Government or at once leave and seek protection under the so-called "Confederate" Government, which appears to be more congenial to their rebellious natures.

The mail boat John Tucker came down this afternoon, but brings no definite news. Some rumors have been set afloat since she arrived, but they all appear to be unfounded.

The Elm City and Kennebec came down the river to-day, with sick soldiers from the army hospitals, to go North.

The mail boat was completely loaded with passengers, discharged soldiers, recruiting officers and some 400 musicians, who have been mustered out of service.

Fight at Cumberland Gap—The Rebels Routed.

NASHVILLE, August 12.—A despatch from Gen. Morgan at Cumberland Gap says that Col. Dee Coursey's brigade and 14th Kentucky on the 5th or 6th inst., had several engagements with Stevenson's division in force, the rebels outnumbering us four to one.

The Rebels lost 225 in killed and wounded, and Lieut. Col. Gordon, of the 11th Tennessee, was taken prisoner. Our loss was 3 killed and 15 wounded, and 50 prisoners. Two companies of the 16th Ohio were surrounded by two Rebel regiments and cut their way out.

We captured a large lot of forage, tobacco and mules.

John Morgan left Knoxville on the 2d instant, with 2,000 Cavalry, en route for Kingston.

Kentucky is to be invaded.

Guerrillas in Missouri—Capture of Independence.

LEXINGTON, August 12.—Independence was attacked yesterday by 1,500 Reb l guerrillas, under the notorious Col. Hughes and Quantrill. After an hours' severe fighting the Federals surrendered. Twenty of our men are reported to have been killed. Reinforcements were sent from here last night to assist our troops at Independence.

Massachusetts Troops Moving.

BOSTON, August 12.—The 34th regiment, Colonel Wells, leaves for the seat of war this afternoon. The 33d leaves to-morrow.

MORGAN IN TENNESSEE.

Capture of a Union Force of 300 men and Supplies at Gallatin.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.—The guerilla, John Morgan, with 1,800 cavalry and four pieces of artillery entered Gallatin, Tennessee, early this morning and captured Col. Boone, commanding the post with about 300 men of the 28th Kentucky, and a Federal freight train containing 60 horses and a lot of oats and corn and then retired. There is great excitement here.

Guerillas Defeated in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The following despatch has been received from Gen. Negley:

COLUMBIA, TENN., August 12, 9, A. M.

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

Major Kennedy with two small companies of the 1st Kentucky cavalry encountered the guerillas in greatly superior numbers six times yesterday and last night at various points below Williamsport, defeating the enemy in each affair with considerable loss. Only one man was wounded.

[Signed.] J. S. NEGLEY, Brigadier General.

Suppression of the Slave Trade.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The following correspondence between the British Minister and the Secretary of State is made public:

MR. STUART TO MR. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1862.

SIR:—The enclosed copy of a despatch from her Majesty's commissioners at Loanda relates to the capture, by her Majesty's ship Griffin, on the 27th of March last, of a bark and schooner without name or colors, fully equipped for the slave trade, off Black Point, on the West Coast of Africa. I have been instructed by Earl Russell to communicate this capture to you as of interest to the Government of the United States, in consequence of the bark in question having been stated to have left New York on the 1st of December last.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

W. STUART.

To Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, &c.

LOANDA, April 1st, 1862.

MY LORD:—We have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that her Majesty's ship Griffin, Commander Perry, we first proceeding to this place with the last mail from Fernando Po, on the 27th ult., fell in with a bark and a schooner in company, off Black Point, in latitude 50° South and longitude 11° 45' East. Commander Perry immediately sent a boat to cut off the schooner, whilst he proceeded in the Griffin in chase of the bark, and having soon come up with her, he found her to be fitted in every respect for the immediate reception of slaves, which, to the number of eight hundred, she was to have shipped the following mornings at Black Point for the Island of Porto Rico. The bark, which was of about 400 tons, was destitute of all proofs of nationality, nor were there any papers found on board from which her name could be ascertained, but from the statement of some of the crew it appeared that she had sailed from New York on the 1st of December last and touched at Campeche, in Mexico, where the necessary equipment was completed.

Later in the afternoon of the same day, the officer who had been detailed from the Griffin in pursuit of the schooner returned on board in charge of that vessel, having found her abandoned by her crew and fully equipped for the conveyance. This schooner being small and incapable of safely undertaking a voyage to St. Helena, Commander Perry, after causing her to be surveyed, destroyed her by fire, sending the necessary evidence to St. Helena, in order that the case might, with that of the bark, be brought before the Vice Admiralty Court in that colony for adjudication.

We have, &c.,

[Signed] EDWARD GABRIEL, H. V. HUNTLEY.

To the Earl Russell, &c., &c., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. STUART.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August 11th, 1862.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, accompanied by a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda to Earl Russell, announcing the capture off Black Point, on the west coast of Africa, by her Majesty's ship Griffin, on the 27th March last, of a barque and schooner without name or colors, fully equipped for the slave trade. In reply, I have to thank you for the information thus communicated which is in every respect entirely acceptable and gratifying.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with high consideration, your very obedient servant,

[Signed.] WM. H. SEWARD.

To Hon. Wm. Stuart, &c. &c. &c.

Applications for Discharges and Leave of Absence.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Simon Draper, Esq., of New York, lately appointed commissioner to superintend the examination of General Officers, No. 92 mont, has received many letters asking him to obtain a part of this business brought to his office. He has sent them to the Adjutant-General. The great number of such letters prevents their being replied to individually. In brief, this is the rule of the Department.

A leave of absence, not exceeding 20 days, may be granted to equal signed officers by a commander of any army, a department or district, where the certificate of a medical officer shall show beyond doubt that a change of location is necessary to save life or prevent permanent disability. If an officer cannot return to his duty when his leave is out he need not apply for an extension, as no order will be issued granting one.

He must account for his absence by sending to the Adjutant General and to his regimental commander a proper medical certificate, and when he returns to his corps his case will be examined by a proper tribunal to ascertain if he had sufficient cause for absence. No furloughs to officers will be given to enlisted men, and no furloughs given are revoked. They are cared for in the United States hospitals.

Recruiting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The *Star* says, in reply to the numerous inquiries if there is to be a draft in this District: "We have to say that it is thought by the military authorities that there will be no necessity for one here, as, from present appearances, a fair quota of troops will be readily raised by voluntary enlistments. Our citizens, generally, will, we doubt not, come forward to put the brave volunteers in a condition to take the field, assured that their families will be adequately provided for in their absence. Large numbers of convalescents are being daily discharged and returned to their commands."

The Draft in New York.

ALBANY, August 12.—The Albany *Journal* states that the War Department, in answer to an inquiry from the Governor, telegraphs that volunteers for the old regiments will be received until the draft is made, which cannot be before the 1st of September, as the preliminary work will occupy at least twenty days.

The General states that if enough volunteers are obtained to fill up the old regiments to their full maximum, there will be no draft in the State, as there will be required 54 500 men therefor.

The Draft in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, August 12.—Governor Curtin leaves for Washington to-night, to arrange, if possible, with the War Department, a plan by which the counties that have exceeded their quota shall be credited with such excess upon the draft. Many counties have greatly exceeded the number required. Companies for three years or the war continue to arrive, and the work of organization is going on rapidly and satisfactorily. Regiments will leave here as fast as transportation is furnished.

Demand for American Produce in Sweden.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Advices received from Stockholm, under date of July 18th, state that American pork is in great demand, and preferred to Russian. It is admitted into Sweden duty free. Common sides and shoulders from Indiana and Illinois sell freely at 30 cents, smoked hams at 20 cents. There is ready sale also for rosin and last tobacco. The former pays a duty of 1¼ ct. per pound, and the latter 5½ cents per pound. The grain crop is short, and wheat of good quality brings $1.85; rye, $1.40; oats, 37 cents. All kinds of grain are admitted free of duty.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Captain Jacob M. Eyster, of the 18th United States infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Baltimore and relieve Lieutenant Colonel F. O. Weis in the duties of mustering and disbursing officer in that city.

Surgeon J. K. Barnes, United States army, is detailed for special duty under the immediate orders of Major General Halleck. All certificates and applications for sick leaves from officers will be referred to him for examination.

Riot at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, August 12.—A disturbance occurred yesterday on the occasion of the strike of the Irish and German laborers and their attempt to prevent others from working. The Chief of Police and others were overpowered and injured, but finally the affair was quelled by the police using their revolvers. Two rioters were wounded and the ringleader was arrested. The militia were ordered under arms, but their aid was not required.

The Guerilla War in Missouri.

HUNSON, MO., August 10.—Colonel McNeil again overtook Porter's guerillas, yesterday, at Stockton, in the western part of Macon county, and, after another sharp fight, routed them, killing and wounding a large number and capturing many horses. The Rebels were scattered in all directions. Some of the prisoners captured had taken the oath and given bonds.

Fire Near Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—An extensive fire took place this afternoon at Wissahickon. Robinson's cotton factory was destroyed, also the Norristown Railroad bridge.

General Patterson.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—General Frank Patterson and one of his aids are passengers aboard the steamer Spaulding, which arrived to-day from the James river.

DESTRUCTIVE WEAPON.—Mr. E. C. E. Kellogg, of Hartford, has invented a field piece which he claims will discharge from 60 to 100 shots per minute, with deadly accuracy, a distance of one mile. The inventor claims to have obviated the difficulty of the barrel heating. The piece is so light that two men can draw it with ease. The calibre is one inch—fixed ammunition of course is used. The cost of making one of these guns would be about half or one third that of field howitzer six-pounders; while it would be more than ten times as effective.

THE BATTLE OF CULPEPER COURT HOUSE.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the New York Express.

CULPEPER, VA., August 9.—In consequence of the advance of the Confederates to this side of the Rapidan, Major-General Pope sent forward two army corps commanded by General Banks, to hold them in check.

At daylight this morning it was discovered that the enemy had advanced as far as Cedar Run Mountain, holding its wooded sides and cleared slopes.

Only a small portion of their strength, however, was visible. They also held a range of elevation and ravines westward of the mountain.

An elevated spot, a mile and a half from the mountain, and a mile long, east and west, was selected by Gen Banks as the best place to receive their attacks.

The forenoon was spent by the enemy in manœuvres, only occasionally showing themselves.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a battery on our front, at a mile and a half range, opened on us, and their infantry drove in our pickets in the woods on our right wing.

Afterwards battery after battery was unmasked on the mountain slopes, and on every hill, making a crescent of batteries nearly three miles, commanding our own position for two hours.

Our batteries were exposed to cross fires and flank fires at every point.

The Confederates evidently outnumbered us in guns and weight of metal.

We replied shot for shot until 5 o'clock, when the Confederates opened an Enfield battery on our right.

Gen. Banks here gave orders to cease firing and charge their artillery.

The duty was assigned to Crawford's brigade of Williams' division, and the 46th Pennsylvania regiment led the charge.

Behind the battery was a thicket of scrub oak, and before the 46th Pennsylvania regiment could reach the Confederate guns they were mowed down by a terrific fire from the thicket. The rest of the brigade was quickly brought up, and subsequently the rest of General Williams and General Augur's commands, but the brigades of the Confederates were found at every point.

This was probably one of the hardest contested fights in Virginia, lasting until dark, when our forces retired from the field, taking a new position beyond reach of the enemy's guns, which were in an advantageous position on the heights.

This battle-ground was in a thicket wood with a ravine on our right. Here nearly all the enemy's infantry had been concealed during the shelling, after securing themselves from observation by expelling our pickets.

Our infantry were badly cut up. We lost two guns. The enemy's loss was certainly greater than ours, as their dense columns were frequently riddled by our artillerists.

We took many prisoners.

Since our correspondent left the field, large reinforcements have reached there, and for an hour shots have been exchanged.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Accounts from Culpeper represent the enemy's estimated force engaged at twenty thousand, and our own, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, as not exceeding seven thousand.

The number of United States soldiers wounded is large, but the wounds are generally slight. The number of killed is small.

On Saturday night the teamsters lit their fires, causing the enemy to shell our new position for two hours, with considerable effect.

Yesterday morning the Confederates were not in sight, on our front, but the indications were that they were reinforced on Saturday night, and were attempting to flank our movements.

Nothing has yet been heard from General Buford at Madison Court House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Large reinforcements are joining Burnside, with a view, if need be, of an advance in aid of General Pope. The corps of Franklin, Sumner and Sedgwick, and their numbers are estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000. Hill, who is a brother-in-law of Stonewall Jackson, commands two divisions, and Ewell another—the whole under Jackson.

At this writing nothing new is received.

General Sigel is reported to have captured 1,000 prisoners.

All travel has been stopped on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The editor of the *Star*, who was on a visit to his family at Culpeper Court House at the time of the battle on Saturday last, gives the following account of it, containing items of interest not mentioned in other accounts:

On Friday morning last, General Gordon, the subject, escorted by a strong escort, reached Culpeper Court House the *corps d'armee* of General Banks, encamped there, in motion, in the direction of Culpeper, and passing the encampment of General Siegel, at Sperryville, twenty miles from Culpeper Court House, by the way. At Culpeper Court House General Pope found Brigadier General Crawford, with his brigade of Banks' *corps d'armee* (previously commanded by General Hatch's) and General Bayard's brigade of McDowell's cavalry, the extreme advance of his army of Virginia; also Brigadier General Ricketts' division of Major General McDowell's *corps d'armee*, that had arrived two days before from Waterloo and Warrenton, McDowell himself being present, and in command of all the forces then there.

At noon on Friday Generals Pope and McDowell received intelligence from the gallant Bayard—who, with the two regiments of his cavalry command doing duty [illegible] and a Pennsylvania regiment, had been in watch and confront the enemy's corps to follow, a week, from the Rappahannock down to a point fourteen miles below and south of the main railroad—that the enemy at daybreak had crossed the river, with two regiments of Louisiana infantry, two pieces of light artillery and three small regiments of cavalry, and driven in his pickets. Bayard retired slowly before them, his force of eight hundred tired-out cavalry only, not being sufficient to hold the ground in front of such a force. He, however, disputed it inch by inch with the enemy, and succeeded in capturing about thirty Confederate prisoners, including a major, a captain and two lieutenants, on his retreat. His own loss was not over three men.—We hear that he was publicly complimented by his superior officer on the field on the next day (Saturday) for the admirable manner in which he effected his movement. He retired to the north and east side of Robinson river, about eight miles from Culpeper Court House, and there awaited a supporting force to arrive from the immediate vicinity of that point.

At noon of the same day General Pope, on learning these facts, instantly ordered General Crawford to march his brigade to that end. In half an hour after receiving this order Crawford was on the march. As his brigade, the 28th New York, 10th Maine, 46th Pennsylvania and 5th Connecticut and ten pieces of artillery, filed rapidly through the village of Culpeper Court House to the gay music of its four splendid bands, its appearance was the theme of admiration of the many experienced officers of the staffs of Generals Pope and McDowell, who went over from their encampments near by to see it start out. They one and all declared that they never saw troops with more reliable fight in them, and predicted that should they engage the enemy they would win a name to endure as long as the history of the war itself. The result proved the correctness of their judgment. Crawford proceeded rapidly to the front, and occupied a position about seven miles from Culpeper Court House, immediately in rear of the line of Bayard's cavalry.

Shortly after ordering Crawford, General Pope also ordered the rest of Banks' corps to move rapidly from Hazel river bridge, near Griffinsburg, nine miles from Culpeper Court House, where it had arrived the night before, to the scene of expected conflict.

By eight o'clock P. M. the head of General Banks' column was descried marching around the village to its destination, which it reached before midnight. That point was immediately in the rear of Crawford. Major-General Siegel was also at the same time ordered up from Sperryville, and by a forced march of twenty miles his advance reached the village by daylight.

Throughout Friday night and Saturday forenoon Bayard continued skirmishing with the enemy's advance, until the latter, at two o'clock P. M., had progressed to within long range of Crawford's artillery. At four P. M. the enemy developed a heavy increase of artillery, when a portion of that of General Banks came up, and went into the action, there not being room enough in the position occupied by our forces for bringing the whole of it into play. The contending forces at the opening of the battle were apparently about a mile and more apart, the Confederates showing their front upon Slaughter's Mountain, a sugar-loaf eminence, situated two miles to the west of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Mitchell's Station. Our front was on much lower ground, with Cedar run in our rear and a small wooded ridge behind that.

Gradually, from four to six P. M., the Confederates opened new batteries from the woods surrounding the basin or plain laying between the fronts of the two contending forces, each succeeding one being nearer to our position than the former. Thus they played a cross-fire from both sides, as well as a direct front one, upon our troops, including the most of General Banks' infantry, that had been put in line for the conflict. So annoying was this fire that attempts were made to take the batteries nearest at hand by charges. Thus Bayard's cavalry, in a gallant charge, is said to have succeeded in taking two of the Confederate guns with no loss to speak of. Subsequently, at 6 P. M., in pursuance of orders, portions of Augur's and Williams' divisions of infantry, including Crawford's and Gordon's brigades, made three most desperate bayonet charges upon the Confederate artillery. They were, however, each time received by a very heavy infantry fire, slaughtering them fearfully. That they should have persevered to make three successive charges, in the face of such a deadly fire from so superior numbers, concealed in woods, is really the wonder of the war. These charges developed the fact that the enemy actually engaged greatly outnumbered our forces, about seven thousand, in action.

Being thus informed of the location of the main body of the Confederate infantry, our artillery played sad havoc with them, driving decimated regiments after regiment back into the shelter of the dense forest, to have their places instantly occupied by fresh regiments, to be decimated in the same way. Among others this fire killed the Confederate Generals Winder and Trimble. The arm of the former was torn off by a shell, and he died very shortly afterwards from the flow of blood, and Trimble was knocked dead from his horse by the explosion of a shell.

Having put the forces of McDowell and Siegel in rapid motion for the field of action, General Pope, with his staff, accompanied by General McDowell and his staff, immediately proceeded together from their headquarters to the front. As they passed Ricketts' division, and the head of Siegel's army corps, that lined the road for the whole six miles, each regiment halted for the instant, wheeled into line, and gave Gen. Pope three cheers and a tiger, and then wheeling again into marching column, pushed forward with signal eagerness for the fray.

At 7 o'clock P. M. Generals Pope and McDowell reached the thickest of the fight, and the advance guard of Ricketts', coming up at the same time, took position immediately in the rear of that occupied by General Banks' corps.

There being no room on the field for deploying more troops of ours than were under Banks, those of Ricketts' could not get into actual action before night came on, which for some hours prevented further fighting. In the course of the engagement our forces engaged had retired perhaps a mile from the position in which they commenced the battle at 4 o'clock P. M., the Confederates advancing slowly as we receded before them. This movement on the part of General Banks, notwithstanding his heavy loss and the overwhelming force opposed to him, was as regularly conducted as though he was executing an evolution of a dress parade. Not a man of his corps—or, indeed, of any other—showed the white feather, nor did a man even straggle to the rear to the distance of more than half a mile, where stood a provost guard of Ricketts' corps, bayonet in hand, to check any, if there should be, disposed to skulk off the field. Hundreds of our wounded passed up, limping or being carried to the hospitals established in the rear, and in not one of them retaining consciousness did we discover aught but the most undaunted eagerness to prosecute the engagement.

We left the field at eight o'clock for the night, in course of which, at midnight, a discharge from one of our batteries brought on a renewal of the engagement for two hours, in the course of which each side is believed to have lost two or three hundred more in killed and wounded. By a cavalry charge, after midnight, of the enemy, Generals Pope and McDowell and their respective staffs were within an inch of being killed or ridden down. They had dismounted in the woods to rest a few minutes from the saddle, when the enemy's cavalry made so sudden a dash upon them that they had barely time to mount and get quickly out of the way. In so doing they were mistaken by a company of their own men for charging Confederates, and received their fire, killing a few of their horses only, we believe.

We heard, after leaving the field, that two of Gen. Pope's staff were killed by Confederate fire during the latter part of the engagement, but we then without any means of verifying the fact.

Our loss of regimental and company officers was very heavy. Among those killed were Col. Crane, of the 31 Wisconsin; Major Savage, and Captains Abbott, Russell and Gooding, and Lieut. Browning, of the 2d Massachusetts. Colonel Donnelly, of the 46th Pennsylvania, was, we fear, mortally wounded. Colonel Creighton and Adjutant Molyneaux, of the 7th Ohio, are also very badly wounded. Captain Robert W. Clarke, of the First Dilitric regiment, received a wound in the foot. Gen. Augur received a Minie ball in his back, as he was in front of his division turning in his saddle to cheer it on. General Geary is wounded in the arm so that he will likely lose it, and General Prince is slightly wounded.

On Saturday evening, as Gen. Augur was being carried past us back to the hospital, it was thought his wound was mortal; but, on surgical examination, it was found to be a severe but not dangerous wound, we rejoice to be able to say.

At six P. M. yesterday seven hundred and fifty of our wounded had reached Culpeper Court House in ambulance. Every church and other suitable building in the village, including private houses, was filled with them. The citizens, male and female—those of secession proclivities—were flowing them aside for the time being—were very generally vieing with each other in rendering them every accommodation and assistance in their power.

Both sides made some hundreds of prisoners in the course of the engagement, and it was from prisoners that it is made certain that the Confederate loss is equal to ours, if not greater. We estimate our killed and wounded at one thousand five hundred, after arriving to inform ourselves as correctly as possible on the subject.

At six o'clock in the evening, as before remarked, seven hundred and fifty had been brought to Culpeper Court House, and there were then at least two hundred remaining in the two or three houses in the rear of the field occupied as hospitals. Yesterday morning, on the re-formation of the lines of General Banks' corps in the rear of the reinforcements that had come up, as explained above, it was found that his loss had been by no means as great as was thought at dark on the previous day.

Both armies rested Saturday night upon their arms, in readiness to which the sleep of the battle-break in getting their men into the positions for the expected conflict of yesterday assigned to them.

At daybreak yesterday morning the sharpshooters of the enemy were found precisely where their front was at the close of Saturday's battle, and skirmishing with ours immediately commenced. Their forces had, however, disappeared from sight.

At sunrise a Confederate brigade, supported by artillery, emerged from the woods in the front, and just as they got into line of battle, General Milroy opened on them with his battery of Wizard guns, which seemed to sweep off an entire company or two, the rest instantly taking to their heels for the cover of the woods. Shortly afterwards General Bayard, who continued, as before, in the extreme front, sc