



DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Bedford county, and others who intend to act with them in good faith hereafter, are hereby requested to meet on

SATURDAY, 21ST OF JUNE, NEXT,

at the hour and place to be appointed by their respective Vigilance Committees (who are hereby requested to give written notice of such time and place of meeting) for the purpose of electing two persons as delegates to the Democratic County Convention which is to assemble at the Court House in Bedford, on TUESDAY, 24th JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to vote in nomination a County ticket to be put for at the ensuing election, appoint conferees to meet conferees from the remaining counties of this Congressional District to nominate a candidate for Congress, and attend to such other matters as may be proper to be transacted for the benefit of the party. It is also particularly requested that active and earnest Democrats be elected Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year and that their names be carefully reported to the President of the Convention.

By order of the Dem. Co. Com.,  
JOHN S. SCHELL, Chairman.

Democratic State Convention.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee, THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet in STATE CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country.

WILLIAM H. WEISH,  
Chairman of the Democratic State Ex. Com.

Owing to the absence of the editor, no letters or communications appear in this issue. This will also account for the lack of editorial.

Emancipation and its Consequences.

It seems that contrabands in large numbers are flocking to the army for protection. The recent army order prohibiting the return of these fugitives even to loyal masters, converts the army into a nursery for loose negroes. They must be fed and protected until such time when they can make their way northward, and distribute themselves over the face of Northern society. They have no intention of remaining in the South, but turn their faces towards the abolition land of promise.

As the army advances Southward, and under the emancipation policy, let loose a continuous and constantly augmenting stream of contrabands to flow into the Northern States, the question arises, what are we to do with them? Some of the Western States have adopted harsh measures to relieve themselves from their share of the burden. Indiana has a law prohibiting the emigration of negroes into that State. Illinois is about to put a similar prohibition into her Constitution. Ohio and Pennsylvania, in their exposed border positions, must necessarily become the paradise of contrabands. The advance guard of the approaching host is already upon us. They will swarm into the State like the locusts of Egypt, getting into our kneading troughs and consuming our substance. We cannot but pity them in their destitute condition, while pity for the poor creatures is mingled with indignation towards the authors of their and our troubles.

What can we do with them? They are not needed among us. Free black labor is opposed to free white labor. White citizens do not want their labor to be brought into competition with that of negroes. It is unjust and degrading to white freemen. Certain mock-philanthropists of the Abolition stripe have undertaken to provide the contrabands thrown upon the city of Philadelphia with employment, and have offered their services to farmers of the neighboring counties at the low price of twenty-five cents per day. Upon this small pittance negroes can manage to subsist, but white men cannot—and every negro that works at this price, necessarily displaces a white man.

This is only a foretaste of what is to come. The evil is daily growing in magnitude. The policy of emancipation which the Abolitionists have forced upon the Government is at direct war with the interests of the Northern people, and a fatal blow at free white labor. It adds immeasurably to the public burdens. It increases taxation, strikes at the dignity of labor, interferes with private rights, and throws upon the charities of the Northern States a degraded and servile population. These are some of the penalties the Northern people must pay for entrusting Abolitionists with power, and placing them in positions where they are enabled to work out their radical and destructive theories.

Congress appropriated a million of dollars

for the emancipation of 3,000 slaves in the District of Columbia, and one hundred thousand for their colonization. If the same policy is pursued with regard to the four millions of slaves in the Southern States, the total cost to the Government would exceed thirteen hundred millions of dollars.

But as the Abolitionists are opposed to a general system of colonization, and in favor of the army letting loose as it advances into the rebel territory, these negroes, instead of being deported abroad, would remain in the country—not as free laborers upon the plantation of their late masters, as recent events show, but as a burden upon such Northern States as tolerate their presence. After their liberation they would and could not remain in States where they would be liable to re-enslavement after the restoration of the Union.

The question, what shall we do with the large surplus negro population which the Abolitionists are casting upon the country? is a serious one for every man in Pennsylvania who pays taxes or earns wages. Strict justice to white and black requires that they should be billeted upon the Abolitionists; but we know enough of abolition philanthropy to know that they will contribute the least, and consider their part of the work finished in securing to the slave the boon of idle and thriftless freedom. The evil must work out its own cure—how, we cannot tell. But this we do know, that if this war had been conducted with an eye single to the suppression of rebellion and the restoration of the Union, and had those in power turned a deaf ear to the Abolitionists we should not now be threatened with a negro invasion, and the prospect of a speedy restoration of the old glorious Union would be much more immediate than it is.—Patriot & Union.

The Union Army Before Richmond.

Despatches have been received at the War Department from Gen. McClellan, giving the details of engagements on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last. The rebels attacked his left wing in great force on Saturday at one o'clock. After a severe engagement they were defeated. They renewed the attack on Sunday morning, and were driven in all directions at the point of the bayonet. On Monday morning they made one more effort to rally their men, but failed and retreated to Richmond. Our loss was three thousand killed and wounded. Gen. McClellan says the loss of the enemy was tremendous. The fighting continued for about 29 hours, and he says every one feels sanguine that the rebel Capital will fall as soon as our troops advance to the engagement. Jefferson Davis and Gov. Letcher were both in the fight. Further reports are hourly expected.

The Valley of Virginia.

The Telegraph informs us that nearly all the ground lost by the defeat of Gen. Banks has been regained. Portions of the armies of Banks, Fremont and McDowell have re-captured Front Royal, Strasburg and Woodstock. Banks is in possession of Williamsport and Martinsburg, and has taken some three hundred prisoners in the direction of Charlottesville. The rebels are encamped about three miles from Woodstock. It is thought that Jackson and his army may be surrounded.

ISAAC KENSINGER, Esq., of this county, will be a candidate for nomination before the Democratic State Convention, on the 4th of July next, for the office of Surveyor General. He has always borne the character of an honest and upright citizen and a sound Democrat. His nomination would give great satisfaction to his many friends in this county.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—Dr. Wm. Watson, Jr., of this place, assisted by Dr. A. C. Vaughan, of Rainsburg, performed a most difficult operation upon the son of Mr. John McFerran, of Cumberland Valley township. Amputation of his right leg was rendered necessary in consequence of a bad fracture of the limb. It is useless to add that the patient is doing well, since he is in the hands of such a skillful surgeon as the young Doctor.

DEATH OF B. F. LEADER.—We learn from the Hanover Spectator, that Mr. B. F. LEADER died on the 14th of May, 1862, at Berrien Springs, Michigan, aged about 27 years.

He was born and raised in Bedford, and leaves many friends and associates in this community who are grieved to hear of his early death. He learned the printing business in this office, and always enjoyed the confidence of the entire community. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for several years before his death. By his death at so early a period of life, society has lost an ornament, and the community in which he lived a prominent and useful member.

See the advertisement of Mrs. Sigafos in another column. Her stock is large and well selected.

We call attention to the advertisement of J. B. Magill, saddler, in our paper of to-day. Mr. Magill is an excellent workman, and we can recommend him to our friends as prompt and reliable in all his transactions.

Attention is called to the program for the next meeting of the County Teachers' Association, to be held on the 27th and 28th of June. This meeting is likely to be one of the most interesting since the Association was organized. We trust there will be a full attendance from all parts of the county. There should be at least one hundred present.

The very best medicines in use among us are those prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell. He is a graduate of the Penn. University, whose connection with that celebrated College of Medicine has conferred more distinction upon it, than its Diploma has upon him. His remedies have become household words not only in this country, but in almost every region of the earth inhabited by man. Their extraordinary fame has arisen from their extraordinary virtues, and these are certified by men of the highest station. We publish in our issue to-day, a document signed by the Mayors of the great cities in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Peru, Chili and Brazil, each of whom certify that the physicians and druggists of their respective localities have given their assurance of the uniform good effects and superior virtues of Doct. Ayer's preparations. This is evidence which should satisfy the most sceptical, of their efficacy, and we beg our readers to refer to it. Especially do they speak with glowing praise of his Sarsaparilla—the beneficial effects and truly remarkable cures that have been realized from its use.—[N. York Sunday Times.]

From the Patriot & Union.

Constitutional Loyalty against Constitutional Disloyalty.

One of the most remarkable evidences of the infidelity of a great portion of the people of this country to the principles that underlie the fabric of our Government, is to be found in the fact that the address issued by certain Democratic members of Congress, a majority of whom were supporters of Mr. Douglas, is violently assailed as disloyal because it enunciates the immortal axioms which no party ten years ago would have ventured to gainsay.

The subscribers to these great truths are denounced as disloyal secession sympathizers by men who have drifted so far away from the true principles of Government that they are startled at the contrast presented between the immutable principles of the founders of our republic and their present practices, which savor so much of despotism that resort to despotic power and the terrors of denunciation are necessary to stifle those admissions of conscience that disturb the quiet of even the most resolute evil-doers.

It is an unhealthy sign when those who depart farthest from the principles of the Constitution are dubbed patriots, while those who cling closest to those principles are execrated as disloyalists. There is but one sure and infallible standard of loyalty in this country, and the standard is the Constitution and the Union created by the Constitution. The man who refuses to render unconditional allegiance to the principles of our Government, the fundamental ideas upon which it rests, cannot claim to be a loyal citizen, no matter how great may be his reverence for the individuals who, for the time being, are entrusted with the administration of the Government, or how ready he may be to concur in every unlawful act that they may esteem necessary for the invigoration of the Government. Our institutions are not in their nature progressive. They were written in black and white more than half a century ago, and they remain as they were at the time of their origin. They are no more progressive than the principles of the Christian religion, which were known as fully to the man who reads the Bible in the fifteenth century as they are to the man who reads the Bible in the nineteenth century. While we have progressed in national power, in the arts and sciences, and everything that has contributed to make thirteen feeble colonies, with a population of three millions, a great and powerful nation with a population of thirty millions, the fundamental, underlying basis of our structure of Government has remained as it was written, unchanged and unchangeable, except by the methods which it prescribes.

This being the case, the Constitution of the United States being our imperative rule of action, as it was the rule of our ancestors, we can look to no other infallible source for our guidance, and have no other standard of loyalty than the Constitution. Measuring men and political organizations by this standard, it is not a matter of doubt which party is best entitled to the appellation of loyal—which that of disloyal. The men who signed and the men who endorse the Democratic address, adhere to principles which, we have said, would have passed unchanged ten, yes five years ago.—The men who denounce the address as a disloyal document, have departed from old principles and arrogantly esteem all others disloyal who refuse to tread in their footsteps and follow fast in their progress towards despotism or anarchy.

Now, among the unquestionable constitutional rights of every State in this Union is that of ordering and regulating its own domestic concerns so far as they are compatible with the power vested in the Federal Government. From the beginning the laws and institutions of the several States have differed widely, but harmoniously. Massachusetts has never felt aggrieved because Louisiana administers justice upon the principles of civil law; nor has Pennsylvania given a thought to the fact that Massachusetts punish the crime of arson with death or that Michigan punishes murder with imprisonment. Massachusetts and New York confer the elective franchise upon property-qualified negroes; Pennsylvania confines the elective franchise to whites; Indiana prohibits negroes and mulattoes from crossing her borders, and Illinois is about to incorporate the same principle in her Constitution. The laws of property, of husband and wife, prescribing punishments for criminals, &c., are as various as the several States. No two agree in every particular; and yet these local peculiarities have never caused contention and strife between these States, because they stir no deep seated passion, or prejudice or principle in the human heart. Men care little for these differences and recognize them as the necessary peculiarities of our institutions.

But the institution of slavery is different. It does excite hatred and prejudice, and for that very reason it becomes a test of the willingness of the people to adhere to the principles of the Constitution in the face of what they esteem a great wrong sanctioned and protected by the Constitution. The Abolitionists who would not think it within the power of Congress to abolish the civil law in Louisiana, are persuaded by the force of resentment that it is entirely competent for Congress to abolish slavery in Louisiana, and every other State in which it now exists. Now it is not because we have

any affection for slavery *per se* that we oppose such interference upon the part of Congress, but because at this time that institution is trying the depth and the strength of the reverence of the slavery-haters for the principles of the Constitution. The most implacable resentment is aroused against one peculiar institution of the Southern States which cannot be gratified without violating the Constitution. That institution, therefore, at this time stands as a test trying the strength of the principle that each State shall regulate and control its own domestic concerns to its own liking; and if regard for the Constitution gains the victory over human resentment, our Government will have achieved a triumph against the most potent feeling arraigned for its destruction. But let unrestrained passion usurp the place of law, let the clear letter of the Constitution be violated, and let Congress undertake to re-model the institutions of the Southern States to conform with Northern sentiment, and the flood-gates are open wide. The States are no longer free to regulate their own affairs, and the same power that commands Louisiana to free the negro may command Pennsylvania to confer upon him the right of suffrage.

From the Army Before Corinth.

PREPARATIONS OF THE TWO ARMIES.  
A letter in the Cincinnati Gazette, dated before Corinth, May 19, says, from the commotion visible among the rebels, it was generally suspected that they were about to attack Halleck.

HOW WE ARE "STARVING BEAUREGARD OUT."  
Nothing could be more absurd than the talk about starving them out at Corinth. With two railroads at command, they are not likely to starve so long as the Confederacy contains "hog and hominy," and we may as well get over the foolish idea that the supply of those Southern staples is just exhausted. People who talk of starving this rebel army seem to imagine that we have cut it off from sources of supply. On the contrary, the Mobile and Ohio road, directly to the rear, is not only in good working order, but apparently beyond our reach. We might cut them off from Memphis by an advance of Ohio Sherman on the right; but till we entirely surround them—i. e., till we get beyond the point of fearing immediate attack—and change the whole present policy of operations, they will have, by means of the road to Mobile, full access to the gulf and seaboard States. When the whole Confederacy, therefore, is starved out, we will, under the present system, succeed in starving them out of Corinth. The process might prove tedious.

ABOUT CAPTURING THE ARMY.

The probability of capturing their whole army, or "bagging them," as the phrase is, seems equally remote while they have a railroad to run away on. As matters stand now, they might take off twenty regiments per day, without our even discovering what they were about. When we cut them off from Memphis, they still have their road to Mobile entirely safe so long as they protect their rear. Suppose we should fight a great battle to-morrow, and should win a victory, unless we should get inside their works at once and possess ourselves of the railroad, they could at once commence running off their troops, and by only taking the trains twenty or thirty miles and then returning for fresh loads, they could in a day reach a point with the mass of their army, to which we could not come up for a week.

NO NEED OF APPREHENSIONS.

That Beauregard has been receiving exceedingly heavy reinforcements is very probable. The prisoners and deserters all say so, spies bring in the same story, and our ears tell us that the railroad is incessantly occupied—and in what more probably than in the transportation of fresh troops? This conscript law is understood to be in full force, and with power to impress everybody into his ranks till he gets as many as he wants, there is little doubt that Beauregard will have a big army.

But beyond a certain limit these conscripts can be only indifferently armed, if armed at all. Unwilling combatants—as ignorant at those who have forced them into the ranks as against the enemy—and utterly undisciplined, it is doubtful whether it is not really the better for us the more they have of them.

If they attack us I cannot see how we can fail to repulse them. Somebody must blunder beyond all precedent to produce such a catastrophe. If they do not attack us, judging from all appearances, there is little likelihood of a speedy battle. All Gen. Halleck's movements thus far point to slow advances, the construction of earthwork defences, and general siege operations, except in the one essential point of investing the place before the siege begins. Besides, he seems to be waiting for operations elsewhere, before venturing upon anything decisive here. There is little occasion, therefore, for the feverish anxiety with which so many mothers and sisters watch the reports from Corinth. Weeks may yet elapse before their loved ones enter the dread combat, or the combat may turn out to be a very small affair after all.

Good News from the Crescent City.

New Orleans, under the vigorous administration of General Butler, is exhibiting some signs of returning good sense. News to the 18th, less than three weeks after the occupation, shows a gratifying advance in the affairs of the Crescent city. Jacob Barker, one of the most influential residents and largest capitalists of the city, is talking of "an appeal to the ballot-box." Nothing can be more wholesome than the state of mind inspiring a citizen of a Rebel city to talk about voting instead of trusting to the secessionist soldier "to win a satisfactory peace." There is also a "Union candidate for Recorder in one of the Districts, announced, and Victor Wiltz is willing to run for Mayor, irrespective of party. This looks like progress, and let us hope that the Union men of the far south, after thus declaring themselves, will not be abandoned like the unfortunates of the Valley of Virginia.

General Butler is gradually coming down, with sharp but judicious severity, upon the secession mob and malcontents generally. Women who so far abuse the privileges of their sex as to wantonly insult officers and soldiers in the streets, are to be sent to the calaboose. This is the punishment inflicted upon all disorderly women in New Orleans, and is probably what is meant by the order which excited so much indignation in the breast of frothy Beauregard. The Crescent and Bee newspapers have been suppressed for exciting the mob to burn cotton, and the Delta has been taken into the custody of the United States authorities for a similar but less aggravated offence. Six dishonorable rascals, who were engaged in recruiting a Rebel

company, in violation of the parole extended to them at Fort Jackson, were sentenced to be shot; Confederate notes were to be refused circulation after the 27th; and Jeff Davis' semi-weekly last days were abolished.

Hand in hand with these stringent measures the blessings of peace and security were being extended. A post master had been appointed; Adams' Express had opened an office; cotton was arriving from Plaquemine; provisions were coming in from the interior; ships were arriving from Philadelphia and New York; order was fully restored; and thus, under the shelter of the flag of the most benign Government on earth, the long afflicted people of New Orleans were being restored to the safety, prosperity and peace which have been for more than a year totally exiled from their soil.

Philadelphia Inquirer

Confiscation.

The House of Representatives on Monday last passed by a vote of yeas 82, nays 68, a bill providing for the confiscation of the real and personal property of all persons hereafter engaged in the civil or military service of the so-called Confederate States, proceedings against such property to be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court. The bill provides solely for proceedings against property, and does not seem to contemplate the conviction of the person owning the property of treason, as a necessary preliminary to the forfeiture of his estate. All the Democrats and Union men, including nine Republicans, voted against the measure. It was carried in a House overwhelmingly Republican by a majority of only fourteen votes, and must take its place alongside of other measures of this Congress calculated, if not directly intended, to aggravate the hostility of the Southern States.

On the same day the House defeated (yeas 74 nays 78) the bill declaring the slaves of all persons in rebellion "free and forever discharged from such servitude, anything in the laws of the United States or of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." This sweeping scheme of emancipation was a little too strong a dose to swallow. Some of the Republican members became frightened at the prospect of a negro invasion of the Northern States. But the large vote in the affirmative admonished us that there is no security so long as this Congress remain in session.—Patriot & Union.

Corinth and Richmond.

By a despatch from Washington we learn the important news that the rebels evacuated Corinth on Wednesday night, and that their works are now in possession of our troops. The enemy retreated to Okolon, 150 miles south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.—The rebels seem indisposed to risk an extensive engagement anywhere without the presence of Beauregard. According to numerous reports he reached Richmond on Thursday, the 22d inst., which may be expected as an indication that they intend to give battle to McClellan. It will be recollected that the withdrawal of Beauregard from Manassas to the Southwest was the signal for the evacuation of that point, as his departure from Corinth for Richmond was no doubt taken after it had been determined not to make a stand against Gen. Halleck. We have little doubt that the rebels have been quietly withdrawing their forces from Corinth ever since Beauregard left that place for Richmond.

The latest information from Gen. McClellan's army is favorable. On Thursday a detachment of cavalry destroyed a bridge 500 feet long on the line of the Richmond and Potomac railroad, thus cutting off all communication by railroad between Richmond and Jackson's command. On the same day another detachment of cavalry destroyed a large quantity of the enemy's stores at Ashland, on the line of the same road and eighteen miles from Richmond.

The special election in the Bucks and Lehigh District, held on Saturday last, to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of Dr. Cooper, resulted in the election of John D. Stiles, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of over 500 votes. Mr. Stiles encountered the usual fate of Democratic candidates in these times—that of being denounced as a "Breckinridge secessionist," a "sympathizer with treason," &c., &c. The Republican papers in the district endeavored to make the issue one between loyalty and disloyalty to the Government, their candidate representing loyalty and Mr. Stiles representing disloyalty—but in spite of this reprehensible system of opposition, Mr. Stiles came out of the contest with a handsome endorsement from a majority of the "loyal citizens of the counties of Bucks and Lehigh.

The repeated lessons which the republicans have recently received of the inability of attempting to defeat Democratic candidates by calling them "Breckinridge secessionists" ought to learn them discretion, if patriotic considerations are not sufficient to deter them from rendering aid and comfort to the enemy by representing a majority of the voters of Pennsylvania as secret friends of the Southern rebels. But they seem to learn neither wisdom or patriotism from experience. This "Breckinridge secessionist" charge has helped every Democratic candidate against whom it has been used. It was first tried to defeat Biddle in Philadelphia, then against every Democratic candidate at the October election, then against the Mayor of Lancaster and lastly against John D. Stiles. But the people seem to understand that it is the last card of sinking politicians, for they have acquired the wholesome habit of rebuking those who use it.

Patriot & Union.

DISGRACED REGIMENTS.—The two Ohio regiments reported to have behaved so disgracefully in the battle at Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh as the rebels call it, have been disposed of. The 77th, that acted the worst, has been disbanded and mustered out of the service, and the 71st has been sent to Fort Donelson, and its colors taken away, and ordered to do guard duty.—Gen. Hurlbut also recommends that the officers of the 13th Ohio battery be mustered out of the service, and the men composing it attached to other organizations. Speaking of their extraordinary conduct he says:

"A single shot from the enemy's battery struck in Myers' 13th Ohio battery, when officers and men, with common impulse of disgraceful cowardice, abandoned the entire battery, horses, caissons and guns, and fled and I saw them no more until Tuesday."

We suppose that a parallel to such cowardice as this can hardly be found in the annals of the United States, and rarely any where.

[Mesquite (Rep.) Journal.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!  
GREAT BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.  
TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.  
Repulse of Gen. Casey's Division.  
CONFEDERATES FINALLY DEFEATED.  
CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this afternoon from the

FIELD OF BATTLE, 12 o'clock, June 1.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of Sumner, Heintzleman and Keys have been engaged against greatly superior numbers. Yesterday at 1 o'clock, the enemy, taking advantage of a terrible storm which had flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our troops on the right flank of that stream.

Gen. Casey's division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and disintegrated. This caused a temporary confusion, during which guns and baggage were lost, but Heintzleman and Kearney most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy. At the same time we succeeded by great exertions in bringing across Gens. Sedgwick and Richardson's divisions, who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with his dead.

This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but was everywhere repulsed. We have taken many prisoners among whom are Gen. Pettigrew and Col. Long.

Our loss is heavy, but that of the enemy must have been enormous.

With the exception of Casey's division our men behaved splendidly. Several fine bayonet charges have been made. The Second Excelsior made two to-day.

G. B. McCLELLAN,  
Major General Commanding.

FROM FRONT ROYAL.

Union Army in Possession There.

CAPTURE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PRISONERS AND ELEVEN RAILROAD CARS.

RECAPTURE OF UNION TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A dispatch received at the War Department this morning states that a brigade of our troops, preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island Cavalry, under Major Nelson, entered Front Royal (on the Manassas railroad, where Col. Kenly was defeated a week ago,) yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and drove out the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana, four companies of the Twelfth Georgia Regiment and a body of cavalry. Our loss is only eight killed and five wounded, and one missing, all belonging to the Rhode Island Cavalry.

We captured six rebel officers and one hundred and fifty privates. Among these officers are Capt. Beckwith West, of the Forty-eighth Virginia, 1st Lieut. J. R. Dickson and Waterman of the Twelfth Georgia.

We also recaptured 15 of our troops taken prisoners by the enemy at Front Royal a week ago, among whom are Major Wm. T. Collins, First Cavalry, George H. Griffin, Adjutant Fifth New York Cavalry, Lieut. Duryea, Fifth New York and Fredk. Tarr, of the First Maryland Regiment.

We captured a large amount of transportation, including two engines and eleven railroad cars.

Our advance was so rapid that the enemy was surprised, and therefore not able to burn the bridges across the Shenandoah.

A dispatch from the Associated Press correspondent with this advance gives the names of our killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is not yet ascertained, but is said to be large, as our cavalry cut in among them in splendid style.

FURTHER FROM CORINTH.

Gen. Halleck's Official Report of the Confederate Evacuation—Precipitate Retreat of the Enemy—Two Thousand Prisoners Taken.

CORINTH, May 30.—It has now been ascertained that the evacuation of this place by the rebels commenced night before last, Wednesday night, the enemy retreating southward until the railroad bridge was burned, when they went to Grand Junction and thence southward.

Some ladies and several citizens remain here. The citizens inform us that Richmond has been evacuated, and that Memphis is almost wholly deserted. All the stores have been closed, with the exception of a few groceries. It is ascertained that Van Dorn had a band of Indians under him.

Col. Jackson, who pursued the retreating enemy, reports finding the road for several miles strewn with knapsacks, arms and canteens and haversacks, showing great demoralization. The roads are full of stragglers, who are being brought in as fast as possible.—They probably number between two and three thousand men. Almost the entire Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment are in our lines, mostly from deserters and those recently captured.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. HALLECK.  
WASHINGTON, May 30.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP NEAR CORINTH, May 30.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong; he cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight. This morning he destroyed an immense amount of public and private property—stores, provisions, wagons, tents, &c., and for miles out of town the roads are filled with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away by his flying troops.

A large number of prisoners have been captured, estimated by General Pope at 2,000.

General Beauregard evidently distrusts his army, or he would have defended so strong a position. His troops are generally much discouraged and demoralized. In all their engagements for the last few days their resistance has been weak.

H. W. HALLECK,  
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

DEATH OF SENATOR WHARTON.  
Huntingdon, Pa., June 1.  
The Hon. S. S. Wharton, Senator of this District, died suddenly at his residence this morning.