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HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Advance on the Rebel Capital.

SKIRMISH AT BOTTOM'S BRIDGE.

The Rebels Driven from the Bridge by the Union Troops.

Gen. McClellan's Reconnoissance on "the Heels of the Enemy."

Forward Movement of the Entire Army,

&c., &c., &c.

TUNSTALL'S STATION, May 21, 1862.

The pickets of the enemy were driven across Bottom's Bridge yesterday by the troops advancing in that direction.

The rebels attempted to regain the post by the use of their artillery, but failed. Our batteries opened, shelling the woods each side of the bridge.

The advance, under General Stoneman, reached New Bridge yesterday—within eight miles of Richmond—but found no enemy in force this side of the Chickahominy, which at that point dwindles down to a small creek.

The country in that locality is in a good state of cultivation, with no more swamp than is to be found on ordinary bottom land.

Six pieces of artillery were found posted upon the opposite bank; but General Stoneman's purpose not being to bring on an engagement, he retired one mile from the bridge and encamped during the day.

While driving in the enemy's outposts he had one man killed and three wounded.

The whole army moved this morning early, with the view of making a lengthy march. What roads they took it is not necessary to state; but the headquarters of General McClellan to-night are within a short distance o Richmond, in front of which city is supposed to be encamped the main body of the rebel army.

If they intend to give the Union forces battle, which is almost universally acknowledged to be the case, the hour is drawing near at hand when they will have an opportunity.

Despatch from General McClellan.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, May 21—8 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—

I have just returned from Bottom's Bridge. Have examined the country on the other side and made a reconnoissance on the heels of the enemy, who probably did not like the skirmish of yesterday.

The bridge will be repaired by to-morrow morning, and others constructed. All the camps have advanced to-day.

G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

NEWS FROM JAMES RIVER.

The Rebels Firing On and Capturing Union Men while Under a Flag of Truce, &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 21—12:30 P. M.

The steamer George Washington, which left with a flag of truce on Monday night, returned this forenoon, after anchoring below City Point.

On Monday night she proceeded to that place, where the flag of truce was sent ashore. Answer was received to General Wool's communications during the day.

The Galena was fired on yesterday by the enemy's cavalry. No damage was done, and the enemy was dispersed by a single shell from the Galena.

On Monday afternoon a boat went ashore from the Wachusett with a flag of truce, containing six officers and twelve men.

The surgeon of the ship had been sent for from the shore, and the officers and the rest remained to guard the boat.

For some reason, as yet unexplained, the party in the boat were fired on by some twenty or thirty men, and simultaneously the party on shore were attacked and all taken prisoners.

Of the party in the boat, the Master's Mate, Almy, of Philadelphia, and W. P. Pierce, seaman, were instantly killed; Henry Johnson was severely wounded in the face, breast and neck; —— Brown in the kidneys, and John Close in the thigh.

The three latter were placed on the George Washington and brought here; but Brown died only an hour after he was put on board. The other two were, on their arrival here, transferred to the hospital ship.

Among the prisoners taken were Mr. Baker, engineer, and Mr. Stockwell, paymaster and surgeon of the steamer Ben Deford, a signal officer detailed from the army; Thos. Green, coxswain; J. O. Malley and Frank Cousin, seamen, and several others.

Lieutenant Preston, who brought despatches for General Wool from the rebel authorities on the next day, stated that the prisoners had been sent to Salisbury, North Carolina.

The purport of the communications in relation to the officers held prisoners at Richmond has not transpired. It was understood to have been the intention to remove them further South a week ago.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

Our Baltimore Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, May 21, 1862.

Late News from Richmond—Depressing Effect There of the Recent Union Victories at Yorktown, Williamsburg and Norfolk—The Rebel Leaders are Convinced that Their Cause is Hopeless—Inferiority of the Total Available Military Strength of the South—The Southern Armies to be Disbanded—A Chance for General Monk, &c.

In my former letters I have spoken of the perfect communication which exists, and which has existed during the past twelve months, between the leading spirits at Richmond and the southern sympathizers in this city. In spite of all the vigilance of the military authorities here that communication is as perfect to-day as it was nine months ago, although much less rapid and much more indirect. The channel through which it comes has become tortuous, crooked, subterraneous and even subaqueous; but it is a channel yet. Through this channel the Southern sympathizers here have received within the past twenty-four hours from their correspondents in Richmond the following startling intelligence. It will be seen by the tenor of this news that the days of the "Southern confederacy" are numbered, and that the rebellion has collapsed.

The news of the surrender of New Orleans, the evacuation of Yorktown, the defeat of the Confederate army at Williamsburg, and the retreat of that army towards Richmond, caused the utmost consternation in that city. It was confidently expected by the leading men there that the defences of Yorktown were such as would enable the Confederate army to hold out in a protracted siege and that on the plains before Williamsburg the Union army would meet with a Waterloo defeat. Indeed, in after years, the historian, free from prejudice, will relate in thrilling words the story of that great battle, and will show at what a critical moment it was that, in the language of Genral McClellan's despatch, "Kearney's division arrived in time to restore the fortunes of the day." When it was known at Richmond, therefore, that Johnston's army was entirely defeated at Williamsburg, and were retreating in a panic to Richmond, the consternation of the rebel government knew no bounds. But when in addition to that came the news of the fall of Norfolk, the loss of Suffolk, and the destruction of the steamer Merrimac, then, indeed, the leading rebels became convinced that their game was up, that their cause was hopeless, and they have ever since been engaged in devising means to extricate themselves from their personally perilous condition.

It is not believed at Richmond that the rebel army will fight for the defence of that city. The prevailing impression there is that, as the fortifications for the defence of that place are far inferior in strength to those at either Yorktown or Williamsburg, it will be idle to attempt any defence, and that the wisest course will be to withdraw what troops they have further south on the approach of our army, and leave Richmond and Virginia to their fate. But this is not all.

The leading men of the South, all of whom have been at Richmond within a few days past, are convinced that the attempt to form a Southern confederacy is hopeless, and, it is said, will now abandon that attempt. The following are some of the reasons which have led them to this conclusion:—

1. Because the experience of the past year has shown that, although they were successful in a few of the first battles—as Bull run, Belmont and Ball's Bluff—yet that, when the Union army had once become completely organized, there was no power on their side to resist it. Because, after all their efforts, and after using every means at their command, they have now in the field every available man, and find that even in point of numbers they are immeasurably behind the Union forces. The whole number of troops now in arms at the South is as follows:—

	Troops.
For the defence of Richmond, under General Johnston	85,000
At Corinth, under General Beauregard, including Lovell's	180,000
Under General Jackson, operating against Banks	35,000
North of Richmond, opposing General McDowell	35,000
At Mobile	25,000
At Savannah	20,000
At Charleston	20,000
At Fort Wright and near Memphis	25,000
In Alabama, operating against General Mitchel	15,000
Total	440,000

This enumeration of troops includes all in the service of the confederacy, those at minor points near being included.

Even if these troops could be depended on the rebel leaders would not despair. But they are convinced that disaffection has paralyzed the arms of more than half the troops enumerated above. Beauregard's troops, they think, will fight well, and so will those under Jackson, and those opposed to McDowell, near Fredericksburg. But they have no confidence in those under Johnston, or those in Alabama. And they are satisfied that Mobile, Savannah and Charleston will all fall before the end of June.

2. Because the destruction of the steamer Merrimac and the loss of Norfolk take from them all hope of naval successes, upon which they had so confidently relied.

3. Because all hope of foreign aid or recognition in any shape is now necessarily abandoned.

4. And this perhaps is the most powerful reason of all. Because with so many of their best seaports in the possession of the federal government, the commerce of the South will be once more open to Europe, and their productions will be sent to Europe through those ports in spite of their efforts to prevent it.

Influenced by these and other considerations, and by fears of the wrath to come, the rebel leaders, it is said, are seriously considering the expediency of disbanding the armies now in the field, in hopes that by doing so they may avert from their own heads the punishment that now hangs over them. It is said that a proposition to this effect passed through General McDowell's lines to-day, on its way to Washington.

Another account states that a certain rebel general, ambitious to play the *role* of General Monk, is willing to seize Jeff. Davis himself, and bring him in a cage to Washington, provided that the same can be done with Yancey, Toombs and Wigfall, believing that, if justice can be done to those traitors, the offended majesty of the federal government will be sufficiently vindicated, and that the magnanimity of the government will then be displayed in an amnesty to the rest of the Southern people, who will gladly return to their allegiance.

The New Government Telegraph Cable from Cherrystone to Fortress Monroe.

On Monday the laying of the new telegraph cable for the government from Cherrystone to Fortress Monroe was completed by Mr. W. H. Heiss, assisted by Mr. Charles S. Bulkley.

The telegraph cable laid some time ago from the eastern shore of Virginia to Fortress Monroe, consisting of a single wire covered with gutta percha, either gave way from weakness or was cut by the enemy. In order to make sure of telegraph communication, the government ordered a heavier cable—one protected with external wire, and calculated to stand any strain to which it is likely to be subjected. It is the application of a new principle, and deserves attention. The reader may have observed that telegraph cables hitherto used for long distances have been enveloped by wire armor, drawn spirally over the core or inner wire, in the form of an ordinary rope. As long as a cable of this construction remained untwisted it afforded ample protection to the core; but the fatal defect was that if the cable should by any accident become untwisted the outer wires would become stretched and longer than the core, thus throwing upon it the whole strain. They therefore failed to give it any strength, and merely protected it from chafing. The present cable is constructed on an entirely different principle, the protecting wires being extended over the core lengtitudinally and in straight lines, without any twist whatever, as may be seen from the following sections of the cable:—

FIGURE No. 1. FIGURE No. 2.

Figure No. 1—Longitudinal section.
Figure No. 2—Transverse section.

Now by this plan the strain comes equally upon the external wires and the internal wire or core, which conducts the electricity, and before the latter can give way the outside wires must break. Now, in the cable here represented there are seventeen strands of wire—first, the core and outside sixteen of No. 10, all of the best charcoal wire. Each of them is capable of sustaining a weight of 630 pounds; consequently their united strength is 10,700 pounds, besides whatever is imparted by the single external wire of the same thickness, which is drawn around the whole spirally, in order to keep them together. At the end of every ten feet this spiral wire is lapped several times around the cable at right angles, so that if it should by any accident be cut or broken the cable would still be held sufficiently together. This is a far stronger cable than that which was attempted to be laid across the Atlantic, and had it been used the probability is it would have been successful. It is an inch and a quarter in diameter. There is another peculiarity in this cable. It is the first time that iron wire has been employed for the core. It has been now adopted in order to give greater strength.

As regards insulation, we may state that the core wire is covered with gutta percha one-quarter inch thick, and that is enveloped in tarred hemp, thus effecting a double insulation. Upon the tarred hemp the external wires are laid, and pressure upon them has the tendency to bind them together, like the stones or bricks in an arch. The effect of pressure is the very opposite in the old spirally constructed cable.

This cable has been manufactured in lengths of a mile each, and then tested in the water, spliced and put on board the boat as she lay beside the factory of the Bishop Gutta Percha Company on the East river. In the extremely short space of three weeks a cable of twenty five miles was thus manufactured and put on board the dismasted schooner Colorado, which, on the 14th instant, was taken in tow by a steamer and drawn through the canals the greater part of the distance to its destination at Cherrystone, Virginia, whence it was laid across the Chesapeake to Fortress Monroe. This feat was accomplished by the great energy and activity of Mr. Heiss, the superintendent of the work on the part of the government, assisted by Mr. Bulkley, a well known telegrapher and electrician, and the inventor of Bulkley's repeater, but now a civil engineer. Mr. Heiss has been long favorably known as superintendent of the telegraph lines at the South, and was compelled, for the sake of his Union principles, to retreat Northward between two days at the breaking out of the civil war. But even with the activity of these gentlemen the feat could not have been accomplished in so short a space of time but for two things—first, the workmen labored both day and night, and secondly, a machine was invented for uniting the wires, which in the beginning were put together by hand. This is the first machine ever used for such a purpose, and it makes two miles of cable per day. Great credit is due to the general agent of the company, Mr. Bishop, and to the foreman of the factory.

We should not omit to mention that Mr. Bulkley has invented a very simple paying out machine, which wonderfully facilitated the laying of the cable, and is a great improvement on the unwieldly "drum" used in the laying of the Atlantic cable. So much for American ingenuity and energy: they only want a chance to develop themselves, to the astonishment of the world.

Tornado and Loss of Life at Wheeling.

WHEELING, VA., May 21, 1862.

A destructive tornado at two o'clock this afternoon unroofed and demolished the Lutheran church, occupied as a school, killing three and wounding six scholars. It blew down the steeple also, and partially unroofed St. John's (Episcopal) church.

The same tornado demolished the upper works of the steamer Mariner, bound down with troops. The captain, mate and pilot were somewhat injured. No lives were lost. The hull of the boat and the cargo were saved.

THE BATTLE AT M'DOWELL, VA.

A DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT.

Fighting at Night in the Mountains.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED,

&c., &c., &c.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, May 19.]

We conversed last evening with Lieutenant Henry H. Fickel, of Mansfield, Ohio, who is direct from Fremont's command, and who witnessed the battle at McDowell on the 8th, between Milroy's and Schenck's forces and the enemy under General Jackson. Mr. Fickel was a lieutenant in the Thirty-second Ohio, but resigned his position some time since and went home. He returned to his regiment a short time ago, and was with it during the engagement, not as a soldier but as a civilian, and rendered good service by assisting in carrying off and caring for the wounded.

Our forces consisted of nine regiments in all, six under Milroy and three under Schenck, numbering not more than seven thousand men. Those under Milroy were the Seventy-fifth, Seventy-third, Thirty-second and Twenty-fifth Ohio, and the Second and Third Virginia. Those under Schenck were the Eighty-second and Fifty-fifth Ohio and the Fifth Virginia. It appears that Milroy's force had advanced from Monterey in the direction of Staunton as far as McDowell, two regiments ten miles beyond and one sixteen. Just before noon on the 8th the pickets of this advanced regiment were driven in, and it fell back to the other two. They all fell back in good order to within a mile and a quarter of McDowell, where they made a stand. Skirmishing continued until a quarter to six in the evening when the main fight began. The enemy were posted along the top of a mountain which terminated abruptly on our left. Milroy's forces were disposed in front of the mountain, some distance along, with the batteries on elevated ground in the rear. There were five of these—Captain Hymen's, Captain De Beck's, Captain Ewing's, Captain Johnson's, and another not remembered by our informant.

Captain Hymen's battery, in particular, did brilliant execution, being about upon a level with the enemy. His shells all burst at the right time and in the right place, each one clearing a space of about thirty feet in the ranks of the rebels. Our informant relates, as an instance of this officer's skill, that, seeing a group of rebel officers on an eminence, about two miles distant, he got their range and sent them a shell, which killed two out of four of them. This battery was placed on a height where it took twelve horses and one hundred men to take up each gun. The enemy fired nothing but musketry, apparently being unable to get their guns to the top of the mountain on which they were posted. They, however, rained a perfect shower of musket balls down the side of the mountain, but fortunately, as is nearly always the case in firing down a hill, fired too high. Our informant, who was engaged with others in bearing the killed and wounded to the rear, says the balls whistled around them like hail, and in dangerous proximity.

About seven o'clock in the evening General Schenck's brigade came up, having left Franklin at half-past ten in the morning. The fight raged furiously, and lasted till nine o'clock at night. Shortly after dark the Thirty-second and Eighty-second Ohio made a brilliant bayonet charge up the mountain in the face of the enemy's fire, and drove them from their position, but much to their surprise found a heavy force in reserve on the other side of the mountain. They fell back, of course Meanwhile the enemy had come around the bluff termination of the mountain and flanked our force. The Twenty-fifth Ohio was posted on the extreme left, and the weight of this flank movement fell upon them. They fought gallantly, and were considerably cut up. Their ammunition gave out, and they stood upon the field and waited like heroes till a fresh supply was brought them. Upon the discovery that the enemy were greatly superior in numbers, our force fell back in good order about nine o'clock, having given the rebels at least a Roland for their Oliver. Our loss amounted to thirty-seven killed and two hundred and twenty-five wounded. That of the enemy was believed to be much larger, from the fact that our men firing up hill were more accurate in their aim, and on account of the terrible execution of the shells thrown from our batteries. Deserters who came in after the fight declared that their loss was 400 killed, besides the wounded.

While the battle was going on a couple of companies from the Virginia regiments left at Monterey to guard baggage and provisions, and who had orders to fall back, were attacked with such suddenness that they had to skedaddle on the double quick and leave everything—even their own baggage, clothing, uniforms, &c., in their trunks. Lieutenant Weaver, of the Second Virginia, left behind a trunk containing valuables to the amount of $150. There was no fighting, as they obeyed the order to fall back as soon as the pickets were driven in, consequently nobody hurt there, but considerable loss of personal effects.

After the fight our forces fell back to Franklin, the capital of Pendleton county, and next day this side. The enemy, 14,000 strong, followed. There were two or three days skirmishing—our batteries playing on them with shell and keeping them back in spite of their superior force. They came up and occupied our deserted camp at one time, but a well posted battery soon made that too hot for them, and they "fell back." In this skirmishing three of our pickets were killed, and we killed six of their men in return.

Heavy reinforcements from Fremont had arrived before our informant left Franklin. Blenker's "bully Dutchmen" were there, eager for a fight. General Fremont was there in person. It was believed that Jackson was reinforced by Johnson, and that the combined forces between Franklin and Staunton were not less than 40,000. One regiment had been four miles beyond Franklin, and reported no enemy in sight. The force directly in front of ours is reported at from 14,000 to 20,000.

Banks' whole force had fallen back to Strasburg; but this movement, as well as the movement of Fremont, is believed to be strategic and in co-operation with the movements of McClellan and Burnside. It seems to us that 40,000 men ahead is a pretty heavy consideration, and might have had a good deal to do with the strategy on the part of Fremont's command.

Lieutenant Fickel speaks of the Virginia regiments engaged in the fight—the Second and Third, under Colonels Moss and Hewes—in terms of the highest admiration. He says they fought gallantly, and that there were no better regiments in the fight, though all the regiments acted nobly throughout.

On the evening of their return to Franklin one of our men, a member of the Thirty-second Ohio, from Lima, Allen county, Ohio, was brutally murdered by guerillas. He had stepped aside from the road a short distance to wash. In a few minutes a shot was heard in that direction, and on going to him he was found dead and stabbed in eight places about the face. The miscreants were supposed to have escaped to a cave called Saltpetre Cave, a short distance up the side of the mountain, where they were known to harbor. This cave, which is almost inaccessible, is quite capacious, and affords a safe retreat for a gang of bushwhackers.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Sergeant Christian Schmetzer, Co. A, severely in head; private Matthias Duryee, Co. A, slightly in thigh; private Luke McCune, Co. A, severely in head; private Michael Maher, Co. A, slightly; private Abram S. Fendry, Co. A, slightly in thigh; private John Mills, Co. A, severely; Captain A. L. Harris, Co. C, severely in arm; Color Sergeant Enoch M. Gordon, Co. C, severely in shoulder; private Jacob Detrow, Co. C, killed; private Hayden Runyen, Co. C, killed; private S. C. Foster, Co. C, severely in arm; private Wm. A. Castor, Co. C, slightly in legs; private Alexander Appleby, Co. C, slightly in legs; private Henry Kline, Co. C, in arm; private Peter L. Morris, Co. C, in fingers and breast; private Isaac Monosmith, Co. C, in head; private Wm. Harris, Co. C, in arm; private Henry Cotrill, Co. E, in left hand; private Leroscoe Howe, Co. E, in foot; private Henry Cleciand, Co. E, on nose; Sergeant Henry Jacobs, Co. F, severely in knee; private Henry Nickle, Co. F, killed; private Philip Nickle, Co. F, severely in side; private Sygood Hirt, Co. F, severely in head; private Lewis Eckley, Co. F, slightly in hand; private Frank Elsessor, Co. F, slightly in hand; private Watson Musgrove, Co. F, slightly in shoulder; private Nicholas Arnold, Co. G, severely in leg; private Simon Walls, Co. G, severely in neck; private Wm. Her, Co. H, killed; private Simon Pearson, Co. H, killed; private John H. Hyself, Co. H, severely in shoulder; private Benjamin Cave, Co. H, slightly in breast; private Russel T. Davis, Co. H, slightly in breast; Orderly Sergeant David B. Caldwell, Co. I, slightly in head; private Leonidas Frank, Co. I, killed; private Jacob Straight, Co. I, in arm; private Joseph Hallsteller, Co. I, missing; Sergeant Major W. S. Stewart, severely in arm and groin.

RECAPITULATION.—Killed, 6; wounded severely, 13; wounded slightly, 19; missing, 1—Total, 39.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Killed.—William D. Driggs, Co. B; James B. McPeck, Co. C; Josiah Fought, Co. E; Theodore E. Lodge, Co. F; Barzilia M. Eveland, Co. H; Neil Cameron, Co. K.

John Lose, Co. E, missing.

Wounded.—Lieutenant Arthur Higgins, Co. A, slightly in hand; Corporal Wm. H. Spear, Co. A, severely in left arm; private Samuel Beall, Co. A, severely in shoulder; private Wm. S. Bloor, Co. A, slightly in hand; private Hyram S. Halm, Co. A, severely in hand; private George W. Iden, Co. A, slightly in left shoulder; private Drewer C. Iveson, Co. A, slightly in left shoulder; private Henry Lambert, Co. A, slightly in hand; private Samuel McCrum, Co. A, severely in hand; private Robert H. Miller, Co. A, severely in left arm and shoulder; private Henry Meek, Co. A, severely in thigh; private James Russell, Co. A, severely in left arm; private George W. Verbeck, Co. A, severely in left knee; private Henry C. White, Co. A, severely in hand and cheek; Sergeant Geo. W. Martin, Co. B, severely; Sergeant Slater B. Brock, Co. B, severely; Corporal Charles G. Troy, Co. B, severely; Corporal Chas. Trovinem, Co. B, slightly; Corporal Samuel Trigg, Co. B, slightly; private Nathan Morris, Co. B, slightly; private Wesley B. Bultzer, Co. B, slightly; Corporal Samuel T. Hutchinson, Co. C, severely in leg; private Jacob H. Bailey, Co. C, severely in ankle; private Sylvanus G. Williams, Co. C, severely in arms; private John Fisher, Co. C, slightly in shoulder; Sergeant Thomas E. Coalwell, Co. E, mortally; Corporal Orlando L. Mills, Co. E, severely in hand; private John Schell, Co. E, severely in arm; private George Alyer, Co. E, severely in wrist; private Frederick Gilyer, Co. E, severely in shoulder; private John Everingham, Co. E, slightly in temple; Corporal Leander Provines, Co. F, slightly in side; private Samuel W. Forrester, Co. F, slightly in shoulder; private Gilbert L. Ogden, Co. G, slightly in shoulder; private Henry W. Outcalt, Co. H, severely in arm; private Wm. M. Metcalf, Co. H, severely in thigh; private George W. Reed, Co. H, slightly in side; private James Williams, Co. H, slightly in leg; Sergeant Wilbert B. Peters, Co. I, slightly in wrist, Corporal William S. West, Co. I, severely in thigh; Corporal Samuel W. Houston, Co. I, severely in thigh; private Thomas Swartwood, Co. I, mortally; private Samuel I. Brooks, Co. I, slightly in hand; private William H. McBride, Co. I, severely in arm; private Howard Hallett, Co. I, severely in arm and head; private William H. Brown, Co. I, slightly in wrist; private Asbury Stephens, Co. I, severely in arm; Corporal William Hadnett, Co. K, slightly in leg; private William Vickory, Co. K, slightly in shoulder; private Christian E. Evans, Co. K, slightly in breast; private Charles A. Debolt, Co. K, slightly in knee; private Thomas O'Neil, Co. K, slightly in knee.

RECAPITULATION.—Killed, 6; wounded severely, 26; wounded slightly, 25; missing, 1—Total, 58.

THIRD VIRGINIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Killed.—Private Nathaniel Maxwell, Co. B; private Thomas Fricket, Co. C; Corporal Luther H. Powell, Co. F; private Thomas N. Mason, Co. G.

Wounded.—Corporal George Debolt, Co. A, seriously; private Mitchell Weaver, Co. A, slightly; Sergeant Jas. S. Law, Co. B, severely; private Stephen H. Morgan, Co. B, slightly; private Thomas McKinney, Co. B, slightly; private Joseph Nicholson, Co. B, slightly; private Allen Snow, Co. B, severely, private A. Everly, Co. C, slightly; private J. W. Johnson, Co. C, slightly; private Thomas White, Co. C, slightly; private Benjamin F. Field, Co. C, slightly; private Robert Riggs, Co. C, slightly; private George W. Gull, Co. D, slightly; private John Knotts, Co. D, slightly; private Eugenius Huggins, Co. D, slightly; Captain S. B. Phillips, Co. E, slightly; Sergeant Chapman McCoy, Co. E, mortally; Sergeant Franklin Phillips, Co. E, mortally; private John White, Co. C, mortally; private A. J. Shinn, Co. E, slightly; Corporal Jacob Morgan, Co. F, slightly; private Thomas J. Waller, Co. F, slightly; private Waldo P. Allen, Co. F, slightly; private Wm. Newlon, Co. F, slightly; private Thomas Gruff, Co. F, slightly; private Jesse Vascory, Co. F, slightly; private Jonas R. Webb, Co. F, slightly; private Ithams Robinson, Co. G, severely; private Hiram Shahan, Co. G, slightly; private Henry M. Rice, Co. G, slightly; private Jacob Cronse, Co. G, slightly; private James M. Gabbert, Co. G, slightly; private George W. Brown, Co. G, slightly; Sergeant J. P. Bowers, Co. I, severely; private W. H. Daugherty, Co. I, severely; private Seward Wells, Co. I, severely; private W. H. Dunlap, Co. I, slightly; private George Ritchie, Co. I, slightly; private Oliver Grimes, Co. I, slightly; private Joseph Hammond, Co. I, slightly; private William Tomlinson, Co. I, slightly; private Wm. H. Pay, Co. I, slightly.

RECAPITULATION.—Killed, 4; wounded severely, 9; wounded slightly, 33—Total, 46.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Killed.—Private Thomas A. Hendrix, Co. A; private John Eoff, Co. G (company not in action); private Selah J. Starke, Co. I; private John Burke, Co. H, killed.

Wounded.—First Lieutenant Augustus G. Hostetler, Co. A, slightly; Sergeant W. A. McAlister, Co. D, slightly; Corporal Levi J. Ball, Co. D, slightly; private Loman A. Ball, Co. D, slightly; private Daniel Weimer, Co. D, severely; private James A. Morrow, Co. D, severely; private Henry C. Hatfield, Co. C, slightly; private Morris O'Donnell, Co. C, severely; private Joseph McMahon, Co. C, slightly; private Joseph McMahon, Co. C, slightly; Corporal Erwin, Co. C, slightly; private Samuel Clayton, Co. C, slightly; private David Erwin, Co. C, slightly; private H. H. Fowler, Co. C, slightly; private William Harter, Co. C, slightly; private Milton Latty, Co. C, slightly; private Joseph Wirt, Co. C, slightly; private Edward Spraigue, Co. C, slightly; private Charles Wright, Co. C, slightly; private Wilson Bigbee, Co. C, slightly; private Thomas Gibbon, Co. D, severely; private S. D. Lancey, Co. D, slightly; private D. Nunemaker, Co. D, slightly; Sergeant D. G. Young, Co. D, slightly; private E. Steele, Co. D, slightly; private H. Carson, Co. D, slightly; Lieut. C. S. Fugate, Co. E, severely; Lieutenant A. R. Patterson, Co. E, slightly; Sergeant W. K. Oberlin, Co. E, slightly; private Thomas C. McMillan, Co. F, severely; Sergeant Albert Thompson, Co. F, slightly; private Mathew Whitaker, Co. F, slightly; private Albert R. Gallaher, Co. F, slightly; private Thomas E. Morrow, Co. F, slightly; private William Baker, Co. H, severely; private Thomas E. Young, Co. H, slightly; private Wm. Harbert, Co. H, slightly; private William Brandt, Co. I, severely; private James McQuillen, Co. I, severely; private Andrew J. Maxwell, Co. I, severely; private William Noggle, Co. I, severely; private Jacob Freese, Co. I, severely; private William Kay, Co. I, slightly; private Samuel Heckman, Co. I, slightly; private Enoch Hartram, Co. I, slightly; Sergeant Chalton, Co. I, slightly; Sergeant Pigman, Co. K, slightly; Corporal William Cox, Co. K, severely; private John Zinn, Co. K, slightly; private Alexander C. Ellis, Co. K, slightly; Jesse V. Craigs, Co. K, slightly; John McQuisten, Co. K, slightly; William Wise, Co. K, slightly.

RECAPITULATION.—Killed, 4; wounded severely, 13; wounded slightly, 39—total, 56.

EIGHTY-SECOND OHIO REGIMENT.

Killed.—Henry Hatfield, Co. A; Isaac N. Souls, Co. G; Christian Solce, Co. D; George Watson, Co. D; Jonas Yarnell, Co. G; Isaac W. Andrews, Co. I.

Wounded.—Company A—Corporal David C. Smith, John Walker, S. C. Hemphill, Isaac Richards. Company B—John Ceod, George Dougherty, Simon Hanifan. Company C—Jacob Lessinger, George Hubbard. Company D—Lieutenant Samuel H. Berry, Second Lieutenant Chas. W. Diebold, Andrew Leffler, Joseph Stockwell, —— Harrison, Frederick Ulmer, Isaac Myer, Joel Fiant, C. Baker, Henry Albright, Michael Leffler, Wm. Smith, Miles Carpenter. Company E—William Macbeth, Wm. Mahim, John Arrowhead, William H. Leesler. Company F—John P. Drenning, John H. Powers, George Stealtz, Samuel Hebern, Francis Miller. Company G—Second Lieutenant Faught, Zelara Crumpacker, Thompson Paise. Company H—Orderly Sergeant Evans, George W. Joliff, Peter Hill, Michael Divine, Henry Eggleson, missing. Company I—Captain Purdy, Lyman W. Carpenter, Wm. Ballentine, John T. Roach, George Lane, Otis Fresnel, John Hoard, Wm. Moore. Company K—Jacob Neff, L. Sauve.

RECAPITULATION—Killed, 6; wounded, 48; missing, 1.

GRAND TOTAL—Killed, 26; wounded, 225; missing, 3.

LOSS OF A GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT.

The Union Transport Oriental Wrecked on Body's Island, N. C.—The Passengers and Crew Saved—The Government Stores Saved in a Damaged Condition—Colonel Hawkins in Possession of the Government Property—The Passengers En Route to New York, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1862.

An altogether reliable despatch received this morning, dated Fortress Monroe to-day, says that the Oriental, in which Brigadier General Saxton sailed for Port Royal, was wrecked on Friday night, May 16, on Body's Island, thirty-three miles north of Cape Hatteras. The passengers and crew were saved. A portion of the cargo was lost. The remainder will be saved on the beach.

W. J. A. Fuller, Esq., of New York, went sixty-five miles in a storm in a canoe across the Sound to Fort Hatteras for assistance, which by his energy was obtained.

Lieutenant Ellis, Assistant Quartermaster, came with the steamer George Peabody. Colonel Hawkins, commander of Roanoke Island, came next day and took possession of the government property and placed a guard over it. Lieutenant Ellis and Colonel Hawkins displayed the most commendable zeal and judgment in preserving the government property, and generally promoting the comfort of the shipwrecked passengers. Both deserve the highest praise.

General Saxton arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, and goes to New York this evening. Most of the passengers will be in New York on Friday, in the United States steamer George Peabody.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 21, 1862.

The steamer Oriental was wrecked at midnight of Friday, May 16, on Body's Island, Currituck county, N. C., six miles south of Oregon Inlet, three miles north of New Inlet and thirty-three miles north of Cape Hatteras, on the quicksand beach. Her crew and passengers were all saved. General Saxton and staff, who were on board, are on their way to New York. The rest of the passengers will reach New York on Friday next in the steamer George Peabody.

The cargo of the Oriental, consisting of government stores, was saved in a damaged condition. The steamer has labored somewhat, but lies easy, head on, and makes very little water, but will be a total loss unless the underwriters despatch forthwith a strong steamtug, with wrecking schooner, anchors and hawsers.

The Oriental sailed from New York on Thursday, the 15th inst., for Port Royal.

The Siege of Fort Wright.

CAIRO, May 20, 1862.

Our scouts report that the rebel gunboats are swarming with carpenters, repairing the damage suffered in the late engagement. Every indication is that the enemy is only waiting the completion of the work to renew the attack, and we have reason to believe it will transpire soon. Our gunboats have been anchored in line, equal distances apart, across the river. This course has been taken for the better protection of the blockade.

Defeat of the Canadian Military Bill.

MONTREAL, May 20, 1862.

The government was defeated to-day on the Military bill, by a vote of fifty-four to sixty-one, when the House adjourned. A dissolution of the ministry is anticipated. The bill is popular in the country. It is probable the ministers will be supported in the event of a new election.

MONTREAL, May 21, 1862.

The Premier announced to the Legislature to-day that the Ministry had resigned. The resignation is not yet accepted. The House adjourned till to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Extraordinary Proclamation of Governor Rector.

HE IS TIRED OF JEFF. DAVIS AND COMPANY.

SECESSION FROM SECESSIA.

The State Rights Doctrine to be Carried Out in Opposition to the Despotism of the Rebel Leaders.

The Rebel Journals Charge the Governor with Treason to the Southern Confederacy,

&c., &c., &c.

OFFICE MILITARY BOARD, LITTLE ROCK, May 5, 1862.

TO THE FREEMEN OF ARKANSAS:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—Again your authorities, charged with the duty of preserving and defending your State government, deem it imperatively necessary to call you to arms. Northern troops, formidable in numbers and preparation, are in the heart of your State, marching upon your capital, with the avowed purpose of perverting your government, plundering your people, eating your subsistence, and erecting over your heads as a final consummation a despotic ruler, the measure of whose power will be the hatred he bears his subjects.

Will the thirty thousand freemen, capable of bearing arms, yet in Arkansas, look listlessly on, while chains are being riveted upon their limbs by a few thousand Hessians from the North—hireling mercenary cowards as they are, seeking to enslave us, that they may grow rich upon our substance, and divide us and our children as conquered subjects? This cannot, will not be—our people in the government of their choosing—in the sacredness of their persons and defence of their property must be determined. We can and will defend it, unaided if it must be so, at every cost and sacrifice, rather than live under the domination of the detestable and execrable Lincoln government.

The enemy upon our soil is crushing to earth the proud spirit of our people; presuming upon the temporary absence of many of our brave men, they seek to crush the energy and courage of the remainder. We will drive them from amongst us. Where there is a will there is always a way. An enlightened and brave people will never be subjugated.

The armies of the Revolution were at one time, under George Washington, reduced to 2,500 men; still, with the blessings of God and an undying spirit of resistance, the American colonies, each upon its own account, putting forth its entire energies, conquered a peace from a reluctant and powerful government. So if we of Arkansas are true to ourselves; true to our professions of hatred for the North and devotion to the South; true in our devotion for constitutional liberty and free government, the sun will never set upon us a subjugated and conquered race. Then, by authority and sanction of the Military Board, whose duty it is to protect the State from invasion, *whose right it is to call an army in the field when the Confederate States "refuse or neglect" to protect the people*, I call upon each and every man capable of bearing arms to prepare at once to meet the enemy, though it is not contemplated that all will go—some must—a sufficient number must, to free the State and repel the tyrant. The law is, "that every able bodied free white male inhabitant between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall constitute the militia of the State. No person shall be called upon to perform militia duty who has not resided within the State two months, except in cases of invasion, in which case they are subject as other citizens, and subject to the same penalties." Further, the law provides:—"Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer of the State, clerks of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, postmasters, postriders, ferrymen on public roads, all licensed preachers of the Gospel of every denomination, and justices of the peace, shall be exempt from performing military duty, except in cases of insurrection and invasion." Hence it will be seen, by the law above quoted, that all men found in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, if physically able, may be called to the field now, the State being invaded. *The State always sovereign, is sovereign yet, in her reserved rights*, one of which is to defend her own soil, her own government, her own people, and to put every one between certain ages, found in her borders, into the field, if necessary to do it. This is the law, State and national, and if it were not, the people in their potential power would make it so.

By your authority and sanction, your representatives in convention assembled at the capital in May last, severed the State of Arkansas from the United States of America, *upon the doctrine of State sovereignty*, from which grew up the Confederate States. This, in the retrospect, may be viewed no less a political right than a moral and political virtue, looking to our happiness, and the transmission of republican liberty for the present age and future generations, an alliance was formed with the Confederate States of America. In the support of this government no star in the galaxy has shed a brighter lustre than Arkansas. No people have evinced more valor or a more self-sacrificing spirit than hers in upholding Confederate nationality. Every doorway is stained with the blood of her children, every roof is a house of mourning, and her altars are consecrated to benedictions, for the dead and lost in battle. The flower of her youth, the pride