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THE SUN.

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THE WEEKLY SUN.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1862.

McCLELLAN'S VICTORY.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Our Loss 3,000 Men.

1200 Rebels Dead on the Field.

173 Killed in one Bayonet Charge.

JEFF. DAVIS AND LETCHER PRESENT.

ADVANCE OF OUR FORCES.

The Enemy Retreat on Richmond.

THE FATE OF RICHMOND SEALED.

"Turn Tail" Jackson Skedaddling

Shields and Fremont Following.

FIGHTING ALL ALONG THE ROAD.

300 Prisoners Taken

McDowell's Advance at Strasburgh.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA FREE AGAIN.

THE SIEGE OF FORT PILLOW.

Progress of the Bombardment.

A Good Day's Work.

A MUTINY IN THE FORT.

How Rebel Gunners are Paid.

LETTER FROM GEN. CORCORAN

The Harbormastership Declined

In the Field Only will he Serve.

IMPORTANT FROM CONGRESS

RECOGNITION OF HAYTI.

Polygamy Bill Passed.

&c. &c. &c.

Affairs at Richmond.

The following is the continuation of the Associated Press dispatch to our yesterday's paper:—

Headquarters of Gen. McClellan's Army, Monday, June 2.—We have taken some few prisoners, among whom are several prominent officers.

On Sunday, as soon as it was light the fight was renewed by Gen. Sumner, with marked success, the fight lasting nearly the whole day. The rebels were driven at every point with heavy loss.

The ground gained by General Sumner was about two and a half miles, General Hooker on Sunday morning retaking the ground lost the day before by General Casey, after a severe struggle.

Our loss in the two days' engagement in killed and wounded will amount to about 3,000. A large number are missing, who will probably return, having strayed away.

All of the enemy's killed and much of their wounded fell into our hands.

The country in which the battle was fought is swampy, and most of the fighting was in the woods.

Owing to the nature of the ground very little artillery was used.

Rebel balloons were up nearly all day yesterday.

All the troops left Richmond and marched out in the direction of the battle field.

The railroad has been of inestimable service, the cars running within a mile and a half of the battle field, bringing forward ammunition and supplies. The wounded were immediately put aboard the cars and sent to the White House.

Gen. McClellan arrived on the battle field on Saturday evening, where he has remained ever since, directing all the movements in person. His presence among the troops had a most special effect.

Four separate charges of the bayonet were made during yesterday. In one instance, *the enemy were driven a mile, during which one hundred and seventy-three rebels were killed by the bayonet charge alone.*

Lieut. Washington, aid to Gen. Joe Johnson, was taken prisoner.

The enemy's dead, left on the field, amount to over twelve hundred.

Head quarters, June 2.—The rebel officers were unable to rally their troops this morning, and have retreated back towards Richmond. Our men have moved forward to Fair Oak five miles from the city.

Jeff. Davis and Letcher were both at the fight yesterday.

The dead are now being gathered and buried.

Headquarters, June 3.—As all the wounded and many of the dead have been sent to the White House by railroad, it is impossible to obtain any correct list of the casualties of the past three days.

Headquarters, Monday—9 P. M.—Gen. Hooker made a reconnoissance today on the Williamsburg turnpike to within four miles of Richmond, and met the enemy in force. Their pickets fled in sight, but retreated while approach.

Every one one feels sanguine of the fall of the rebel capital when our troops advance for an engagement.

The fight of Saturday and Sunday seals the fate of that city. Thus throw the right body of their army, composed of the best troops, left wing with a view of crushing it. They were defeated after two days hard fighting, and forced to retreat. Among the wounded were Col. Hunt, 9th New York, in the leg; Lt. Col. Miller, of the 16th Pennsylvania, in the leg; and Col. Van Wyck, 10th legion, slightly in the leg.

The Defeat of Jackson.

Williamsport, June 2.—Major Dwight, Col. Kenley, Dr. Stone, and others, are safe at Winchester.

A battle is progressing, at latest accounts from Middletown—so say retreated privates.

It is rumored via Harper's Ferry that Jackson was defeated yesterday at Winchester, and was retreating towards Snicker's Ferry.

Gen. Sigel takes command of the army at Harper's Ferry, under Gen. Banks.

Martinsburgh, June 2, morning.—All is quiet. No indications of the enemy in the neighborhood.

Hagerstown, June 2.—A paroled private from Winchester arrived here today. He says that Jackson and Ashby were both at Winchester on Saturday at one o'clock. On Sunday morning their army put in motion towards Strasburg, Ashby's to the route along the North of the mountain—early daylight on Sunday he heard firing in the direction of Middletown till he reached Martinsburg.

Secessionists told him that Jackson had encountered the forces of Shields and Fremont at Middletown, where Jackson was defeated, and lost ten guns. Information received stated that Jackson had twenty-one regiments of infantry and fifty-two guns.

All prisoners were well treated; the sick, wounded, and disabled were well. As the surgeons of the hospitals, stewards and nurses were paroled, only a small portion were taken along with the rebel army.

They claim to have taken two thousand prisoners.

From Gen. Fremont's Army.

Woodstock, Va., June 2.—The enemy was driven out of Strasburg last evening by General Fremont's advance guard, and have been closely pursued today by Gen. Fremont's forces and Gen. Bayard's cavalry brigade. They have several times made stands, and skirmishing has been constantly going on, but with little loss on both sides. One of Gen. Bayard's command was killed, and Col. Piler, chief of artillery on staff of Gen. Fremont's aide was wounded.

The enemy are now encamped about three miles beyond Woodstock, we holding the village. We have taken about three hundred prisoners, and more are constantly being brought in.

Gen. Fremont's Headquarters, Woodstock, Va., June 2—6 P. M.—Frequently after occupying a position, the enemy, last night, was enabled, by the darkness and the nature of the country, to elude us, and the fatigue of marching and fighting was severe. Land Virginia continued during the day.

Gen. M. L. Smith's advance, being part of a brigade under Gen. Bayard, reached Strasburg this morning.

Gen. Fremont's night march, with a portion of his command, to the rear of Strasburg, to which place he had ordered Gen. Bayard, was successful, and the enemy's rear guard, consisting of cavalry and artillery, was there when our forces arrived. Our cavalry charged and cut off a portion of the rear guard, and captured two pieces of artillery, and a number of prisoners, which we have brought with us. The enemy's rear guard, with the main body of their army, had left Strasburg in great haste, and in most shameful confusion, leaving their sick and wounded in our hands.

Our troops are now in pursuit of the enemy, who are in great confusion, and are being pushed with all possible speed.

Our cavalry, under Gen. Bayard, reached Strasburg this morning.

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The Fort Monroe Telegraph Line and the News.

Washington, June 3.—The telegraph line to Fort Monroe is working well, but the Associated Press dispatches are not yet received, and we have no news from the peninsula.

[illegible] over the war.

[illegible] Gen. Sumner [illegible] Richmond [illegible] Gen. Casey after a severe struggle.

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The Siege of Fort Pillow.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati GAZETTE, under date of the National Fields, Mississippi River, May 30th, writes as follows:

The bombardment was renewed Tuesday afternoon, when two mortars were found down Craighead's Point, and opened the ball. After throwing a shell every fifteen minutes for three hours they were hauled off for the night. Yesterday morning they opened again, and kept up their fire all day, gradually lengthening the range. The rebels replied from the land batteries, but kept up a very feeble fire. The last night's work will have done a great deal of damage to them. The rebels seem to be in earnest, firing about one shot to our one. Their aim was generally good, but no casualties occurred on our side, and it is fair to presume that the enemy suffered severely.

No hostile demonstration on either side were made from Hernando, but as I write, our mortars are aboard on route to Craighead's Point to resume their work.

A deserter from the rebels states that he was informed, while in Fort Pillow, that the article you serving the siege guns there had not been paid for five or six months, and that great dissatisfaction exists among them, in consequence.

A few weeks ago they held a meeting, to take the matter into consideration, and appointed the ordinary of each company to wait upon Gen. Villipigue, and lay their grievance before him, authorizing the committee to say that, unless something was done for their relief speedily, they would refuse to work the guns any longer.

But one of the six men appointed to discharge this hazardous service had the courage to attempt it. He marched up to the General's headquarters, and briefly stated his business. He was promptly seized by a guard house and placed in irons, and the remaining five represented was arrested, tied up by the thumbs, made to pass through the most degrading service, and published for their humiliation in the most brutal manner.

This vicious treatment of the mercenary wretches had the effect of preventing any similar complaints from reaching the General's ears.

The Missouri State Convention.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 2.—The full wing is [illegible] to the St. Louis Democrat:

The State Convention met here to-day, pursuant to the call. A resolution was introduced by the Governor was [illegible] the Union [illegible] the Federal Government [illegible] the Union [illegible] the Federal Government [illegible] the Union [illegible] the Federal Government