THE NEW YORK SUN,
Published daily, Sundays excepted,
SIX CENT PER COPY—SIX CENTS PER WEEK.
Delivered anywhere in the city or vicinity.
CIRCULATION 55,000 Copies.
When sent by mail: *Three Dollars per year*.—three months, for $1. The postage within this State is *only seventy-eight cents a year*—out of the State, $1 56 a year. Address all letters to
MOSES S. BEACH, Proprietor of The Sun,
Cor. Fulton and Nassau sts., N. Y.

THE SUN.

NUMBER 1382. WEEKLY EDITION—NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862. $1 FOR 13 MONTHS

A WEEKLY EDITION
of THE NEW YORK SUN, issued every Tuesday, is wrapped for the mail, TWO CENTS EACH. $1 per 100.
SUBSCRIPTIONS—PAID IN ADVANCE.
One copy, 1 year, 75 cts. | Three copies, 1 year, $2 00
Do. 13 months, $1 00 | Five copies, do $3 00
Specimen copies gratis. Discount of 20 per cent from single rate, on each copy over five.
Postage within New York State, *only thirteen cents a year*—out of the State, *twenty-six cents*.
Address MOSES S. BEACH, SUN OFFICE, New York.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1862.

STILL THEY COME

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY!

Fremont's Command Really at Work.

JACKSON'S WHOLE ARMY DEFEATED.

The 8th N. Y. Badly Cut Up.

HALF THE MEN DISABLED.

OUR WHOLE LOSS 800.

Death of Col. Ashby.

NEWS FROM GEN. HALLECK.

The Rebel Army at Yusilla.

BEAUREGARD AT OKOLONA.

Graves Filled with Arms.

OPERATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A VISIT TO GEORGETOWN.

More Quaker Guns.

A City Spared.

80 CONTRABANDS BROUGHT OFF.

General Burnside at Norfolk.

A SKIRMISH NEAR NEWBERN.

THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

Denmark After Sambo.

&c. &c. &c.

Another Great Victory.

EIGHT MILES FROM HARRISONBURG, VA., June 8.

Gen. Fremont has overtaken the enemy, of whom he has been in pursuit for a week, forced him to fight, and has driven him from his chosen position, with heavy loss. He left Harrisonburg this morning at 6 o'clock and advanced in pursuit of Jackson by the road leading to Port Republic. On the left of the turnpike to Staunton, seven miles beyond Harrisonburg, the advanced guard discovered the enemy posted in the woods to the left and front, apparently in force.

Artillery was sent to the front and commenced shelling without eliciting any reply. Jackson at last, having been forced to make a stand, with his whole army, had completely masked his position, woods and ravines. Skirmishers and cavalry were sent forward. The whole column rapidly came up, and the line of battle extending nearly two miles was promptly formed under direction of Colonel Albert, Chief of the Staff. Before it was completed, Gen. Stahl, with the Garibaldi Guards, became engaged. On arrival of the white [illegible] and skirmishing has been going on in front of the army. The rebels have assumed a more menacing attitude, and will probably try to bring on a general engagement in front of their works in order to draw off fire of Gen. Shields' range of their batteries. Three [illegible] the enemy [illegible] Port Republic, and our [illegible] regulars, who [illegible] and barely escaped across the river, and that the bridge was fired behind them. Our advance came in so suddenly that [illegible] grades of his officers remaining on this side.

The line moved down [illegible] into the valley and up the opposite ascents, which on the summits were covered with woods. In these woods and in belts and in the heavy timber beyond the enemy were posted. Gen. Stahl on the left was first engaged. Gens. Milroy and Schenck soon after found the enemy, and the battle almost immediately became general. Gen. Stahl after Schriver's battery had shelled the rebel position, advanced the 8th New York and 45th New York through the woods into the open field, on the other side of which the enemy's right wing was concealed in the woods. The 8th advanced gallantly under a heavy fire, but being so long unsupported by the 45th, and largely outnumbered, were finally forced to retire. Col. Mitchell was severely wounded, and the whole regiment badly cut up, losing not less than 300, more than half its strength. The enemy's pursuit was checked by artillery, and Gen. Stahl finally withdrew his brigade to a stronger position, repelling a flank movement and holding his wing firmly. Gen. Wilson [illegible] centre rapidly, the artillery fire compelling the enemy to give ground. Gen. Schenck on the right turned and drove back the rebels, who attempted to turn his position. Along our whole line our artillery, under Col. Piloross direction was served with great vigor and precision, and the final success was largely due to its effect.

The enemy suffered severly. One rebel regiment lost two-thirds of its numbers in attempting to capture Widrick's battery, which cut them to pieces with [illegible] at [illegible] paces. The rebel batteries were repeatedly silenced, and forced to abandon their position. Col. Cluseret, with his weak Brigade, took and held the centre of the enemy's position and his encampment is there tonight. Our forces were outnumbered at all points, but have occupied the rebel lines, and forced them to retreat. The loss is heavy on both sides, the enemy suffering especially from our artillery. The Garibaldi Guards lost nearly 200; the 25th Ohio, 60. The total loss is estimated at from six to eight hundred in killed, wounded and missing.

Col. Van Gilas, (De Kalb Regiment;) Capt. Paul, 8th New York; Capt. Milmer, 29th New York; Capt. Bisnute, 39th New York; Capt. Charles Worth, 25th Ohio, Surgeon Cantwell, 83d Ohio, are all wounded. Many other officers are wounded and killed.

The rebels fought wholly under cover, while our troops were forced to advance through the open fields. The enemy's advantages of position and the numbers were counterbalanced and defeated by Gen. Fremont's skillful handling of his troops, and the coolness and determination with which he pressed his success. The fight was furious for three hours, and continued till nearly dark.

Our army sleeps on the field of battle.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
CAMP NEAR PORT REPUBLIC,
June 8th, 9 A. M.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

(No. 40.)—The army left Harrisonburg at 6 this morning, and at half-past 8 my advance engaged the rebels about seven miles from that place near Union Church. The enemy was very advantageously posted in the timber, having chosen his own position, forming a smaller circle than our own, and with his troops formed *en masse*. It consisted [illegible] obstinacy and violence until four in the afternoon. Some skirmishing and artillery firing continuing from that time until dark. Our troops fought occasionally under the murderous fire of greatly superior numbers, the hottest of the small-arm fire being on the left wing, which was held by Stahl's brigade, consisting of five regiments. The Bayonet and Bloomsburg shot were used freely [illegible] by our men. The loss on both [illegible] is very heavy among the [illegible]. A full report of those who distinguished themselves will be made without partiality.

I desire to say that the officers and men behaved themselves with [illegible] gallantry, and that the service of the [illegible] was [illegible] commendable.

We are encamped on the field of battle, which may be renewed at any moment.

(Signed.) J. C. FREMONT, Maj.-Gen.

The Shenandoah Valley.

Washington, June 10.—The following was received at the War Department this A. M.:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY IN THE FIELD,
HARRISONBURG, June 7th, 1862.

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

The attack upon the enemy's rear of yesterday, precipitated his retreat. The loss in killed and wounded was very severe. Their retreat is by an almost impassable road, along which many wagons were left in the woods, and wagon loads of blankets, clothing, and other equipments are piled up in all directions. During the evening many of the rebels were killed by shells from a battery of General Stahl's brigade. General Ashby, who covered the retreat with his whole cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who exhibited admirable skill and audacity, was among the killed. General Milroy made a reconnoissance today about seven miles on the Port Republic road, and discovered a portion of the enemy's force encamped in the woods.

(Signed.) J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

LATER.

The body of Capt. Baines, of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, has been found. Capts. Stillmer and Clark, of the same regiment, are prisoners, and not wounded.

Col. Ashby, the famous cavalry leader, is undoubtedly killed. This is ascertained from people living near the battle field. Major Green, of his regiment, was shot by Capt. Broderick, of the New Jersey Cavalry.

Department of the Mississippi.

Washington, June 10.—The following message was received at the War Department this morning:

CORINTH, June 9.

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

The enemy has fallen back to Tusilla, fifty miles from here by railroad, and near seventy miles by wagon road. General Pope estimates the rebel loss from casualties, prisoners and desertion, at over twenty thousand, and General Buell at between twenty thousand and thirty thousand. A person who was employed in the Confederate Commissary Department, says they had 120,000 men in Corinth, and that now they cannot muster much over 80,000. Some of the fresh graves on the road have been opened and found filled with arms. Many of the prisoners beg not to be exchanged, saying they purposely allowed themselves to be taken. Beauregard himself retreated from Baldwin on Saturday afternoon to Okolona.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Maj. General.

AID FOR SOUTHERNERS.

St. Louis, June 10.—James E. Yeatman, President of the Western Sanitary Commission, this morning received a dispatch from Gen. Halleck, stating that hundreds of women and children in that vicinity are in a starving condition, their husbands and brothers have all been pressed into the rebel service and robbed of everything; and appealing to the citizens of St. Louis for relief for the sufferers. Mr. Yeatman laid Gen. Halleck's dispatch before the Union Chamber of Commerce, and $2,000 worth of provisions was immediately subscribed, and a committee appointed to receive and collect food, or money to buy it with. Similar proceedings were had at the Old Chamber of Commerce, and liberal subscriptions of provisions and money were made. The citizens generally are also furnishing large supplies of provisions, and, from present appearances, the hospital steamer Empress, which will leave for Pittsburg Landing tomorrow, will be heavily laden with food for the suffering southerners. Contributions from other points, addressed to Brig.-Gen. Collum, Chief of Staff, Corinth, Miss., will be properly distributed.

Money is not required, as there are no provisions in Washington to purchase.

The Government Society of Wa[illegible]

The bill to [illegible] the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was then taken up and a long battle of Congressmen ensued upon it.

The Pacific railroad bill was next taken up.

Mr. Trumbull moved to strike out [illegible] providing for four branch lines [illegible] will be paid [illegible] citizen killed, or [illegible] 28, has [illegible] the rightful owner of [illegible] Geers, Saturday, [illegible] Howe, King [illegible] his own vessel [illegible] ing, Duncan, and [illegible] present, [illegible] ing a small deserted retreat [illegible] an extensive fortification was being sworn in today for three months. Every [illegible] Island, with apparently several large [illegible] ed, which turned out to be quakers. The [illegible] found deserted. Another abandoned fortifications [illegible] found on Cat Island. On the 25th he stood up the [illegible] for Georgetown; entered Swampit Creek; steamed past the city's wharf, not being prepared to hold the place, he abstained from landing, knowing that a contest with the artillery and cavalry in the place would compel him to destroy the town. He afterwards ascended the Waccamaw River, to a point ten miles above Georgetown, through a fine country and meeting no resistance he brought off 80 contrabands. The rebels were leaving their plantations, driving their negroes before them in all directions.

Gen. Burnside at Norfolk.

Fortress Monroe, June 9, via Baltimore, June 10.—Major General Burnside and land and gunboat here at an early hour this morning, come through the Albemarle and Cucure Lake canal in the small gunboat Port Royal, leaving Newbern on Saturday. The Port Royal came through both cuts of the canal. The lower one, connecting Currituck and Albemarle sounds, has been obstructed by piles and sunken vessels, and previous arrivals by the inland route have avoided this cut by traversing the whole length of Currituck sound. The progress of the Port Royal was considerably delayed by the obstructions, but Gen. Burnside succeeded in blowing them up and opening the canal. Norfolk was reached at midnight last night, and after communicating with Gen. Viele and procuring a pilot, the Port Royal proceeded to this place. The object of the visit of Gen. Burnside was to have important communication with the Government. Having sent his dispatches to Washington and obtained replies he will return.

The 24th Massachusetts regiment at Washington, N. C., was attacked from an ambush by a North Carolina regiment, on Thursday last. The 24th Massachusetts were on a scouting expedition at the time. They lost six men killed and a number wounded; three of the latter subsequently died. Several skirmishes have lately taken place in the vicity of Washington, in one of which a man on our side was wounded and two taken prisoners. In another, fifteen of our cavalry, having only one man wounded, put to flight a rebel force of cavalry and infantry ten times their strength.

The following are the deaths of members of New York Regiments in the General Hygea Hospital, from the 1st of June to this time:

James McMonagh, 88th, died on the 5th inst. Elijah Hinckley, 56th, died on the 4th inst. George Dreadwell, 73d, died on the 3d inst. James Wilber, 72d, died on the 4th inst. Lieut. Theodore Lauriere, 71st, died on the 8th inst.

The Surrender of Memphis.

Washington, June 10.—The following dispatches from Col. Ellet was received this morning at the War Department:

U. S. RAM SWITZERLAND, OPPOSITE MEMPHIS,
June 7th, P. M.

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

SIR—Yesterday, after the engagement with the rebel fleet had nearly terminated, and the gunboats [illegible] my ram had passed below, I was informed that a flag had been raised in the city. Upon [illegible] Lieut. Col. Charles R. Ellet, ashore with a flag of truce, and the following note was handed me by the authorities:

OFFICE OF MAYOR, MEMPHIS, June 6, 1862.

I understand that the city of Memphis has surrendered. I therefore send my son, with two United States flags, with instructions to raise one upon the Custom House and the other upon the Court House, as evidence of the return of your city to the care and protection of the Constitution.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLET, Jr.,
Colonel Commanding.

The bearer of the flag and the above note was accompanied by Lieut. Crankshaw, of the 59th Illinois regiment, and two men of the Boat Guard.

The following is the reply of the Mayor of the city:

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 6, 1862.

Col. Charles Ellet, Jr., Commanding, &c.:

SIR: Your note of this date is received, and the contents noted. The authorities of this city are advised of its surrender to the forces of the United States Government, and our reply to you is simply to state respectfully, that we have no force to oppose the raising of the flags you have directed to be raised over the Custom House and Post Office.

Respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN PARK, Mayor.

On receiving this reply, the small party proceeded to the Post Office to raise the National Flag, and were there joined by the Mayor. It is proper to say that the conduct of the Mayor and leaders of the citizens was unexceptionable, but the party was surrounded by an excited crowd, using angry and excited language. They ascended to the top of the Post Office, and planted the Flag, though fired upon several times and stoned by the mob below. Still, it is believed this conduct was reprobated by the people of standing in the place. Indeed, many evidences of an extensive Union sentiment were shown in the place.

OFFICE OF MAYOR, MEMPHIS, June 10th, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

SIR:—There are several facts touching the naval engagement of the 6th inst., at this place, which I wish to place on record.

Approaching Memphis the gunboats were in the advance. I had received no notice that a fight was expected, but was informed on landing within sight of Memphis that the enemy's gunboats had retreated down the river. My first information of the presence of the enemy was a shot which passed over my boat. I had four of my most powerful rams in a line advance and ready for any emergency, the others were towing the barges. On advancing to the attack I expected, of course, to be followed by the Monarch, the Lancaster, and the Switzerland. The Monarch came in gallantly. Some of the officers of the Lancaster, which now held the next place in the line, became excited and confused, but the engineers behaved well; the officers in signals and backed the boat ashore and disabled her rudder. The captain of the Switzerland construed the general signal calling to "keep half a mile in the rear of the Lancaster" to mean that he was to keep half a mile behind her in the engagement, and therefore failed to participate—hence the whole brunt of the fight fell upon the Queen and the Monarch. Had either the Lancaster or Switzerland followed me as the Monarch did, the rebel gunboat Van Dorn would not have escaped, and my flagship would not have been disabled. Three of the rebel rams and gunboats which were struck by my two rams, sunk outright and were lost—another, called the Gen. Price, was but slightly injured, and I am now raising her, and purpose to send her to my fleet.

Respectfully,

(Signed) CHARLES ELLET, Jr.,
Col. Commanding Ram Fleet.

Contrabands Forbidden to Come Into the Union Lines at Memphis.

Chicago, June 10.—A special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 8th inst., says:

It has been decided by the Federal authorities not to allow runaway negroes to come into our lines under any circumstances, and that they have no control over them outside the lines.

The Contraband Question.

Washington June 10.—Col. Rasloff, Charge d'Affaires of Denmark, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, upon the subject of the advantages offered by the island of St. Croix, for the employment of persons of this country, of African extraction, and negroes found on board vessels captured by our cruisers. The island he says, has been worked in progress for want of manual labor, and he invites the United States to enter into a convention whereby the contemplated migration may be placed under the protection and guarantee of the two Governments.

The Governor of the Danish West Indies has also appointed a special agent, who has arrived in this country, to make the necessary arrangements. Free transportation is offered to all who will engage to labor on the sugar plantations for three years at the same compensation as given to the native population. Recaptured Africans, however, being apprentices, must undergo apprenticeship.

Secretary Seward, replying, says that he is not authorized to accept the proposition at this time for a convention, as the disposition of recaptured Africans is now prescribed by law. It is probable, however, that Congress may be disposed so as to modify the existing legislation upon the subject so as to meet the wishes of the Danish Government. He has submitted copies of the correspondence to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in each House of Congress.

[illegible] in response, says the plan he had [illegible] be entirely satisfactory from a [illegible] point of view, and would, [illegible] United States from a great [illegible] from the very large ex[illegible] Lee, Comptroller, [illegible] rectly informed, is con[illegible] of the arrangements for the re[illegible] to the Republican [illegible]

[illegible] *Baltimore, June 21.*—The [illegible] Sunday New York State Militia, Colonel [illegible] Washington.

[illegible] *Tuesday, June 17.*—The Seward[illegible] for the suppression of the African [illegible] today officially promulgated. It is to [illegible] force for the term of ten years. In [illegible] the ships of the United States and British navies, and regulations for the mixed courts of justice, accompany the publication.

The rebels are urging an exchange of General Buckner for General Prentiss, and promise to release Col. Corcoran, and make an equal exchange of all prisoners, if Buckner is given up.

Lieut. W. E. Baker, of the 3d New York regiment, has been appointed Provost Marshal at Fortress Monroe by Gen. Dix.

The recent publication of Hon. Alfred Ely is meeting with a large sale. So far as that gentleman is concerned, its proceeds are devoted to the aid of sick and disabled soldiers of New York.

The President has sent a message to Congress, saying that it is desirable that such legislation as may be necessary to carry the Seward-Lyons treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade into effect, shall be enacted as soon as may comport with the convenience of Congress.

One hundred and fifty more rebel prisoners, principally of the Georgia Tigers, and 12th Virginia Regiment, captured recently at Front Royal, were brought here today and escorted to the old Capitol military prison.

Information has been received at the Contract office of the Post Office Department, which leads to the belief that all the mails dispatched from the East to the Pacific Coast by the overland route via Salt Lake City, and that the mails sent from the Pacific to the East by the same route between March 20th and April 27th, have also met with a like detention, and from the same cause. This information is given that correspondence within the dates mentioned may be duplicated, if thought proper by those interested. Mails are for the present dispatched from New York for the Pacific by steamers via Panama, on the 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of each month. An agent has been directed to go over the route from St. Joseph for the purpose of recovering the missing mails, if practicable, and forwarding them to their destination.

The Missouri State Convention.

Jefferson City, June 9.—In the Convention today, to the bill defining the qualifications of voters, Mr. Breckenridge moved an amendment, in substance the same as the provision struck out of Mr. Orr's amendment last week, upon which a lengthy discussion ensued, finally resulting in the adoption of the amendment, ayes 35, nays 31. This result shows a great change since Friday last, when the same provision was stricken out by a vote of 41 to 24.

On the adoption of the section to the bill as amended by Mr. Breckenridge, disfranchising rebels, the vote stood, ayes 39, nays 27, Mr. Orr voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Breckenridge's amendment disfranchises all persons engaged in the rebellion since the 16th of December last.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia PRESS writes from Gen. McClellan's army, under date of June 6th, as follows:

THE POSITION.

Within the past two weeks the relative situations of the two opposing armies have been materially changed. In the last week of May the Chickahominy River was the boundary over which neither party stepped, but since then things have materially changed. The battle at Hanover Court House, and its results in ruining the Virginia Central Railroad to Ashland, and putting that place [illegible] our right wing, which, although still [illegible] Chickahominy, is there in such force that it virtually prevents the rebels from occupying the fields immediately bordering the stream on their side or sending marauding parties across the [illegible] fords and bridges. One eight rods in [illegible] Mechanicsville Bridge, five miles down the Chickahominy, near the crossing of the central road, thence for four miles down it holds the most eastern bank of the river, with three bridges. At a point west of Richmond, six miles distant from it, our lines are across the river, and the front near away to the southward until it strikes the James river. The entire front of the army is a segment of a circle, with the concavity towards the enemy, the left being south of Richmond, and supported by gunboats on James river, the right resting at Mechanicsville and the infantry, cavalry, four and a [illegible] The Richmond and York River Railroad is in running order to Savage's Station, a short distance across the Chickahominy, and supplies our left wing with provisions and stores. The right wing is supplied from Dispatch and Forge Stations, points further White House, from which stations there is a wagon transportation varying from one to ten miles, according to the distance of the troops.

Under cover of a heavy fire of artillery, which effectually silenced the rebel batteries, General Smith yesterday crossed the Chickahominy at a point where our troops had previously made a bridge, on the left centre of our line. He had a large force, and met with no great opposition. The policy of the campaign seems to be to gradually close, at favorable opportunities, from the left wing around to the right. Every day our crossing is nearer and nearer the right wing. About one half of the army have already crossed, and Saturday and Sunday's conflict on the left wing, whilst it gained us but a slightly advanced position, compelled the rebels to be effectually secure the safety of all the Federal troops across the stream.

Continuous artillery fights are taking place between the batteries of the two armies along the five miles for which the river is the boundary. The guns are generally a mile and a half distant from each other, and as the stream and swamp are in a rather depressed valley, each party can see across to the other, observing the effects of the shots and the movements of troops. The rebels show most miserable gunnery, and in these conflicts they are generally the losers. A dozen or two Federal shells generally silence their batteries, and we can distinctly see them running back under cover of the woods, sometimes drawing their cannon after them. Save one rebel shell which fell into General Slocumb's camp two days since, not one of any throw caused us the slightest damage. They do not fall short, but they generally have poor marksmen or inaccurate guns, not one of I have ever seen fire but appeared to be considerably amused. Our gunners show their superiority at once by making the enemy desert their guns, but in no case have the rebels, in any of these duels across the river, ever forced us to run away from our pieces. We have the last shot, and usually send it converting after a squad of flying rebels, whose powers of locomotion are inimitable.

We are slowly but surely progressing, and every day drawing closer around Richmond.

A COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ENCAMPMENT.

In the corner of a field of five hundred acres, surrounded on two sides by woodland, the tents are pitched. The camp is on a hill, a quarter of a mile from every road, and the whole covers a space of four acres. The ground plan of the camp is parallelogram, with the staff tents on the long side, the General's tent on the short side, nearest the road, and the guard-tents on the other.

At the upper end of this parrall[illegible] a space a hundred feet square is marked out, entirely guarded by sentinels, and upon which no one, no matter how high in position, is allowed to encroach. In the center of this sacred spot are two wall-tents, each about twenty feet square, set alongside of one another, though with a slight intervening space. The left hand one is occupied by General McClellan, the other by his father-in-law, General Marcy, the chief of staff. Both are furnished alike; each has a stove, camp stools and table, cordage, camp bed, desk, and toilet made-traps, and various wine bottles lying about. Beside the tents are used even by Major Generals, to beguile weary hours and entertain visitors. In front of the generals' tent, a hundred feet wide street runs to the opposite side of the camp, where two or three peaked Sibley tents are pitched, whose occupants decrease in honor according as they are further away from the General. These are the tents of the staff officers—the provost marshal general, the adjutant general, the inspector general, the quartermasters and commissaries, the aids to the commander-in-chief, &c.

A WALK OVER THE LATE BATTLE FIELD.

Another correspondent writes as follows, giving a vivid description of the horrors of a battle field after a severe engagement:

The camp of Casey's division presented a sight of desolation. All around lay charred ruins, clothing, guns cartridge boxes, &c., the property mainly of our own troops. A little further on in a piece of woods the bark of nearly every tree is peeled off towards the roots, the rifle balls and canister fired into the forest by our men having taken down the trees that stood in their way and fell the rebels. In a swamp we found eight bodies of Alabama lancers together, and in such a horrible state of decomposition that hardly a man saw them without turning away his head. Their clothes were on, but the bodies were so swollen, that they fitted as tight as the skin itself. In several cases the flesh had already been eaten off by vermin, and the head and skull by bare. One body, which was evidently that of a rebel officer, lay concealed behind some brush. The limbs were contracted, but upon the face, there seemed to be a placid smile. One hand held to its side a revolver, while the other was extended upon the earth. Like all the rest, the body was swollen to twice its natural size, and millions of vermin were fast devouring it.

Another body was found sitting on the ground, the back braced against a fence. The skin was peeling off the hands, and hung down the fingers in shreds. The face dropped to one side, and the features were horribly contracted, evidencing a dying struggle of a most painful nature. In his vest pocket was a piece of paper, and curiously enough, on it there were [illegible] the words being, "[illegible] never yield." "No, sir, never." The [illegible] lines, of which, amid the blood and [illegible] in deciphering the following:

"[illegible] upon the field?
"[illegible] that never will yield;
"[illegible] for the fair [illegible]
"[illegible] for Southern [illegible]

Below this were these words:

"The woman who will [illegible] ought to marry; a Northern coward [illegible]

An officer engaged in the [illegible] when we pursued, on Sunday, [illegible] to the woods through which [illegible] drove us, a desperate encounter [illegible] of men, on both sides, three [illegible] our clothing and went in, [illegible] did at Bull Run, stripped [illegible] Within a space of 2 acres there [illegible] enough to supply a New York [illegible] that small space nearly six hundred [illegible] sent to their long account.

At Casey's old camp hundreds of horses, torn by shot and shell, lay all around, the carcasses emitting a pestilential stench. On Sunday, when we were again in possession of this field, men and animals close together—

"Rider and steed in one red burial blent."

The animals are now being buried, as that is the only way in which they can be disposed of, and the horrid effluvia removed from its too close contact with our camp.

BOOBYGARD and his fellow-commanders must have learned the cabinet maker's trade in their younger days. They are always making a stand.

THE State of Maryland recently called for $250,000 for a defence loan. Two millions of dollars were offered, the bids ranging from par to 2⅝ per cent. premium.

BEAUREGARD, struck by the brilliancy of General Hunter's example, is about to issue a proclamation emancipating from further servitude, the horses, oxen, mules, and other domestic animals in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont.

THE value of prize vessels and cargoes up to this time exceeds five millions of dollars. No officer or sailor has received a copper of shares in prize money. Only $40,000 of the proceeds of sales have ever reached the Treasury. The money is in the hands of the U. S. District Attorneys.

SHANGHAI (China) dates to the 5th April, states that the Taepings, or rebels, still infested the neighborhood of that city, but the eastern side had become pretty well rid of them. At Hankow the tea season was expected to commence immediately, with good prospects.

AT Berlin and London, the longest day has 16½ hours. At Stockholm, 18½, at the shortest 5½. At Hamburg, 19; shortest 7. At St. Petersburgh, 19; shortest 5. At Edinburgh, 17½; shortest 2½. In Norway the day lasts from May 21st to July 22, without any interruption; and in Switzerland the longest day lasts three months and a half.

THE French papers give the Americans the credit of having constructed the first iron coated steamer, which was made by Fulton in 1813; then followed the Stevens Battery in 1842, and now comes the Monitor, which, twenty years later, first demonstrates the success of this description of vessels.

SIR WM. DOG, the well known comedian, died suddenly at Hobart Town on the 19th of April. He was at one time a man of ample wealth, but having been too prodigal in his early career, he was compelled to sell his estate, and take to the theatrical profession for a livelihood. By his exertions on the stage he rid himself of all his debts, which had been enormous.

ON Tuesday last, Mr. Robert Bonner, of the New York LEDGER, accompanied by three of his friends, in a travelling wagon, weighing altogether about 600 lbs., drove [illegible] Flatbush [illegible]

GEN. MITCHELL AGAIN.

VICTORY AT CHATTANOOGA

Two Days Fighting.

Complete Route of the Enemy.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

GEN. SHIELDS ATTACKED.

4 HOURS TERRIBLE FIGHTING.

RETREAT OF OUR FORCES.

THE ENEMY FIVE TO ONE.

Great Loss on Both Sides.

Another Battle and Victory.

Chicago, June 11.—A private dispatch from Cairo to the President of the Chicago Sanitary Commission says that Gen. Mitchell has achieved another brilliant victory at Chattanooga, Tenn., the enemy being completely routed after two days hard fighting. No further particulars are given.

Another Battle in the Shenandoah Valley.

Washington, June 11.—Advices received at the War Department state that Jackson's army attacked Gen. Shield's advance on Monday morning, near Port Republic. The conflict is said to have been maintained for four hours by about 2,000 of our men against the main body of Gen. Jackson's army. The enemy's force became so overwhelming in numbers that our advance was compelled to fall back, which it did in good order until it met the main body of Gen. Shields' command, near Conrad's Store. As soon as this was effected, the enemy, in turn, retired. The fighting is said to have been very severe, and the loss heavy on both sides.

A private letter states that Gen. Shields had previously succeeded in destroying a large quantity of supplies belonging to the rebels, found at Milford and at Conrad's store.

The damage of the recent rains, including the carrying away of bridges over the south branch of the Shenandoah River, materially interfered with the Commissariat arrangements and the movements of troops.

Luray, June 10, via Washington, 11.—Col. Carroll, commanding the 4th brigade, consisting of the 84th Pennsylvania, 13th Pennsylvania, 7th Indiana, and 1st Virginia—subsequently about 1,000 strong, reached Port Republic on Sunday, reconnoitered, found the enemy in town and had a skirmish. He concluded to hold the bridge, and ordered it not to be burned, and put guns in position commanding it. At 6 A. M., Monday, he was opened on by some twenty heavy guns placed in position during the night. Our forces tried to reach the bridge repeatedly, to destroy it, but were met by storms of bullets, and had to retire. A large cavalry force crossed, and attacked our troops, while their infantry followed, our men clipping them at every step, often driving them back with heavy loss; but the numbers, after General Tyler's brigade arrived, were so much inferior to the enemy—their being at least five to one—that it was impossible to hold our position, and we were compelled to fall back, our boys fighting every foot of the way. After falling back some three or four miles, a body of cavalry were sent to attack us, but they were received in such manner as to compel them to retire when the engagement ended, having lasted five hours. Our loss is killed and wounded is not known, but it is large, as is also that of the enemy.

We lost a large number of prisoners. Colonel Carroll's horse fell, injuring the Colonel badly. Capt. Kelly, of Gen. Shield's staff, was badly injured in the head. He received praise from all who saw him fighting. Col. Buckley, of the 29th Ohio, was badly wounded. His men charged three times to get his body, but it was carried off by the enemy. Gen. Ashby, of cavalry notoriety, was positively killed during the fight at the bridge over Middle river.

Capt. Keogh charged with a body of cavalry, and held the bridge some time during a terrible storm of grape. This was one of the most hotly contested engagements of the war, as indicated by the loss compared with the number engaged. The men fought like demons.

LATER.—Two regiments from the first brigade arrived in time to assist in covering the retreat. The Pioneer Corps also helped. Col. Buckley has arrived wounded.

The New York City Press.

The TRIBUNE, in commenting on the persistent hostility to the United States, of the English press observes that while no nation would have been more grateful than ours for foreign sympathy, yet no nation has more fully demonstrated its ability to do without it.

A correspondent gives the following interesting details of the naval fight before Memphis, and of the surrender of that city:

At 4.20 o'clock the morning of June 6th, our flotilla weighed anchor, and slowly dropped down toward Memphis in the broad light of the new-born day. There were five of our gunboats, the Benton, Cairo, Carondelet, Louisville and St. Louis, with four rams, the Monarch, Lancaster, No. 3, and Queen of the West.

The river seemed clear. No boats of any kind were visible until they had steamed opposite the northern part of the city, where, so rapidly had the news of our approach been diffused, the levee and bluff were filled with people, a number of them women, even at that early hour of the morning.

The position of the foe near the Arkansas shore was in two lines, in regular order, the first line consisting of the Beauregard, Little Rebel, General Price and General Bragg, and the second of the General Lovell, General Van Dorn, Jeff. Thompson and Sumter; the Little Rebel being the flagship with Commodore Ed. Montgomery on board and in command.

The Secession fleet still advanced and the National flotilla still retreated, though very slowly, anxious to gain a little time for the consumption of the morning meal. The enemy grew impatient and impudent. The old and unconquerable love of bluster predominated, and the Little Rebel fired a shot at the Benton, which with the Louisville, was below the remainder of its companions.

To say truth, the Flag Officer himself was losing his temper, and he ordered the retreat to be checked and the action to begin. The Cairo opened the martial entertainment on our side by sending a shell at the Little Rebel, and placing it within a few feet of her hull. This was followed by the other National vessels, and answered by the enemy, and a great roar and a huge smoke went up from the river like a lifting fog from the sea.

At this time the two fleets were about three-quarters of a mile apart, but were gradually decreasing the distance. The firing on both sides was rapid and incessant. All our vessels were engaged, and so were those of the enemy. Our boats generally fired their bow or stern guns, but during the action the Carondelet, Louisville, and St. Louis fired broadsides two or three times. The Rebel boats had fewer guns than we, running generally from three to eight or ten, but our numbered us by three boats, and this odds gave them hope.

After fighting for fifteen minutes, the distance between the contestants could not have been more than half a mile, and still the battle raged fiercely in full view of the crowd on the Memphis levee, who must have been intensely excited over the scenes on the river.

The engagement had continued about half an hour when two of our rams, the Monarch and Queen of the West, which had been lying out for Arkansas shore in rear of our line of battle, steamed out toward the scene of action. As soon as the enemy saw them he began to retire from the action, breaking his line of battle at once, but still firing his guns as he went. The Queen of [illegible]

that her no injury, and she still steamed steadily and on the instant her commander, Jim Lee, was within ten feet of the enemy's deck, to her swaying masts, as the ram rose, I saw plainly, in no manner discouraged, however, the Queen ran towards the General Price, which fired several times at the [illegible] but she was too quick for the wheelsman, and struck her a terrible blow, [illegible] the Arkansas side, when the officers' crew leaped off and ran through the woods, our boats hailing them as they passed. The Queen ran down the river, through what the very heavens seemed to be a rain of iron, firing her guns in the direction of the fleeing foe, and at last ran to a point below the Navy Yard, where she lay, out of the reach of the enemy's guns.

Benton, Louisville, and the other three gunboats, increased their fire, firing more frequently at various points, and leaving a wake as to the issue of the conflict. The flagship now obtained excellent range of the General Price, and Captain W. D. Phelps launched the solid round rifled Parrott at the General Price, striking the vessel at about her waist, and passing through her hull, in her, through what the very heavens seemed to be a rain of iron, firing her guns in the direction of the fleeing foe, and at last ran to a point below the Navy Yard, where she lay, out of the reach of the enemy's guns.

Some of the enemy went down with their vessels, but most of the crew leaped off, and were swimming in the water, when the Benton, Cairo, and other gunboats arrived on the spot, and the Benton's crew, and those of the other gunboats, fished the men from the water. I saw the chimneys of the hostile gunboat disappear beneath the water. A number of the Rebels were seen to swim for the shore, but the officer of the flag-ship made a signal that no man should be fired on, if he would come to us. The Arkansas, by the time she was [illegible] to the Arkansas side, had [illegible] the Louisville, and the Benton, and the Cairo, and the Carondelet, and the Louisville, and the Benton, and the Cairo, and the Carondelet, and the Louisville, and the Benton, and the Cairo, and the Carondelet, and