

pitiously injured him. For thirty weeks, to take of his leg or kill him. The limb had mortified from neglect. The clerk was acquainted with his condition, and he replied that there was no surgeon in the hospital at that time. There may be many cases similar to the above, but for the sake of humanity, we hope not.—*Rich. Examiner, June 4.*

It gives us inexpressible delight, in this our hour of need, to announce the arrival, at a Southern port, of a cargo of tea, and that a large part of it has arrived at Petersburg, whither an agent of the Medical Purveyor's Department was dispatched yesterday to superintend its transportation to Richmond immediately.—There seems to be no apprehension of a lack of it now.—*J.*

On Sunday night a negro was detected crawling into the camp of one of the Confederate regiments on the Chickahominy. Hailed by the guard, Samba, looked up like a tortoise, and asked, "Am de a Yankee camp, massa?" The picket, to catch him, answered, "Yes." Den dia chile has been crawling a hole mile on his hands and knees to get to you." Samba, with his "orb in a fine frenzy rolling," was sent on to be disposed of by Assistant Provost Alexander.—*J.*

THE LINES IN FRONT OF RICHMOND.

Movements of the Enemy's Forces—They Engage in Harmless Shelling—President Davis' Address to the Army, &c., &c.

During yesterday morning, the 3rd instant, the enemy advanced their forces some three-quarters of a mile, re-occupying a portion of their former ground on the right wing of our army. Some shells were thrown at a brigade, moving its position, also at a government train, but with harmless effect. They appear to be making their troops at points adjacent to the Williamsburg road, so as for a heavy demonstration from that quarter.

General Johnston's army occupies its former positions, with changes rendered necessary by those of the enemy. The following address of President Davis to the army was read by the troops yesterday by the ordering of the general commanding:

Executive Office, 21st June, 1862.

To the Army of Richmond:

I render to you my grateful acknowledgments for the gallantry and good conduct you displayed in the battles of the 31st May and 1st instant, and with pride and pleasure recognize the steadiness and intrepidity with which you attacked the enemy in position, captured his advanced entrenchments, several batteries of artillery, and many standards, and everywhere drove him from the open field.

As a part of your operations it was my fortune to be present. On another occasion I witnessed more of valour and good order than you exhibited while advancing into the very jaws of death, but nothing could exceed the prowess with which you closed upon the enemy when a sheet of fire was blazing in your faces!

In the renewed struggle in which you are on the eve of engaging, I ask, as I can desire, but a continuance of the same conduct which now a truce the admiration and pride of the loved ones you have left at home.

You are fighting for all that is dearest to men; and, though opposed to a foe who regards many of the usages of civilized war, your humanity to the wounded and the prisoners was the fit and crowning glory to your valor.

Deposited of a just cause, may God have you in His holy keeping!

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The General will cause the above to be read to the troops under his command.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

We learn that on yesterday Major-General Robert E. Lee was assigned to the command of the army in front of Richmond, in consequence of a slight wound to Gen. Johnston; and, as assuming his important position, issued an address to the army, which was read at the head of the regiments created the liveliest enthusiasm. The address informed them in a very few words, that the army had made its last retreat, and that henceforth every man's watchword must be "Victory or Death." The response was cheers from all the regiments.—*Rich. Examiner.*

THE LATEST FROM THE ARMY OF THE VALLEY.

We have late information from Gen. Jackson's army, which leaves him in force at Williamsport, on the Potomac, commanding both shores. Ashby's cavalry had crossed and recrossed as far as Frederick, Maryland, meeting some of the enemy, but a great many friends. Refugees from different parts of Maryland were going into the ranks of the Confederate forces. They were being armed with guns taken from Banks. Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg were both held portions of Jackson's command. A number of cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were taken at the ferry, and on Winchester road. Nothing was known by our informant of the measures employed by Gen. Jackson to effect the permanent disabling of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, but they were known to be ample.

The prisoners of Banks' dispersed army, captured on Front Royal and Winchester, had all been sent to Salisbury, North Carolina, by way of Staunton, and the Petersburg and Lynchburg railroad. The whereabouts of the remnant of Banks' army in Maryland was not known with certainty, but it was supposed he was waiting to be reinforced. The Federal force at Washington was being strengthened by regiments from the North.—*J.*

LATEST NEWS FROM GLORIOUS STONEWALL.

A gentleman who reached Richmond last night from Staunton says a dispatch had been received there from Quartermaster Hays at Frederick, Maryland, stating that Gen. Jackson had reached that place after burning of the bridge from Harper's Ferry to Capon, above Harrocks, Maryland, and capturing an entire passenger train. The railroad track was blown up, and no trains were running on the Baltimore and Ohio road higher up than the Washington Junction, at the Relay House.

Six hundred mules of salt were captured between Martinsburg and Washington. An order had been issued by Jackson for two thousand wagons to convey away the stores taken from the enemy, and wagons were receiving each a present of a sack of salt for each wagon and team furnished.

The stores taken at Front Royal were valued at \$220,000, and the aggregate at Winchester and other places at two millions, of the most valuable kind—medicine, &c. The foot bridge had been left standing at the ferry for the conveyance of troops across.—*J.*

THE YANKEE PRISONERS.

Yesterday morning the main body of the Yankee prisoners, about five hundred in number, taken in the battles of Saturday and Sunday, were marched to the depot and sent off in an early train for Salisbury, North Carolina, to make room for more of their brethren in the prison here. A few who had struggled into our lines like lost sheep were captured on Monday night, and brought in yesterday. All of them appeared anxious to know how the Confederates treated their prisoners. They had heard that the ladies spit in their faces, and that one ear was cut off as a mark to detect them if they were ever paroled and went into the army again without being exchanged. At one of the prisons a very indignant individual began threatening a Yankee prisoner with Lynch law because his brother had been slain in battle. The officer in command sharply rebuked the man, telling him that the battle field was the proper place to avenge the death of his kindred, and that to bully a prisoner was neither magnanimous nor brave.—*J.*

NORTHERN NEWS.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S ADVANCE INTO MARYLAND.—THREATENED BOMB AT BALTIMORE.—SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY IN THAT CITY.—ATTEMPT TO HANG A MAN.—THE UNIONISTS IN ARMS, &c., &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, May 25, 1862. The city has been in a state of intense excitement throughout the day. News of the disaster to Colonel Kerley's First Maryland regiment, at Front Royal, occasioned intense feeling, and when the news of the capture of the city was received, the excitement increased. With radiant faces and words of rejoicing, they were attacked and beaten. During the day at least a hundred have been knocked down in different parts of the city, though the police interfered and prevented any fatal results. In one or two cases ropes were brought out and preparations made for hanging parties to lamp posts. Two men were stabbed, but not dangerously. Among those attacked was Robert NoLans, late Minister to Mexico, who was saved by the police.

BALTIMORE, May 25, 1862. The secessionists have been imprudent enough to exhibit Kerley's defeat and reported loss, produced intense excitement among the Union men. A few moments since a man who made some disrespectful remarks was roughly handled by the crowd. There have been several knock-downs so far.

The excitement continues, and the crowd is increasing. Two men have just been knocked down in front of the telegraph office. One was heard to say, "Damn you, you have it your way now, but we'll have it our way soon." One excited Union man proposed the government should be requested to give all the secessionists from the city, and leave it to the Union men to keep matters straight.

The streets are still thronged. Obnoxious citizens have to keep out of sight. The intense feeling is explained by the fact that the regiment which is reported to have suffered so severely is from here. The friends and relatives of the men are many to be induced by the soundings of rebel sympathizers.

The excitement continues. Obnoxious individuals have been chased for squares, the crowd venting their sentiments in cheering. Many arrests have been made by the police.

BALTIMORE, May 25—1:30 P. M.

The mob made an attempt to hang a man a few moments ago in Monument square, but he was rescued by the police.

BALTIMORE, May 25—5:45 P. M.

The crowd on Baltimore street increased after three o'clock. Several persons were chased, and during the morning, and some were knocked down. The Marshal, with his police, was at the ground with a large force, and several arrests were made, after which the crowd thinned off, and all has since been quiet.

BALTIMORE, May 25—9 P. M.

I have just seen General Dix. He does not consider the riot, so called, a very serious affair, but condemns the instigators for not visiting the day, but that implied course of conduct which is expected of all good citizens.

Of the innumerable occurrences, that which is manifestly most serious is the slaying of a man named Wells by an anti-secessionist, in Franklin square. This locality is reported as being noted for sympathizers with the rebels.

Strange to tell, a great deal of the fighting was witnessed by women, who manifested their delight or disapprobation as they were most interested. Some of them were so excited that I expected to see them take a hand in it every minute.

I am informed at the Marsh's office that over one hundred and fifty persons were attacked and more or less injured, many badly. In those churches where the worship of God is intermixed with the love and eulogy of Davis, notice was given of the state of affairs, when the men retired, leaving the women to do as they wished, either fly to the arms of their Saviors, their protectors, having flown from them, or go to the Lyceum.

I called on some of my acquaintances living in the neighborhood of the great monument, and as usual found them somewhat inclined in sentiment and feeling. Many of them hoped for another 19th of April. As to the ladies, I must say that either from wilfulness, carelessness, or downright folly, they spoke as glorifying in the defeat of the Maryland regiment, saying it would be a caution to Marylanders in the future.

This part of the town is unquestionably a nest of sympathizers. In one place they showed me two small Confederate flags, and expressed a hope of soon being able to hang them out. As to the women, I should say hang them.

Among the crowds on the streets the Union sentiment is very strong. I judge this from casual remarks. Among those beaten very badly is a butcher named Kirk. He was whipped till he looked like a butcher; so says one who butchered him.

The President and Chamber of the Bank of the United States were yesterday, by order of Governor Johnson, on the charge of treason.

The town of Pulaski has been assessed for twenty dollars and sixty-eight cents by the Provost Marshal to compensate a Union merchant for goods seized by Morgan's troops.

THE LATEST.

We have received New York and Philadelphia papers of Thursday, the 23rd instant, but at such a late hour that we can only briefly mention the most prominent news contained in them.

Great fears were still felt throughout the North that Jackson would capture Washington. The celebrated New York merchant—the same that our Mayor and many of our citizens made themselves fools over not long since—had arrived in Baltimore, en route to Washington. Several regiments of militia were also about leaving New York for the same destination.

Gen. McClellan telegraphed Lincoln's Secretary of War that the battle of Hanover, C. H. resulted in a complete "out of the rebels," the Yankees taking 500 prisoners and more coming in. Our loss is set down at 1000 in killed and wounded, and that of the Yankees at 379.

General Halleck was within three-quarters of a mile of General Beauregard's works, and a fight was hourly expected. The Yankee commander at Norfolk has stopped the publication of a newspaper called the *Day Book*, recently published in that place. No mention is made of the whereabouts of either Jackson or Banks.—*Rich. Examiner.*

The Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.: MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1862.

BATTLE AT RICHMOND.

We give in this paper all the details of the late battle before Richmond which our limited space will allow. We do not vouch for the correctness of every thing given, for we doubt not there are many errors, which time will correct. Let no one, therefore, distress themselves about reported deaths, for a few days may reveal more welcome news.

As to the several results of the battle, they are not as satisfactory as we had hoped they would be. We have killed as many or more—some say 3 or 4 times as many—as the enemy. We took over 500 prisoners, a large number of cannon, and quantities of small arms and other property. The enemy was driven back into the swamps and kept there all night. Many of our killed were buried in the enemy's entrenchments; and altogether, our men displayed as much courage and fearless daring as any troops ever showed. The victory was theirs beyond all question; and yet, it strikes us as rather barren of great results. The enemy still menaces Richmond in force. There must be another great battle to decide the question of taking the capital.

It is uncertain when the battle will be renewed. The excessive rains have flooded every valley in the vicinity of the two armies. Our loss is a favorable position on pretty high and comparatively dry land. The men are said to be in fine spirits, and confident of final success. Recent addresses issued to them by President Davis, and Gen. Lee as the successor of Gen. Johnston, have had a fine effect upon the troops, and they will doubtless meet the enemy in the next encounter with undiminished courage. Nevertheless, let God's people in the Confederacy help them by an earnest appeal to Almighty Strength to drive back the ruthless invaders of our country, for without his help, strength and courage are vain.

Another Batch of Prisoners.

Five hundred and twenty-five prisoners arrived here from Richmond last Thursday forenoon, and were immediately conducted to the Confederate States Prison. We learn that there are a great many Irish and Dutch among them, though whether native born, or foreigners we do not know.

Baltimoreans.—These men were conducted to this place by a very extraordinary company reported to be chiefly Marylanders, or Baltimoreans. They had not been on our streets two hours before several of them were detected in thieving from our merchants and shopmen. Hats, coats, vests, shoes, socks, watches and other jewelry, formed the subjects of their pilfering. They visited some seven or eight houses where they found opportunities to lift articles which did not belong to them. The Town police got after them, and in the course of the day three of them were committed to jail.

But they were not satisfied with stealing; being from Baltimore they had also to give us a specimen of Baltimore fighting. Upon some trivial provocation, one of them shot at a companion, who, it is said, narrowly escaped death. Another drew his bowie knife and made several cuts on the face of another companion; and a general pugnaconic disposition was manifested in a number of cases. And all this occurring within the course of three or four hours after they were at liberty on our streets, entitled them to bad notoriety to say the least.

Dr. LEMOINE.—See Dr. Lemoine's advertisement in this paper. He has had very long experience in the practice of medicine, and in New Orleans must have enjoyed excellent opportunities for acquiring extensive acquaintance with diseases and their treatment.

JAMES BOWEN.—It is with unfeigned sorrow we record the death of this young man, who, it will be observed, fell in the late battle before Richmond. Young, ardent and spirited, he was one of the first in the Rowan Rifle Guard to respond to the call of Gov. Ellis, and with that company marched to Wilmington on the 21st of April, 1861. When the company was invited to volunteer for three years or the war, he was among the first, if not the very first, to step forth. And as while with us as an apprentice to the printing business, he faithfully performed every duty assigned him, so in his duties of a soldier, we have been assured he was devoted and faithful. He corresponded with us regularly while in the service, and detailed the circumstances of many a hardship and privation, but never complained of these things. On the contrary, inspired with the true patriotic fire which should animate the Southern soldier in this war, he seemed to regard them as unavoidable incidents of the service, to be submitted to with patience for the sake of the great cause for which we were struggling. He performed his part well in life—in every place and under all circumstances; and at last fell mortally wounded while bearing aloft and bravely advancing with the color of his Regiment. He was shot down a few paces in front of the enemy's redoubt, late in the evening of Saturday, 31st May, and died early in the morning of Sunday following. Aged 22 1/2 years.

Smashed Up.—A frightful Railroad collision occurred between Thomsville and High Point last Thursday afternoon by which one man was killed and one of the trains was broken in pieces. It was caused by the returned train which brought the Yankee prisoners in the morning. The officers on board of it ran against express orders, as we learn, and in utter disregard of consequences. They left Thomsville only a few minutes before the regular train South was due, and were so notified there. The collision occurred very shortly afterwards. About \$30,000 worth of property was destroyed by it.

Accidents on this road have become fearfully common, and often the result of carelessness. An example of severe punishment would doubtless do much towards correcting the evil, and we shall not be surprised to hear of one rather summary made, unless there is a change for the better.

Lines Lost Date.—We saw a few days ago, a box of very nicely prepared linen lint, for the use of the wounded in the army, made by a lady in this place, from some worn out table cloths. Lint is greatly needed at this time, and those who have old linen cloths could hardly make a better use of them than to convert them into lint and send them to the army.

Marching Orders.—Col. Gibb's Regiment, at this place, has received orders to report at Richmond, and will leave to-morrow.

That General JOSEPH JOHNSTON was wounded at the close of the day on Saturday and disabled from immediate service, is no longer a military secret. He seemed to command the army, late of the Potomac, on that night, and General Lee took his place on Sunday by order of rank.—We can with great sincerity express the hope that the new commander will prove himself a competent successor of General Johnston, and complete his great undertaking; that he will defend the city, and that he will annihilate the army that assails it.

But none can fail to deplore the temporary retirement of the consummate leader who has, so far, retained the complete confidence of every officer and every soldier, and of all classes in the Southern Confederacy. His wound at this moment is a national disaster. He is the only commander on either side in this contest that has yet proven, beyond all question, a capacity to manoeuvre a large army in the presence of one yet larger; to march it, fight it, or not fight it, at will and while so doing, to baffles the plans of the ablest opponents in every instance. Time may yet produce another, but no living man in America is yet ascertained to possess a military knowledge so profound, or a decision of character so remarkable. He is one of those who can take responsibility; who is never a nose of wax; and who can hold out with the solidity of a rock against all foolish projects formed for him by others.

There is little fear, we are pleased to know, that his wound will prove serious. But it disables him at present from active service, and this is the hour when he, of all men, is most needed here. It is the eleventh time that General Johnston has been shot in battle. WINFIELD SCOTT, some weeks ago, gave in conversation this character of him: "Yes, sir," said SCOTT, "he is a very able man. He knows his business. He is equal to any command; but, confound the fellow, he always gets shot! As soon as he gets into action he is sure to be shot, and that's his fault." All persons who have seen him on the field give the same explanation of the perpetual fact: that General Johnston seems possessed on those occasions with the very genius of battle, and exposes his person as a commander in chief should not do. The passing observer generally describes him as a sleepy

man, but the sound of cannon brings an astonishing change in his appearance. He was everywhere seen on Saturday, directing in person the movements of the fight, encouraging those under fire, rallying the regiments, blazing with ardour and intellect, and injudicious in nothing but carelessness of a life which he had not the right to risk.—*Richmond Examiner.*

STONEWALL JACKSON'S GREAT VICTORY.

The Lynchburg Republican, of the 20th ult., which came to hand last night, says a Staunton gentleman, who left that place yesterday morning, informs us that the rumor was extensively circulated that Jackson had bagged Banks, several of his aids, and a daughter who was staying at his headquarters. He did not know the source of the rumor, or whether reliance was to be put in it.

It was further reported that nearly the whole of Bank's army had been captured, and this we are told may be relied on as true.

Twenty five hundred prisoners were at Woodstock on Tuesday night, en route to Staunton, and would arrive there to day. They were those that were captured at Front Royal and Winchester. A number were at last accounts in the latter place waiting to be sent off.

The reports that our cavalry had possession of Martinsburg is confirmed. They captured at that place a number of cars, and a passenger train, with a large quantity of stores, ammunition, &c. They also have possession of Charlestown, capturing at that point many of Bank's fugitives and commissary stores.

The result thus far of this brilliant achievement of Jackson has been the utter annihilation of an army of 12,000 or 15,000 men, the capture of an amount of provisions, ordnance stores, small arms, horse-wagons and camp equipment, almost incredible, and last, though not, least, the possession of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the main artery which connects the West. Truly may Jackson say in his dispatches that "God has blessed our arms with brilliant success."

List of Casualties to the 16th S. C. Troops.

- Col Champ T. N. Davis, killed and left on the field.
- Company A—Killed: Private Jas. Brooks, wounded and left on the field; Private Sylvanus Brooks and Robert T. Conely. Wounded slightly: Lieut. James R. Lyle and W. A. Bryan, corps; D. M. Ray and A. J. Patterson, Privates N. Childers, F. M. Brown, John L. Davis, W. B. Parris, and N. H. H. Burns.
- Company B—Wounded: Private Thomas Gregory, arm broke; Wilson Webb, slightly, in shoulder; Missing: E. H. Keith.
- Company C—Wounded: Lieut. R. E. Johnston, slightly; Private W. J. Edney, slightly; Jacob Robinson, seriously, in the side; S. T. Wilson, hand shot off; Henry Allen, seriously in thigh; J. R. Hall, Logan Thompson, McCurry, slightly. Missing: Wilson Hawkins.
- Company D—Killed: Private Jos. T. W. Mack, wounded; Orderly Sgt. Geo. Knox, both thighs broken and left on the field; Privates J. L. Floyd, arm broke; J. P. Burgess, slightly in breast; W. M. Wall, seriously in the side; Pink Martin, seriously in the head; J. O. Webb, slightly, in the shoulder; K. C. Blanton, slightly, in shoulder; W. H. Cooper, slightly; lip; Rile; Baley, extent of wound not known. Missing and supposed to be killed: Private Burton Downey, Albert Davis, and P. L. Mott.
- Company E—Killed: Serg. W. W. Gibbs. Wounded—Private George Wintman, seriously and left on the field; W. G. Jarrat, slightly in the hand; W. H. Butler, seriously in the shoulder.
- Company F—Wounded: Privates F. F. Dever, W. G. Fay and Lewis Paris, slightly. Missing—Private B. K. Lewis.
- Company G—Killed: Private H. F. Dornahub. Wounded—Lt. John T. McEntire, slightly on the head; Orderly Sgt. J. G. Sloan, very slightly on the head; corp J. C. Alexander, in the side; privates J. H. Brady, hip and foot severely; Jerry Atkinson, head; W. G. Blanton, severely in side; E. C. Harbin, dangerously in hip and thigh; Tho. Houser, severely, thigh, leg and mouth; Jos. Howe, slight in leg; Elijah Turner, slight in arm; E. B. Freeman, slight in head.
- Company H—Wounded: Captain Robinson, slight in arm; Lieut. Bell in the head; Privates W. C. Altman, J. B. Condy, and J. S. Moore, slightly. Missing—Privates G. W. Smith and A. M. Watkins.
- Company I—Wounded: Lieut. L. A. Ward, slightly; Orderly Serg. J. P. Johnston, slightly; Serg. D. L. Miller, seriously; privates G. W. Bell, seriously; M. L. Hensley, arm broke; J. H. Bryson, N. Barnett, J. D. Burnett, J. O. Cookman, J. B. Cox, J. A. Fletcher, T. C. Hollingsworth, G. J. Conroy, W. H. Jones, B. Laughter, J. G. Lowry, W. P. Reese, and M. Sitton, and J. O. Erwin, slightly.
- Company K—Wounded: Lieut. K. H. Mills, slightly in arm; privates W. C. Calvert, slightly in neck; Tho. Toney, seriously in thigh; Robt. Dalton, severely in mouth; John Allison, slightly in thigh.
- Company L—Killed: Private F. M. Moore. Wounded: Privates M. A. Kirkpatrick, dangerously; J. R. Mull, dangerously; G. M. Clark, W. H. Brown; G. L. Cunningham and B. N. Grant, slightly.
- Company M—Wounded: Capt. L. W. Stowe, slightly in shoulder; Serg. H. F. White, slightly in leg; privates J. S. Smith, slightly in thigh; James Kozar, in the side; J. W. Manner, in the head; Geo. Anthony, Tho. Erwood, slightly in the shoulder; D. R. Boper, slightly in the breast. Missing and supposed to be killed: Jno. Sobus, J. F. Connor and Patrick Skidmore.
- Attached Company—Capt. S. W. Kilpatrick, dangerously in the thigh, and missing; Killed: Drummer Joe G. Price and Private A. K. Lynch. Wounded: John Campe, in shoulder; John Amsteger, seriously in shoulder, hip and foot; Geo. Boston, slightly; John Melton, slightly in elbow; Geo. Price, slightly