Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Mass Convention for the Amendment of the Constitution.

The first anniversary of the National Association for the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, will be held on Wednesday, the 6th day of July next, at ten o'clock a. m., in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, on Eighth street, above Race street, Philadelphia.

The National Association was organized in Allegheny City, in February last. John Alexander, Esq., of Philadelphia, is President of the Association, Rev John De Witt, D D, of this city, Recording Secretary, and Rev John T. Pressly, D. D., of Allegheny, Corresponding Secretary. The Philadelphia Committee of Arrangements, who have issued the call for the Convention, is composed of some of the most distinguished clergymen and laymen of different religious denominations, among whom we notice the names of Drs Sturgeon, Bomberger, and Boyer.

The object of this Convention will be to adopt measures for "acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Governor among the Nations, and his revealed will as the supreme law of the land," in the Constitution of the United States.

The Committee invite the attendance of all Christian people throughout the land, who are favorable to the object, without reference to their denominational connections, to take part, as far as practicable, in the proceedings. Mr. John T. Pressly, of Allegheny, and others have been invited to deliver special addresses on the occasion.

Death from Cholera Morbus.

On Saturday noon, an Irish woman named Bridget Connor, who had been but two weeks in the country, and who was residing with her sister at the Point, ate heartily of cucumbers, onions, and other green vegetables, and soon after became violently attacked with cholera morbus. A physician was summoned, and every effort was made to relieve her, but while vomiting she strangled upon something which was being ejected from the stomach and died in a short time after. Coroner McClung held an inquest upon the body and the jury found a verdict of "death from cholera morbus." This case conveys a very important lesson. At this season of the year persons should be very careful in regard to their diet. It is never safe to eat to freely of fruits and vegetables, especially when these articles are uncooked. Many parents, who are cautious in regard to their own diet, are careless as to the quantity and quality of the food furnished to their children, entertaining the foolish belief that what might prove injurious to themselves may be safely eaten by their children. Many cases of disease and death are caused in this way. Prudence and caution in eating should be exercised at all times, and especially through the "heated term."

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

The Cumberland *Alleghanian* says: "At length there is some prospect of the completion of this work to Cumberland, the point originally designed for its terminus. A circular issued by the Board of Directors of the company, at a meeting held on the 11th inst., authorizes the company to contract for the graduation, masonry and ballast of the eighty six sections of the road between Connellsville and this point, with parties from whom proposals have been received, "subject to the removal of any legal difficulties which exist or may occur to prevent the immediate prosecution of the work." Among the parties who have made proposals, we notice the not unfamiliar names in railroad contracting of our fellow citizens, John Hambrid and James Reynolds, Esq. Mr. Hambrid, in connection with Mr. Hitchcock, of New York, offers proposals for the 115th, 116 and 117th sections of the road, and Mr. Reynolds for sections 59, 61, 62, 63 and 64."

A Pittsburgh Captured at Stanton.

Among the rebel prisoners captured at Stanton, Va., by General Hunter, was Mr Lee A. Beckham, formerly of Allegheny. When the rebellion broke out, Mr. Beckham was in the drug business here, but, his sympathies being with the South, he resolved to go and fight with the rebels. He wrote a letter to Gov. Letcher, "stating his case," and we believe was assigned to duty in the Quartermaster's Department. He was subsequently commissioned as Major, and held that position when captured at Stanton. He was sent, with several hundred other prisoners, to Indianapolis, and passed through Wheeling one day last week. He was recognized by an Allegheny boy, who assisted in the capture of Stanton, and who was one of the guard detailed to convey the prisoners north.

The Robinson Township shooting Case.

A hearing in this case was had on Saturday afternoon. Dr. M Cook, the physician in attendance upon Sullivan, stated that his injuries were not serious, and the Mayor admitted Mr. Nichols to bail in the sum of $1500.

Mr. Leasure preferred a charge against Sullivan and Jeremiah Goehring for entering his house and taking therefrom a silver watch, a bracelet, a razor, and twenty dollars in bank bills. Goehring was arrested and locked up for a hearing. Sullivan's injuries were too severe to admit of his removal.

The shot guns carried by the parties at the time of the shooting were secured by constable Alt, of Charlestown, and are now in possession of the Mayor.

The Ohio Wool Trade.

The papers in the wool growing region of Ohio report small sales of the new clip as yet, as holders ask an advance on last year's prices. At Cadiz some purchases have been made, and prices range from 65 to 75 cents. The Cleveland *Wool Grower* says the new clip is being offered in small lots in that market, and enumerates the coarse wools, and ready payment as to be taxed five per cent; not so. Few Eastern buyers or manufacturers have appeared, and growers are not anxious to offer their wools. Three fourths of the clip of the State is held at 80 cents, including medium to fine wools. The Mahoning *Register* says some sales have been effected in that neighborhood at 75 cents.

NOT SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Samuel Galley, the young man who was scalded by the explosion of a steam boiler at the Duquesne Brass Works on Saturday, was not dangerously injured, although it may be some time before he fully recovers. He is indebted, in a great measure, to his own presence of mind, for his improved condition. Immediately after the accident occurred, he ran down the wharf, dipped his woolen shirt into an oil flat, and threw it over his head and shoulders, thereby relieving his suffering considerably. Galley resides in Pittsburgh, Fourth ward, Allegheny.

HAVE YOU CLEANED YOUR CELLAR?—If there is any spot about the premises that needs a thorough overhauling or cleansing, it is the cellar. It is now a good time to do this, if you have not attended to it already. Do not leave a decayed apple or vegetable about it—give it a thorough airing. Remember that the health as well as the comfort of the family depends greatly upon the sanitary regulation.

THE DRAFT IN LAWRENCE COUNTY.—Although the people of Lawrence county have on the whole, furnished more volunteers than was required, under the recent calls, yet, under the late orders from the Provost Marshal, each such district in arrears is required to fill its quota, and hence a draft will be necessary. Those having a surplus will receive credits on future drafts.

A GOOD APPEARANCE.—Mayor Alexander had eighteen offenders before him yesterday morning, on charge of drunkenness, disorderly conduct and vagrancy. About one half the number paid their fines and the balance were committed to jail. On Sunday three women and two boys were arrested for drunkenness and locked up for a hearing.

A LIBERAL CONGREGATION.—The Jefferson Street M. E. Church, will send to Conference $300 missionary money, $200 for the Bible Society, and in proportion for other benevolent purposes. The charge has raised, including the pastor's salary, the pastorate, over $4,000.

DEATH OF CAPT. MORROW.—Letters have been received conveying the melancholy intelligence that Capt. L. O. Morrow, of New Castle, and a member of the Roundhead regiment, was killed in the assault upon Petersburg on Friday last.

BENEFIT AT THE THEATRE.—Mr. Loveday, a meritorious actor, takes a benefit at the Theatre to-night. A good bill is offered, and a large audience will doubtless greet the beneficiary.

MAYOR'S LAWS.—Mayor Lowry had seven common cases before him on Sunday morning, which were disposed of in the usual manner.

Conclusion of the Draft.

The draft in this district was concluded on Saturday afternoon. The following is the result in

CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP.

151 names in wheel—33 to be drawn.

John West,	James Hall,
William Adams,	Samuel Long,
Michael Morgan,	Joseph Spingate,
Michael Monroe,	Henry Burke,
Henry Webster,	Peter Meyer,
Silas Rich,	John Dey,
Alfred Vennette,	Andrew McClelland,
James Mawbridge,	Joseph Dull,
Thomas Wade,	Benjamin Baffer,
John Tilton,	James Duff,
Martin Conner,	Leon Peffer,
William Chess,	James Ferguson,
James Smith,	Henry Sauer,
Wm McDevitt,	Hiram Bly,
Benjamin Workman,	Patrick Slaughter,
John Engelmeyer,	William Dunham.
Sic and Bangster.	

CARNEGIE TOWNSHIP.

Charles Troup,	Eli Byatt.
William Russell.	

POLITICAL.—The West Greenville *Argus* says: "Hons J. H. Negley and Wm. Hasselt, members of the last House of Representatives from Butler county, have been nominated for re-election. They were both faithful and energetic members of the last House, and if the nomination of both of them be ratified by the district conferees, (of which, by the way, there is a pretty strong probability) we will take great pleasure in supporting them at the polls, and urging others so to do."

POISONED.—Two boys, sons of James Hamilton, of Highland township, Muskingum county, Ohio, were poisoned a few days ago, by eating wild parsnips, while on their way to school. One of them, on reaching school, complained of being sick, and while his teacher was caressing him he began vomiting and died before medical aid could be procured. His brother, though very sick, got better and will probably recover.

THE SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY, BOUNTY FUND.—Several errors having been made in the report of the Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of the Bounty Fund of the Second Ward, Allegheny, we re-publish the report to day, with the figures corrected.

TO DESTROY BUGS.—Take two pounds of alum, trunks it and reduce it to powder; dissolve it in three quarts of hot water, let it remain in a warm place till the alum is dissolved. The alum water is to be applied, by means of a brush, to every spot frequented by these annoying vermin.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—James Robinson and George Kemp, who have been confined in the watch house for some days, for committing an aggravated assault and battery upon Mr. McDowell at Flinn's Hotel, on Wednesday evening last, were committed to jail on Saturday for trial.

OIL EXCITEMENT IN GREENE COUNTY.—During the last two weeks there has been a great excitement about the recent discovery of oil on the lands of Robert Maple, Esq., in Greene county, Pa. Speculators from the Eastern cities have arrived, and are investing largely in the enterprise.

$700.—SUBSTITUTE WANTED.—Seven *Hundred Dollars* in "Greenbacks," will be paid to an acceptable substitute for a drafted man. If application be made at the GAZETTE office during to-day.

Col. John P. Glass.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—We desire to contradict a report, which seems to have been industriously circulated, that Col John P. Glass is not a candidate for a second legislative term. We know that Col. Glass will be pleased to accept a re-nomination from the Union party, and such nomination is due to him as one of our most earnest, able and faithful representatives. Col. Glass is now absent from the county, and we make this statement, in his absence and without his knowledge, for the purpose of apprising the people of the fact that he will be proud to represent the loyal people of this county in the next House of Representatives. UNIONISTS.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORNS, BUNIONS and DISEASED NAILS

DR. RANDALL—This eminent Chiropodist, who effected many cures of corns and bunions, is again among us, and is located at 29 Fifth street, over Andrew's tea store. His operations are efficacious, painless and speedy, and knowing, as all should that comfort in walking is essential to health, those afflicted with these troublesome pests would do well to give the Doctor a call. Mr. Eli Young, and Mr. James Millinger, well known in this community for years, were afflicted with both corns and bunions for a long time. Mr. Eli Young says: Dr. Randall most successfully cured some most painful corns and bunions for me. The cure is effectual, and I consider I made an excellent investment.

Mr. James Millinger writes:—Dr. Randall, a year ago, removed a most painful corn from under one of my toe nails. The operation was perfectly successful. To-day he has removed others, and I have no doubt with equal success, for which I had undergone several unsuccessful operations at the hands of other professed Chiropodists.

Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 5 p. m.

FACTS FOR SOLDIERS.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Therefore let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with them.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are now retailed, owing to the high prices of drugs, &c., at 50 cents, 75 cents and $1,10 per pot or box.

For sale in Pittsburgh by B. L. Fahnestock & Co.

For sale at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

For sale also by Geo. A. Kelly, Federal street, Allegheny city.

REMOVED.—Samuel Graham & Co., Merchant Tailors, have removed to 75 Smithfield street. We are just receiving our second supply of spring and summer goods, and would most respectfully invite our friends and the public in general to examine our new stock, believing it to be one of the finest stocks of merchant tailor goods in the city. Every garment warranted to give full satisfaction, in both price and quality. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and judge for yourselves. GRAHAM & MCCANDLESS, Merchant Tailors, No. 75 Smithfield street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attention of our readers is directed to the brilliant assortment of Spring and Summer Goods just received by our friend Mr. John Weiss, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock comprises a great variety of Fancy French, English, Scotch and American Cassimeres and Cloths, and fine Silk and Cassimere Vestings,—all of which will be made up to order in the latest styles and in the best manner. A choice selection of Furnishing Goods also on hand and for sale, together with a full stock of Ready Made Clothing, well and fashionably made.

SUPPLY ON HAND.—The subscriber wishes to inform the readers of the *Gazette* that he has again a full supply of the justly celebrated hair restorer *Rejuvenator*, whose effect in restoring gray hair to its original color, preventing hair from falling out, removing dandruff, &c., fairly entitles it to be classed among the greatest successes of modern times. Simon Johnston, sole agent, corner of Smithfield and Fourth streets. eod4w

DR. MOFFITT, Dentist, No. 163 Fourth street, between Smithfield and Grant.

No inducements held out by offering low prices; but an equitable fee will be charged in every case, for the best materials will be used, and all the time and skill *necessary to insure permanent results* shall be applied. m17dtf

CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Any person who has a small amount of capital which they wish to invest in a safe and established business, (iron trade) can have an opportunity of doing so which is seldom offered, by addressing SILEX, GAZETTE office. 5t

OMNIBUS and carriage calls will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 410 Penn street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

IT IS a surprising fact that M'Clintock, at 98 Federal street, Allegheny, sells shoes cheaper than any house in the two cities.

CLOSING out summer dress goods and balmoral skirts, at greatly reduced prices, at J. Pitch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

96 Federal street is the place to get good shoes cheap.

DR. Dentist, 245 Penn street, will attend to business of his profession.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Attorney at Law, 98 Grant street. aloim

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM GRANT.

DETAILS OF WEDNESDAY'S OPERATIONS.

Our Loss Probably 1,500 Men.

DETERMINED FIGHT ON THE WELDON PLANK ROAD.

The Rebels Twice Repulsed with Dreadful Loss.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 23, P. M.

The attack upon the second corps on Wednesday, near the Weldon road, did not result so disastrously as at first supposed. The line was formed by Barlow's division being on the left of Birney's, Gen. Mott in command on the centre, and Gibbons on the right. It was expected that the corps would have connected on the left with Barlow, but it seems quite a gap was left, in which A. T. Hill's rebel corps entered, and before our men were aware of it, they received a volley from the rear, which created a panic in our ranks, and caused a rapid retreat to the woods in the rear of the third division. This left the flank of the third division unprotected, and the enemy taking advantage of it charged through and fairly into our pits, ordering the men to surrender. The troops, however, left the trenches and fell back, but many of them were captured, and quite a number killed and wounded.

The number of our loss in prisoners is reported as 1,000, while some make the figures higher. Our loss in killed and wounded is probably 1,500. Some of our officers engaged in this fight had just joined their commands after being exchanged, and when surrounded and ordered to surrender, replied: "Never—death rather than the Libby Prison." And fighting their way out as best they could, many of them succeeded in getting back safe to our lines.

At eight o'clock in the evening a charge was made by the second corps, and the line of works from which they had been forced in the morning was recovered. We lost scarcely a man in this advance, as the rebels fired too high. A number of prisoners were taken.

Skirmishing was kept up all night along the lines, the pickets being at some points not fifty yards apart.

At daylight this morning an advance of the entire line was made, when it was found that the rebels had taken a new position some distance further back, where they had thrown up strong entrenchments during the night, which they still hold.

Col. Blaisdell, of the 11th Massachusetts, was killed to day, by a sharp-shooter, while visiting the skirmishing line. Lieut. W. H. Child, of the 4th Pennsylvania, who was to have been mustered yesterday, as 1st Lieutenant, was shot dead by a rebel sharpshooter, Thursday evening. Major Halsey, of the 11th New York, is missing and is supposed to be captured.

The 6th corps moved toward the railroad this morning, driving the enemy before them, and, during the afternoon, reported that they were in possession of the roads. Arrangements were at once made to destroy them.

At five p. m. a large force of rebels was seen moving toward the front, as if to resist the advance of the 6th corps, and an engagement in that direction is expected to night.

June 24, 5 a. m.—Nothing but picket firing took place during last night. Every little is going on this morning.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 23—8 p. m.

Gen. Barlow was marching rapidly towards the Weldon railroad, and Gen. Gibbon followed. The troops moved in extension by division. Major Brownlow's, of the 11th Massachusetts cavalry, had 700 mounted men of a provisional brigade composed of detachments from all its regiments and companies. He fought the rebels on the right of the plank road long after his ammunition was exhausted, holding with determined valor a whole brigade of rebels in check. In the meantime the rebels had succeeded in getting between Gibbon and Barlow. They were so much surprised as our men, but being the first to make the discovery of the position of affairs were quick to take advantage of it. There was very little hard fighting; they were fully prepared for resistance. The horses were cut from the battery and the guns spiked, when the line was reformed. The rebels came on again and were twice repulsed with dreadful loss. Later in the day the 6th corps charged them, driving them some distance, and forming on the left of the 2d corps.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Another letter from the army of the Potomac, dated near Petersburg, June 23 8 p m, says: We have had sharp skirmishing all day. The sharpshooters on both sides are continually exchanging shots, and frequently pick off men who are perhaps a thousand yards distant.

One battery of 32 pounders is trained on the rebel battery, near Petersburg, and every morning we are treated to a splendid artillery duel. The weather has been unusually warm and oppressive, and cases of sunstroke are quite numerous.

FROM SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Provision Trains Captured by the Rebels.

ABOUT ONE THOUSAND REBEL DESERTERS ARRIVED.

Daring Feat by Scouts.

FEDERAL SPY HUNG AT KINGSTON.

Preparations Making to Evacuate Atlanta.

&c., &c., &c.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—On the morning of the 18th the rebel Gen. Wharton, commanding a brigade of 2,500 men, crossed the railroad between Kingston and Dalton, capturing and burning five freight trains loaded with supplies.

On the 20th Capt Glover made a raid on the railroad five miles from Resaca, and captured two freight trains with supplies.

Col. Lagrange, of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, commanding a brigade, was captured on the 19th.

Col Gage, of the 29th Wisconsin wounded at the recent assaut on Kenesaw Mountain, passed through here to night, en route for St. Louis.

On the seventeenth, three companies of the fifty-fourth rebel Virginia infantry came into our lines on the Ocatahoochie, and took the oath of allegiance and were employed as teamsters and laborers.

A camp of rebel conscripts, on the Head Powell road, six miles from Atlanta, on Friday, broke for our lines. They numbered eight hundred, six hundred of whom got in, and the remainder were recaptured by the rebels.

Ira B Tuttle, Chief of Scouts of the Army of the Cumberland, on the 11th inst., with four men, made a daring descent on a forage post fourteen miles southwest of Atlanta capturing a rebel lieutenant-colonel, captain and three issuing sergeants, and burning a storehouse containing fifty thousand bushels of corn and a large lot of bacon.

On the 19th, J. H. Marbenton, of Indiana, one of our scouts, was captured at Kingston, Ga., and hung as a federal spy.

A gentleman from Atlanta says that the citizens are removing their valuables further south, and that if Johnston is driven from the Ocattahoochie he will make his next stand at Cedar Bluff, nine miles south of Atlanta. He reports that the Governor of Georgia issued a proclamation warning the Confederate forces not to destroy Atlanta or the railroads contiguous thereto, as they are the property of the State, and that if necessary he will call out the Georgia militia and withdraw the Georgia troops from the Confederacy to carry out the purposes of his proclamation.

Cedar Bluffs has been thoroughly fortified by the rebels, and by them are considered impregnable.

Mobile is garrisoned by two small brigades of rebel troops, the remainder having been sent to reinforce J. Johnson.

Fire at Rockaway, Long Island.

JAMAICA, L. I., June 25—The Pavilion Hotel, at Rockaway, together with all the outsuges, and several other buildings, are entirely consumed. The fire broke out about twelve o'clock, in the Pavilion.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Discussion on the Commutation Clause.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1864.

SENATE.—Mr. Collamer called up the bill to provide for the compensation of postmasters in lieu of commissions.

Mr. Conness explained that its effect is to make postmasters salaried officers.

Mr. Hale objected to making a return for box rents and other emoluments, especially from small towns, and offered an amendment, inserting the words "where rent of boxes shall exceed $200."

The bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government came up in regular order of business.

Messrs. Collamer and Sumner made remarks on the amendment to repeal the Inter State slave trade.

The amendment was lost—yeas 13, nays 20.

Mr. Fessenden obtained leave to report from the Finance Committee a bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, being the $400,000,000 loan bill, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fessenden made a report from the Committee on Conference on the bill to provide for an Internal Revenue to support the Government, and pay the interest on the public debt. He explained, at the request of several Senators, the recommendation relative to the income on whisky, as follows:

On incomes five per cent on all not exceeding five thousand dollars; 7½ per cent. on incomes over fifteen hundred dollars, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and ten per cent on all exceeding ten thousand dollars. On whisky one dollar fifty cents, after July 1st, 1864; and two dollars after February 1st, 1865.

On banks the tax is essentially the same as the Senate's amendments. The other recommendations of the Committee were not read, but the report of the Committee was concurred in.

The consideration of the appropriation bill was continued.

Mr. Collamer moved an amendment appropriating ten thousand dollars for publishing the continuation of the school craft upon the North American Indians, which was carried after discussion, in which several Senators said they would not vote for it now as an original proposition.

HOUSE.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, offered a substitute for the bill which he explained dispensed with commutation entirely, leaving the law in relation to substitutes as it now is. It provides that the President in his discretion may order a draft for not more than three nor less than one year. Any person volunteering or offering as a substitute for a drafted man and entered into the service for a term of years unless sooner discharged, shall receive a bounty of $100, and if for a term of two years, $200, and if for three years, a bounty of $300, one half of which bounty shall be paid to the soldiers at the time of their being mustered into the service, one-fourth at the expiration of half of his term, and one fourth at the end of his term. In case of his death when in the service, the residue of his bounty shall be paid to his legal representatives, and in case he is honorably discharged from wounds or sickness, incurred in the service, he shall receive the full bounty. Among other provisions it permits drafted men, substitutes, or volunteers to elect the companies or corps of their respective States into which they will go. The Secretary of War is required to discharge any minor who enlists without the consent of his parents or guardians. It also permits soldiers to be obtained from States in rebellion to be incorporated with the regiments of the loyal States producing them.

Mr. Schenck, in conclusion, said, that the rebellion must be put down, if not now, before or if not in ten years, twenty years; no matter how long the war still last. If peace should be made to day on accompromise, every sensible man must know the it would not last sixty days. It was recognize this Southern Confederacy as a distinct nationality, living on this side and they on the other, with a border from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, we may expect marauding guerrillas as war, murder and everything else. Nothing but the putting down of the rebellion could ensure peace.

Mr Odell, of New York, was opposed to the repeal of the commutation clause.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said Congress should persist in retaining the commutation clause, our armies would not be adequately filled, and rebellion could not be put down during the term of this Congress or under the administration. He referred to the example of England in raising troops. If there was not sufficient to stimulate ourselves we should take a lesson from what our brothers did in the revolutionary war. We had not done as much as they did. To this end and in view of the relative circumstances of the country we shall not rise to the height of the occasion till the representatives of the people rise and meet them in the way of manhood and victory. He appealed to the House to strike out the commutation clause which proved with dreadful loss. Later in the day the 6th corps charged them, driving them some distance, and forming on the left of the 2d corps.

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OPERATIONS BEFORE PETERSBURG.

LEE'S ARMY REINFORCED.

Particulars of the Movement and Fighting on Wednesday.

THE ENGAGEMENT QUITE SEVERE.

Failures to Pierce Burnside's Lines on Thursday.

RAILROAD FROM CITY POINT TO PETERSBURG.

NEW YORK, June 26—The *Herald's* correspondent, writing from Headquarters, says that it is reported that the force lately under the command of Pickt, arrived in Petersburg on Saturday week. This division, joined to at least two corps of Lee's army, Hill's Longstreet's and Wise's brigade, and the reinforcements from North and South Carolina, under Beauregard, will unquestionably swell the force opposed to us to considerable numbers. Under date of June 22d, 11,30 P. M, he says: During last night the Sixth corps had moved to the left and massed at the William's House.

This morning Wilson's and Kautz's cavalry had cut the Weldon Railroad so that orders were at once given to suspend the demonstration in that direction and swing the left of the second corps round so as to develop the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, without regard to the connection of the sixth corps on the left. The principal portion of the corps was soon moving further to the front.

Gibbons was already entrenched for the night. He had advanced so near the enemy's entrenchment as he could get, without bringing on a heavy fight. Mott and Barlow pushed forward their lines of battle with a heavy skirmish line in front.

Mott was partly in position and intrenching, and Barlow was nearing the crest in front of the rebel works, when he encountered a heavy force of the enemy, marching down in column by brigade, with the intention of piercing our position at the interval which now existed between the left of the 2d corps and the right of the 6th. The 2d, 3d and 4th brigades of Barlow's division formed his front line, the 1st brigade, under General Weller, being held in the rear as a reserve.

On this assault by the enemy, the rebel Gen Wright's advance, marching in three brigades, led the advance of Hill's veteran corps. It was early in the afternoon when the head of the rebel column struck at once the right of the 6th and the left of the 2d corps. The rebels pushed on with characteristic temerity, and the shock was soon felt on the flanks of both these corps. The position which they occupied rendered it imperatively necessary that they should immediately withdraw the flanks that were thus exposed, and fill up the existing gap by making a connection with each other along the line of entrenchments in the rear.

While this was being done, however, the enemy inflicted considerable damage on our men by his murderous fire, and captured several hundred prisoners.

The assaulting column came down in a diagonal direction, and, as it happened, struck the flanks of the divisions which were disconnected, and hence the disastrous consequences which ensued. This forced the retirement of Barlow, the hasty withdrawal of Mott, and of part of the left of Gibbon, and the loss of four guns.

The enemy swept down over the ground our troops had left, taking quite a number of prisoners as he advanced. Pressing on still in a diagonal direction, the column soon came to Gibbon's line, the bulk of which suffered somewhat from the shock.

The right held its position with determined courage and poured a murderous fire into the advancing force. The musketry was terrific on both sides.

As the enemy crept over the angle which marked the left of the division line, he encountered a battery of four 3 inch guns which occupied an advanced position behind the parapet and almost before the officers were aware of the situation of affairs, the artillery was practically in the enemy's hands. It was Captain McKnight's 12th N. Y. Battery. The moment the rebels appeared in sight, Captain McKnight opened on them with canister. They separated in front and coming on the right and left, completely surrounded the guns. A rebel color bearer immediately planted his colors on the parapet.

Capt McKnight and Lieut. Hoell both refused to surrender, and fired several rounds of canister at close range with the rebel flag floating by their battery. Both these young officers distinguished themselves, but it was impossible to take them off the field.

In the meantime Capt. Clark's 1st New Jersey battery, which was posted in the breastworks further to the right, opened on the enemy and contributed considerably to check their further advance.

The rebels quickly turned upon us the captured guns, and at the same time concentrated a fire from some twenty pieces on Captain Clark's single battery. The experiment in which this battery was placed was well bartered by the solid shot which came pouring over in quick succession from the fortifications of the enemy.

Whilst this active work was going on at the right of the corps, part of the rebel attacking column, which by this time had been deployed in line of battle, was still pressing down upon the left.

The interval between the right of the tenth corps and the left of the second, was gradually growing greater from the fact that the imperiled flanks thus exposed to the enemy were already melting away, when General Miles' brigade of Barlow's division, which was in reserve, came on the double quick, and one regiment was sent forward through the woods to check the enemy's advance, while the remainder of the brigade was formed behind the breastworks to fill up the interval in question.

At the same time St. Reder's battery (E, 4th New York artillery, wheeled into position with commendable celerity, and the infantry and artillery soon checked the further progress of the enemy at that point.

Scarcely had these dispositions been effected, however, before the rebels made another attempt to pierce our lines, a little to the right of that locality, but the attack was success fully repulsed. We took a few prisoners at this time, among them several wounded. The casualties were not heavy, however, on either side, because the rebels did not attempt to cross the open field in front of the breastworks, behind which our men were posted.

About seven o'clock in the evening an effort was made by Gen. Gibbon, with one of his own brigades, supported by one from Gen. Griffin, of the 5th corps, to retake the lost guns of the 12th New York battery. The attack was very sharp and salt tad, but failed to accomplish the desired object.

LATER.

The only fighting to-ok place to day, was an attempt by the enemy on Gen. Burnside, but whether it was intended as a feint to cover some important movement, or an attempt to break through our lines, it was a failure. They opened with a heavy fire of artillery, which was returned by our batteries, and the rebels making a charge were driven back in confusion, and upwards of one hundred were taken prisoners.

This occurred about 8 a. m., and the artillery firing was kept up for an hour, when all became quiet at that point. About the same time a battery opened in front of a hospital, on the left of the 5th corps, which the rebels seemed desirous of cleaning out, but they were deterred by our guns before any damage resulted.

The engagement between the sixth corps and the enemy for the possession of the railroad on Wednesday, was quite severe, particularly in front of the 2d division, commanded by Gen. Wheaton. Only a short distance of the railroad had been destroyed, when the party were attacked by a heavy force of the enemy under Gen. Anderson, supported by Wilcox's division—Capt. Beatty, of the 5th Vermont, was in charge of the party that reached the road, and he fell back slowly while the skirmish line held the enemy in check, but a body of the enemy made a flank movement, expecting to turn the left flank of the line of battle.

They, however, did not penetrate far enough, although they succeeded in taking a large number of the skirmishers prisoners, principally of the 4th and 11th Regiments of the Vermont brigade.

The enemy afterwards advanced and attempted to break through the line at several points, but were met with such a heavy fire from our forces that they were driven back every time with heavy loss. They finally, at dark, gave up the effort and retreated across the railroad track where they took up an advantageous position.

Our loss was very light in killed and wounded, while that of the enemy is supposed to be double ours. We lost quite a number of prisoners, but the figures, as yet, cannot be correctly given.

The railroad from City Point to Petersburg is being placed in order, and engines and cars are already procured to put on line soon as it is in running condition.

Supplies are received at the front regularly, and the troops look nothing in this respect, but they suffer somewhat from the scarcity of water.

THE BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.

REPEAL OF THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, June 25—The two Houses of Congress have yet to act upon the amendments to several measures, including the fortification, the miscellaneous appropriation, and the tariff bills. The Committee on Ways and Means have no more bills of a public character to report on, the last being for sundry civil expenses upon which there had been no legislative action. The House bill amendatory of the Pacific railroad act and the loan bill have been sent to the Senate for its concurrence.

The Senate having passed an act to repeal the $300 commutation clause, and the House having previously refused, by a decisive vote, to do so, it is supposed that the final action on the question will be settled by a Committee of Conference.

From Cairo and Memphis—Train and Steamer Attacked by Guerrillas—Grand Union Meeting, etc. etc.

CAIRO, June 26—The steamer Patriot brings Memphis dates to the 23d.

A train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was attacked by guerrillas, near Colliersville on the 23d. Two soldiers were killed and eight wounded; one citizen, also, was killed and two wounded. Six soldiers, who jumped from the train during the attack, were captured and taken to the woods. One of them escaped and reports his companions murdered by the guerrillas.

The Unconditional Union men of Memphis are arranging for a grand meeting on the 4th of July, to ratify the nominations of the Baltimore Convention.

The cotton market is unchanged.

The steamer McCombs was fired into yesterday by guerrillas, from the Kentucky shore near Shawnestown. The Captain of the boat was severely wounded.

Brigadier General Meredith assumed command of the post at Cairo to-day.

Brigadier General Castlein assumed the duty of taking charge of all the colored troops in Kentucky, and recruiting new troops. He will continue to act in the sphere in Tennessee, with his headquarters removed to Louisville.

CAIRO, June 25—The steamer Hillman from Memphis, 23d, arrived this morning with a broken shaft. No news. The Memphis cotton market is depleted, and none offering; quotations nominal. Weather hot.

Destructive Fire—Fremont Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, June 26—The block between Thirteenth and Fourteenth street, corner of Franklin Avenue and Gay streets, was burned this afternoon. The principal losses are: Cogswal & Co., flouring mill, $30,000 on building, and $20 000 on the stock; H. Spalbrick, grocer, fire in $10,000 to $20,000; Anton Kerout, $10,000. Total loss probably from $60 000 to $100 000; insurance not ascertained.

The Fremont ratification meeting last night was very respectable in point of numbers, and quite enthusiastic.

The woolen factory of Corswith & Sons, Mexico, Mo., and the flouring, saw and carding mills at Plattsburg, Mo., were burned last week. The total loss is $60,000. Considerable wool was burned at each place. Both fires were the work of incendiaries.

Indiana Enlisted Recruits—Memorial of Gov. Morton.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 26—Gov. Morton has addressed a memorial to Congress relative to recruits enlisted into all regiments and battalions prior to 1863, with the understanding that they were to serve only for the unexpired term of the organization to which they were attached, and who are now held for the full term of three years. The question has heretofore been submitted to the War Department, but relief could not be granted owing to the form of enlistment. The memorial sets forth the facts fully, and prays Congress, as a matter of justice and good faith toward the soldiers, to take such action as will secure their discharge according to the original understanding.

Union Conservative Convention Postponed—Sudden Private Secretary Dead—Bills of Indictment Refused.

NEW YORK, June 25—The Executive