ATLANTIC CITY,
SITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
Opposite the Surf House.

Forms to suit the times
je29-2m

EDWAED DOYLE, Proprietor. CEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

BY DÁVID SCATTERGOOD.

A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautifully situated at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Now open for visitors for the season. jc20-2m

MANSION HOUSE, ATIANTIC CITY,
E. LRE, Proprietor.
This House having been thoroughly renovated and endarged, is new open for permanent and transient boarders.
The MANSION HOUSE is convenient to depot, churches, cand jest office. The bathing grounds are un unpressed on the Island. The Bar is confucted by Mr. ERIEL, of Phindelphia, who will keep superior wines, liquora and cheese transfer. lasans. The will keep superfor wines, liquors, and beands of closes. je20-2m boice brands of cigars.

RAGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC
OITY, is now open, with a
LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS.
Board \$7 per week, buthing dresses included. je20-2m COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC OITAUE RETREMAT, ATHARTIC
OITA', is now open and ready for Boarders. A few choice Rooms can be obtained by applying soon. The Proprietor furnishes his table with fresh milk from his cows, and fresh vegetables from his farm.
Also, about four hundred desirable Oottage and Hotel Lots for sale by M. MOULEES, je20-2m Proprietor.

"THE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC I OITY," N. J., a splendid new house, southwest er of ATLANTIC and HASSACHUSETTS Avenues, sorter of ATBANTIO and and ster June 29th. The rooms and table of "Tre Albambra" are unsurpassed by any on the Island. There is a spacious Ice Orean and Researchers to the Albambra Terms moderate. at Sulson attached to the house. Terms moders
C. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG.
Proprietors

TIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, AT-LANTIO OITY.—This well-known House, having been enlarged and renovated, is now open for the reception of guests. Involds can be accommodated with rooms on the first floor, fronting the ocean. Light-House Cottage possesses the advantage of being the nearest house to the beach. A continuation of the pararonage of his friends and the public is solicited. No har je21-1m JONAH WOUTTON, Proprietor. REDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC Offry, N. J.—At the terminus of the railroad, on the left, beyond the depot This House is now open for Boarders and Transi-nt Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges moual to any Hotel in Audams
Children and servants half price.
Parties should keep their seats until the cars arja20-2m Parties should kee CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This private Boarding House, corner of YORK and PAOUFIC Arenue, Allantic City, convenient to the beach, with a beantiful view of the Ocean, is now open for the season. The accommodations are equal to any thers on the Island. Prices moderate. je20-2m J. KEIM, Proprietor. ZENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC OITY, N. J.—This combatable and convenient new house, located on KENTUJKY Avenue, opposite the Surf House, one square from the best bathing on the brank, has been fitted up for visitors this season.

F. QUI-LEY, Proprietor.

N. B.—Horses and Carriages to Hire.

QEA BATHING .- "The Clarendon," (formerly Virginia House,) VIBGINIA AVENUE, ATLANTIO CITY, is now open for the accommodation of Boarders. This flouse is situated immediately on the Beach, and from every room affords a fine view of the [[je20-2n]] JAMES JENKINS, M. D. CEA BATHING. - UNITED STATES HA BATHING.—UNITED STALL MAD STALL MAD HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open situated only fifty yards from the seashore, central of the place; house fronting the ceasu 500 feet; two hours from New York. Scenner leaves Murray street wice daily, 6 A. M. and 4 P M.; thense by the R. and D. B. Hallroad. Address

Communication from Philadelphia is by the Camden and Amboy Bailroad, by the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. train, jell-2m*

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC OITY, by G. W. HINKLE, the proprietor of the sheddlestes three years ago.
See Hall has been put into complete order and greatly improved. A new office, billiard saloon, har-room, and Salb-houses are most excellently arranged and aptly appropriated for their respective uses. Uongress Hall is now the nearest house to the rolling surf on the smooth garting of the level beach.

The subscriber avails bimself of the present opportants to return his thanks to his former natrons of the

" and respectfully begs leave to say to all the will be happy to meet them at Congress Hall, ON BD AFTER JUNE 21st instant, at which time he ZEA BATHING .- Congress Hall, Long Branch, New Jersey, 15 now open for the sception of vicitors. Persons wishing to engage rooms will please address WOOLMAN STOKES, 1918-124.

CURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY. URF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY,

N. J.—This spacious Hotel, over 600 feet in length,
and with 1,100 feet of, veranda, fronts on the ocean, extending back, with its rear, to the railroad. It possesses
the most advantageous, location on the island, with persectly safe bathing in front, and is, in fact, the only firstclass hotel within a short distance of the beach.

A good Band of Music has been engaged for the season.
The Billiard-room and Bowling Alleis will be under the
charge of Mr. BALPH BENJAMIN, of Philadelphia.

Additional improvements have been made, and the accommodations will be found equal, if not superior, to any
on the coast.

The house will be opened, for the reception of guests,
an THURSDAY, June 19.

jel6-36t

H. S. BENSON, Proprietor.

INITED STATES HOTEL. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., JAMES K. ROBISON,

Superintendent.

This celebrated Hotel will be open for the reception of visitors on Saturday, June 21, 1862, and will continue open until September 15.

Since the last season many handsome improvements have been made, both to the house and the grounds, adding still further to the comfort, convenience, and pleasure of the guests.

Persons desiring to spond the sum ner at the Sea Shore. will find the accommodations at the UNITED STATES superior to those of any other house on the Atlantic Coast. HASSLER'S CELEBRATED BAND has been en-HABSLER'S OELEBRATED BAND has been engaged for the season, and will be under the direction of the Messrs. Hersler.

Mr. THOMAS H. BARRATT, late of Cape May, will have charge of the Billiard Boom, Ten-pin Alleys, and Shooting Gallery.

The extensive improvements made two years ago, and those now in contemplation by the ewners of this splendid establishment, are an ample guarantee of what the patrons of the house may expect under its present management.

CUMMER BOARDING. - BROAD-TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—A romantic spot for a SUMMER RESIDENCE on one of the Mountain Tops of Pennsylvania, reached daily by the Pennsylvania Central, and the Broad Top Mountain Railread from Huntingdon. The House is one of the finest in the interior of the State, handsomely furnished, with all the requisites for comfort and convenience—pure air, delicious spring water, romantic scenery, and everything to restore and invigorate health. Telegraph station and a daily mail, so that daily communication may be had with Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will furnish excursion tickets through the season. Persons leaving Philadelphia in the morning can take ten at the Mountain House she same evening.

phis in the morning can take tea at the Mountain House the same svening.

The subscriber has kindly been allowed to refer to the following gentlemen, residents of Philadelphia, who have seen patrons of the Mountain House:

Wm. Cummings, Reg.,
Sami. Osatner, Esg.,
Hon. Henry D. Muore,
John McCanles, Fea.,
John McCanles, Fea.,
John Hartman, Esg.,
John Hartman, Esg.,
Tor turbure information, address TERMS MODERATE. For further information, address JOSEPH MORRISON, Proprietor. jel2-lm Broad Top City, Huntingdon county, Pa. ORESEON SPRINGS. CAMBRIA

CRESON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA
OUNTY, PA.—This delightful and popular place
of summer resort, located directly on the line of the
Pennsylvania Bailroad, on the summit of the Allegkeny
Mountains, twenty-three hundred feet above the level of
the ocean, will be oren for guests from the 10th of June
till the 10th of October. Since last season the grounds
have been greatly improved and beautified, and a number of Cottages have been erected for the accommodation of families, rendering Occasion one of the most
romantic and attractive places in the State. The furniture is being thoroughly renovated. The seeker of
pleasure and the sufferer from heat and disease will find
attractions here in a first-class Livery Stable, Billiard
Tables, Tenpin Allers, Baths, &c., together with the
purest air and water, and the most magnificent mountain
scenery to be found in the country.

Tickets good for the round trip from Philadelphia,
27.69; from Rittaburg, \$3.05.
For further information, address
G. W. MULLIN.

jeb-2m Cresson Springs, Cambria co., Pa.

HOTELS.

POWERS' HOTEL, Nos. 17 and 19 PARK BOW, (OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE,) NEW YORK. TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY.

This popular Hotel has lately been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and now possesses all the requi FIRST-OLASS HOTEL.

patronage of Philadelphians and the travelling bublic, desiring the best accommodations and moderate charges, is respectfully solicited.

je2-3m

H. L. POWERS, Proprietor.

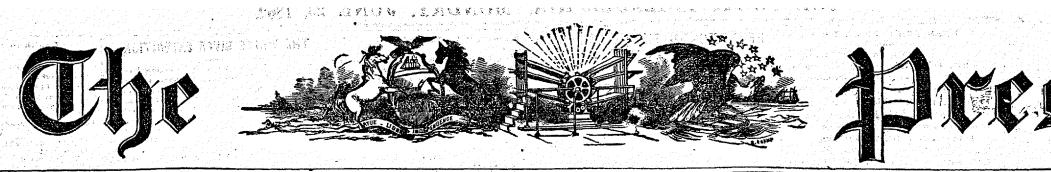
STEVENS HOUSE

Washington, July 16, 1861.

LATE DELMONICO'S,)
NO. 25 BEOADWAY, NEW YORK. Five minutes' walk from Fall River boat landing bers street, and foot of Cortland street. 28-3m GEO. W. STEPHENS, Proprieter. CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED.

Late of the GIPARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have seased, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.



PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1862.

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1862. OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Cowardly Officers before Richmond. OPERATIONS OF THE BALLOON CORPS.

VOL. 5.—NO. 275.

OPINIONS OF HOWELL COBB ON THE REBELLION. DESPERATION OF THE REBELS.

SAD AFFAIR AT SÚFFOLK.

A PHILADELPHIAN DROWNED.

Movements of Gen. Banks' Army.

OUR SOLDIERS CLEANING STREETS.

The Loyalty of East Tennessee.

ALIEN ENEMIES. do., &c., &c.,

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Special Correspondence of The Press]

CAMP LINCOLN, SURROUNDING RICHMOND, June 17, 1862. A New Camp. By a general order, issued yesterday, the encam of the army of the Potomac was named "Camp Lin-coln," in honor of the patriot President, whose eventful Administration is so soon to see the last blow given to the rebellion. This is, perhaps, the grandest encampment ever filled by an army—from Ashland to the James river—thence to Yorktown—thence to White House, and thence across to Ashland, enclosing a space of five hundred square miles within its boundaries, and it is the best appointed and disciplined army ever organized since wars and rebellions began. Camp Winfield Scott was pitched before Yorktown, and saw it evacuated; Camp Lincoln will not only witness the fall of Bichmond, but will be the last grand encampment required to force the Seceders back into the Union. The name is well given. No man should be honored more than he whose firmness and honesty united the whole mass of the country in an effort to put down the rebellion, and whose course, now that he has been in office for a third of his term, is as just and as popular as it was when he entered. And immortality is given to his name when borne by the camp whose soldiers are so soon to capture Richmond. From Camp Lincoln I write you these lines, and am as proud that "Honest Old Abe" gives it a name as if I were already

on the onward march to the capital.

EVERYTHING QUIET. The calmness of early morning was somewhat disturbed by the heavy sounds of far-distant guns, and by two shells sent from one of our batteries to discover if a certain suspicious looking patch of bushes did not mask a rebel battery. These two shalls, however, were unsuccessful. The distant reports boats, and continued perhaps for an hour. Since morning everything has been exceedingly quiet. Not a shell or rifle shot has been heard in this vicinity, and no movements of troops have been made. Everything is in repose—the troops lying in camp, and the general officers riding around, spying out all sorts of things to scold about. The whole line of picketers has lain quiet, without either exchanges of shots or the passage of friendly compliments. Near Gaines' Mills, a sergeant was put under arrest yesterday, for holding intercourse with the enemy, and exchanging newspapers with one of the Secession pickets, and of course all his companions have been exceedingly reserved in conversation with thom since. A few contrabands and prisoners have been brought in, and the usual number of deserters have come over. But these are the daily routine, and are so common, and have so little of interest or romance in them, On the left wing and centre trench digging has become the order of the day. Brdigs building on the right is stopped, and now the establishment of new picket lines, mainly for the security of signal stations, is become the principal business. General McCall, with his reserve corps, are posted in the contract of the arms and saxious to test their discipline. They will, doubtless, soon have a chance; for every day, as the trenches are advanced to completion, the enemy becomes more restive-General Mansfield, with troops from McDowell's division, is also there, and the commander in-chief, who was greatly in need of reinforcements, has been materially aided by the arrival of these two generals. I am entirely in the dark as to the future. As long time as it took to drive the enemy from Yorktown will, perhaps, intervene before we secure Richmond, and then the rebels may abandon it and the chase have to be pursted across the James river. General McClellan's policy here is one of excessive caution. He moves slowly, making no brilliant dashes, and allowing no needless exposure. Still, all of the troops are confident of victory, and the less loss there is in this renowned siege the less mourning there will be for the country.

A SIGHT FROM THE BALLOON. Colonel Lewe's balloon, yesterday, was stationed near Gaines' Mills, on the right centre of the Federal line and, within six miles of Bichmond. It was in the air during the whole day, and in the few hours it ascended, some thirty or forty army officers observed the position of the enemy's troops from the elevated point of view it afforded. The balloon is held to the ground by a strong cord a thousand feet in length, and of course ascends to that distance above the earth. A pulley and tackle arrangement, worked by men below, is the power used to pull it down, and, being strongly fastened to the earth, there is but very little danger of the machine's escape. The colonel and his assistants very seldom ascend, officers and others, with authority for the ascension, being sent up by twos and threes at a time, and, after a few

minutes' stay, hauled down. When the balloon has ascended at this point to the end of its tether, a grand view of both armies is unfolded. Within a circle of two miles in radius the sight is very perfect; beyond that the angle of vision become go nearly horizontal that woods, houses, and hills ma-terially interfere with the view. The landscape has three marked objects upon it, which are the first to strike the eye. The Chickahominy, almost beneath one's feet, bordered by its dark-green swamps, runs like a thread from where it rises on the horizon, away off to the northwest, to where it blends with woods and hills in the southeast. The James river in front, though distant, runs in a deep, crocked valley, and bears on its bosom hundreds of craft that, in the distance, look like white specks upon the blue waters. Rich nond covering a large portion of the western horizon, is, however, th ncipal sight. It appears to the balloonist as a confused medley of red, white, and black, and heavy brown fortifications stretching from the right to the left, with thick walls and plentifully sprinkled with cannon, surround it on all sides. The Capitol Square can scarcely be discerned, being too thickly aurrounded by buildings. The white Capitol, however, is quite convolcuous, and, of course, the stars and bars float over the roof. Three church spires, seemingly all in one spot, are the brightest part of the town, and catch the eye almost before the observer is aware he is locking at Richmond. But little else, however, can be distinguished, although, for a general view of the town, nothing could be better than that from the balloon. The space between the Chickahominy and the fortifications around Richmond is almost filled with rebel

camps. A thousand cavairy horses were picketed in one field, and others were pientifully sprinkled all about.
Wedge tents, used by the officers, and little dog tents by the men, shone in every direction as the sud's rays struck them. Entrenchments and rifle pits lined the front of their position, though very few guns were mounted. Several guns of heavy callibre are sprinkled along these earthworks. Bebel camps, however, are the most preminent of all the sights. They show in every direction, and the scuthern and western horizon seen to be their only boundary. Of our own position, as seen from the balloon, I must be silent. One thing, however, in the whole view is most remarkable. Right through the centre of the picture runs a curved belt of dark green and yellow about a mi wide Not a man, gun, tent or wagon appears upon it. It is the line between the two armies. Over it, cannon bells are thrown, and on its surface scouts and pickets hide from each other, but no military sign is to be seen upon it. Everywhere else, stretching as far as the eye can reach, are the thousand and one things incident to war; but this broad, quiet, deserted belt of land, so lonely, so sombre, varying only as it is swamp, or field, or

stream, lies there so still that it almost inspires the be holder. Jupiter's rings or Saturn's belts never wore a grander sight than this belt of land on which nothing like tert or gun appears. [Special Correspondence of The Press,]

Historical Reflections. In June, 1775, a small number of Revolutionary heroe commenced to fortify and entrench their nasition on Burker's Hill, which is only about a mile and a hall from Boston, at that time in possession of British troops. They were enabled to complete only a slight shelter from British cannon, which, on the morning of the 17th, opened its fire on that little army of Independence to cover and protect the landing of the British forces. The landing complished, and the city of Charlestown wrapped i flames, an engagement immediately ensued on Bunker's Hill. The British were repulsed and driven back with severe loss; but they were veteran soldiers and well armed, and, rallying again and again, the British finally carried our works at the point of the bayonet. on that day a sentiment fully armed, of opposition to England, sprang into existence. That sentiment has carried us successfully through two wars. It has sus-

tsined us, with great credit, in many important incontinual negotiations. It has enabled us to look with contempt upon the tricks resorted to by England to give aid and comfort to the rebels in arms against this Government, and it has found many remarkable expressiens in the public acts and speeches of distinguished Americans.

Can publish the downfall of Richmond and the total disDuring the following year, after the battle of Bunker's constitute of the rebel army by the 4th of July.

Hill, the Declaration of Independence was published. This event took place two hundred and eighty-four years after the discovery of America by Columbus; one hundred and seventy years from the settlement at Jamestown Virginia; one hundred and fifty-six from the setlement at Plymouth, Mass ; eighty-four years before the first man was hung under our constitution for politial acts; eighty-six years before the sun of the most glornment in the world was darkened by Secesfon, and eighty-seven years before the great impending paitle between the mighty armies of the Government and he forces of the Rebellion, which must so soon be fought. The army of the Potomac will not suffer the pride of the nation to be humbled, nor the illustrious annals of our history to be tarnished, nor the hopes of the future for one destiny to become desolate. Let Congress and the politi-cians be as true to the Constitution and to sil the civil sed in them, and American liberty, again non rished with the rich blood of patriots, again sprinkled

with the sacred tears of the fatherless, will be more beautiful, more enduring, and more fraternal than ever: HOWELL COBB ON THE REBELLION. On one or two occasions, recently, flags of truce have peen horne in to and from the enemy for the transaction of some minor matters relating to prisoners and clothing.
At one of these meetings Brigadier General Howell Cobb was present, portly, pompous, and communicative as eyer. In course of the conversation General Cobb said hat, when this war first broke out, its main support a the South was derived from a certain class, but that the wide of the South had been excited, and that fear of en oachment upon the real rights of the people, and of subjugation, had made the South a perfect unit. He that with them it was a war for independence or they would suffer the other. He said that the Confederate Government had entirely ceased to hope for foreign intervention; that they did not expect be able to dictate their own terms to other Government

t, and placed no reliance upon it whatever; they hoped soon to be masters of their own situation, and to ie said that his brother and bluself had heretofore cultivated cotton estates lying contiguous to each other, and had realized from them an annual income of sixty thouand dollars, but that they had not p'anted a cotton seed this year; their lands were sown with grain; and that they were raising all they could to eat, and that this was generally the case with the planters of the South. Very little cotton was being raised. His most important statament related to the disposition of the rebel army. Gen.
Cobb said that, for himself, he was entirely opposed to
making a stand at Richmond. He thought the city
should be abandoned, and the entire army withdrawn, protracting the campaign, without loss on their side, through the summer and fall; but he had been overruled by his superior officers, and that they should de-fend the city to their utmost ability. Such was their deermination, and we could only enter Bichmond by pass ing through seas of blood. Gon. Cobb made some very bandsome remarks about President Lincoln, and the GENERAL SMITH'S DIVISION.

It so happened last evening that I was present during Smith's division, and the high encomiums everywher passed upon it are fully justified. The soldiers composing it are thorough veterans. Before Yorktown and at Lee's Mills, in the advance from there to White House, and in the great battle of Williamsburg, they have proved their title to that perfect confidence which exists in the army for their valor. The discipline in some of the rements composing this division is equal to that of the regular army, while their perfection in drill and in the manual of arms defies competition. Its able commander, often holding as he does the key of our advanced positions, is always thoroughly guarded and watchful. His pre-eminent ability consists in the election of advantagoous positions, in a keen discrimination of the points favorable for attack and resistance in a thorough and retentive memory of where all his troops are posted during an engagement, and in that coolness and precision in giving commands which admits

of no question as to their propriety. A PICTURE OF NATURE AND WAR. A certain encampment affords a fine view of a rich, green valley, through which winds the Chickahominy. and beyond this are seen the distant hills and woods to the right of Richmond. On the heights on one side equally fortunate. When the sun goes down a most beautiful red and golden light is thrown over this valley. It rests with peculiar beauty on the sides of the hills ard amid the dense foliage of the trees. Last evening when the sun went down all the best places for viewing this levely picture were occupied, and there was an addl tional interest, for the two batteries referred to opened a arlendid fire on each other across the river. Probably of the cannon and the bursting shells made the sce sublime.

The picket lines on our left were advanced a little yes terday. A few, eight or ten, were killed and wounded in the advance. Farther to our right. Col. II. Whiting, 2d Vermont, while on duty as field officer of the day, was deliberately shot at by a rebel picket from a tree top.

Shortly after one of the colonel's men, capving this rebel brought him down. He fell dead from the top of the Many of the officers who were made sick by the extraordinary fatigues of the march from Yorktown to the White House, and who obtained short leaves of absence, are returning. Lieut. Col. Worthen, and Maior Standb ber. Recruiting officers are also rapidly filling up reduced regiments, but all this does not add so much strength to the army as the calm determination which is taking hold of all connected with the army, to stand before the defences of Bichmond, firm as a rock. Let the shock of battle be dreadful as it may, our solid discip-

lined columns will not give way.

CAMP LINCOLN, June 15, 1862 "Long loved, adored ideas, all adieu." So sang ar English poet, and so have we almost joined in the strain—but it is possible for the army of the Potomac to enjoy one Sabbath as a day of rest, even in the face of the enemy, and to enjoy one grateful day, beautiful through cut as a "morning without clouds." It revives the mory of days that seemed forever passed, and revives a hope that rivers may sink to their ordinary channelsthat mud may regain respectable solidity, and that some thing like the comforts pertaining to the early summe season may be er joyed by the army; but after all, the terrible weather we have experienced since leaving Fortress Monroe has not been the subject of complaint on account of any hardship grrwing out of it; the treep have only been sorry because their progress has been retarded and the main object of the campaign farther removed from its consummation. Now that the army has vindicated its title to courage and endurance agains all the wrath of the enemy and unpropitious Nature, it is really hoped that for a while it may enjoy the smile of fortune's favor, and that Nature herself will aid aid contribute to our success. The article in the last Atlantic Monthly, on the sub-

ject of the weather, as it relates to military affairs, has oduced a striking impression in camp. The learning and research of the article are much admired, but not so much as the happy impression it makes on this army its truthfulness. During the past week the posture of affairs here has not essentially changed. An attack at any moment has been and now is considered imminent. The enemy have amused themselves by firing us a morning and evening sainte, which we have not had the gratitude to return, and the pickets have quite as often raised their hats to each other across the narrow open field dividing them, as they have indulged in the questionable practice of shooting elves as too good marks for the weak respect remaining in some of our sharp-shooters for human life, have been embarked on that wast occan, whose "silent, solemn shore" we all here seem to stand upon. The pickets on one portion of the line, however, are quite familiar, exchanging papers nearly every morning, and many of the usual courtesies of everyday life among gentlemen. It is thought that some of the rebel regiments are losin considerable of the bitterness they have hitherto cherish ed toward us, and that a determination is gaining ground on their part to conduct the war according to the strictest military rules, and with reference to preserving it as much as rossible from the barbarities which shock alike justice and humanity. The highes civilization, and the most gentlemanly conduct, though times necessary in fixing the foundations of governmen and in maintaining rightful authority, but it's the "dire

ful spring of wees unnumbered by the relatividuals.

A party of rebel cavalry, under command of Fitzhugh Lee, made a raid day before yesterday on the railroad Ecar Tunstall's Station, and between here and the White Bouse. The party fired into a train of cars, containing wounded invalid soldiers. They burned two cars loaded with grain, and captured and destroyed a few wagons Several sutters are also missing, and their goods. They made an attempt, which failed, to burn one of the shor ridges on the road. The party came in by the way Hanover Court House, did their work quickly, and retired. In firing into the cars several wounded and un armed soldiers were killed. Ten or twelve will cover the tal loss in killed and missing. The " Lees of Virginia' are troubleseme as ever. This morning the church bells at Richmond were distincily heard in our camps, so it seems the rebels have not melted them all for cannon yet. We shall probably

ring them two or three hours in celebrating the Fourth of July. During the last week, no additional designs of the evacuation of Richmond have been brought to light. do not suppose there are any now in this army who think the enemy will evacuate. All appearances indicate that a great and decisive battle will be fought here. Each side is preparing for a mighty contest. Gen. McClellan will move at the very hour of his readiness, and not till then. If he should say to the army, soldiers, you will be niet for one month, not one single word of disapprobation ould be heard. Nothing can now shake the confider of the army in his indement. The soldiers all know that the commander-in-chief takes no delight in the loss of human life, and they know that so far as he is concerned CAMP LINCOLN, June 17, 1882. not any of them will be needlessly killed.

MONDAY MORNING, June 18. The army passed a quiet night. No offensive demonstrations have been made by either army this mo ing. A beautiful thunder shower last night has made coler and more pleasant to day.

FROM GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

Special Correspondence of The Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, June 20-P. M. Rebels Getting Desperate. The reports from Gen. McClellan's army to-day seem to indicate a desire on the part of the rebels to bring on general engagement before Mc 'lelian is ready to make them skedaddle agein with his siege guns and "regula approaches." Skirmishing has been going on for the last three days on the left of our line with the usual results. The rebels must surely be getting desperate, if they will risk another pitched battle like that of Fair Caks before General McClellan opens on their works. Time with them is of far greater value than with us, and it will do if we

NO RETREAT LEFT. Whilst General McClellan is operating surely to save us the humiliation of the most insignificant retreat before Richmond, he has now so invested said city as to leave ittle else for the rebels to do but fight, and fight to the bitter end. Should they attempt to retreat South, Mc-Ciellan can now head them off with an army south of Petersburg, which he can throw across the James river n a few hours, under cover of our gunboats. To retreat to Lynchburg and the mountains would entail starvation and utter demoralization to their army, and the rebels would simply wage war for a time as guerillas. blow is to be struck, and though we may be appalled at the immense destruction of life on our side, we shall march certainly to victory.

THE RECENT RAID. During the recent raid of the rebel guerillas upon our rear above the White House, a sutler of the 2d Rhode Island Regiment is said to have been captured with eight thousand dollars in money upon his person. The rebels can well afford to give this man a free ticket to and from An army paymaster jumped from the railway train,

leaving over twenty-five thousand dollars in money in the car. Fortunately, the engineer had sense enough to bring the train in safe to White House with the money, and the paymester arrived just at the nick of time to take charge of it and disburse it. THE STENCH OF FAIR OAKS.

One of the most unpleasant features of our position at Bichmond is the stench which arises from the battle field of Fair Oaks, around and in which some of our troops are encamped. The effluvia is of such a strong character as to sicken oven veterans at times. We shall never know the real loss of human life at Fair Oaks. The other day a lot of over one hundred and fifty dead rebels were found in a clump of woods which had not been previously examined. So far decayed were these bodies that our soldiers could not approach the spot long METING OUT JUSTICE. The hope that General McClellan will give the credit

due to Casey's division for hard fighting is increasing. Brigadier General Naglee is preparing a very full and this report, and those of Generals Gasey and Wessels, are nia farmer boys feught as soldiers have seldom fought before-almost to extermination. An experienced officer wrote to me that the men of Naglee's brigade "fought when regulars would have broken; they fought with a sort of greenhorn courage—never for a moment appreciating their terrible situation-keeping an enemy at bay for four hours, which it took two corps d'armée to drive off next day." A SAD AFFAIR IN SUFFOLK, VA. Fome days since, a lady entered General Viele's head-

quarters, to obtain from him a pass, to go to Suffolk, to

ce some friends and relatives residing there. General Viele received her with his usual politeness, but suddenly noticing that she were the Confederate colors promi-nently, in the shape of a brooch, mildly suggested that it would, perhaps, have been in better taste to come to his office without such decoration. "I have a right, sir, to consult my own wishes as to what I shall wear." " Then medam," replied the General, "permit me to claim an equal right in chosing with whom I shall converse: and the dignified lady bad to withdraw from his presence Subsequently, the proud daughter of Secessia returned to the General's office without the offensive brooch, and, making a slight apology for her indecorous conduct on a former cocssion, reiterated her request for a pass, which was promptly filled up and handed to her. The lady proceeded to Suffolk and, after visiting her friends, she very isjudiciously walked around among the provest guard of national troops, wearing the brooch above mentioned in a very conspicuous portion of her dress. The attention of the soldiers was at or ce attracted to the emblem, much to the gratification of the glddy girl. A very polite and gallant officer of the 13th New York accosted her at once, and told her it would be better for her to remove the brooch out of sight or it might cause a difficulty; but the young lady heeded not the admonition. Passing along, she was met by a soldier who told her she must not wear the "stars and bars" now as it was nothing now but an emblem of weakness and evacuation. She said to the soldier that she would not remove the brooch for any Yankee hireling, wheregirl's bosom and removing the colors, he handed the golden bauble back to its owner. Some citizens ob-serving the act fell upon the soldier, and were belaboring him pretty badly, when he drew his bayonet from his scabbard and striking one of the attacking party several blows he felled him to the earth, and injured him

lesson for the ladies of Norfolk, who daily insult our soldiers when they get a chance. SECESSIONISTS STARTING AFRESH. It is a fact patent here that more Secessionists of Washington and Baltimore obtain permits from the Government to come down here, and are going into business here and in Norfolk, than Union men. Why is this? Are not these men known? They take the oath of al'egiance, no doubt, but they are rebels, novertheless, and have no respect for our Government or its offi-cers, except from fear. These dengerous men visit the army indiscriminately, gather all the news, and convey it right to their friends, who have not taken the oath of mond, and forthwith a flaming edict is issued for the arspondents. I pity the man who ever attempts to write the history of this war, especially if he applies to newspaper correspondents for secret facts. The public will be amazed at the continued malfeasance of public officers.

so badly that it is feared he will not recover. The in-

jured man was the silly girl's brother. Yet this is no

DEPARTURE OF THE HIDERNIA. The steam fire engine Hibernia left for Baltimore, last night, on the steamboat Kingston, en route for Philadelphia. She is in charge of the seven active members who accompanied her down here, including an engineer and a fireman. When the steamboat left the wharf, the balance of our little fire department, headed by Chief Engineer John Baulch, of New York, gave the "Dorney boys"

three cheers and a tiger, and bade them a friendly God SAD ACCIDENT-PHILADELPHIAN DROWNED. Last evening, when a large number of stevedores had just finished loading the steamer Thomas Swann at the Long wharf, one of the men, named Charles Myers, o Philadolphia, a member of the Moyamensing Hose, and well-known in the lower part of the city, slipped from the bulwarks of the vessel when jumping to the wharf, and fell between the steamer and the dock piles into the water underneath, striking his head in falling, which probably rendered him insensible. The steamer was shoved from the wharf instantly, and numerous ropes cast down for the unfortunate man to seize. Mr. Andrew Ainsworth, chief stavedore, and Mr. Evan L. Beeler, gallently plunged into the water, and, diving at different points, used herculean and praiseworthy efforts to save Mr. Myers, but all was in vain, and the body was not recovered from the deep until nearly an hour after the man had fallen into the water. When recovered, every effort was made to restore life, but without avail, and the body was prepared for the grave. The by to-night's boat, in charge of Mr. Beeler, who tried so hard to save his friend's life. Messrs. Ainsworth and Buler both had their clothes ruined by leaping into the salt water, and risked their lives, as the tide was obbing gress so far as to mention some of its features. The first

counties under his jurisdiction, to come forward and take the oath of allegiance, and some trouble was anticipated to day in Norfolk, in regard to the matter there, but as yet everything is quiet, and no force will be used with the officers by Gen. Vicle to make them "foe the mark." An election for municipal officers will shortly be held, when the question will be decided peacefully and legitinately at the ballot-box. To force the municipal officers to take the oath of allegiance to our Government, when it is known that they are rank Secessionists, would pro-bably deprive the city of any municipal government at all, and exasperate many of the citizens, who seize upon every pretext of this kind to prejudice the people against The worst feature of the whole matter is that professed Union men, who are only so for the sake of political advancement, are continually getting up rows among quiet

of these men get into brawls for the purpose of getting personally injured, and then presenting themselves to General Virle, to show him and others in authority how they suffer for the cause of the Union in Norfolk and Porismouth, and how deserving they are for the post of collector of the port, or postmaster, inspector, clerk, and what not.

I am pleased to say that General Viele comes from a city where such practices often amount to the vilest crimes, and that he knows how to treat such mercenary, brawling men. When the time comes, he will recom-mend to the President for appointment to office such men as have been quiet yet persevering in their Union senti-ments, as well as those who have been honest, peaceloving, and forbearing during the rebellion. Of such

a-begging? in and about Norfolk and Portsmouth. THE FIRST DELAWARE. This regiment has been doing provost guard duty in Norfolk ever since that city was occupied, and so popular has the regiment become, that the people, composing the more respectable portion of the community, have re-selved to request Gen. Dix, through Gen. Viele, to allow them to remain in the city, in preference to any other regiment. The fact that the men of this regiment are Southerners, and atrong though inoffensive Union men, well disciplined, orderly, and commanded by Col. Andrews, who has some of the blood of good old Francis Honkinson in his veins, and by other accomplished officers, the people have learned to like and respect them.

PORT OF BEAUFORT, N. C. Beaufort is to be made a depot for payal stores hereafter, and our vessels on the Southern Atlantic will thus be saved a sail of several hundred miles. The storeship William Badger, Capt. Henry D. Carr, sails for that por to-day, and others will follow from here shortly. FLAG OF TRUCE. The Metamora sailed for City Point last night, under

a flag of truce, under orders from Gen. McClellan. She will probably bring down some released Federal prisoners this afternoon, too late for me to give details in this letter, and I will send them by telegraph, if im portant or interesting. OFFICERS RESIGNING.

A large number of officers come down on the boat from White House Point every day, estensibly on furloughbut I learn, accidentally, a long one of their own making. None but men of bravery, real patriotiem, and powerful constitution, can remain in the army of the Potomac, and such men as are there will never flinch on the battlefield and can never be whipped. FROM CITY POINT.

The steamer Metamora has returned from City Point. Lieut. Dix, of Gen. Dix's staff, exchanged com tions with the rebels this morning, but, so far as I have been permitted to know, obtained no newspapers. Private Government business only was transacted. 8-2 L. W. W.

THE ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH. Movements in Banks' Division. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

HEADQUARTERS GEN. SLOUGH'S BRIGADE, MIDDLETOWN, VA., June 18, 1862. As will be seen by the date of this letter, Gen. Slough's rigade has moved to this place. On Monday night, several brigades, which were encamped this side of Winchester, received orders to march in the morning. Immediately the camp presented rather an enlivered scene. Officers and men were preparing their articles so as to be able to move in the morning; while orderlies were galloping here and there, carrying orders. At nine o'clock the following morning (Tuesday) the brigade was on the march. About ten minutes before the hour of starting Gen. Sigel arrived at the headquarters of Gen. Slough, and, after an interview with the latter general, de-parted for this place, accompanied by his staff, and escorted by a squadron of cavalry. He was soon after joined by Gen. Slough and staff, and the Maryland Cavalry, and the whole party led the advance. Nothing of any consequence occurred during the march, and when the troops arrived here, they were not

much fatigued. Not having a horse, I was obliged to look out for a place either on an ambulance or baggage wagon. Through the kindness of Capt. Crounse, of one of the New York batteries, I obtained a seat in one of the baggage wagons connected with the battery. Here, seated on an indefinite quantity of havereacks, canteons &c., I was obliged to travel at a remarkably slow rat with the sun, which, by the way, was unusually hot, beaming on us, and partaking of anything but delightful sensations. The effects of the war are not to any great extent visible along the route, except here and there, where may be found a field on which some troops had been encamped. The crops were in fine condition, and very promising. all the fences were standing, but not many persons were to be seen, especially men. Our troops passed through

Kearnstown, Newtown, and Middletown. The people of all three places were very reserved in their attentions to our troops, and if they were obliged to give our forces a drop of water they did it grudgingly. As our troops passed through the town, guards were stationed at every house, and no unnecessary intrusion was allowed. The main body arrived at the camping ground, which is about one mile south of Middletown, about 5 o'clock, having been preceded by Generals Sigel and Slough, and their respective staffs. General Sigel stopped at the house of a Mc. Millers and had dinner and supper, after which he returned to Winchester. He is expected back this evening, and will immediately take the entire command of the forces in

this vicinity. General Slough has established his headquarters in a pleasant farm house situated in the midst of his troops. General Slough is a great favorite with his brigade, and, indeed, with all the soldiers of his command, and they have the most implicit confidence in his military ability. He is the same general who, while Colonel Canby's command in New Mexico, were surrounded by the Texans. raised a regiment in Colorado Territory and marched to the relief of Colonel Canby, cutting his way through the the Territory. For his gallantry and promptness on that occasion, he was appointed a brigadier general, and ordered to report for duty to General Banks. He was immediately assigned the command of the second brigade of Sigel's division. If there is any hard fighting to be done,

General Slough is just the man to do it, and if his command stands by him, of which I have not the least doubt, he will achieve a splendid victory.

The 109th and 111th Pennsylvania Begiments are encamped near this place, and they are in fine condition ard eager to meet the foe. As our forces were marching through Newtown, the espied a man counting our troops. He was immediately arrested and brought to this place. His name is Groves and he states that he commanded a battery at the battle of Bull Run, but, after that engagement, resigned and returned to private life. He will have a thorough ex-amination, and if the charges against him are sustained he will undoubtedly pay the penalty of his crime. Before leaving Winchester, I was the witness of on of the strangest powers of military discipline that I have yet seen. The streets were in a horrible condition with mud, &c., and a body of soldiers, detailed from different regiments, were put to work cleaning them. Why this lying on the steps and cellar-doors, passes comprehension. General blough entered a solemn protest against the whole proceedings, but, so far, no action has been

taken in the premises. GEE. SLOUGH'S STAFF. General Slough has been particularly lucky in the composition of his staff. Rollin C. Gale is the assistant adjutant general. Adjutant Gale was formerly connected with a wholesale store in New York, but on the commencement of hostilities entlied and was appointed adjutant of the 50th New York Regiment. From this he was transferred to the staff of Gen. Blough, and in consequence of being familist with all matters in the military line has made himself an efficient officer. Lieutenant Shipman, aid to the general, is also a resi dent of New York, where he has taken great interest in military matters. He first enlisted as a private, but soon after was regularly promoted until he reached the posi-tion of second lieutenant of Company K, 60th New York Regiment, Lieutenant Shinman. Lieut. Bobert S. Spurge, aid to General Elough, is an old resident of Philadelphia, where he has been in business for the past thirteen years. He commenced military life as adjutant of the 3d Delaware Regiment, but was afterwards transferred to his present position. Lieut. Spurge has been entrusted with several important missions by General Slough, all of which he has nectormed

a late foraging expedition failed to give sufficient credit to Lieut Spurge. He, in company with three soldiers. detached themselves from the main body, and Lient Spurge, after a long march, succeeded in capturing five horses, two mules, one wagon-load of corn, two barrels of wheat, one rebel tent, and a gun, and brought them into camp, receiving the congratulations of the command.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE WEST. The Loyalty of East Tennessee,

Special Correspondence of the Press.] NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 16, 1862. Before this reaches you, you will, doubtless, have re-ceived information of the occupation, by the Federa, forces, of some important points in East Tennesses; the evacuation of Cumberland Gap, the taking of Chattanooga, and the possession of the railroads in that division

of the State.

The day of deliverance for East Tennessee is at hand. Union refugees from there are preparing to return, while Secession oppressors are making ready for a lasty, but general exedus. The latter feel and know that terrible will be the reckoning, if they have to meet the men whom they have banished, the men whose property they have "sequestered," under their acts of "sequestrabody was placed in a box, and will leave for Philadelphia SEQUESTRATION OF THE PROPERTY OF LOYALISTS. By the way, I have never seen any notice, by the

Union papers, of the act of sequestration passed by the rebel Congress, and, therefore, may be permitted to disat water, and risked their lives, as the tide was ebbing strongly at the time, and but for their great powers of endurance, and knowledge of the art of swimming at sea, must have been drowned.

To day is the last day, under the proclamation of Gov.

Pierpont, for the civil officers in the different cities and insisted so strenuously that it was a palpable violation of the Coastitution of the United States, and boasted so loudly that the Constitution of the "Confederate States of America" was a corrected, revised, improved, and enlarged edition of the Constitution of the United States, that they were compelled te respect the word counscate. A solemn council of political philologists came to their relief with the joyful information that while it was true they could not "confiscate," because of its un-con-sti-tu tion al-i-ty, yet there was not a syllable in the Con-stitution against "sequestration," and of consequence, an act of "sequestration," should be passed. No sooner said than done. It passed both houses without debate, nem. con., and immediately received Executive sanction. Let us see what it did. The position was, the "Confederate States" have seceded. Every person residing in a non-secoding State is an "alien enemy," inso facto. The South is united, and every person residing In the South failing to unite in the unity is, per se, an alien enemy. Such persons must leave the South, and a proclamation was issued accordingly. The property of alien enemies, real personal, and mixed, lands, tene-ments, and hereditaments, goods, chattels, books, notes, accounts, and other evidences of debt, and choses in action, must be "sequestered." By this means, they got all the property here of every one unfavorable to disunion. They made all Southern merchants, under garnishment, on oath declare the amount of their in-deptedness to Northern merchants, and rendered judgment against them and in favor of the Confederate States for the amount, and required the same to be paid into the treasury. Thus they created a war fund.

ALIEN ENEMIES. In East Tennessee there were so many "alien enemies" that "sequestration" worked beautifully. The strong man and delicate female, tregulous old age, and lisping infancy, all became the helpless victims of sequestration. But now "the Israelites are returning to Canaan," and with them they bear the "ark of the covenant," and we to the "Canaanites" who have held their paternal lands long enough for the cup of their iniquity to be filled. Retributive justice has been slow but sure, and now they must answer for the property they have destroyed, the lives they have eacrificed, the prisons they have peopled, the scaffolds they have erected, the home they have vacated, the firesides they have desolated. The avenues for the munitions of war are being opened in East Tennessee, and "ten thousand" strong, brave mountaineers are to be united to five thousand Middle alty no offers of rebet distinction could seduce : whose honesty, purity, and sincerity are proverbial; whose militery fame and administrative talent, are the pride and boast of the State. These patriotic men and leader are

"SECESSIONISTS DISHEARTENED." Our Secessionists are greatly discouraged. England and France "won't propose;" Beauregard would retreat; Memphis would surrender; Chattanooga "would'nt hold out;" the Jack Morgans will run; the "Democratic demonstration" in the North does not succeed, and the North will not divide, and the Administration will be sustained; the wise, prudent, pacific policy of Gevernor Johnson prevents complaint. What is to be done? Can they not temporize? Can they not compromise? Can they not make a sort of political armistice? Can they not assume a kind of independent, neutral posttion? Can they not be neither for nor against the Union until a better opportunity occurs for resistance and disruption? Some vague, indefinite notions of the kind seem now to be "the flattering unction they lay to their souls." But nothing short of a renewed, consistent allegiance, a complete restoration of the Union, will satisfy

he loyal men of Tennessee.

to be the protectors and defenders of loyal citizens and

property in the State.

Official Bulletin of New Army Appoint-GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1852.

Promotions and appointments in the army of the United States, made by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of "General Orders," No. 106, of December 5, 1861.

I—PROMOTIONS.

I-PROMOTIONS. QUARTERMASTER'S DETARTMENT.—Papt. Rufus Ingalis, assistant quartermaster, to be quartermaster, with the rank of major. Engineers.—2d Lieut. Orville E. Babcock, to be 1st

ENGINERIS —2d Lient. Orville E. Babcock, to be 1st. lient.

First Begiment of Cavalry.—Lient. Ool. George A. H. Blake, to be col.; Mej. Win. N. Grier, 2d Cavalry, to be liet. Lient. Marcus A. Reno, to be capt.; 1st Lieut. Samuel McKee, to be capt.; 1st Lieut. Engene M. Beker, to be capt.; 2d Lieut. Edwin V. Sumner, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. Robert Allen, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. Judson Haycock, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. Judson Regiment of Cavalry.—Capt. Alfred Pleasonton, to be mej.; 1st Lieut. Coarles J. Walker, to be capt.; 2d Lieut. Henry E. Noyes, to be 1st lieut.

Third Regiment of Cavalry.—1st Lieut. Edward Treacy, to be capt.; 1st Lieut. John V. D. Dudois, to be capt.; 2d Lieut. Charles E. Hay, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. Frenk Stamwood, to be 1st lieut.

First Begiment of Cavalry.—1st Lieut. Wesley Owens, to be capt; 2d Lieut. Joseph P. Ash, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. Edward T. Jackeson, to be capt.; 2d Lieut. French, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. Eghert W. Olcott, to be 1st lieut.; 21 Lieut. Theodore K. Gibbs, to be 1st lieut.

Fecond Begiment of Artillery.—1st Lieut. Albert J. S. Molinard, to be capt.; 2d Lieut. Leve. Albert J. S. Molinard, to be capt.; 2d Lieut. Joseph G. Ramsey, to be 1st lieut.

Thund Regiment of Artillery.—Capt. Lieut. Level. Then Regiment of Artillery.—1st Lieut. Albert J. S. Molinard, to be Capt.; 2d Lieut. Joseph G. Ramsey, to be 1st lieut.

Ist lieut.

THERD REGIMENT OF ARTHLERY.—Capt. Joseph A. Haskin, of the 1st Artillery, to be maj; 1st Lieut. Lorenzo Lorain, to be capt.; 1st Lieut. Dunbar R. Ranson, to be capt.; 1st Lieut. Thomas N. Saunders, to be capt.; 2st Lieut. Henry Moinell, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. William W. Tompkins, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. John B. Myrick, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. John B. Myrick, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. John B. Myrick, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. John B. Myrick, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. John B. Kelly, towe 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. Googe M. Fillmore, to be 1st lieut. lieut.
FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY —1st Lieut. Richard
Lodor, to be capt.; 2d Lieut. George Dickenson, to be FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—1st Lieut. Robert H.

Lcdor, to be capt.; 2d Lieut. George Dickenson, to be lat lieut.

First Regiment of Infantry.—1st Lieut. Robert H. Offley, to be capt.; 1st Lieut. Matthew R. Marston. to be capt.; 1st Lieut. I. D. DeBirsy, to be capt.; 2d Lieut. Calvin D. Mehaffey, to be lat lieut; 2d Lieut. Henry C. Lobinett, to be 1st lieut; 2d Lieut. Kenzie Bates, to be lat lieut; 2d Lieut. Kenzie Bates, to be lat lieut.; 2d Lieut. William C. Green, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. John Cusack, to be 1st lieut.

Second Regisent of Infantry, to be maj.; 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Cushing, to be capt.; 2d Lieut Frank C. Goodnich, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. George H. McLough lin, to be 1st lieut.

Third Regisent of Infantry, to be maj. Ist Lieut. Samuel T. Cushing, to be handly william Chapman of the 2d Infantry, to be maj.

Fourur Regisent of Infantry, to be maj.

Fourur Regisent of Infantry, to be maj.

Fourur Regisent of Infantry.—1st Lieut. T. Elwyn Turner, to be capt.; 2d Lieut. William J. Collier, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. John E. Beell, to be 1st lieut.

Fifth Broiment of Infantry, to be ind.; 1st Lieut. Alfred T. A. Torbert, to be capt.; 1st Lieut. John Elwood, to be capt.; 2d Lieut. Edmund Butler, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. Martin Mullins, to be 1st lieut.

Sexuent Regisent of Infantry, to be col.; Maj. Daniel P. Whiting, of the 3d Infantry, to be col.; Maj. Daniel P. Whiting, of the 3d Infantry, to be maj.

Sexuent Regisent of Infantry. to be lieut. col. Capt. George W. Wallace, of the 1st Infantry. to be lieut. 2d Lieut. John Elwood, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. George S. Hollister, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. John Elwood, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. George S. Hollister, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. John Elwood, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. Samuel A. Russell, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. Samuel A. Russell, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. Samuel A. Russell, to be 1st lieut. Tannt Beginert of Infantry, to be maj.; 1st Lieut. John W. Means, to b

CATTOIL, to be capt.; 2d Lieut George H. Grosman, to be lat lieut.

FLETENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTET—lat Lieut.
Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., to be capt; 2d Lieut. Edward

A. Eliswerth, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. William Fletcher,
to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. Charles Benzoni, to be 1st
lieut; 2d Lieut. Oscar Hagen, to be 1st lieut.

THIRTERYTH REGIMENT OF INFANTEY.—1st Lieut.
Frank P. Muhlenberg, to be capt.; 2d Lieut. Patrick
Beagher, to be 1st lieut.
FOURTERYTH REGIMENT OF INFANTEY.—2d Lieut. Jas.
Henton, to be 1st lieut. ton, to be 1st lieur. D. Sailer, to be capt.; 2d Lieut. Samuel S. Holbrook, to be lst lieut. SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Maj. James V. Bomford, of the 6th infantry, to be lient. est; 1st Lient. William J. Slidell, to be capt.; 1st Lient. Patrick T. Keyee, to be capt. it Lient. Newton L. Dykeman, to be capt.; 1st Lient. Howston L. Dykeman, to be capt.; 1st Lient. John Christopher, to be capt.; 2d Lient. William H. Bartholomew, to be 1st lient.; 2d Lient. William M. Breese, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. John Power, to be 1st lieut.; 2d Lieut. Homer H. Clark, to be 1st lieut. or, to be let lieut; 2d Lieut. Homer H. Clark, to be 1st lieut.

EIGHTRENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY —Capt Jumes N. Cadiovell, of the let Infantry, to be mai. 2d Lieut.

Deniel W. Benham, to be 1st lieut.

PROMOTIONS BY BREWET —Col. Harvey Brown, 5th Artiliery, to be brig, gen. by brevet, to date from Nov. 23, 1861, for gallantry and good conduct during the engagement of Nov. 22 and 23, 1861, between Fort-Pickens and the rebel batteries; Maj. James L. Donaldson, Quartermaster, to be lieut. col. by brevet; Maj. William R. Palmer, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, to be lieut. col. by brevet; Capt. Franklin D. Callender, of the Ordennee Department, to be maj. by brevet; 1st Lieut. William E. Merrill, of the corps of Engineers, to he card, highermer's how resolved and, magicapute over the

II—APPOINTMENTS.
GENERAL OFFICER — Brigadier and Brevet Major General John E. Wool, United States army, to be Major Gen, May 16, 1862. Quabtermaster's Department, with the Rank of QUABTERMASTER'S DEPAREMENT, WITH THE BANK OF CAPTAIN — 1st Lieut. Geo. B. Dandy, of the 3d Artillery, to be assistant quartermaster; 1st Lieut. Alex. N. Shipley, of the 3d Infantry, to be assistant quartermaster; 1st Lieut. Geo. H. Wecks, of the 4th Artillery, to be assistant quartermaster; 1st Lieut. Colin B. Ferguson, of the 9th Infantry, to be assistant quartermaster. Medical Department. The Assistant Surgeon Wm. A. Hammond, United States aimy, to be surgeon general with the rank of brig. gen.; Wm. T. Okie, Pa, to be assistant surgeon. ant sugeon.

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Additional Paymester Charles T.

Larned, to be paymaster.

ORDMANOR DEPARTMENT.—Chas. Wilkins, Mass., to

be military storekeeper; Juliau Molinard, New York, to

be military storekeeper; Henry A. Brigham, New York,

to be military storekeeper.

be military storekeeper; Henry A. Brigham, New York, to be military storekeeper.

REGULAB ARMY.

First Regiment of Cavalry.—Jas. C. Hunt, New Jerrey, to be 2d lieut.; Bawd. T. Benton, Maryland, to be 2d lieut.; Jos. S. Hoyer, Pa, to be 2d lieut.; David Perry, New Jersey, to be 2d lieut; Jos. Hoyer, Pa, to be 2d lieut.; David Perry, New Jersey, to be 2d lieut; Joshua A. Fessenden, Maine, to be 2d lieut.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—Lewis Thompson, of the Missouri Volunteers, to be 2d lieut.; Jas. Potter, Wisconsin, to be 2d lieut.; Sergt. Maj Frank Burnham, of the 4th Cavalry, to be 2d lieut.

THIND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—Armon Trimble, New Jersey, to be 2d lieut.; Wm. M. Watts, of the Pa. Vol., to be 2d lieut.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—Thos. W. Sullivan, of the 1ll. Vol.; to be 2d lieut.; Chas. S. Brooks, California, to be 2d lieut.; Thos. E. Maley, Illinois, to be 2d lieut.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ANTILLERY.—Edwin L. Garvin, N. Y. to be 2d lieut.; Chas. S. Brooks, California, to be 2d lieut.; Thos. E. Maley, Illinois, to be 2d lieut.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ANTILLERY.—Edwin L. Garvin, N. Y. to be 2d lieut.; Double California, to be 2d lieut.; Thos. E. Maley, Illinois, to be 2d lieut.

SECUND REGIMENT OF ANTILLERY.—Wm P. Graves, Ky., to be 2d lieut.; Joseph C. Breckinridge, Ky., to be 2d lieut.; George M. Wright, Mass., to be 2d lieut.; Manning Livingston, N. Y., to be 2d lieut.; Milliam D'Wolf, Ill., to be 2d lieut.; Fireno, Mo., to be 2d lieut.; Charles Middeny, Obio, to be 2d lieut; George F. Hanting, Yt., to be 2d lieut.; John I. Tiernon, Mo., to be 2d lieut.; Charles Middeny, Obio, to be 2d lieut.; George F. Hanting, Yt., to be 2d lieut.; John I. Tiernon, Mo., to be 2d lieut.; Charles Middeny, Obio, to be 2d lieut.; George F. Hanting, Yt., to be 2d lieut.; Athur Morris, at large, to be 2d lieut.

Fourtur Regiment of Infanty.—Edward Field, N. J., to be 2d lieut.; Alburt Morris, at large, to be 2d lieut.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Oharles Wilkins, N. H., to be 2d lieut.; Albert Sabin, Yt., to be 2d lieut.; Albert Sabin, Yt., to be 2d lieut.; Private Seth Weldy, 18th Infantry, to be 2d lieut.; Private Seth Weldy, 18th Infantry, to be 2d lieut.

SECOND BRGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Oharles L. Noggle, Wis, to be 2d lieut.; George A. Rowley, Mo., to be 2d lieut. gie, Wis, to be 2d hent; George A. Rowley, Ros., to be 2d lieut.
FOURTH REGIDERT OF INFANTRY.—Ordnance Sergt.
Rdward F. Brenner, to be 2d lieut.; Samuel T. Crowley, D. C., to be 2d lieut; Solemon G. Krepps, Pa., to be 2d lieut.; George Williams, Oregon, to be 2d lieut.
Fifth REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Hugh Johnson, of New York, to be 2d lieut.; Benjamin Taylor, Jr., of Connecticut, to be 2d lieut.; Corporal Mason Howard, of the 1st Infantry, to be 2d lieut.
Exenth Begiment of Infantry.—Edwin R. Ames, of Indians, to be 2d lieut.; B. C. Woodruff, of New Jersey, to be 2d lieut.; C. A. Ourtis, of Me., to be 2d lieut.
EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Samuel J. Franks, of Pennsylvania, to be 2d lieut. Pennsylvania, to be 2d lieut. Ninth Regiment of Infantry.--George W. Walker, NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—George W. Walker, IOWA, to be 2d lieut.
TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Uniacke O. Mackay, New York, to be 2d lieut.; Jesse A. P. Hampson, Iowa, to be 2d lieut; Yesseh. Hipkins, Oslaware, to be 2d lieut. ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Sergt. James P. Pratt to be 2d lieut. Private Invine B. Wright to be 2d lieut.; Ist Sergt. Edward S. Hurtington to be 2d lieut.; Sergt. Francis A. Field, 8th Infantry, to be 2d lieut.
TWELFTH HEGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Moses B. Walker, Ohie, to be captain; Joel d. Rathbone, New York, to be captain; Ist Lieut. Cornelius L. King, 14th Infantry, to be captain; Thomas M. Hullugs, Penns. to be captain. THIRETENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Dotus E. Bates and Robert D. TOTTCY, of Illinois. to be 2d lieuts.
FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Dotus E. Bates and Robert D. TOTTCY, of Illinois. To be 2d lieuts.
FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—JOS. S. YOrke, New York, to be captein; Sergt. Silae W. Pettit to be 2d lieuts.

New York, to be captein; Sergt. Silas W. Pettit to be 2d jeut; Lance Sergt. Wm. Galloway to be 2d lieut. Sixtenty of Invariant.—Edward McConnell, Illinote, to be 1st lieut; Jas. C. Howland, Indiana, to be 2d lieut. Feventeenth Regiment of Infantry—John E. BEYNNTERVIH REGIMENT OF INFARRIT — John BEYNDING OF MISSING HE REGIMENT OF INFARRIT — Capt. John K. Knight, asst. adt. gen. of volunteers, to be capt.; let Lieut. Philip R. Forney, of the 9th Infantry, to be capt.; Mark F. Leavenworth, N. Y, to be capt.; Tenedore Ten Eyck, Wis., to be capt.; Chas. O. Howard, Ind., to be capt.; Ohas. O. Howard, Ind., to be capt.; Ohas. C. Howard, Ind., to be capt.; Ohas. D. Truman, N. Y., to be 1st lieut. Ind., to be cape, came, the lieut.

NINETERENTH REGIMENT. OF INFANTRY.—Capt. George
L. Willard, of the 5th Infantry, to be major; let Lieut.
John P. Sherburne, of the 1st Infantry, to be capt.
George S. Pearce, Iowa, to be capt.; Thomas B. Noal.
Mo., to be capt.; Private Alfred Curtis to be 2d lieut.;
Sergt. Maj. Chas. F. Miller to be 2d lieut.

REAPPOINTED.

REAPPOINTED. SIXTHENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY — Wm. F. Good win, N. H., to be let lieut. III.-ADDITIONAL AIDS DE CAMP. Appointed under the act of August 5, 1861, by the President alone.

Colonels.—Capt James B. Fry, with Mej. Gon. Buell;
Capt. John C. Kelton, with Mej. Gen. Helleck; Major

caship of a whose loynee; whose mipride and leader are idizans and cleidan; Wm. H. Merritt, N. J., with Hon James H. Lane, (since disbanded;) Wilson Shaff, Ill., with Maj. Gen. Helleck; Gapt. Leader, (since disbanded;) Wilson Shaff, Ill., with Maj. Gen. Holder, Ill., with Maj. Gen. Holder, Ill., with Maj. Gen. Holder, Mool; Daniel E. McGallum, special duty in the War Department; Major Robert Allen, quartermaster, to Maj. Gen. Halleck; Capt. Lewis B. Parsons, asst. quartermaster of volunters, to Maj. Gen. Halleck; Capt. Lewis B. Parsons, asst. quartermaster of volunters, to Maj. Gen. Halleck; Capt. Lewis B. Parsons, asst. quartermaster of volunters, to Maj. Gen. Halleck; Capt. Lewis B. Parsons, asst. quartermaster of volunters, to Maj. Gen. Halleck; Capt. Lewis B. Parsons, asst. quartermaster of volunters, to Maj. Gen. Halleck; Capt. Lewis B. Parsons, asst. quartermaster of volunters, to Maj. Gen. Halleck; Capt. Lewis B. Parsons, asst. quartermaster of volunters, to Maj. Gen. Halleck; Capt. Lewis B. Parsons, asst. quartermaster of volunters, to Maj. Gen. Halleck; Capt. Lewis B. Parsons, asst. quartermaster of volunters, to Maj. Gen. Halleck; Capt. Lewis B. Parsons, asst. quartermaster of volunters, to Maj. Gen. Fremont; John T. Fiala, Mo., to Maj. Gen. Fremont; Dat. Maj. Gen. Fremont; Dat. Maj. Gen. Fremont; Pinip Figvelmesy, N. Y., to Maj. Gen. Fremont; E. Clustert, to Maj. Gen. Premont; Capt. Win. F. Raynolds, of the topographical engineers, to Maj. Gen. McDowell; Chas. Ellett, with the Seretery of War; Lieut. Col. Jas E. McPherson, additional aid de-camp, (capt. corps of engineers, to Maj. Gen. Halleck; Capt. John Riggin, Jr., Mo., with Maj. Gen. Schwick; Amos B. Jones, N. H., to Maj. Gen. Shields; Amos B. Jones, N. H., to Maj. Gen. Shields; Amos B. Jones, N. H., to Maj. Gen. Fre-

THE WAR PRESS.

TWO CENTS.

mont; Maj. Daniel T. Ven Buren, assist. adjt. gen. of volunteers, with Maj. Gen. Djz; Lieut. Gol. John N. Macomb, additionsi aid-fe-camp, (major corps of topeng.,) with Major Generul McDowell.

LIEUTENANT GOLONELS.—Ist Lieut. Judson Kilpatrick, lef/Artillery, with Hon. Jas. H. Lene, (since disbanded;) Augustus Schroer, D. C., to Maj. Gen. Fremont; John Pileen, N. Y., to Maj. Gen. Fremont; Jas. W. Savago, N. Y., to Maj. Gen. Fremont; Jas. W. D. Whipple, assistant sejt, gen., to Maj. Gen. Wood; Alfred W. Bliet, Maj. Gen. Fremont, with Col. Chas. Ellet; Capt. Jos. S. Conrad, of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, with Brig. Gen. Wadsworth; Ambrose Thompson, with Brig. Gen. Shields; Chas. H. R. Shriber, with Brig. Gen. Shields. Chas. H. R. Shriber, with Brig. Gen. Shields. Majons.—Henry Z. Hayner, N. Y., to Maj General Wool; T. J. Weed, Kaness, with Hon. Jas. H. Lane (disbanded and since re-appointed); Champlen Yaughan,

wett, with Maj. Gen. McDowell: 2d Lient. G

(V-APPOINTMENTS MADE IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE CALLED INTO SERVICE UNDER THE ACTS APPROVED INTO

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS:
Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri.
Brig. Gen. Ulvss & S. Grant, of the U. S. Volunteers.
Brig. Gen. Ivrin McDewell, of the U. S. army.
Brig. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, of the U. S. Volunteers.

teers.

Brig. Gen. Den Carlos Buell, of the U. S. Volunteers.
Brig. Gen. John Pope, of the U. S. Volunteers.
Brig. Gen. Samuel R. Cuttis, of the U. S. Volunteers.
Brig. Gen. Franz Sigel, of the U. S. Volunteers.
Brig. Gen. John A. McClernand, of the U. S. Volunteers.

teers.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Smith, of the U. S. Volunteers.
(Since died.)

Brig. Gen. Lewis Wallace, of the U. S. Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel, of the U. S. Volunteers.
Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky.

Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas, of the U. S. Volunteers.

George Cladwallader of Pa.

Brig. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, of the U. S. Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. Kdw. O. O. Ord, of the U. S. Volunteers.

To be Brigadier Generals.

To BE BRICADER GENERALS.

Capt James B. Ricketts, of the 1st artillery.

Maj. Semuel D. Eturgis, of the 4sth Pa. Volunteers.

Col. Joseph B. Plummer, of the 4sth Pa. Volunteers.

Col. Joseph B. Plummer, of the 11th Mo. Volunteers.

Jeremiah T. Boyle, of Kr.

George W. Morgan, of O.

Col. Jefferson C. Pavis, of the 22d Is Volunteers.

Col. John M. Palmer, of the 14th Ill Volunteers.

Wm H. Klem, of Pa. (Since died.)

Col. Jumes H. Garfie d, of the 42d O. Volunteers.

Maj. Lewis G. Arnold, of the 1st artillery.

Maj. Frederick Steels, of the 11th infantry.

Maj. John W. Davidson, of the 2d cavalry.

Col. Napoleon J. T. Dana, of the 1st Min. Volunteers

Col. David D. Birney, of the 23d Pa. Volunteers.

Thomas Francis Mengher, of New York.

Henry M. Naglee, of California.

Andrew Johnson, of Tenn.

Jomes G. Spears, of Tenn.

Col. Eugene A. Cerr, of the 3d Ill. cavalry.

Col. Thomas A. Davies, of the 16th N. Y. Volunteers,

Daniel Tyler, of Conn.

Lieut Col. Wm. H. Emory, of the 6th cavalry.

Daniel Tyler, of Conn. Lieut Col. Wm. H. Emory, of the 6th cavalry.

Livut Col. Win. H. Emory, of the oth cavairy.

Col. Active J. Smith, of the 2d Cal. cavairy.

Marsena B. Patrick, of New York.

Isaac F. Quinby, of New York.

Col. Hrem G. Berry, of the 4th Me. Volunteers.

Col. Orris S. Ferry, of the 5th Conn. Volunteers.

Lieut Col. Daniel F. Woodbury, Additional Aid-co

teers.

Major Amiel W. Whipple, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers.
Capt. George L. Hartsuff, assistant adjutant general.
Capt. George L. Hartsuff, assistant adjutant general.
Capt. Rufus Saxton, assistant quartermaster.
Paymaster Benjamin Aivord, U. S. A.
Col. Napoleon B. Buford, of the 27th Ill. Volunteers.
Col. Nathan, Kimball, of the 13th Onio Yolunteers.
Col. Nathan, Kimball, of the 14th Ind. Volunteers.
Col. Oharles Devens, of the 15th Mass. Volunteers.
Col. Jonnes H. Van Alen, of the 3d N. Y. Cavalry.
Carl Schurz.
Maj. Samuel W. Crawford, of the 13th Infantry.
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Col. Leonard F. Ross, of the 17th Ind. Volunteers.
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Maj. Abslom Baird, assistant inspector general.
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Paj. master Henry Prince, U. S. A.
Col. Abraham Platt, of the 1st Pa. Oavalry.
Paj. master Henry Prince, U. S. A.
Col. Max. Weber, of the 20th N. Y. Volunteers.
Col. Heasant A. Hackelman, of the 16th Ind. Volunteers.
Col. Pleasant A. Hackelman, of the 16th Ind. Volunteers.
Col. Joremiah C. Sullivan, of the 18th Ind. Volunteers.

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TO BE ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS—Nathanial G. Wilcox, Ill.; John S. Fillmose, Colorado Territory; Daniel McCook. Bl. MCCOOK. DI.

BEAPPOINTED — Daniel E. Sickles, N. Y., to be brig.
gen. of vols., September 3, 1867.

THEAMOPERBEED. 2d Lieut. Charlas A. Curtis, of the 7th Infantry, to the 5th Infantry, April 28, 1652. VI—RETIRED.

Col. Washington Seawell, 6th Infantry, February 20, 1862, for incapacity resulting from exposure in the line of his duty.

Col. Benjamin J. Beall, 1st Cavalry, February 15, 1862, "for incapacity resulting from it juries received in the line of his duty, and, in some dogree, from effect of age and service."

Lieut. Col. George Andrews, 6th Infantry, February 15, 1862, "for incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, and wound received in the line of cuty."

Maj. Edmund Underwood, 8t Lafantry, February 27, 1862, "for incapacity resulting from sickness contracted in the line of duty."

Maj Daniel T. Chandler, 5th Infantry, February 27, 1862, "for incapacity resulting from injury and sickness contracted in the line of duty."

M.j. William Austine 3d Artillery, February 20, 1862, "for incapacity resulting from exposure in the line of his duty."

Ms.; William H. Gordon, 8th Infantry, March 15. VI-RETIRED. m. Milliam Austine 3d Artillery, February 20, 1862, "for incepacity resulting from exposure in the line of bis duty."

Mej. William H. Gordon, Sth Infantry, March 15, 1862, "for incapacity resulting from disease contracted in the line of duty."

Capt Charles C. Churchill, 2d Artillery, February 28, 1862, "for incapacity resulting from disease acquired in the line of duty."

Surg. Gen. Olement A. Finley, medical department, April 14, 1862, on his own application, after more than forty consecutive years of service.

Appointments Nicartyko by the President.—Of William A. Stokes, as may in the 18th Infantry; of Alexander B. Dyer as drev. maj in the U. S. army; of Symres Gardner, as asst qm.; of Charles Lith, as asst, qm.; of Ghas. Leib, as lat lient in the 16th Infantry; of John Watt, as 1st Hent in the 10th Infantry; of James P. Galloway, as 2d lieut in the 5th Infantry; of James P. Galloway, as 2d lieut in the 18th Infantry.

as 2d licut. in the 18th Infantry; of James P. Galloway, as 2d licut. in the 18th Infantry.

VII.—7ASUALTIES.

RESIGNED.—Lieut. Col. Henry M. Neglee, 6th Infantry; Mrj. Ernest von Vogesack, a tdit.onal aida-decamp; Capt. Robert Nelson Eagle, 5th Cavalry; Capt. Moses M. Granper, 18th Infantry; Capt. Hondry; Capt. Moses M. Granper, 18th Infantry; Capt. Theodore D. Occhran, 15th Infanty; Capt. Samuel Hayward, 13th Infantry; Capt. William H. De Forest, 13th Infantry; 1st Lieut. John A. Shulze, 1st Cavalry; 2d Lieut Walter S. Parker, 4th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Ohio H. Binckley, 15th Infantry; 2d Lieut. John A. Shulze, 1st Cavalry; 2d Lieut Walter S. Parker, 4th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Ohio H. Binckley, 15th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Charlos Berg, 19th Infantry; Paym. Abraham B. Ragan. Commissions Vacated under The Tit Scotion of the Act of June 18, 1846.—By 1st Lieut. Alexander J. Perry, 2d Artillery, assistant guartermaster, 19th Lieut. John G. Chandler, 3d Artillery, assistant quartermaster, 19th Lieut. Michigan, 3d Artillery, commissary of subsistence; by 1st Lieut. Alfred T. A. Torbert. 5th Infantry, assistant quartermaster; 19th Infantry, assistant quartermaster; by 1st Lieut. Samuel Breck, 17th, 1st Artillery, commissary of subsistence; by 1st Lieut. Samuel Breck, 17th, 1st Artillery, commissary of subsistence; by 1st Lieut. Samuel Breck, 17th, 1st Artillery, commissary of subsistence; by 1st Lieut. Herman Biggs, 1st Infantry, assistant quartermaster.

Commissions Vacated by New Appointment, —By Msj. James Totten, ass't inspector gen, his commission as capt. in the 2d Artillery; by Msj. George L. Willard, of the 19th Infantry, his commission as 1st lieut. in the 1st Infantry; by Capt. Cornelius L. King, of the 12th Infantry, his commission as 1st lieut. in the 1st Infantry; by Capt. Cornelius L. King, of the 12th Infantry, his commission as 1st lieut. in the 1st Infantry; by William J. Phelps, the appointment of 1st lieut in the 1st Infantry; by William B. Hughes, 9th Infantry, the appointment of capt. in the 1st Infantry; VIL-CASUALTIES Lieut Col. Daniel P. Woodbury, Additional Aid-deCamp.
Col. Henry M. Judab, of the 4th Cal. Volunteers.
Col. Richard J. Oglashy of the 8th Ul. Volunteers.
Col. Richard J. Oglashy of the 8th Ul. Volunteers.
Col. John McArthur, of the 12th III. Volunteers.
Col. John McArthur, of the 12th III. Volunteers.
Col. John McArthur, of the 12th III. Volunteers.
Col. Jocoph A. Logan, of the 3th III. Volunteers.
Col. Jocoph A. Logan, of the 3th IV. Volunteers.
Col. Alex' Asboth, of the 2d Mo. Volunteers.
Col. Alex' Asboth, of the 2d Mo. Volunteers.
Col. Good of Gragger, of the 2th Mich. Colunteers.
Col. Good of Gragger, of the 2th Mich. Cavairy.
Col. Edw. R. S. Canby, of the 19th Infantry.
Col. Graville M. Dedge, of the 2th Iowa Volunteers.
James G. Blunt, of Kansas.
Col. Francis E. Patterson, of the 115th Pa. Volunteers.
Col. Robt. B. Mitchell, of the 2d Kansas Volunteers.
Col. Robt. B. Patterson, of the 115th Pa. Volunteers.
Major Amiel W. Whipple, of the Gorga of Tomographic.

Col. Nathon, Kimball, of the Jah Masw Volunteers.
Col. Jonnes H. Van Alen, of the 38 N. Y. Cavalry.
Col. Jonnes H. Van Alen, of the 38 N. Y. Cavalry.
Col. Jonnes H. Van Alen, of the 38 N. Y. Cavalry.
Col. Henry W. Wessels, of the 5th Kansas Volunteers.
Col. Miss. Blaecall, of the 17th Ind. Volunteers.
Col. Miss. Blaecall, of the 17th Ind. Volunteers.
Col. Alone H. Cartelon, of the 18th Chromeser.
Col. Alone H. Cartelon, of the 18th Chromeser.
Col. John G. Robinson, of the 18th Rich. Volunteers.
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Col. John G. Robinson, of the 18th Ind. Volunteers.
Col. Termina Seymon, of the 5th Rich. Volunteers.
Col. Description of the 18th Ind. Volunteers.
Col. Miss. Weber, of the 20th N. Y. Volunteers.
Col. John T. Oritteeden of the 6th Rich Plan. Volunteers.
Col. John F. Hovey, of the 5th Ind. Volunteers.
Col. John P. Hovey, of the 5th Ind. Volunteers.
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Col. John P. Hovey, of the 5th Ind. Volunteers.
Col. John D. Cadiwell, His Maino Volunteers.
Col. John Dev. Jith Main Volunteers.
Col. John Dev. Jit