MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1862. We can take no notice of anonymous communi-We do not return rejected manuscripts.

Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for. WE HAVE JUST PASSED a very anxious day. Early on Saturday morning stray rumors were floating around town as to a battle at Rich. mond. They gathered extravagance with every listener, and became more and more improbable. It was definitely ascertained that | the struggle began again; its earnestness resome members of General McClellan's staff had telegraphed to their friends in Philadelphia that they were well! Why should they be unwell, unless there had been a battle?and what were the details of the battle? In every quarter of the community these questions were asked with agitating earnestness; and siraightway the newspaper offices and hotels were crowded with eager citizens. No intelligence come to enlighten them, except the usual sensation articles in the Sunday papers, which only served to intensify the excitement. All day yesterday this feverish

gestion from the Secretary of War, which we, of course, obeyed. Either semething has taken place before Richmond, or we have been cruelly kept in suspense by the Secretary of War. Our own cpinion is that General McCLELLAN has made a great strategic movement but not fought a battle. Battles are never kept secret-strate. gic movements always are. It is evident that something has been done. We have been moving and shifting a great deal lately. Our correspondent from the Army of the Potomac speaks of it in his letter on the first page; and his subsequent letter of Thursday convinces us that these movements were of an important character. This is vague, embarrassing. and unsatisfactory, but it is full of comfort. Secretary STANTON mysteriously tells us of a brilliant triumph of American arms, and says that Richmond must surely full. That is something. It is more than we have heard from a Secretary of War since the war began. General McCLELLAN may have surrounded Johnston, and taken Richmond and its contents; he may have advanced on Petersburg; he may have taken Fort Darling. and given the gunboats a chance at the beleaguered city; he may have done many things which peaceful men like us do not comprehend; but we are convinced he has done something. His victory has been a bloodless one, but, perhaps, nevertheless decisive. Let us be easy and satisfied, and have no more care upon our minds. There is no cause for complaint or anxiety. The Secretary

more, stating that a definite account of a glo-

rious victory would be sent on. Nothing

came; and at midnight we received a sug-

In is one painful duty this morning to announce the death of Mr. WILLIAM H. MEADER. a gentleman connected with this newspaper. He expired on Saturday morning, at his residence, in this city, in the eighteenth year of his age. Mr. MEADER attached himself to this paper but a few weeks ago, and was assigned to duty as a special correspondent with this capacity until very recovery when the army crossed the Chickshom'ny, after the battle of Fair Oaks, he accompanied it, and during the severe rain storms that succeeded, he bivonacked with our soldiers in the swamps. The exposure and hardship engendered the typhoid fever, and after remaining for some days in the regimental hospital, in the hope of recovering, he returned home. Everything possible was done by kind friends, but the disease had passed beyond human aid, and, after lingering a few days, he died.

trouble h'm with no importunity.

Mr. Meaden was a young man, perhaps one of the youngest connected with the Philadelphia press. He exhibited signs of unusual promise, and bade for to become an ornament to his profession. He was a graceful and ready writer, a student and a scholar. Those who knew him loved him for his kindness of heart, his smiability, his honor and integrity. We believe Mr. MEADER is the first gentleman connected with the American press who has died in the discharge of his duty as an army correspondent; and, while we regret that the bereavement should have first fallen upon us, we cannot but say a word as to the bravery, the fortitude, and the self-denial manifested by the gentlemen who represent the newspaper press in the various divisions of our army. They are entitled to rank with the heroes of the war. They share all the dangers of victory and very few of its glories; they make reputations for great men, and break the reputations of those who are falsely made. They tell the people of the trials and hardships of their brothers in the field, of their valor in battle and faithfulness in every duty of a soldier, and while they do so they are partners in their perils and privations. Honor to those who are serving their country modestly and bravely in their dangerous calling!

WE FIND the following paragraph in the New York Tribune, of Friday, under the head of army and navy news:

A protest against locating a navy yard on League Island is obtaining an immense array of signatures among naval officers. It is its forth that "Philadelphia barbor, or the Schurlkill, is only adapted for a summer naval ataders the passage of supp'y vessels impossible," and that "the first steps toward making a navy yard on League Island, where there is no dry-duck, or any naval requirements, would cost more than the completion of a station

almost a nywhere else." It would be a melancholy spectacle if the people of New York allowed themselves to be arrayed against a great national enterprise like that of the occupation of League Island as a naval depot, by such contemptible and self-refuting statements as the above. The Navy Department, which has taken the strongest ground in favor of this improvement, will satisfy all objectors as to the folly of the opposition, particularly when based on such grounds, and any protest of the character alluded to would be contradicted, to the disgrace of all the parties that are impulsive enough to siguit. We have a better opinion of the people of New York than to suppose that, sustained as they are by the Government, and blessed as they are with many of the advantages of commercial superiority, they will lend their sanction to an opposition to an enterprise which ought to receive the support

of every disinterested and patriotic citizen. THE DUTIES of our Representatives in Congress, and the demands made upon them by their constituents, have been vastly increased by the presence of the sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals in this city. Their relatives and friends constantly appeal to members and Senators to procure discharges and furloughs. In many instances, testimonials, signed by men in high position, have been peremptorily set aside by the Secretary of War. Hon. I. K. MOREHEAD related an interesting incident a few evenings ago, before the association for the relief of Pernsylvania soldiers. He called upon Mr. STANTON and submitted several cases of this character, which invariably met with the response that their respective desires because of its relentless hate, and that, could not be granted. Finally, Mr. M. produced an almost illegible scrawl from a poor widow in Pennsylvania, pleading for the discharge of her only son, a boy of sixteen years of age, suffering from the effects of typhoid fever. "Release him at once" was the emphatic reply of the Secretary.

G. M. Davis, Esq., of Philadelphia, has resigned his position in the army as brigade French litheness turns another inexplicable quartermaster with the rank of captain. He was a most efficient officer, and is well known as an ardent, self-sacrificing supporter of the Administration and the war. The reasons that prompted his resignation grew out of circumstances beyond his control. He leaves the army with his accounts fully adjusted and greatly respected by all who have met him.

WE CAN that our ears no longer. Summon will and incredulity to our aid as we choose, we cannot, dare not deafen ourselves further to the ominous threatenings of a storm that is swelling nearer and nearer to us. At first it was a speck far down upon the horizon, a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, a little puff of vapor whose size was lessened, whose color was dimmed by the distance that separated it from us. We caught a glance of it over our shoulder as we stooped to plunge the bayonet; in the pauses of battle, we heard faint mutterings of sound creep out from its ragged edges. They startled us; though indistinct, their noise was ominous; for an instant every breath was held, every eye turned eastward-for these rumbling echoes filled the hush of the wild work around us with sound very different from the din just ceased. But absorbed our energies; and, as it waxed, its desperation goaded into violent activity every resource that we could rally for victory: our only safety lay in conquest, and we dared not bivouac except under triumphent banners. No wonder, then, that the folds of our flags flapped across and hid the distant trouble, or that the roar of a life-acd-death conflict drowned these tenuous and intermittent murmurings against our peace. But while our whole attention and force have been devoted to baffling plans of national assassination, the cloud has loomed up above the low level of our former vision. It has swung frowningly forward, driven and piloted by its inherent savage powers. It has dilated into immense proporanxiety continued. People speculated about tions, and now hangs-swollen and sullen and it on the way to church; and we are afraid that dark-half way up to our zenith. the uncertainty about Richmond disturbed the devotions of many of our good friends. Early

MEDIATION heads a leading article in the most influential paper of Paris; mediation is re-echoed by almost every paper of England. in the evening a despatch came from Balti-Upon the tone of the American press in regard to this interference with our rights will lepend very much of the future development of this movement already inaugurated. The next two months will prove the turning point of European opinion. The crisis is upon us. If we meet it boldly; if we show an invincible determination not only to withstand when attacked, but to move forward to prevent attack, the noise now swelling to threatening volume will subside as quickly as it began. The tables will be turned. Instead of quelling us, Europe will be dragged into the onward political march whose vanguard we are, and be compelled to bear the brunt of the battle, whose forward skirmishing we are now doing. Some eighty years ago we demonstrated the possibility of a reunblican existence. How the beacon-fire which we kindled was reduplicated by a hundred signal-lights blazing from Paris to Warsaw! How the great movement which we began and successfully completed was imitated—impotently, alas!—by the uneasy heavings of every State of Europe! What ottering of thrones was then and there! What desperate clutching of sceptres! What fading hopes of kingly despots, who have never regained their former power to curse and crush though their heads are cinctured with gold, and their hands crusted with blood! And now we demonstrate the certain perpetuity of a republican existence, what coroll ries of Freedom may not Europe hang upon our proof? What renewed courage will it not take from our example? When the boundarics of its view are enlarged, and its eyes are

ploring the new realms which our political life moves forward to occupy? The proposals for "mediation" answer for, under all pretences of other motives. is manifest the great dread of sovereigns that their chess-game with peoples is about ended. of War asks us to be patient, and we shall They are prescient of a new order of things about to rise, and they seek to stay it. Humanity has been sitting long enough as a dumb Memnon-a petrified incarnation of a god. For certuries it has been moulding into the shaping of Divine will, and now it awaits the Divine afflatus. For centuries it has sat with its hands meekly rested on its knees, its stony eyes staring out into the blank blackness of ignorance and barbarism. It has been listening, through the night, to the distant

unhoodwinked, and its power is inspired by

hope and daring, what is to hinder it from ex-

murmurs of sacred waters, and its only meabas been the mysterious fluxes and reflexes of these waters to and from its feet. The hour is thoroughy last touch of the chisel has been given: the darkness is melting into dawn, and the despots know that with the rising sun Memnon will shout aloud and be a god indeed. It is the fear of this that will underlie foreign intervention with us. if ever foreign intervention This view will not, of course, admit of direct

proof; since emperors have not yet contracted the habit of making their hopes, much less their fears, public. But it can be substantiated indirectly, though with no less cogency, by a review of the English and French papers recen'ly received. It certainly seems no thing more than a fair demand of common sense that, if Europe has any intention of mediating between the conflicting parties of America, either now or in the future, she should give some definite reason for such action; or, if there are more influencing reasons than one, that they shou'd harmonize with and not contradict each other. Let us see how far these demands of common sense are met. The boldest article yet written on the subject appears in the Paris Constitutionnel, and is headed MEDIATION. The first paragraph proclaims some of the destructiveness of the rebels: "They burn their produce; they burn their provisions; they destroy their railways: they blow up their dockyards," etc. From these proceedings is deduced the conclusion that the rebels' hate of the North is inextinguishable, and upon this is sewed the further inference that the war is hopeless of termination. " Peace must come from without." Very well; the grounds of mediation are here distinctly stated, at least. We do, indeed, dispute both conclusions. We are so blind as to see in the destruction of property that would give aid to an enemy nothing but the usual acts of war. If, in a war with England, John Bull had succeeded in putting a firm foot on French soil, we imagine that the Emperor would not hesitate to "burn his produce" rather than let it fatten his autagonist; perhaps he might be induced to destroy the railroad to Paris in preference to seeing Bull roaming the Tuileries; and as for dock-yards, Brest L'Orient, Cherbourg, and the rest would be blown to atoms be fore they should harbor an English bottom. But, waiving this, and granting that rebel hate is now fully up to the highest diabolic standard, we fail to see in this fact anything except an assurance of its speedy termination. No human emotion can long keep itself up at white heat, and the more in tense and sudden its ferocity the quicker and completer its prostration. Moreover, hate is all very well for wealthy individuals who can afford so expensive a luxury; but a bankrupslave oligarchy will not be likely to storm bet youd the starving point, or, if they should at tempt any sublimity of blue light, martyrism

own, still seems -a moral axiom as palpable as indisputable. But the Constitutionnel has no eye for principles-has it for principle ?-and we must hear it further. The second paragraph of this article mag nanimously, and with true French politeness ignores the first. The North is here blamed for over-violence. The North proclaims martial law, with all its severities; it suppresses every independent voice; it threatens | tion lies in the fact that, under it, there was the suspected with death," etc. We suppose that from this statement, also, mediation is inferred; the North is too terribly in earnest; "Peace must come from without." It is first maintained that we cannot subdue the South. therefore, foreign aid must be summoned to soothe its frantic breast; and, with ludicrous gravity, we are immediately blamed for subduing the South altogether too fiercely, and, therefore, foreign aid must hasten to soothe our frantic breasts. The reader will hardly believe us when we tell him that, thirty lines ahead of the passage just alluded to

the ignoble stomachs of the vulgar will

be apt to interpose slight objections. But

granting the last-ditch persistence of this

"hate." how is "Reace to come from with-

out?" We had always thought that in the

civic as in the individual heart peace mus

come from within: that it must arise in and by

the same bosom which gave birth to the hate

This seemed to us—and we must blushingly

quoting the President's inaugural, "that the North speaks, in the spirit of moderation and justice. Will the South be less accessible to this spirit? We do not think so." (!) But why-follow the thing any further? The arguments are superficial, forced, false, and

somersault with these words: "It is thus,"

gether, and are, most ovidently, trumped up for the special purpose of saying a something which shall say nothing of the real grounds of foreign "mediation." It behooves us to be of our guard against this danger which is surely approaching. The press of the country must eem with articles denunciatory of any and every plan that would meddle with our national struggle. Europe's object is to step in just when victory is in our grasp, and snatch it from us. Her salvation, as a system of monarchies, depends upon the success with which the crushes our chances for a republican nationality. It is this desperation which fills, the clouds with such scowlings and threats. It does not look at us with leers of jealous rivalry, but with frowns of dogged determination. Europe thinks our sun is setting. So it is. The evening and the morning are the first day. The initiative phase of our political existence is passing. We sweep on to a nobler birth. And when Europe thinks to overwhelm us by flinging her black spirit in thick, lurid, cloud-like folds across this Western horizon, we can triumphantly ask her if a storm ever yet blotted out the sun? For not more sure are the stars in their courses than is the orb of our liberty and unity to rise again and call out a birth-cry rom the stony national forms of the East. THERE IS ONE public man in Europe more

udaciously impertinent and intermeddling in oreign effairs than Earl Russell, and that is Viscount Palmerston. His whole career has nanifested this. He has shown himself fond of fishing in troubled waters ever since he had the chance. For the first twenty-two years of his public life, when, as Secretary of War under successive Tory Ministers, he was allowed to act only as one of the wheelers of the State coach, he was kept within bounds: but ever since 1880, when he first became Foreign Secretary, he has not only been running his head against brick walls, but seems to have actually taken unusual pains to construct the said walls for this specific purpose. Greece, China, Russia, France, Germany, and Spain, have successively been interferred with by PALMERSTON, on the slightest possible pretence—often without the shadow of a plausible pretext at all—and it seems as if he were longing for squabble with America. The pugnacious tailor in CARLETON'S Irish story, who complained of being "blue moulded for want of a bating," might be taken as shadowing out such a public man as PALMERSTON. He has quarrelled all round the Old World, and, closing upon his eightieth year, evidently vishes to have "a row, a rumpus, and a rioting" with us of the New. The remarks made by Lords Russell and Palmerston upon Gen. BUTLER at New Orleans are, we venture to say, the most impertment, discourteous and illmannered eyer expressed in a Legislative Assembly by any persons claiming to be considered gentlemen. If theirs be the boasted chivalry and courtesy of British nobility, we frankly acknowledge our preference for the plainer and more polite manners of our own ionest, homespun democracy. It is necessary, as the affair may become

the record. We shall do so, plainly and In the British House of Lords there is a yourg man, about thirty years old, known as Earl of CARNARYON. He has been Colonial Under-secretary in the Derby-Disraeli Government, and has latterly put himself forward, very prominently, as an assailant of the fiscal operations of the Palmerston Administration. Among the Tories he occupies much the same position as the little, red-haired Duke of Argyle does among the Liberals. That is, he started as a clever young man, with large estates, and, were he to reach the years of METHUSELAH, would never become any more than a clever young man.

national, distinctly to place the facts upon

On Friday, June 13, this Lord CARNARVON drew the attention of the House of Lords to General BUTLER's proclamation in New Orleans, to this effect : "As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women calling themselves ladies of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereofter, when any female shall, by word, gesture, officer or seldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation." He denounced it as a gross, unmanly, and brutal insult to the women of New Orleans: declared that it gave the most unbounded license to the National troops; and asked Lord Russer, whether he believed the document to be authentic. Precisely on the same evening, Sir John Walsh, also a Tory, made the same denunciation of General Butler, in the House of Commons, and put the same

question to Lord PALMERSTON. It appears evident enough that questions

and replies were the result of previous arrangement, dramatic enough as a piece of political acting, but surely unworthy the rulers of a great nation. What is the morale of the Butler proclamatton? It has been the constant practice of females of the South, ever since the rebellion commenced, to throw every sort of insult upon the brave National troops and the glorious flag which they are risking life to defend. It has been the peculiar pride, habit, and boast of these Confederate women, "by word, gesture, and movement," to insult and show contempt for the officers and soldiers of the United States. The crinolined she-Confederates, calling themselves "ladies of New Orleans," particularly carried on this insolence-carried it on, as General Butler said, "in return for the most scrupulous noninterference and courtesy on our part." It had to be put down. Whoever does it after this public notice. General BUTLER said. "shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation:" that treatment, all the world over, is simply to put the loose, ill-conducted woman into confinement, for a briefer or lengthier period of time, and with or without hard labor, according to circumstances. In this country, as in England, it is usual to dismiss the person, next day, with a caution, for a first offence; in Germany and France, this distinction is not usually made, but imprisonment and hard labor are generally awarded. Our American being precisely the same as his own English practice as respects ill-conducted families, how dare Lord Carnarvon utter so villainous a falsehood as to say that the New Orleans proclamation gave to the National troops a greater and more brutal license than had ever been given to any soldiery. Does he forget how the British troops under Wellington treated the unfortunate Spanish women of character after the storming of Cuidad Rodrigo, and Badajoz? Has he ever heard of the proclamation issued by General Sir EDWARD PARENHAM. (WELLINGTON'S brother-in-law:) before New Orleans, in January, 1815, when he promised the British troops that if they captured the city, which General Jackson then defended, their reward should be "Booty

and Beauty," unbounded plunder and li cense? its face a palpable meaning. It said, to the self-styled " ladies of New Orleans"-if you insult my soldiers, by word, gesture, or movement, you shall be considered as no better than the worst conducted of your sex, and treated like them. Not, as English libellers say, to be handed over to the unbridled license of a camp, but to be taken up, and safely lodged in the common prison, where such persons are temporarily confined. General Butler, besides being a bold and patriotic soldier, is also one of the leading lawyers of New England. He knew what to do, and how to do it, and the best proof of the efficacy of his proclamano occasion to arrest any one of the "ladies of New Orleans"-they thought it best to abandon their wonted insults to the American flag and its gallant defenders.

Lord Russell had the candor to say there are in New Orleans local regulations by which women of the town, who are guilty of any disorder in the streets, are liable to be sent to prison, and I am told that the meaning of the order is that any women offending against the American officers and soldiers may be so sent to prison." He thought that even if the proclamation were not meant to be put in force, "it was likely to give the soldiery a license for great brutality." But, under the proclamation, no woman was arrested, for it frightened them into good behavior.

Lord PALMERSTON, whom we suspect of having got up this anti-American scene, made no qualification. Here is what he said: arguments are superficial, forced, false, and "Mr. Speaker, appealed to, as I have been, by contradictory; they are loosely huddled to-my honorable friend, I am quite prepared to say

that I think no man could have read the proclamation to which our attention has been drawn without a feeling of the deepest indignation—[cheers from both sides of the House]—a proclamation to which I do not scruple to attach the epithet rufamous. [Renewed cheering.] Sir, an Englishmun must blush to think that such an act has been committed by one belowing to the Avelo Sagan race. tad by one belonging to the Anglo-Sazon race. [Cheers.] If it had come from some barbarous race, that was not within the pale of civilization, one might have regretted it, but might not have been surprised; but that such an order should have who had raised himself to the rank of general—is a subject undoubtedly of not less astonishment than nam. [Choers]—it cannot bring myself to believe but that the Government of the United to believe but that the Government of the United States, whenever they had notice of this order, mustof their own accord have stamped it with their censure and condemnation. [Hear, hear] We received yesterday a despatch from Lord Lyons, communicating from the newspapers the paragraph read by the honorable, baronet—namely, the order of General Beauregard, animadverting on, and giving the text of, the proclamation to which reference has been made. There will be no objection to wrighted that the paragraph of the state of the proclamation to which the paragraph of the state of the proclamation to which the paragraph of the state of the state of the paragraph of the state of th ference has been made. There will be no objection to produce that paper. With regard to the course which her Majesty's Government may, upon, consideration, take on the subject, the House, I trust, will allow me to say that well be a matter for reflection. [Cheers.] I am quite persuaded that there is no man in England who does not share those feelings which have been so well expressed by the honorable baronet and my honorable friend." [Loud cheers.]

The honorable baronet and the honorable friend thus referred to by PALMERSTON are Sir JOHN WALSH and the redoubted Mr. GREGOny! It would seem that Lord PALMERSTON has some ulterior object in the back ground, some hostile movement in petto. Perhaps a protocol to be read to Mr. SEWARD? If so, let us hope that he will receive such a reply as, while it vindicates our honor and humanity, will sternly desire Lord PALMERSTON to mind his own business, to keep a civil tongue in his head, and to avoid future falsification of facts in cotemporary American history.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1862. There is one test by which an unconditional friend of the country may be tried. He is never found complaining of the Abolitionists, r gloomily predicting an overwhelming wave of emancipated negroes. Such a man may nonestly be opposed to Abolitionism, but as ie has other foes to fight, he forgets the lesser prejudices, and attends to the greater obligaion. Never was wisdom and truth more opportunely uttered than by Judge Breckinridge, of Missouri, in the Convention of the Union men of that State, held early in the present month:

. I think I may say that, without any opinion on this subject that would justify the charge, there is not to be ound in the State of Missouri a single man of marked oyal'y who has not already been denounced as an Abo litionist, when, in point of fact, he is as far removed from them as he is in thought or sympathy from those who prefer the charge. This charge has been so often nd so flippantly made, that I have come to consider it as, perhaps, the most unfailing test of a man's loyally that he has been denounced as an Abilitionist. That man who has been so successful in tempering his loyalty throughout this struggle as to avoid incurring the hos-tility of the class engaged in treeson, and their sympathizers, to such an extent as not to incur the application of that epithet, I will not say he is not loyal, but I will say his loyalty has, in all probability, not borne any very distinguished fruits." "A meeting of 'conservative' members of

Congress, who are in favor of prosecuting the war for the Union, and in favor of maintaining the Constitution, and opposed to the seditious and destructive schemes of the Abolitionists," was held last evening in the House of Representatives. Of course, most of the Border-State men were present. Do these gentlemen not see that every such movement as this must weaken the hands of the Government, and relatively strengthen the rebellion? There is not a traitor, from Breckinridge to Benjamin, who is not in the habit of using precisely the argument against the Abolitionists so flippantly employed by the enemies of the Government in the loyal States. Not a single act has been passed by the present Congress which is liable to the charge of having been carried by Abolitionists. Emancipation in the District of Columbia has always been regarded as constitutional by the leading conservative Southern statesmen; and the application of the Jeffersonian statute to the Territories is a measure that no fair man can call an Abolition measure. There are, undoubtedly. Senators and Representatives who advocate a more stringent policy than that which has been pursued, but in nearly every case they have yielded to the majority of their political friends. Mr. Sumner himself, in a ate public letter, paid the warmest tribute to the motives and measures of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. The much-abused House confiscation bill contemplates the forfeiture of the slaves of men in arms against the flag: Surely this is not Abolitionism. What friend of his country does not believe that the traitors should be deprived of the means of making war upon he Government? It is not proposed to interfere with the rights or property of a singleloyal man in the South. The same omission appears in the call for the "conservative" members that is characteristic of most of the combinations having in view the embarrass. artillery is levelled at the Abolitionists.

ment of Mr. Lincoln and his advisers. The leaders of the rebellion are passed with faint condemnation, and the whole Conservative What do the "conservative" members of Congresshope to effect by such an organization? Do they desire to throw late the next House of Representatives a class of men like Mr. Vallandigham and Mr. Wood, whose feelings are unquestionably with Secession, and who seize every occasion to display these sympathies, and who use their best endeavors to prevent a vigorous prosecution of the war? Do the Border-State men wish to hasten a peace with the rebels, and bring them back in the Border-States again to lord it over the prople? Strange to say, the rebels themselves—the men who have so bitterly persecuted and oppressed the people of Kentucky, Missouri. Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Maryland-hail every such demonstration as this "conservative" meeting as so much gained for their cause. Nothing gave these persistent foes of liberty more hope than the address; of the fifteen Democratic members of Congress, issued several weeks ago. There is not a Breckinridger in the free States that does not stand ready to remain on the stainte books. rally under any call that will give him an opportunity to show his hatred of the cause of our country. Nothing is worthy of censure in the atrocities of the rebels; but he is constantly denouncing the Abolitionists. Of course, the people can see through schemes like this, and it is to be hoped that the truly conservative and loval men of the Border States will not wait too long to be convinced of this fact. It is a fatal blunder they are com mitting. They have in Mr. Lincoln a forbearing, magnanimous, generous friend, and it would be but ordinary gratitude on their part

to confide in a man who has no ambition but to serve and save the Republic. OCCASIONAL. Public Amusements. CAPTAIN WILLIAMS' EXHIBITION -The most quaint and in many respects the most interesting, exhibition w nave seen for many years, is that of Captain Williams ha Vankee whaleman. The Captain is a genuine saile broad-chested, strong armed, iron-sinewed, with deen voice, and an earnest, plain, and granitic way First, a series of paparamic views, describing a voyage of Bio de Janeiro, a storm off Cape Horn, a number of icebergs, and a sight of Valparaiso, "the wicke est place on the footstool, except New York city." The second part is intensely interesting. We have the Captain and his crew in a real whale boat, in which he acts the various incidents attending the capture of a whale. This s one of the most extraordinary pieces of acting we have ever seen. The main, blunt Contain at the hall the eager harpooner at the bow, the patient oars-men in their places, the green stripling in a red jacket, who ren away from home, and knows nothing of his business. That unfortunate little boy! How he is whirled about, and cuffed, and scolded, and harship used! How he falls overboard amid the tears of the children, and is rescued, to the great delight of young and old! The whale-chase, the weary night row, and the successful struggle! All are described and perform ed by Captain Williams, with a pathos, an energy, and an artlessness that carry away criticism. We cannot imagine an hour more crowded with instruction and man; we can think of nothing to which we would more ladly invite our friends. He gives us as good an ide of the whale fishery as we could obtain in the South Sea. and, we take it, a great deal better, for we have the fun and frolic and none of the danger. The Captain deserves the patronage of the community, for giving them an en-tertainment such as they have never seen before, and may

never see again. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE. The lesses of the Walnut has succeeded in effecting a re-engagement with Miss Julia Daly, for a few additional nights, and she will consequently appear every evening this week. The high position, as a comic actress, which she has achieved n Europe and America, should be a matter of pride to this, her native city. Mr. Frank Brew, the popular comediar, has been added to the company, and will annear in a series of new characters. ARCH STREET THEATRE.—This week will close the eason at the Arch. The employees of the establishment will take a benefit towards the latter part of the week,

when Mr. Chanfrau will shine as a star of the first CONTINENTAL THEATRE-HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS .- Mr. C Henry, one of the sweetest ballad singers in the profession, has been engaged, and will appear nightly in conjunction with the other artistes. A matinee is announced for the 4th of July.

THE EVENTS BEFORE RICHMOND.

TRIUMPH OVER THE REBELS

The Fall of Richmond Certain!

BALTIMORE; June 29 .- The special correspondent of the American has returned from General Mc-Ciellan's headquarters, and is preparing a detailed ecount of the events of the last four days in front of Richmond, on the Peninsula, and at White House. We have the grandest military triumph over the rebels, and Richmond must fall. BALTIMORE, June 29-Midnight.-The Secretary War, has decided that the details of recent operations a fore Richmond and on the Peninsula cannot at prese

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

supplied to the press.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1862 Foreign Intervention. The rumors here about foreign intervention are without foundation. Formal communications relating to the Butler affair at New Orleans, or other comparativ rifles, are readily construed and magnified into intervention. Exactly the opposite is understood to be the othentic news from abroad, and it is apparent that in all our foreign intercourse there is an increasing respect for the Government of the United States. The declara tions in the House of Commons, which came by the last Exciting Rumors.

The city has been full of exciting rumors of severe fighting before Richmond, but no reliable intelligence of the result has yet transpired. Senator Wilson.

Senator WILSON is still confined to his room. He is very weak, and suffers a great deal. His symptoms, ever, under Surgeon CORR, indicate that he will soo esume his seat.

The Promotion of Gen. King. The order of the Secretary of War announcing the President's determination to place Brigadier General Burus King in command of the first corps of the army Virginia, from which Gen. FREMONT has been re headquarters, before Fredericksburg. It was imme-diately promulgated by the officers of the division, and that night every band in the command appeared before the headquarters of the General to serenade him. Congratulations at his promotion were mingled with very incere regrets at his sudden departure to another field On Saturday Gen. KING issued the following farewell ddress to his troops, which was read to each regimen t the evening parade : HEADQUARTERS KING'S DIVISION.

oned to another field of duty, the General parts ost reluctantly with the division which for some mouths hem he has been associated since the hour when he first unfered the service, and to all he has become bound by he close ties of companiouship, sympathy, and devotion The officers and men are endeared to him, if not in trials by fire, yet in the equally-severe trials of rapid and fatiguing marches, of protracted conflicts with the lements, and, greater than all, enduring so patiently the being forbidden from gathering their portion of the green laurels so gallantly won by our brothers in arms. It is no less a pleasure than a duty to bear witness, as the General most cheerfully does, to the good conduct, the discipline, and the efficiency of the division, and, at the same time, to express his warm acknowledgments for

FREDERICKSBURG, June 28, 1832. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60.

the prompt obedience, the unvarying constancy, and the generous confidence which he has always received from every officer and man of his command.
With these few parting words; with fervent goodwishes for the individual well being of the officers and men; with the hope that victory may attend the cause of the Union, and glory crown the banner of the division, the General commanding bids farowell to his comrades, fellow-citizens, and friends. RUFUS KING. General King and staff arrived in this city on Saturday

himself to the Secretary of War. The report that General BANKS is dissatisfied with the order placing General Pope in command of the army of Virginia is not true. General Banks is a soldier, and obeys orders. Long ago he expressed his willingness to orm a junction with either General FREMONT or General McDowstil, and act in the field subordinate to them. if by so doing it would contribute in the least to crush mt the rebellion. The appointment of General Pope was a surprise to

General BANKS. Surgeon R. H. COOLINGE will relieve Surgeon C. C. KEENEY of his duties of inspecting hospitals and exami-ning soldiers in the military district of Washington. Surgeon KERNEY, upon being relieved, will visit Davenport. Keckuk, Dubuque, Fort Snelling, and Minneapolis, to examine sites for Western hospitals. Surgeon Lewis A. Edwards has been ordered to report to Major General Wool, commanding the Middle Department, as Chief of the Medical and Hosnital Da-

blished near Annapolis.
Surgeon JAS. Sixuons will report in person to Surgeon RICHARD S. SATTERLEE, at New York city, to take Churge of the general bospital at David's Island.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. JANEWAY is assigned to duty a the city of Newark, N. J., to take charge of the gene ral hospital about to be established there, and will report to Surgeon RICHARD S. EATTERLEE. Army Appointments. Brigadier General Cook, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned

to duty in the army corps under Brig. Gen. SAMUEL D

The following staff cosers will report for duty in per-an to Major Gen. Pore, in this city: Major John Burond, assistant inspector general, U.S. Army; Major B. JONES, assistant inspector general, U. S. Army; Sarreon GEO. L. BARNES, U. S. Army. The case and protection of the Raitimore and Ohio Railroad, westward to Wheeling, is committed to the command of Maj Gen Wook. Brig. Gen. KELLY, with the forces now under him. is attached to Gen. Wool's command.

Discharged from the Army Second Lieutepant WM. M. BRISTOL, of Co. F. 8tl New York Cavalry, is discharged from the service, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Meeting of the Conservative Members of Congress. WASHINGTON, June 23 .- A meeting was held this after noon, in accordance with the invitation, as anno resterday, to the conservative members, in the hall of he House of Representatives, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, in the chair, and Mr. Cox, of Ohio, acting as At the previous meeting Mesers, Crittenden, Wickliffe,

Bichardson, Biddle, and Cox were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions, and Mr. Wickliffe had presented a series for consideration. Reveral of these resolutions gave rise to a discussion principally with reference to their phraseology, during which Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, said he was not dis posed to assert that, even if the confiscation and en

nation bills should become laws, he would have little hope of a speedy termination of the war. No; his hope was the people. He would appeal from the law-makers to Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, said it seemed to him that the hope of the gentleman from Kentucky was tha the people would repudiate the laws. The presumption Mr. Menzies explained his meaning, to the effect that they would not be approved by the people or suffered to

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, looked on the emancipation and confiscation schemes with abhorrence. It occurred to him that the border free States had more to dread from Mr. Steele, of New York, said that it was not generally as the resolutions were of a very important character, he suggested that their further consideration be postponed. The members who sympathized with the object of this meeting should have an opportunity to participate in the deliberations. A conversation ensued involving the propriety of a ostponement, which was adversely decided upon, though

ot by a fermal vote. if the authority of the Government is to be everywhere restored, it must be by saying to the great masses of the South, "You have done wrong; lay down your arms, and you shall not be touched." He was in favor of saying this decisively.

Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, thought they should b quarded, and not express any particular means of re-Mr. Bickardson, in further explanation, said he was in favor of applying the halter to the leaders of the re Mr. White, of Ohio, wanted the language of the res

lutions to ke so plain that there could be no mistake in

country could stand on the Crittenden resolution hereto-fore adopted by the House, as to the objects and purposes f the war, better than any other. The time for offering an amnesty has not yet come. When the authority of Government is re-established everywhere, then we should adopt a magnanimous and a liberal policy toward those who have not been leaders in the rebellion. Mr. Allen, of Ohio, said he was sick and tired of hear ing of the confiscation of property, when he saw acts stimulated by personal aggrandizement, and a major general withdrawing from his command, because he thought he did not occupy as high a position as he deserved. He confessed that he could discover no indications of a speedy close of the war. He incidentally said that the leaders should suffer the extreme penalties of the law.

ressed in plain terms. He was opposed to generalities

tion declaring that such pumahment should be inflicted

those suggested by the gentleman who had preceded him

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, after adverting to the resolu

pon such of the guilty leaders as will satisfy public ins tice, elc., suggested an amendment that our should adopt such wise measures of clemency as will tend to bring back a cordial reconciliation and peace to the whole country. This was agreed to.

Mr Hall, of Missouri, believed that if the Abolitionists should succeed in their confiscation and emancipation schemes, they would produce a serious embarrassu the prosecution of the war, but he should not cease to struggle for the maintenance of the Constitution, and to trust in conservative influences and upon the judiciary. diers, sick, wounded, or well, are allowed to go north of White House for a few days.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, thought that if these schem were not rebuked, there would be but little hope for the country.

Mr. Rollins, of Missouri, was ready to vote for and sign the resolutions now. Although this was not a party meeting, we are, he said, laying the foundation of an organization which is to exert a great moral and political influence upon the country. was seventy-two years. Mr. Fouke, of Illinois, regarded this as one of the most important meetings over held here, for reasons similar to From the Army in Virginia.

The resolutions were then all adopted in an amouded form, as follows:

"Feeling the great weight of our responsibility, as members of Congress, we have met in no party spirit nor for any party purpose, but for the purpose of deliberating and consulting together how we may best perform our or negrest and partious crisis of our country's fate. And we have come to the fellowing conclusions, namely:

"I. Resolved, That the Constitution and the Union and the laws must be preserved and maintained in all form, as follows : Chunk.

MAUCH CHUNK, June 29.—The telegraph line is again in operation to this place. The railroad bridge below here will be ready for use by Wednesday next, when the trains will resume their accustomed regularity.

their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the robal-lion, now in orms as anost them, must be suppressed and put down, and that it is our duty to vote for all measures put down, and that it is our duty to vote for all measures put down, and that it is our duty to vote for all measures necessary and proper to toat end.

'2. Resolved. That the true it lerests of the country, as well as the dictates of humanity, require that no more war or acts of war should be prosecuted or done than are necessary and proper for the prompt and complete suppression of the robellion.

'3. Resolved. That the States are component and essential pare of the Union, bound together inseparably by the Constitution of the United States; that none of them can cease to exist as such so long as that Constitution survives, and that it is the exclusive sphere of duty of the States to order and direct their own domestic affairs.

of the States to order and direct their own domestic arfairs.

"While the rebellion, therefore, has not annulled or destroyed the constitutional relations of the so-called Seceding States' to the Federal Government, neither has it divested these States of any rights or powers municipal or otherwise, properly belonging to them as members of the Federal Union. The actual exercise of these rights or powers may for a time be interrupted or obstructed by the rebellion, and some tllegitimate authority may be substituted in its place; but as soon as that robellion is suppressed, these States will be entilled, as of right, to resume the exercise of all the rights and powers, dignities and immunities which properly belong to them as States of this Union.

ties and immunities which properly belong to them as States of this Union.

"4. Resolved, That the present war, as avowed by the popular the Pre-lident and Congress, and understood by the popular was commenced and prosecuted for the purposes of suppreseing the rebellion and vindicating the Constitution, the Union, and the Laws, and for that purpose only. It was a great and noble purpose, above any more sectional or party objects, and at once it inspired and united in its support all loyal men of every creed, party and section. ." At the call of the Government, a mighty army, the

in its support all loyal men of every creed, party and section.

At the call of the Government, a mighty army, the noblest and most patriotic, aprang at once into the field, and its bleeding and conquering in the defence of the Government. Under these circumstances, it would be most unjust and ungenerous to give any new character or direction to the war, to the accomplishment of any other than its great first purposes, and especially for the accomplishment of any mere party or sectional scheme.

5. Resolved, That the many and great victories lately achieved by our armies and navies, whilst they ought to convince the world of the vast military power of our Government, give us the pleasing assurance that our deplorable civil war will soon be brought to a close, should the proper objects of the war, as hereinbefore defined, be kryt steadily in view. When that is done, and when such punishment is inflicted on such of the guilty leaders as will salisfy public justice and upoh such others as have made themselves conspicuous for crimes committed in the prosecution of the war, it is our opinion that our Government should adopt such wise measures of chemency as will tend to bring back a cordial reconciliation and peace to the whole country.

6. Resolved, That the doctrines of the Secessionists and of the Abolitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike false to the Constitution and irreconcilable with the unity and peace of the country. The first have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others, the Abolitionists, will leave to the country. In first have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others, the Abolitionists, will leave to the country. In first have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others, the Abolitionists, will leave to the country. In first have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others, the Abolitionists, will leave to the country.

6. Resolved, That Congress has no power to depive any person of his property for any criminal off

eroment or laws.

"8. Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions are is "8. Reiolucd, That this foregoing resolutiohs are in explanation and resilirmance of the resolution pagsed at the extra session of the present Congress, known as the Crittenden resolution, and which dealered 'that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the surremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all its dignity, equality, and the rights of the several States unimpaired; and that, as soon as these objects are accomplished, this war ought to cesse."

A committee was appointed to superintend the publication of, and the procuring of signatures to, the above There were about thirty-five members present, and arious reasons were given for the absence of other gen

[To the Associated Press.]
. Washington, June 28.—Henry Brickmaster, of Kan-

sas, was to-day confirmed by the Senate as brigade st The State Department has received a decree of the Portuguere Government, by which it appears that the masters of vessels are bound to exhibit, on entering the

ports of Portugal, manifests and other documents au thenticated by the consul or agent for Portugal at the port of departure of the vessels, and, in the absence of uch agents, by the local authorities. The masters must also provide themselves with manifests at all the ports where they may receive a cargo. All who fail to comply with the foregoing will be liable to a fine. The Senate to day passed the confiscation bill as re ported by the special committee. Arrival of Sick and Wounded at Wash

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The following-named sick and wounded arrived here this morning, on the steamer Lousians, from White House, and were immediately trans

ferred to the bospitals:

IST MASSACHUSETTS—J. G. Harrington, wounded in the neck; Geo. W. Oonard, loft shoulder; Jno. A. Bradley, left hand; — Whitfield, finger off; W. Appleton, left side; Eddridge Fisher, hand; E. W. Law, right arm; W. Wall, hend and breast; George Cook, arm; F. Patridge, right hand; B. Goodspeed, left arm; John Taylor, had; P. Goodwin, left foot; Sörgt; J., H. Hilden, right arm; D. Gardner, arm and wrist; J. A. Bryer, loft bond; Caot W. B. Fletchei, right arm; Gropped A. Kimball, left hand; Isaac Clark right arm; Sergeant Jas. Armstrong, both arms; J. B. McCabo, hand; T. E. Dolbear, right arm; C. A. Dwyer, left arm; M. Carolly, left leg. G. B. Roberts, left hand; Sergt H. Parkinson, thigh.

77H MASSACHUSETTS—J. McCarthy, thumb shot off; left leg; G. B. Roberts, left hand; Sergt. H. Parkinson, thigh.

7th Massachusetts—J. Mc arthy, thumb shot off; E. E. Kelty, hand; H. B. Reed, foot; J. H. Harding, hand; J. W. Groves, band; J. Hagerty, arm; Gustini Fullerton, left side; G. F. Lord, neck; B. Sharcross, light hip; H. W. French, right leg.

10rm Massachusetts—W. Coon, foot; Thos. Kenney, head; John Middleton, right thigh.

15rm Massachusetts—A. B. Williams, nephritis, 16rm Massachusetts—H. O. Hesser, right leg; S. Judkins, right leg; Michael Riley, hand; H. Chamberlain, right side.

18rm Massachusetts—B. Q. Cross, dysentery; F. S. Butler, do.

utler, do. 19TH MASSACHUSETTS—R. L. Jellison, chin; T. W. 18TH MASSACIUSETTS—R. L. Jellison, chin; T. W.

20 h MASSACIUSETTS—W. B. Standish, dysontery; G.
McGlency, dysentery; A. G. Howe, do.; Geo. Whitney,
fever; F. W., Fisher, do.; H. Folsom, rheumatism; I.
Keel;, do.; H. Paine, do.; H. Townsend, do.; F. Dick.
son; fever; T. Deen, rheumatism; I. H. Ladd, fever;
— Hobart, knee; F. W. Konney, toe; O. W. Bates,
rheumstism; R. C. Wilson, fever;
4th Pransylvania Reserves—F. S. Stevenson, fever;
A. Blown, do.; H. Matleson, do.; H. Binter, debility;
W. Cathcart, fever; S. Hatch, fever; V. Gonsaults, nephritis. portus.

5rii Pennsylvania—J. Rothwell, groin; D. S. Clark, leg; C. H. Baker, shoulder; Alex Waite, injured from a fall.

All.
7TH PENNSYLVANIA—R. Temple, leg.
8TH PENNSYLVANIA—Alex. Bailey, side of the head.
9TH PENNSYLVANIA—L. Heimstetter, head. 11TH PENNSYLVANIA-A. Murray, dysentery: J. B.

McFarlend, fever.

12rg PENNSTLVANIA—I. Harder, kuee; A. Grover bead; J. W. Gimson, head; J. Isenburgh, hand; D Long, head; John May, shot in jaw; George Foxall, in left arm; Patrick Shine, right arm; Labul Beck, sho er. 26th Pennsylvania-John Boylan, left hip; W Mitchell, left arm; James L. Garge, left leg; H. eft arm. 49TH PENNSYLVANIA—Harlan Jackson, diarrhœa.

52D PENNSYLVANIA—F. Gallagher, avin.
63D PENNSYLVANIA—J. Harvey, right arm.
72D PENNSYLVANIA—J. Kerney, band.
77TH PENNSYLVANIA—G. Roselle, diarrhoa; A. H Engalls, diarrhoa; A. Herl, hernia; H. A. Stott, rhe iem. 81st Pennsylvania—W. B. Whitecar, diarrhoes. 83d Pennsylvania—H. J. Miller, fever; Chas. Hid 930 PENESYLVANIA—Wm. Weizsell, rheumatism; W W. Dana, fever.

104TH PENNSYLVANIA—B J. Loyett, fever.
105TH PENNSYLVANIA—W. Slegle, thigh; Gilbert Rhu,
right hand; G. A. Hilbert, hip; P. J. Stevens, left han 1.
1ST. NEW YORK—Corporal H. Daley, thigh.
2D NEW YORK—Stepant Charles Feley, hand.
5TR NEW YORK—James A. Kelly, intermittent fever.
William Benderson, neuromories, James Regular Jeft.

William Henderson, paeumonia; James Bradisy, leit foot.

87th New York—P. Murray, left hand.

107th New York—H. M. Blow, rhoumatism; H. Smith, do.; J. O. Neil, do.

127th New York—J. Gammond, fever.

31st New York—S. S. Zikowsky, rheumatism.

33b New York—S. S. Zikowsky, rheumatism.

35th New York—B. Lichaef Casey, arm; Robert Gladstone, left leg; Henry Jackson, right hand; P. Levy, right hand; Lieht L. H. Briggs, thigh.

37th New York—John Dolan, left hand; Cornelius McCartby, finger of; E. Fry, left arm.

35th New York—G. Wellbawn, left arm.

55th New York—L. Lance, finger; J. W. Walter, rheumatism.

rbeumatism.
63D NEW YORK—R. N. Sawyer, shoulder; Charles
McCarthy, 'arm; John Madder, head; Michael McCarthy, fractured arm; Joseph Plummer, side.
67TH NEW YORK—James Mills, sick; Henry Sexton. do. 71sr New York—Joseph Cresswell, Thand; Thomas Hogan, hand; Hugh Quinn, hand; Richard Easterly, side and back; N. Shollelle, right leg; Capt. Rafferty, high. 74ти New York—J. P. Rody, finger; М Moore, 74m New York—J. P. Rody, finger; M. Moore, head; P. Smill, right hand.
81sr. New York.—J. Pepper, rheumstism; M. Fagan, fever; L. M. Proson, fever.
87m New York.—Frank Smith, left hand; Peter Larkin, finger off; J. G. Hendrickson, hand; J. F. McTunney, right arm; J. Leedger, left arm; J. James McBride; left arm; E. F. Leume, hand; Sidooy Leick, hand.
93D New York.—W. Gray, fever.
101sr New York.—Ira Halsander, left hand.
2D New York Zouayes.—John J. Smith, finger off; N. L. Budd, sutter of a New York regiment, fracture of libra.

N. L. Budd, sutter of a New York regiment, fracture of libra.

5TH YERMONT—Z. P. Cair, pneumons.

1ST CONNECTICIT—G. H. Keeler, pneumonia; A. M. Milchell, nephritis; F. Oulsbing, dislocation ankle; G. E. Plumb, dysentory; G. Barton, hepatitis; A. A. Porter, fever; P. Achim, fever; Jos. Brinton, asthma. 10TH INDIANA—J. Corwin, fever; F. Sweet, do.; P. Bowen do; F. Rollins, rheumatism; M. Livingston, fever; J. Jacques, do; R. McKee, nephritis; John Linnerbut, 1ight hand; W. Warner, hand; M. Chael Haley, shoulder; W. O. H. Reeder, right hip; Morris Shuon, hand; S. M. Helman, right foot; John Smith, right arm; John March, thumb off; E. Hutton, left leg; S. Coon, right side; W. J. Adams left knea; S. Crawford, right arm; C. O. Patton, left foot; Lient, Ool. Yan Walkenburgh, left leg; Lient W. J. Carr, left hand.

Edwin Fox of 71st New York, and W. F. Wyck of the 87th New York, died on the passage bither.

The above-named wounded and sick were accompanied by Brigade, Surgeon Brer and Acting Medica, Pennsylvania; F. Pheifeir, Philadelphia; Acting Medica, Cadet O. H. Stubb, Pennsylvania, and twenty-two Sisters of Charity. CITY POINT, Va., June 27.—Refugees, who have been

aken by our gunboats to-day, report that the rebe denerals Jackson, Price, and Ber nond, and will all be assigned to important commands A rumor prevailed in the rebel camp yesterday to the effect that Jackson's forces had arrived and had turned McOlellan's right wing. [This may be umors of a recent heavy engagement.] Gen. McClellan has issued an order prohibiting all un miformed persons from leaving White House. No sol-

Death of Gen. Scott's Wife. New York, June 28 -A telegraphic despatch from West Point states that General Scott has received intelligence of the death of his wife at Rome, on the 10th inst Mrs. Scott (formerly Miss Mayo) was attended in her last illness by her daughter and son-in-law. Her age

MIDDLETOWN, Va., June 28 .- Beneral Pope has notified the division commanders here that he assumed command to-day. He has not yet arrived here. All is quie Resumption of the Telegraph to Mauch Chunk.

From New Orleans. NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamer Marion, fro New Orleans, with dates to the 20th inst., has arrived.
Colonel Kimball, with four companies of the 12th Maine Begiment, had broken up a rebel camp at Wano pac, where there had been for some weeks eighteen hus ired men, with a number of heavy guns. They skedad dled on the approach of our forces, leaving their cam

A citizen of New Orleans had been condemned to tw years' imprisonment in the Parish prison, for kidnappin a negro in the employ of one of the United States officers The thermometer on the 19th stood at 95 in the shade Two soldiers, convicted of theft, have been drummed it of the 31st Massachusetts Regimen General Butler has issued a modified form of oath for ne foreign residents, by which persons taking it only swear to support and defend the Constitution of the

An officer of the Marion, who has frequently visited New Orleans, while the steamer lay at her dock, reports seem of that city General Butler was making streng out as business generally was dull, his efforts were only artially successful. The high price of provisions uent on their scarcity-added much to the suffering o

The city was full of shinplasters, issued in New Orteans. Confederate bills, since the prohibition of General Butler, were but rarely seen, and it is supposed that they were sent off to the interior, and exchanged for article general demand, at extravagant prices. The prevaence of shinplasters had made every commodity rain ously high, and the offer of gold or treasury notes invariably effected material reductions in prices. A promisen sugar merchant had two prices for the same ar nts per pound in New Orleans currency, and five cents n treasury notes. Such circumstances have had t effect of giving an extended oirculation to the "green cks," as our notes are now termed. The prisons were full of criminals arrested by order o

he provost marshals, who pace the streets, with arms soldiers, at all hours of the day and night. Several de serters from the enemy have come into the city, and one of the number has given Gen. Butler important informaion relative to operations at Vicasburg.

The ladies of New Orleans have been somewhat subdued by the recent proclamation of the Commanding leneral—but on many occasions since, they have exhibited the same defiant and insulting deme ar soldiers which led to the promulgation of the order.

NEW YORK, June 28 .- Advices from New Orleans state that trade was reviving there and the Union entiment gaining strength. So great was the crowd f rebel soldiers pressing forward to take the oath a Megiance, that General Shepley had been obliged to xtend the time of registering. The United States Gunboat Essex. Sr. Louis, June 29.—The reconstruction of the gun-took Essex, which was disabled at Fort Henry last win-

er, has been completed. She made a trial trip yesterday, greatest danger. roving a success in every respect. She has been lengthned forty feet, her machiney placed below the water ine, her casemates raised from 6% to 17% feet high, and horoughly repaired throughout. Her officers claim that she will be more effective and enduring than any other oat built in the West. Her armament consists of three sad one 10-inch Dahlgren shell guns, two 50-pounde ified Dahlgren, one large 32 and one 24 pounder boat nowitzers. She is commanded by Capt. W. D. Porter. nd will leave for the South this week.

From Nashville-Disloyal Clergymen Special to the New York Herald.

NASHVILLE, June 28.—At the special secon of clergymen before Governor Johnson, all of them declined to take the oath of allegiance. Most of them were sent to the penitentiary prior to their removal to General Halleck for the purpose of being exchanged for Tennessee prisoners. Many of the Nashville churches will be without pastors to morrow. Among those sent to durance were the Rev. Drs. Baldwin, Schone, and Sawvie, Methodists, and Drs. Ford and Howell, Baptists. The Rev. Br. Wharton was allowed some days' grace on account of illness. The Bev. Mr. Eiliott did not appear The Rev. Mr. Hendricks is expected to take the oath. The Catholic divines being loyal, were not disturbed. Additional Names of Wounded in the

Battle of Oak Grove.

20th Indiana Regiment.—Arthur Richards, Co. E;
band; Frankin Bushnell, Co. H. leg; Thomas Staton,
Co. K. foot; Wm. M. Archer Co. H. groin; John Mike
Serpy, Co. C. leg; Thomas Johnsos, Co. F, hand; John
Tilson, Co. H, knee.

2d Rhode Island Regiment.—Hiram Bucklin, Co. F, arm amputated James Armstrong, Co. A, leg amputated; Samuel B. Oupree, Co. D, head, by shell.
26th Pernysinanta Regulary—andrew Phillips, Co.
K, leg; Wm. H. Mc Jonnell, Co. D, hand; Phillip R. emfort, Co. D, hand. 5TH NEW JERSEY REGIMENT—J. T. McCormick, Co. F, 7TH NEW JERSEY REGIMENT—Second Lieut. Adolphus

Chezolte, killed.

20 NEW BANISHIER BEGIMENT—Isaac M. Vesper, orderly sergeant, Co F, leg; First Lieut. J. Holman, band Carnarul Shedd. Oo. G. mortally; Sylvester Hadey, Co. B., arm; T. M. Lang, Co. D. breast.

1st REGISENT EXCELSION BRIGADE—Pat. Boyle,
inger amountsted; Nelson L. Derimore, Co. C, leg; Boeert McKinster, Co. C, leg amputated; L. Truman, Co. l, arm.
20 REGUMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.—Thos. Brennau,
10: D, thigh; Jumes McCorthy, Co. D, hand.
4TH REGUMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.—Richard Craue,
10: F, arm; James Duffy, Co. A, hand; George Stall,
10: H, face. Oo H, face.

5th Beginert Excelsion Brigade.—Mark Worthington, Oo. C, foot.

630 Pennsylvania Regiment.—John Higgins, Co. B, groin.

16TH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.—Edward Hickey,
Co. H, head Captain James Langweil, Co. I, finger:
George F. Hutchings, Co. B, arm; Michael Moran, Co.
I log

I, leg.
7th Massachusetts Eegiment — John Haggerty, Oc. E, arm; Jesie W. Smith, Co. H, hip.
2D New York Volunteers, Troy Reciment—Patrick leg; Robert Parker, Co. K., side, dangerously; Michael Langan, Co. I, head; John Byley, Co. D., leg; Gusta-vus H. Uppen, Co. H., back and arm. 1sr Massachuserts Recipient—Jas. Monroe, Co. A.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION WASHINGTON, June 28.

The Battle of Shiloh. The PRESIDENT proteen, laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, transmitting official reports of the battle of Pittsburg Landiux, a hundred and sixty in number. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Bounties. Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, presented a petition, numerously signed by volunleers who have been hono-rubly discharged, asking that provisions for a bounty, &c., be extended to them. Prosecution of the War.

Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Ohio, presented a petition from chizens of Ohio, asking for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. The Panama Railroad.

Mr. HALE (Bep.), of New Hampshire, from the Neval lemmittee, reported back the House bill for the relief of the Panama Bailroad. The bill provides for the payment Nevada Land Office. On motion of Mr. HARLAN (Rep.), of Iowa, the bill providing for a land office in Novada was taken up and passed.

National Arsenals. On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, the bill to establis certain national arcenals was taken up. The bill provides for the location of arcenals at Celumbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, and Rook Island.

Mr. BROWNING (Rep.), of Illinois, moved to strike out Bock Island and insert Quincy, Illinois.

Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, moved to insert "Keolumbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ohio, Illinois, Ohio, Illinois, Ohio, Illinois, Ohio, Illinois, Ohio, Ohio, Illinois, O After a discussion, which was participated in by Messre. Browning, Davis, and Grimes, the morning that expired.

The Confiscation Bill. The Confiscation Bill.

When the confiscation bill was taked up.

Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minnedyta, proceeded to speak at length in favor of speak confiscation of the property of rebols. He argued that confiscation was clearly among the powers of Coppress, and that confiscation was clearly necessary under the circumstances of this war. He also protested against the obnoxious doctines that would give despotic powers to the President. He thought there was too nuch leniency shown towards the wromarty of rebels. He thought there was too much leniency shown towards the property of rebels.

Mr. COWAN (Rep.), (I Pennsylvania, said he was as much in favor of punishing rebels as any one. He would only be levient to the Union men of the South.

Mr. WILKINSON referred to the declarations of the Union men of the South, that unless something was cone of this kind, there was no hope for them.

Mr. COWAN said he, would put down the rebellion with the whole ferce of the, Government, and hang the guilty leaders as high as Haman. But it was not the way to suppress rebellion, to pass measures obnavious to all true men from the Border States. Hardly a day passes but measures are introduced, by a certain school, which are calculated to make enemics instead of friends.

Mr. SUMNEE (Rep.) offered an amendment to the Senate bill, that no evidence be excluded on account of color. Rejected—yeas 14, nays 25.

Mr. SUMNER read letters from Union men in Tennesse, in favor of confiscation and emancipation, with co-

see, in favor of confiscation and emancipation, with colonization.

Mr POWELL said that such was not the opinion of one man in five thousand of the people of the slave. sustitute the bill of the Senate Comm bill, which was agreed to: YEAS.

| Doolitie (Rep.) | Howe (Rep.) | Fessenden (Rop.) | Neamith (Dem.) | Nice (Rep.) | Ni Foot (Rep.) Foster (Rep.) Harlan (Rep.) Starke (D

loward (Rep.) Bayard (Dem.)
Carilla (U.)
Johnson (Dem.)
Kennedy (U.)
At-Mr. WILKINSON offered a new sect the President to a quire territory or right of s. thement in Mexico, Central or South America, or the islands of the Gulf, and cause the persons liberated by this bul to

Senate.
This was discussed at great length by Messrs. Trumbull and Wade, in favor of the amendment, and further continued by Messrs Fresenden and Trumbull, when Mr. TRUMBULL withdrew his amendment, and the mendment substituting the Senate bill was conquired in—) cas 19, nays 17—and the bill then passed.

Author of Messrs Fees.

Author of Messrs Fees.

Author of Messrs Fees.

Author of Messrs Fees.

Anthony (Rep.) | Hale (Rep.) | Simulation of Messrs Fees.

Anthony (Rep.) | Hale (Rep.) | Simulation of Messrs Fees.

Author (Rep.) | Hale (Rep.) | Simulation of Messrs Fees.

Wing (Rep.) | Somme Ten Eyes.

Trumbull (Messrs Fees.) | William of Rep. |

Wade (Rep.) | Wilkinson (Rep.) |

Wath Morrill (Rep.) | William (Rep.) |

AAYS.

Asson (U.) | Yaya | Powell /*

Star* Bayard (Dem.)
Browning (Rep.)
Carlile (U.)
Chandler (Rep.)
Davis (U.)
On motion of No. Wilson (V.)

Handler (Rep.)
Pearce (Dem.)
Wilson (U.)
Wright (Dem.)

On motion of Mr. KING, the Senate went into execu-tive session, and subsequently adjourned till Monday. From Key West.

From Key West.

New Yoak, June 28—The bark Texan Star, of Boston, Cartain Pike, a rived at this port last night, in 12 days from Key West. She brings 1,200 bales of cotton, consigned to Hiram Benner, of this city. She brings no news, everything at Key West remaining about the same as at last advices. Health of troops good. A number of troops were about being shipped for New Orleans. The prize steemer Circassian would leave for New York about the 19th.

LATE AND IMPORTANT! MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY

OF THE POTOMAC. From our Special Correspondent.

CAMP LINCOLN. Va., June 26, 1862. Yesterday was the busiest day we have had for weeks. its work, together with last evening's, results in the capture from the enemy of a hill on our left, on which guns can be placed commanding Richmond; an advance of our left centre along the railroad and to the left of it to within three miles of the city; the throwing up of the commencement of the second parallel of the siege trenches on the left, and the successful crossing of the Chickshominy by a large body of troops, under cover of a terrific cannonade, who are on the extreme right, occupying ground captured from the rebels by them. The day's and night's work was most glorious, our only mishap being a volley of musketry discharged after midnight at a party of axemen who were cutting down trees to make clear range for Federal batteries. It is yet so early in the morning that I am unable to send you any particulars. The weather is still excrusiatingly hot, and varied y thunder storms. Yesterday, the cannonading comenced at 9 in the morning, and continued without interruption until dusk. Frequent volleys of musketry, terspersed, gave it a zest which but few off the battle

NEGROES ON PICKET.

field can realize.

Etories have for a few days past been rife that the rebels are in the habit of placing negroes for sentinels on their advanced picket lines. Such conduct as that betokens great cowardice on the part of the chivalry, and very nearly settles the great question of the policy of our arming the negro. Some time since I was in a position where I could see a rebel picket line, and a negro being pointed out to me, I looked and saw him sitting. with his back against a tree, in all the ebony originality. A glass dislosed him more perfectly. He had a musket, and a white bag was slung over his shoulder, from which he seemed to be cating. As I gazed at him, a white man with a musket, and an unarmed negro, came from the rebel reserve to relieve him. The negro got up, gave his musket to the other one, and walked back with the white corporal. There need be no doubt any longer of Secession's making a cat'snaw of the poor negro. There I saw two, as plainly as ever I saw any of the enemy, and the posicion they were in, being nearest to us, was one of the

EFFECTIVE USE OF THE SIGNAL CORPS. As your readers, well know, the rebels have numerous guns mounted on the range of hills bordering on their side of the Chickshominy. On our side of the stream we, of course, have plenty to maich them, and the daily work of the artillerists in that neighborhood is to blaze away at each other, and do all the mischief they can. Dr. Gaines' House is a very beautiful mansion on our side of the stream, some three miles below Mechanicsville. Acrors the river, diagonally downwards, is Gen. Smith's redoubt, over a mile distant, and the line between the two may be said to be the line dividing the Feleral and chel possession of the Chickahominy. In front of Gon. Smith, or about the same distance as Dr. Gaines' house, nt covered from his batteries by intervening woods, the enemy have two earthworks and a battery, all within range of a strong Federal battery, also deprived of a view of this particular position by a point of woods on the rebel side of the stream.

The Federal pickets in front of Gen. Smith approach within a half mile of these rebel redoubts, and as the coldiers stand breast high in the wheat, the rebels being on one side and the Federal troops on the other of a wast field of this cereal, they can distinctly observe every movement on the earthworks. A large red house to the right of the two redoubts, between them and the rebel battery, is the only mark which can be seen by our artillerists across the Chickshominy, and two or three weeks ago, before our advance acress the river had discovered these strong works of the enemy, frequent shells, sent from that vicinity, had indicated the presence of numerous rebel guns near the house. From this position, the enemy have always given our bridge-builders great annoyance, and replies from our cannon, owing to the invisibility of their batteries, could only be made at

andom in the vicinity of the house. Yesterday morning the enemy opened fire from their battery at some Federal position across the Chickaliominy, a fact which our outside pickets in the wheatfield instantly reported. The two redoubts, at the same time, seemed alive with horse and foot. Cannon were planted, loaded, and aimed, and every preparation made for holding them against a Federal attack. News of these operations having been reported to those in authority, a chain of signal flags was at once established. commencing in a secluded nook of the field and passing by a circuitous course back to our lines, and across the river to the batteries in front of Dr. Gaines' house. When all was in readiness the ball was opened, and he batteries directed solely by the signal officers, for their mark was concealed from them, opened fire. The

rebels, of course, continued their shelling, and finding themselves likely to be disturbed redoubled their exertions. Spectators in the wheat field could see the entire and the Federal shell at first fifting wide of their cannon, but coming nearer and nearer as they are directed by the swings of the flag. But it is to the admirable use tion, more than to the real importance of the cannonade. The Federal shells graduelly fail nearer and nearer. After each shot had fallen the signal officer. accurately noting where it burst, would send word over

the line, and the next would be sure to drop closer to the

The two earthworks and the battery were in a line, the battery being nearest the Federal cannon, and the furthest earthwork a third of a mile more distant. The battery was silenced first; then the earthwork in the centre of the three received a bombardment so ter inc as to compel every rebel to slink away; then the furthest earthwork caught the atorm, and horse and foot were compelled to fly, carrying away dead and wounded in scores. The entire rebel force were perfectly at the mercy of a Union battery, whose artillerists never looked at the spot they were bitting, but who gazed only uson a small flag waving and swinging away off amid the fermy bushes of the Chickahominy swamp. The effectiveness of the operations of the signal corps are well illustrated by this scene. Here they are the allimportant agents. Artillerymen await and haste to ac-

omplish their wishes. Huge cannon, which send death and destruction for miles around them, are obadient to the slightest indication of the signal-men's wants. And the rebels, too, look with more horror upon that little square piece of cloth than ever they did at the fiercest battery in the Federal service.

The Resignation of Fremont. NEW YORK, June 28.—The Tribune has received the l'ewirg despatches: MIDDLETOWN, Va., June 28 -General Fremont this morning turned over the command of his forces to General Schenck in the following order: HEADQUARTERS MIDDLETOWN, Va., June 28. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.—The undersigned, having been relieved from duty with the forces of the Mountain Department, Brigadier General B. C. Schenck, as next

in rank, will assume command of the same, and report for further orders to the War Department. J. O. FREMONT, Major General U. S. A. General Fremont, with his personal staff and an escor of cavalry, left camp at eight o'clock this morning. After visiting Generals Banks and Sigel, he diemissed most of his staff, and with the rest roce on to Martineburg. No opportunity was given for a demonstration, but there is a general regret and indignation throughout the

Sailing of the Bayaria. NEW YORK, June 28.—The Bavaria sailed at noon, with two hundred passengers and \$725,000 in treasure.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS, KID GLOVES, &c .- The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the choice assortment of French, German, India and British dry goods, embracing about 500 lots of desirable articles in dress goods, shawls, ribbons, lace points, cloaks, mbroideries, sun umbrellas, fancy articles, &c. Also, a line of Paris kid, silk, and Lisle goods just landed, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at ten o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., Nos. 232 and 234 Market street

A TERRITAR ENGINE OF WAR -The progress of A TERRIFIO ENGINE OF WAR —The progress of the art of killing seems to know no limit. By the following extract from the re-ent speech of the Hon. J. M. Asbley in the Honse, on the subject of lake defences and the claims of Toledo for the site of a national armory and navaf depot, it appears that the Maumee is the honored locality of an invention which throws all big Union gans and iron Monitors completely into the shade. We name: Union guas the We quote:
We quote:
We quote:
Within the past week one of my own corstituents, Addieon Smith, Esq., of Perrysburg, Ohio, who is now in this city, exhibited to me the model of the most formidable engine of war I have ever seen. It will, he asseres me, discharge an iron mass of two thousand pounds, and in the careadula randity, a distance of ten miles. Before

MEMPHIS JAIL DEMOLISHED.—From a letter received from Capl Gilmere, of the Hetty Gilmore, dated at Memphis, the 12th inst., the New Albany Ledger learns that when our fleet arrived in sight of that city, the rabble of the city gathered in a great crowd and proceeded to the jail, in order to demolish it It was such a vile and filthy place that they dreaded to be ircaverated in it, where the Union prisoners had long been confined. Not having powder to blow it up, they prepared ladders and got on top and tore it down. The huilding is now a complete week.

THE WORK OF A PHILADELPHIAN.—The fol-THE WORK OF A PHILADELPHIAN.—The following inscription may be Jund upon one of the tombstenes in the church-yard of the Presbyterian church at Pluckamin, Somerset country, N. J. "In memory of the Hen. Captain Wm. Leslie, of the 17th British Regiment, son of the Earl of Levin, in Scotland. He fell January 3, 1777, at the battle of Princeton. His friend, Benjamin Bush, M. D., of Philadelphia, hath caused this stone to be exected at a mark of esteem for his worth, and of his respect for the noble family."

A PENITENT REBEL. — Benjamin F. Massey, formerly Secretary of State under Claib. Jackson, the rebellious Governor of Missouri, has voluntarily entered Coossile Barry county, near the Arkansas line, sur tently taken the oath of altegiance.