TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1862.

We can take no notice of anonymous communi-We do not return rejected manuscripts. Wo Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the corld, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE GRAND ARMY of the Potomac moves at last! It moves like a well-balanced machine, with ease, and to advantage. Careful that the enemy, now concentrated in his strength around Richmond, should not flank or overpower any of his division , McClellan has drawn in the outstretched members of his military body, and fo'ded them upon the bosom of the noble James river, thus covering his entire left flank with something better than a stone fort-a deep, broad, rapid, and navigable stream. Concentration adds wonderfully to the effectiveness of an army. An army concentrated cannot be beaten in detail. Under a skillful commander, its progress can be imp ded but tem porarily by any opposing force. It can be launched upon an overwhelming effect. It can utterly destroy an opposing force, its numerical superior.

when the latter is not concentrated or harmoniously and skillfully manœuvred. The Chickahominy, with its bogs, swamps, and quagmires, flows silently on in the rear of the army before Richmand, forming the best of rear guards of it.el, and a real defence with our gunboats on its wite's and along the Pamunky. The rebels cannot cross the latter river w thout bridges, and the presence of our gurboa's wil deter them from building any, or even throwing over postoons. Indeed. McClellan has struck at the vitals of the Rehellion, and, ike a wounded serpent, confident of inability to move - way, she nestle and recoils clos: by to wait the deat bow. The rebels cannot go South-their retreat is threatened by our gunboats; they cannot go to the mountains in the West, for there they must stave; they c mot come North, for there they will meet the advancing forces of Pope, Sigen, BANKS, and McDowell, and bave McClellan in their year. The strategy is plain—the death

struggle is at hand. Our transports are safe, and will have a better river to navigate. The Richmond and York-river Railroad has been destroyed to the line of the Chickshominy, and that between that river and Richmond is held, and will be used, by our troops. Our fron-clad fleet at City Point is now ready to render its assistance to the troops in crossing the James liver, and in advancing up its banks. The strategical genius of our generals is developing i'se'f legitimately and successfully, and though in the recent three days' conflict we have lost some of our bravest and best men, we have much reason to rejoice over the victorious and advantageous results of the movement.

WE CAN imagine no more affectionate asn eetings are the summer recreations of our towards engendering habits of social and friendly intercourse, and enable our businessburdened and care-oppressed Representatives to throw off the rounds of the State. There nized in the free States, the only result of are not many, but this has advantages, for then we have no quarrels, no unseemly dif- | Fed ral Government? There should be but ferences of opinion. It enables some of our one party, and that pledged to hostility to the misunderstood Representatives to show traits rebels and an earnest support of the Adminisof character which the country had never given tration. I referred in my letter of yesterday them the credit of possessing. We find that Mr. Rionarpson can be facetious and genial: that Mr. Cox can be serious; that Mr. BIDDLE | got beadway? The election or re-election to can be indefinite, vague, and conciliatory. Then we have little exhibitions of pleasantry. good feeling, and mutual admiration, which are quite charming. It is very evident that, no matter what a callons world may say or do, these conservative gentlemen have determined to keep their temper, and, it not properly appreciated by others, to properly appreciate themselves. Mr. FOURE gravely informs his friends that their meeting is the most important ever held, and Mr. HOLLINS felicitates himself upon the fact that he was engaged in an organization for exercising a saving influence upon the country. Then we have a lengthy series of resolutions, which we have honestly endeavored to analyza, but which are still before as in their elaborate mystery. We are told they are intended to explain Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolution- and yet we feel that we would be undergoing great obligations to whoever

would endeavor to explain their explanation. We do not care to accept meaningless phrases for a political creed. They are insipid and unsatisfactory. When any body writes "that the true interests of the country, s we las the dictates of humanity, require that no more war or acts of war should be presented or done than are necessary and proper for the prompt and complete suppression of the rebellion," we know that it is no 1sonse, and just nctively feel like throwing it in the waste paper basket, among the daily contributious inflicted upon us by Constant Readers and Friends of Truth. When a person talks about "component and essential parts of the Union," we are convinced that men. They give us their opinions on twenty subjects—we merely asked for their definite opinion upon one. They speak about essentials and components, explanations and reaffirmations, State necessities and pleasing a surances, noble purposes and sectional schemes, when the country cares as little at out these points as it does about Mr. Bio-DLE's theories on camp-life at Langley's, or Mr. Cox's experiences at Constantinople and on the Bosphorus. All we care about knowing is what do these men intend to do in the progress of the present struggle? Will they be with the Administration unto the end, in its war upon foes in the field and foes at home, or will they continue a hilf-hearted support, and gradually become open assailants of its course and policy?

We are very much afraid that on this vital point there can be little doubt. It is not what they think, but what they have done. We give these resolutions to the fire, as so much fuel, and take up the journals of Congress. Here we have the conservative members of Congress precisely as they are,-stripped of sophistry, and rhetoric, and plausibility. They may talk as they please, on these pleasant summer evenings, and elaborate adjectives and adverbs beyond comprehension or calculation, their actions are not those of unquestioning and unrepining friends of the country. They are loyal, and true, and able,-many of them have made great sacrifices, such men as CRITTENDEN and PHELPS are dear to all who can ap; reciate a statesman and a soldier; but when the que tion is upon vital and necessiry measures for | rosecuting the war, their names are too often found against the Administration. This fact overbalances and overburdens every icso'ntion, and speech, and sentiment, and gives us cause for pain and regret.

NEW YORK has an eternal jealousy of Phi-I delphia. For some time past New York has anxiously envied us the possession of the best organized, best managed, and most economical Mint in the world. Just now New York is severely exercised, through the Tribune, because there is a prospect of a new Navy Yard being constructed in Philadelphia.

Yesterday's Tribune professes to learn, from its naval reports, "that the officers of the navy are protesting against the location of a new Navy Yard on League Island, which the City Government of Philadelphia has given gratuitously' to the Government of the United States." and adds: " As the grant consists of over four thousand acres of land, it is not surprising that Congress has listened attentively to Mr. GRIMES'S eulogy of its munificence." We wish that League Island did consist of "over four thousand acres of land," instead of six hundred, which is its entire extent-but still a very liberal gift to be so donated" (as the vulgar saying is) from

this city to the United States. Another Tribune mistake places League Island in the Schuylkill river, and wholly ignores the fact that the river of Philadelphia is the Delaware. Just above where the unnavigable Schuylkill empties itself into the navigable Delaware, League Island rests, in the Delawere, forming part of the First ward of this city. The Tribune, not saying one word about the Delaware, informs its readers that the Schuylkill is not at all a 'naval river.' The Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company had to stop sending their steamers

there, chiefly because they could not get inside the lights in severe frost, and often suffered severely from the inconveniences of

sha low water." The fact is, the Steamship Company in question had nothing to do with the Schuylkill, and so far from the Delaware being shallow, the Great Eastern can run up to Philadelphia any day,-even to Walnutstreet wharf,-whereas she can only occasionally cross the bar, which makes entrance into New York harbor so difficult and dangerous.

The Tribune might advantageously take essons in geography. Next time it menions Philadelphia, it will show some improvement in that science to admit that the Delaware, and not the Schuylkill, is used for the nav gation of the commercial and manufacturing capital of the Keystone State. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL"

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1862. "The cause of Boston is the cause of all."

This was the war-cry of the patrio's of the American Colonies ninety-four years ago. The moderation and forbearance of Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Andrew Eliot, and Joseph Warren, while they did not serve to mitigate British insolence and oppression, chiect an important post or point, with an nerved and united the whole people, and prepared them for the bloody events which began at Lexington and at Concord, and closed at Princeton and at Yorktown. This moderation and forbearance, followed by organization discipline, and self sacrifice, created one party in the American Colonies. There were, indeed, two parties in those days __ ... a party," to use the last public words of Judge Douglas, "of patriots and a party of traitors." But the true men were a unit against their foes, and to this fact are we indebted for all the resulting henefits, including the Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, and the Federal Con-

scitution. A far greater and more solemn crisis is upon us, the children and descendants of these men. "The cause of the Union is the cause of all." Bravely as this cause has been defended. we must not indulge the hope that it is out of dinger. The mighty armies and navies that have gathered for its vindication have done much, but the work of preservation is not concluded. More sacrifices will be required; more energy; more money; and, above all, more unity among the people of the loyal States. When they real ze that this is an imperative duty, and not till then, may the days

of the rebellion be numbered. We can best appreciate the public peril by observing that, as the traitors become more defiant, blood-thirsty, and cruel, the intrigues of partisans in the loyal States become more numerous and public. In other words, as the first reject peace, the latter offer it! The rebels confiscate or sequestrate everything that belongs to a Union man. The General Government is asked to do nothing in turn but make demonstrations of forgiveness. Meanwhile, military preparations in the South are continued as if such an idea as an adjustment had never occurred to the leaders. They fight against the Government with a stubborn ferocity that proves they do not desire an adjustsembly than the Conservative Congress. Its ment. With them the issue is the independence of the Confederacy or its subjugation. troubled friends in the capital. They go far All their acts are but proofs of the truth of

this assertion. Why should peace be proffered to men like these? Why should great parties be orgawhose organization will be to weaken the to the so-called Conservative movement. What would be the result if this organization Congress and the State Legislatures of the free States of men who assisted James Buchanan in precipitating this war. These men will everywhere be put up as candidates against the friends of the Administration—the unconditional Union party composed of loyal Damocrats and Republicans. The triumph of this plan would, of course, be a peace-and upon what terms? It is easy to prophesy these terms, when those who are to make and present them are the politicians who have steadily opposed the Administration and the war. You will observe that the Conservative

meeting, on Saturday afternoon, did not condescend to adopt a resolution in favor of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. This fact speaks volumes. The Border-State members furget that it is to Mr. Lincoln that they are almost entirely indebted for the rescue of their States from the horrors of Secession. But for his policy Maryland would now be overrun by the traitors; the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad would be closed, and the city of Baltimore a Confederate rendezvous. His vigorous and precautionary policy saved Kentucky, preged Western Virginia of rebel robbers, delivered Tennessee and Missouri from the same inflaences, and prevented Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis, and Nashville from being held by the armies of Davis and Beauregard. And yet not a word in grateful remembrance of

these services was uttered by the Border-State and Conservative members. How differently such Southern men as Andrew Johnson, William G. Brownlow. Joseph Holt, and General Rousseau have acted! They do not stop to bewail the exhe does not know what he says, or does treme measures of the Abolitionists. Tues, not mean it. It is very easy to see what | confide fully and gratefully in the integrity is the case with our conservative Congress. and energy of the President. If there are ulira men in Congress among the Republicans, they can readily excuse these men when they realize the ingratitude and barbarity of the rebels. Andrew Johnson's paper, the Nashville Union, of a late date, puts the following home question to Southern men who profess to be loyal, and yet steadily assist

> Northern sympathizers with treason: A QUESTION FOR " CONSERVATIVE" NEWSPAPERS Fou are forever telling us, gentlemen of the welf-styled conservative" press, that the Government must put cown this rebellion according to the Constitution. New we assert that no measure, no policy necessary to put down the rebellion, can be contrary to the Constitution Suppere, now, that you should discover that it is impossible to crush out the rebellion by the forms of the Constitution, according to your interpretation, would you be for letting the rebellion take its course in tha vent, and submitting to its oppression?

> And Wm. G. Brownlow, announcing his ecture for this evening in Washington, says that he "will pay his respects to men and their families who are talking Secession and sym pathizing with this infernal rebellion and still living off this Government." And he adds: "I will also notice the fears and apprehensions of those who have such a dread of Abolitionists and have no dread of Secessionists." The late Union Convention of Indiana heartily endorsed President Lincoln, and the Da mocrats who participated in that Convention surpassed the Republicans in their denunciation of the Secessionists. Several Democratic officers of the army made speeches denouncing slavery as the cause of the war, and declaring that when the choice came between slavery and the Union slavery must go to the wall. Such was the course also pursued by the Union Democrats and Republicans in New York, and nothing but the sternness and pariotism of the Douglas Democrats and Republicans in Oregon in standing by the Administration and in repudiating the Breckinridge Democracy gave them their late re-

splendent victory. We should not forget, in the face of the new complications of the campaign, that Mr. Lincoln's Administration is the embodiment and representative of the Government that is now at stake. If the President is weakened by factions the Government is weakened; if he is not heartily sustained the rebellion is strengthened. There can be, therefore, but one effective and sincere Union party, and that the party that rallies around him. These are dark and trying hours. The contest for free institutions must be vigorously prosecuted by a people who discard every othe expedient but that which looks to the encouragement of the Federal authorities. "The cause of the Union is the cause of all." Peace can never be attained by ignoring this stirring battle cry, or by tampering with traitors with arms in their hands, who, while laughing at every amicable proposition from us, daily display continued bitterness against the Republic, and daily strike bloodier and heavier blows

OCCASIONAL. against the flag. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES STRAW GOODS, &c .- The early attention of pur chasers is requested to the large assortment of boots shoes, brogans, &c. Men's silk and palm hats, fel hats, women's Shaker hoods. Also, stock of boots and shoes, and underwriter's damaged goods, (the latter to be sold for cash) embracing about 1,000 packages of first class seasonable goods, of city and tions of citizens from nearly every loyal State visited these hospitals and were escorted through the different oatalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 octook, by John B. Myers & Co., rangements. The sick placed here will want for nothing auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1862

Important to Philadelphia Merchants-Shipment of Merchandise. Some time since a law was passed authorizing the surreyors of ports to detain any goods offered for shioment by reilroad or vessel, unless they were satisfied of the loyalty of the chipper, and that the goods, packag s, etc. were not contraband of war. This act was so construe by the Treasury Department as to apply to goods lemporarily at ports in transitu, thus necessarily resulting in the delay of merchandise in course of transportation his has been especially the case at Rittsburg, where shipments made by loyal Philadelphians have been delayed for inspection as to character and the loyalty of the shipper, even after passing inspection at Philadelphia. Shortly after the passage of the act, the surveyo at Pittaburg was instructed by the Department that this inspection was to be made at the last port through which the goods rassed. The result was apparent—for it required time to settle the question of loyalty—and busi-ness men were made to suffer. Mr. Brongert, of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, represented these circumstances to Secretary Chase, this morning, who is sued a peremptory order that goods were to be promptly inspected at the port from which they were shipped, and

that they are not to be interfered with at other ports through which they may be transported to their destina-The New Philadelphia Navy Yard. Some of the New York journals, with their cha-acteristic liberality towards any measure of national importance which good fortune may locate in Phila-delphie, have published the statement that the channels n each side of League Island, the proposed site for the pw. Philadelphia navy yard, are too shallow and narw, and that, during a great portion of the winter, they are simust impassable. In refutation of this, the delegation from the Board of Trade placed the official Government survey of these channels, made last fall, before the Navel Committees to-day.

New Oath of Office Required in Future. A committee of conference agreed on the following bill to prescribe an oath of office for every person hereafter elected or appointed to any office under the Govern ment, either civil, military, or naval, the President of the United States (whose oath is prescribed by the Constitu tion) being alone excepted:

tion) being alone excepted:

"I, — do tolemnly swear that I have nove voluntarily borne arms against the Government of the United States ance I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no uid, countenance counselment to persons engaged in a rined knottlity thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise, the functions of any office whatever under say authority or prefended authority in hostility to the Government of the United States, it that I have better voluntarily renounced my allegiance to the Government of the United States, nor yielded a voluntary authority in any pretended Government, anthority, power, or constitution hostile or indical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and a ultity, I will supthat, to the best of my knowledge and a dity, I will amp port and defend the Constitution and Government of th Unit of States, and all is as made in pursuance thereof Unit of States, and all asy made in pursuance thereof, against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation fredly, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God; which, said oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the court, house of Courress, or department to which the raid effice may appertain. And any person who, shall

New Treasury-Note Bill as Amended by

the Senate Finance Committee. The Senate Finance Committee have so amended the House bill for the additional issue of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of United States notes, not bearing interest, as to reduce the amount to be i-su d of note of a less decomination than five dollars from fifty to twenty-five millions. They also amend the bill by adding that of the amounts of United States notes authoized by this act, not less than seventy five millions shall be reserved for the purpose of securing prompt paymen such deposits when demanded, and shall be issued and sed only when, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Freesury, they may be needed for that purpose. A new athorized to make any officer or conceitory designated in the internal tax bill, a disbursing agent of the treasury or the payment of all interest due to the citizens of an State where such place of deposit may be established from Government securities issued by anthority of law Punishment for Offering Bribes to Officers of the Government to Obtain Office, &c.
Mr. Fowell introduced a bill in the Senate to-day providing that any person who thall give, or offer t give, either directly or indirectly, any money, property, or any valuable consideration whatever, to any membe

of Congress, or any officer of the Government, for the purpose of procuring or endeavoring to procure any contract, office, or place for any one—or for procuring the passage of any laws through Congress, or any claim through the Department—shall for every such offens he liable to indistment for a misdemeanor, and on con dollars, and suffer imprisonment not exceeding two

Latest from the War Department. The Government has no accurate information of the state of affairs on the Peninsuls, in consequence of the nterruption of the telegraph communi Nothing has been received to warrant the belief of any

Miscellaneous. Members of Congress are constantly receiving lette asking for copies of the tax bill, but several days will As many questions are asked as, to how appointment collectors and assessors under the tax bill will nade, from what can be learned it is understood that the President will adopt the principle pursued in th uses of postmisters in the cities and large towns generally, but not in every instance on the recommendati of members of Cougress
Lieut WYMAN has been ordered to the command o ne guaboat Sonora, and Lieut. Gibson to succeed him as flog officer of the Potomac flotilla. The statement, in a Washington paper to-day, th General King has declined to take the command of orps No. 1 of the army of Virginia, is not correct. The whole marter turned upon a question of pelicy, upon which the Secretary of War, General Pors, and General

King were agreed, and the latter returned to his first choice. There was no dispute or declination about it. Secretary of War will receive attention. Adjutant Geneal Thomas is the only person at present authorized to onsider and suswer such applications. Captain George D. Bucgles, of the Adjutant Gene al's Department, having charge of the business relating chief of General Pore's staff, with the rank of colonel. charge of the recruiting deak, is transferred to Captain BUCGLES' deek, and Captain Samuel L. Breck, relieved from duty with General MoDowell, takes charge of the lesk vacated by Captain VINCENT. The following appointments have also been made for General Pork's staff : Dr. McFarlin, medical director ; Major Robert E. CLARY, chief quartermaster: Captain LEWIS MAR-CHALL of the 16th Infantry of Regulars, aid-de-camp,

with the rank of colonel. It is directed by the Post Office Department that persons connected with the army, engaged in the sale or distribution of newspapers or periodicals, must arrange for the payment of the postage on the same at the office where mailed, or at the office to which they are directed; therwise they will not be forwarded to the various points where the regiments are located. A large accu ulation of such papers are now in the Washington City Post Office, which cannot be forwarded to the regiments o which they are addressed because of the non-payment of postage. The Senate to-day confirmed the following appointments by the President: BILLINGTON O. WHITNEY, attorney for the Southern WILLIAM G. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, brigadier ge

ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner of Agriculture. WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, collector of customs at Bristol and Warren, R. I. Surgeon Lewis Humphreys, medical inspector of the

The Senate also confirmed the following assistant surgrous: John S. Billings, of Ohio; James Adams, of Maryland; Edward S. Whittington, of New Jersey; Phiness S. Conner, of Ohio; Thomas G. Mackenzie, of Maryland; Wm J. Wolfly, of Kentucky; William H. Notson, of Peunsylvania; John D. Elley, of Nebraska; Edward De. W. Breneman, of Pennsylvania; Jeremiah B. Brinton, of Pennsylvania. The following are among the additional paymaster

confirmed: Hoell K. Lawrence, of Wisconsin; Edward J. Porter, of New York; J. Howe Watts, of New Mexico; Fzear Webb, of Obio; Asa Holt, Jr., of Alabama Besides the above officers the Senate to-day confirmed a large number of assistant quartermasters, additional paymasters, commissaries of subsissence, &c. Quite a number of assistant adjutant generals were also confirmed, principally with the rank of captain.

C. W. Deronell has been confirmed as brigade surgeon, and James G Edwards, of Philadelphia, as commissary of subsistence, with the rack of captain.

PARSON BROWNLOW lectured between two and three bours, to-night, before a dense auditory, at Ford's Thea tre, on the subject of Secession. He was introduced by Representative MAYNARD, who stated that the gentlems had yielded to the request of a society of ladlos who are devoting themselves to the care of sick and wounded soldiers, and now appeared to address a public meeting in aid of the good cause, and to secure a ditional mea for that purpose Brt. as was said of Harry Clay, he had a mouth that speaks for itself.

When Brownlow rose to speak, he was greeted with which was heartily applauded. A Guerilla Attack in Kentucky.

Louisville, June 30.—Last night, a party of rebel guerillas, supcosed to number five hundred, belonging to Henderson and Webster counties, attacked a company of the Louisville provost guard encamped in a hotel s Henderson.
One of our lieutenants was killed, and two me wounded. Finally, the rebels cleared out under cover of

the darkness of the night.

Federal reinforcements will reach Henderson from two Arrest of a Spy at Manassas. MANASSAS, June 30 .- (Special to N. Y. Tribune.)-A lieutenant colonel in the rebel army of the name of Nichols, who has not yet resigned his commission, and declares he will not, was to-day arrested in the garb of a pedler, going from camp to camp, selling his wares. An dent of Brentsville says Nichols was a lawyer before the commencement of the rebellion, but has since been very active in raising troops to fight for the rebel cause. Colonel Pierce held him as a spy, and he is to be

From Alexandria. ALEXANDRIA, June 30 .- Taptain McMillan, of Com pany E, 4th Ohio, fell overboard yesterday, and before assistance could be extended he was drowned.

The hospitals in this city are full of sick and wounded soldiers, numbering all together some 1.800. The build ings are kept clean and well ventilated, and the patients receive the best care and attention. Yesterday delega-

which money can procure.

THE MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENT.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

ADVANCE UPON RICHMOND BY FLANK AND REAR! JACKSON COMPLETELY OUTWIFFED:

FURTHER DETAILS OF FHE BATTLE OF THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY LAST.

Army of the Potomac Victorious! OUT OF THE SWAMPS AND HIGH CRASS. ARRIVAL OF GENERAL'S HEALTH, VIGOR, AND HOPE.

FIGHTING STILL GOING ON [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

WIDE STONEMAN'S LIGHT DIVISION JUNE 28-P. M. JUEB 28-P. M. The advance upon Bicbmond has commenced, with a strategic movement on the part of Gen. McCiellan, which, if properly executed, as it was judiciously planned, will redound to the credit of our young commander, and place him in as an exalted a position as a strategist as he is now acknowledged to hold as an organizer of large armies.

More than a week ago Gen. McCtellan determined to ville, get out of the swamp, get better under cover of hi parallels, prepare for any disaster, and concentrate his immense army for a grand flank assault upon Richmond. This withdrawal was carried on in such a cautious and quiet way that it was not until Wednesday night last that the enemy became aware of the important move This was evident, from the feeling they endeavored to execute successfully on our left, some days ago.

On last Wednesday Commodore Bodgers ordered the

just above the mouth of Chickshoming. Here launches and small hoats were to proceed on shore and recon-noites inland; until the army pick to were reached, so as to keep up communication with Fortress Monros and our Government at Washington, in view of the probable advance of the enemy upon our right.

Early on Thursday morning General McCall's division. which was posted a little below Mechanicaville com menced a retrograde movement towards the position held by General Fitzjohn Porter, in the vicinity of New chels-the divisions of Auderson, Branch, and G. V Smith, under the command of "Stonewall! Thomas J. fiersen Jackson—pushed him hard and forced him to halt and bastily form a line of battle, which was done in excellent style, the Bucktails deployed to the right and left in front as skirmishers.

Porter's division came promptly to the support of Mo

Call, and, fighting desperately, the two divisions fell back slowly towards Savage's Station, on the Ricumond and York River Railroad, when night came on, and the Meanwhile Capt. Sawtelle, of Gon. McClellan's staff, had succeeded in destroying everything in the way of buildings at White House, and, moving all the transports down the river, had the gunboats stationed so as to con mand every approach.
On Friday the battle was renowed with great fury b

the rebels, but with different results, McCall and Porter being reinforced by most of Keyes' corps, making our defending force foot up about 40 000 men. The rebel ac a in turn reinforced by Long-freat's division and division said to be improvised for Beautegard. General McOlellan was present on Friday, and per souslly manouvred the troops, handling them in masterly manner, and especially supervising the ar-The canronade lulled after about five hours' fighting and both armies seemed to be recoiling for a desperate spring at each other, when the rebel ekirmishers, finding no or emy east of them, changed front and advanced som

miles in front of their position. General Stoneman now made a dash at them with nearly seven thousand cavalry, including Rush's Lancers, cre-tine great havoc and a real panic.

After this, Stoneman craftily wheeled about and covering the rear of our army, as it passed over Bottom's Bridge and the Long Bridge, followed them with his main force, leaving sufficient cavalry to observe the movements of the bamboozled enemy, as he proceeded

An hour later, and our our heats opened upon the enemy on the line of the Fanunky, near the White House. The with our floating batteries. When General Stoneman heard this music he turned his horse's head towards the rebel capital, and smiling, said. " All is well: now for Richmond!"

advancing, has driven the enemy back at every point on was comparative y light. The transports, hospital ships, and other vessels, have all been ordered to report at Jamestown Island, inside of the island covered by our gunboats, should any enemy molest them But of this there is no fear. From this they may proceed to a higher station on the river,

General Case, 's brave division did excellent service in recuring and transporting stores. The messenger is just about to leave with the letters od despatches for Fortress Monroe, and this may reach you in good time. We are still figh ing. Fort Darling will be ours tonorrow, and possibly Bichmond will be occurred and the rebel army cut to pieces by the Fourth of July. We have lost many good and brave men. Among them I have only time to call attention to the patriotic and gallant Colonels Black, Gove, and McQuaid, a trio whose like we shall not see again fighting side by side so

The giant form of that educated soldier brevet-Brig. Gen. McQuald was plainly visible of times, and be was ever at the head of his regiment. He was an excellent mark for the rebel sharpshooters, and he fell with his splendid charger to the ground. Both died together with milets in almost every part of their bodies. General McClellan remarked to-night to the bearer of despatches that we were everywhere victorious, but the great battle had just begun, and he could not make a report until the job was done. Put I must close and hasten to the left wing, for Mc-Clellan, Heintzelman, Hooker, and Kearney are there,

and a movement is going on. The War in the Shenandoah Vallev.

ADVANCE TO LURAY. LURAY, Va , June 30, via Middletown, Va -General Crawford, with a portion of his brigade and a force of cavalry, under Col. Tomekins, made a reconnoissance in force up the valley and entered the town of Luray this porning, driving the pickets away and capturing one of

Four compatiles of rebel cavaly, which occupied the town, fled on our approach. Our cavairy pursued them for a mile out on the New Market, road, whon a skirmish ensued, our cavalry charging on the enemy. We took our prisoners and wounder several of the rebels. Our loss was one killed and three wonnied. The object of the reconrolessace has been fully accomplibated. The enemy had no stores here.

From Memphis. MEMPHIS, June 28.—The Avalanche has been notified by the provost marshal that the editorials published the course of military officials cannot be allowed, and it is warted not to repeat the offence.

Juhn Park, the Union candidate for mayor, received. at the election held in this city on Thursday.

From New Orleans. NEW YORK, June 30 .- The steamer Blackstone, from New Orleans on the 21st, with the mails, arrived this The French bark Cephese, from Marseilles, via Vera specie was reized, in the river by the custom-house officers, and ordered North for adjudication. The Blackstone brought a cargo of cotton, sugar, rosin Cleared on the 20th, shins Parliament, for Boston

Western Empire, for New York; schrs May, Haze, and Althea, for New York. Trade with Memphis. MEMPHIS, June 28 — The Memphis Trade Committee report the Northern shipments yesterday at 9 206 blds of sugar, 8,117 bhds of molasses, and 7,061 bales of cot ton. An amount of cotton has been brought in from the country. The total shipments from Memphis this year

were received here to day. From Port Royal. New York, June 30 .- The steamer, Matanzas arrived

om Port Boyal this evening. She left there on the 27th but brings no news . NASHVILLE, June 30.—Dr. Cheatham, Superintende of the Teppersee Lunatic Asylum, was sent to the pen tentiary, to-day, for treason; a'so, Rev. C. D. Elliott. Fourteen hundred United States prisoners, taken a hiloh and paroled, were sent home to-day. A large quantity of cotton has been received here.

The Steamer City of Baltimore New York, July 1, A. M.—The steamer City of Balti more, from Liverpool on the 18th ult, has been signalled below. She will be up at 2 30 to is morning. From California. San Francisco, June 26 — The steamer St. Louis, francisco, arrived here to-day.

Mineral Wealth in Nova Scotia To the Editor of The Press: SIR: The following extract from a letter from Halifax, N. S, may interest some:

not found by deep mining, but is in rocks, near the surface, and in some cases in cliffs, above the sursurface, and in some cases in cliffs, above the surface. That four data place called the "Corens," (so named from the sea having washed away the rocks into the shape of ovens,) is pure and abundant, thirty feet above the surface earth. Mr. P**** was offered \$20 000. last week, for his claim. On Thursday, the 19th, at Elmsdale, nine miles from Halifax, a person, at the first blast, took out \$10,000 worth, and another person, a day or two previous, took \$5,000 worth from one blast. The great need is stamping machinery; but time no doubt, will remedy this evil. While writing, friend has just shown me a nugget, valued at £300 sterling. A claim which last fall sold for \$3.00 was sold this morning for \$2.000. There are a great many Americans from California here, speculating and mining, and all pronounce the gold superior, and much more easily obtained than in California. You may imagine that the conversation here is all gold, and we seldom hear of the war.

A Combined Attack of the Missis- THE GREAT BATTLE BEFORE sippi Gunboats on Vicksburg.

FABRAGUT CONFIDENT OF VICTORY. GEN. CURTIS IN A PERILOUS CONDITION.

THE REBELS IN HIS REAR. NEW YORK. June 30 .- The Tribune has received the NEW FUNDAL HISTORY OF VIORSBURG, June. 26: The Union rams communicated with Commedere Far

ragut on Wednesday, and he was to attack Vicksburg of

Friday. Twenty vessels were in position, and Comm

The gumboat Arkensas is aground in the Yezoo river. Great distress and alarm prevail in the South. MEMPHIS, June 28.—Jeff Davis, in a long letter to Gov; Brown, of Georgia, defends the conscription law as con-stitutional, and absolutely indispensable to the mainte-

sance of the rebel armies.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAIRO, June 30 — The steamer Forest Queen, from Memphis, has arrived, with 650 bales of cotion. The news from the flotilla is highly interesting. Our gunboat ram passed the mouth of the Yazoo river, and proceeded within four miles of vicksburg, from which oint seven men went by land. The men on the Loui rians side communicated with Com Farragui's fleet The Commodore has since sent a despatch to Copt. Davis which reached Memphis on Saturday morning, Capt. ton. The other vessels of the flotilla will soon follow. MEMPHIS, June 28 .- The Grenada Appeal learns that the Federal fleet, numbering twenty gunboats and mor tars, opened fire at an early hour that morning on the lower batteries at Vicksburg. The result is not stated. Gen. Van Dorn is in command there, having superseded Gen. Lovell in command of that department. A letter to the same paper from Chattanooga, dated Fort Boysl to proceed down the James river to a point the 16th inst , says: "We have direct news this mornng that the enemy is falling back before our advance omn from Powell's valley to Big Creek G sp. While this is coing on. General Mitchell is moving in our rear in the vicinity of Battle Creek, waiting to fall on the MEMPHIS, June 28 .- The Grenada Appeal of the 25th gays General Van Dorn has advised all families in Vicks-burg to move eight miles bock from the river as he in-tends to defend the place to the last extremity. It also reports that "on Saturday lest the Federal mortar dest,

in tow of tug boats from below, was repulsed at Grand Galf by our batteries and twelve-pounders. On the same day the gunboats at Vicksburg opened a brisk fire on our batteries, which continued for an hour without doing injury. Of affairs in Arkansas the Appeal says: "The rapid the State of Curtis' army. They have succeeded iving him back to a resition within a short distance of the Missouri line. When our informant left they were

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Washington, June 30.

Pensions to be Stopped. Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minnesota, introduced a bill to repeal the note graving pensions to the widows of Gens. Persifer F. Smith, Alexander Macomb, and Riley: Pension Granted. Mr. FOSTER (Rep), of Connecticut, called up the till graviting a possion to the widow of Gen. C. F. Saith, of filly doltars, ner mouth. After a discussion, it was cassed—yeas 24, nays 17.

Additional Oaths. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.). of Linois, from the committee or conference on the bill nescribing an additional oath of office, made a report. The bill, as reported, prescribes an additional oath to every officer of the Government. except the President. After a discussion, the re-National Arsenals.

On motion of Mr. WADE (Rec.), of Ohio, the bill es-ablishing certain national arsenals was taken up. Contracts. Mr. POWELL (Dom), of Kentucky, introduced a vill to punish for one giving or offering to give members of Congress or officers of the Government any considera-tion for procuring contracts office, or place under the Government of the United States. Referred to the Com-

the United States of the United States of the United States of the Judiciary.

The resolution providing that contracts male by the Departments be published weekly in a justice was taken up and passed Pay of Senators. Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, called up the resolution relating to the compensation of Senators ap-pointed to fill vacuncies. It was passed.

pointed to fill vacencies. It was passed.

Salvage.

On motion of Mr. MORBILL (Rep.), the bill making further provisions in relation to servage was taken up. The bill provides the vessels or goods belonging to the local citizene, of the United States, which have been eaptured by rebels, when retaken by the United Etates shall be delivered to the owners without salvage.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa' opposed the passage of the bill, as having the effect to take away salvage from salivas in many Cases.

After a discussion of considerable length, Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, moved to recommit the bill to the Select Committee. After a further discussion, this motion was rejected—ress 18, mays 19—and the bill was passed.

A Legal Quarum. A Legal Quarum.

On motion of Mr. SHEBMAN (R-n.), the resolution meking a majority of those legally elected and present a sufficient multiper to constitute a quorum was taken up. Mr. Hale (Rep.), of New Hampshire, offered a resolution that the Naval Committee inquire whether the Super interdent of the Naval Academy, or any officers of the Gever-ment connected with instruction there, have allowed or countranced in young men, any manifestations of healthly to the United States, or whether any ficer of the said Academy has done so. Adopted.

The Senate then went into executive session, and sub-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. HICKMAN (Ben), of Pennsylvania, asked, and the Committee on the Judiciary was discharge from the consideration of the article in the New York Tribbune, with reference to the Intelligencer printing job, and the subject was, at his instance, referred to a select committee. The reason assigned for the request was that the Committee on the Judiciary have not time to a tend to the examination.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for the construction of a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigar:
Mr. 8LATE (Bep.), of Missouri, in advocating the bill, mr. SLAME (REP.) of missouri, narvocaving the bill, said, we cannot calculate on the good feeling and frieadship of Great Britain. That Government has a randorous hate towards us and will seize any pratext to strike down their great commercial rival. The people them silves, low-ver, of that country are not thus influenced. He alluded to the recent deb te in Parliament, not wi a hope of removing projudices, but to show the plone.
Mr ABNOLD (Rep.), of Illinois, referred to the fact that, while the Atlantic coast is defeeded by fortifications and the navy, nothing has yet been done for the Northern lakes. He showed that the work contemplated by and the laws, the showed that the work contemplated by the bill is the most important which has ever been pre-sented to the consideration of Congress. He incidentally remarked that the improvement has eeen more than half accomplished by Illinois, which State has expended six

sented to the consideration of Congress. He incidentally remarked that the improvement has een more than half acc in plished by Illinois, which State has expended six millions uron it.

Mr. ELY (Bep.), of New York, said the present nineralment proposed to the bill before the House appropriated three and said millions of dollars for the proposed three and an entargement of the looks of the Eric Canal as will permit the passage from the Atlantic waters to Lakes Obtain and Eric, and therefore to all the upper and construction of the Monitor, whose feats in Hampton Rights and construction of the Monitor, whose feats in Hampton Rights and construction of the Monitor, whose feats in Hampton Rights and construction of the Monitor, whose feats in Hampton Rights and construction of the monitor works the object to be effected to the surprise and admiration of the world. Or, in other world, the object to be effected to the surprise and admiration of the world. Or, in other world, the object to be effected to the surprise and admiration of the world. Or, in other world to one of the construction of the competence of the surprise and admiration of the world. Or, in other world on our naval resources on the Atlantic coast, and those northward and northwestward internal seas, where we are restrained by trast stipulations from maintaining any navy whatever. Of the commerce of these internal seas we do not know which most to admire at srapid growth, its prevent greatness, or the boundless expansion which awaits it in the sesse of turure. Of one as it has been the theme of enthusiastic elequence, the event has never failed to outsirp prophecy. While we are endeavoring to grave the figures of its volume, as the years successively roll on we find it so much greater with each revolving twelvementh, that he past does little to enable us to comprehend the present or to anticipate the future. Of the prophecy with the past does little to enable us to comprehend the present or to anticipate the future. The grounds upon which each revolv

for rewards an same which are voted from the hadden's try samp.

Mr ELY proceeded, at some length to show the im-portence of the proposed improvement, both in a com-mercial and military view, but especially the latter, maintaining that we should always be prepared for any opper that may threaten our peace.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep.), of Kansas, expressed his view m favor of the bill.

- Mr. VALLANDIGUAM (Dem), of Ohio, said it promr. Yallandidam (Dem.), of Ohio, said it proper to appropriate two hundred thousand dollars, and pledge the faith of the United States to the extent of tenmillions. He was opposed to the messure first, because it was wholly uncoessitutional, and the dabt and liability of the expenditures of the Government are too great to justify, any further, assumetion of liability.

Mr. Old (Rep.), of New York, showed the importance of the messure p. udong as, a means of mational defence and in the course of this argument said it was independently that the should have command of the Northern lakes. He expressed the deliberate conviction that dispensable that we should have command of the North-ern lakes. He expressed the deliberate conviction that, if the army should meet with a substantial reverse before Bichmond, our Government would be notified as soon as the diplomatic forms could be prepared by France and Er gland, that the struggle between the loyal and rebel llous States ought to cease, and that it is impossible to reduce the latter to supplies in to the Constitution. He looked upon the British Government as continually seek

Halifax, N. S., may interest some:

JUNE 24, 1862.

Nova Scotia is yet destined to be a place of great wealth and importance. Two new coal mines have been lately discovered, not far from Halifax, and the specimens sent to England have been pronounced "superior to any yet discovered;" and the mines appear inexhaustible. Gold is being found in great abundance in more than a dozen places already, and is of the purest quality. It is not found by deep mining, but is in rocks, near the WEST CHESTER, June 20.—The Democrats held a meeting to day, to elect delegates to the State Convintion. Speeches were made against the Administration, the war, and emancipation, and against paying the war

ing a pretext to interfere in our affairs, for the purpos

From the Pacific. New York, June 30.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall on the 21st. arrived this afternoon, with \$400,000 in treasure and 50 passengers.
The news from the Inthus is unimportant. Gunboats Tioga and Genesee.

Boston, June 30 — The gunboats Tiogs and Genesee have been ordered to sea. The former will leave on Thursday, but the Genesce will not be ready for some Arrival of the Steamer Circassian. NEW YORK, June 3.—The steamer Circassian arrived at this port this afternoon. Her advices have been auRICHMOND.

GREAT LOSS.

Another Account. The correspondent of the New York Herald gives the

ommenced a vigorous cam opading from the works situ ated on an e sineuce opposite Mechanic-ville, about one ated on an e since opposite Mechanicsville, about one and a half mice distant; also from two batteries, one above and the otter below. They were replied to by Cambell's Proncylvania batteries on pi ket duty, one on the Mechanicsville road, and another from behind earlies the right of a grove.

About 2 P. M. the enemy's infantry and squadrons of cavalry crossed the Chickahominy in immense force, a short distance above the Virginia Central Bailroad, making a repid advarce through lowlands and torest, toward Gen. McCall's division, who were entreached on billy woodland across a swampy-ravine, about a mile in the rear of Mechanicsville.

ville, on a low, marsby ground, to where our forces were drawn up behind rifle pits and earthworks, on an emi-nence, on the nritherly side of the ravine, when the con-flict became most terrible. The rebels, with the most

horses and lied. The infairty fight was then renewed, and continued until T.P. M., when a retreat was ordered, very much against the will of the P-nusylvan's boys, who begged to be allowed to defend their position, which treey felt confident they could continue to hold. The outer forces began to fall back. Porter's corps were some distance below, near what is known as Dr. Gaines residence. At this time heavy and continued cannonading was neard on the right wing. Imm: nee baggage and forage wagons, extending about

our niles in length, came hurrying along. Next came a exclude of ambulance wagons, extending as far as the

Ayre's bat ery and towen a representation of the period of the repeated of the representation of the represent The fight of to-day, therefore, cannot be described. by the opposing parties at its close, and by the list of the killed and wounded. On the rebel sine, however, it was characterized by the stradfast old policy for which their leaders are to be so much honored, of puring fresh and eager troops upon our weary men, and endeavoring to crush us with superior weight of fire and wastly superior exhibition of force. Twice all along the front did the bloody and determined attack cling to our lines of battle and our rishe pits and resolute. Porter thundered on them with fifty cannon; Sumner's, Hoker's, and Ayres' guns reaped them with a vry death harvest. Their loss its killed and wounded was horrible. We hat debate now if cur own dead, wounded, and missing equal those of the Seven Pines—or exceed theirs! In the meantime, notwith-tanding the discorpartion of numbers, the Union line is at very point a cut, where it was in the morning, and the heroes behind it never were in heart, malisons be in them! Of the—d. the—th, the—th, that in like kine de curs, and of Bajor—, who, overtaken in his shameless examper away from the rebellies, had his sward taken away by a brother officer, and used to bom him in the face with, before he was booted and hooted away from the rebellies, had his sward taken away by a brother officer, and used to bom him in the face with, before he was booted and hooted away from the specifies of the strength of the outquet of—but what is the use? Let it all go. The morrow is close at hand, and its promise does not invite to crimination or recrimination.

The train delays = little. Col. Alack, of Pennsytyania,

and its primite over het with to orintatation or recruitmation.

The train delays a little. Col. Alack, of Pennsytvania, is billed—his head blown off by a shell. When we lost Eaten a butter we lost its, valuable commander beside. Ten guns were taken from us by a sudien flank attack, covered by the thick smoke which hung around the pieces, and slowly the steel to leeward.

11.P. M.—There is a connect of the three or four best minds in the sumy at this late hour of the night. If they decide that we are not strong counts. of the nemy, and that we must retreat to morrow, on whom shall root the grievons responsibility of resisting or refusing McChellan a speeds for reinforcements?

LATER—12% A. M.—Court de Paris took prisoner a rebel major, who belonged to Jackson's, Army. He said he had been in the valley of the Shemandont all winter, rebel major, who belonged to Jackson's army. He said had been in the valley of the Shenandsah all winter, aid came here yesterday with part of Jackson's army. The rest of it arrived this morning. The whole of it was here. He said that in the attack on our right the rebels had from sixty to ciebt's thomand troops. This will explain the enormous fire under which our men were borne down and swept away, precieily as some of the regiments were swept away at the Seven Pines.

Yesterday the Pennsylvania Reserves drove back the attacking regiment of Jackson's command. To-day they were over tower to by the eame troops reinforced. Sykes' regulats called up, proved upequal to the task of stopping them, and Slocum's command had to be added to them. The Count de Pavis testiles to the remarkably good conduct of all the reciments that custained this uncausal attack on Potter. They gave way, indeed, but not one of them ran. Their loss is enormous.

The regular lith Infamuy is about anuihilated. Nearly every officer in it is killed or wounded. The lath andiored also ever rely: Major horselle, af the regulars, a kinsman of Geniral McClellan, is killed. Colonel. Pratt, of a New York regiment, is also killed, and Lieutenant Colonels Black and Sa citzer.

Our loss in officers is very marked. Indeed, the dispropriotion in numbers was so extraordinary, and the obsticacy of our troops so unyielding, that our losses were

Our loss in officers is very marked. Indeed, the disproportion in numbers was so extraordinary, and the obstiracy of our troops so unyielding, that our losses were
inevitably large. The artiliery in both Porter's and
Emith's divisions piled the rebels in heaps. The fire was
horithly effective.
L'At savage's Station, the wounded already fill the great
street of tents in the garden, and begin to pave the grass
yard as after the Seven Pines. The same monaing and
shricking fill the night as then.

On the rebel side, it is estimated that full sixty thouSand men took part in the action. Capacial facilities in On the rebel side, it is estimated that full sixty thousand men took part in the action General Gee it known to have been in command, and under him Generals Hill, And trann, and Branch.

It was late at night when the firing ceased. As this is written it is now past midnight. Bodies of the dead cover the bill-sides and fill the fastnesses of the woods. The groans of the wounded fill the air, and auxious scores are wandering wearily about in quest of missing friends. Generals cannot find their brigades, colonels, their regiments, captains their companies, and vice versa. Each waits with anxiety the dawning morrow, to know what of hope it shall bring of those now missing, and of fute to then selves fill is a mourful night! fute to then selves a It is a mournful night! Some of the Officers Killed.

O' the 62d Pennsylvania, the son of the Bev. John Black, an eminent Scotch divine and professor, was admitted to the bar in 1838, and practised the law with mitted to the bar in 1838, and practised the law with brilliant success till the Mexicun war broke out, when he sent out as a private in the lat Pennsylvania Bogiment, and after wards became its lieutenant colonel. He street with distinction in the war, and after wards returned to the practice of his profession. In 1857 he was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Nebratha: and was subsequently appointed Governor. A charge of the Administration caused his removal, after which he ran for Congress, and came within a few votes of being elected. When the present war brake out he was also my tho first to offer his services to the Government. Col. Black died at the head of his regiment. He was that through the breast, and expired without a was shot through the breast, and expired without

COLONEL GOVE, of the 23d Massachusetts, also folk at the head of his regiment. He was a graduate of West Point, and took active part in the Utah campaign. He was a man of fine scholarly attaments, a splendid disciplinarian, and much beloved by his associate officers and regiment. COLONEL ROBERTS. lst Michigan Regiment, is also reported among the killed He was a graduate at West Point. His regiment was the one commanded by Colonel Wilcox at Bull Run, now held a prisoner of war with Colonel Corcoran by the re-

14th New York Volunteers, was seen to fall from his horse. He is reported killed, but it is more probable that he was taken prisoner, as his body was not afterwards discovered, although his horse was found. The Colonel is well known in New York politics, having served in it e Kew York Legislature two terms and officiated as Clerk General Morell's division, which capacity he filled with emment ability and satisfaction. LIEUTENANT COLONEL SKILLEN,

14th New York Volunteers, was shot from his horse and mortally wounded. He lived about an hour after receiving his wound. For years he was a leading dry goods merchast in Rome, New York. LIEUTENANT COLONEL SWELTZER. 62d Penus, Ivania, was a lawyer of high standing in Pittaburg He was United States District Attorney under President Fillmore. He has a brother on Ganeral McClellan's stuff. of the same regiment, reported mortally wounded, is a civil engineer by profession. He comes of a military family, his father having been for years colonel of the

CAPTAIN SPAULDING, 4th Michigan, said to have been killed, was a gallant offi-cer. He was severely wounded in front of Yorktown, but refused to take a fullough.

The above is only the beginning of the list of officers killed. The list of wounded is very large. At Savage's Station alone, four bundred have been taken, all the (wellings about here having been filled to repletion. Partial List of Wounded at the Battle of Mechanicsville.

The following is a partial list of the killed at the battle of Mechanicsville, on the 26th instant. It will be observed that a large proportion are officers. The names of a few of the killed are appended.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS-WOUNDED. PENNYLVANIA REGIMENTS—WOUNDED.
John Glimes E, 8th. shoulder, severely.
Semuel Seploy. D. 12th, right foot.
Joseph Ksim, O, 7th. back, slightly.
Abnaham Jenkins, E, 9th. breast, severely.
James Barder. K. 12th. left knee, severely.
Owen Aston, E, 5th. side, severely.
Bergeant W. H. Wilgus, F, 2d, hips, slightly.
Levil B. Linfald. K. 5th. both shoulders, severely.
Patrick Shine, K. 12th, arm. sightly.
Jacob Blight, D, 2d, shoulder, severely.

Matthias J. Siplinger, R. 1st, head, slight. Jacob Highstreet, E. 1st, leg, slight.

Matthias J. Stplinger, M. 12st, head, slight.

Jacob Highstreet, E. 12st, leg, slight.

J C. Atking, E., 2d. latt; ide.

George Foxell, E., 12sh, shoulder, slight.

John Land., 1st Artillery batter; leg, slight.

John Land., 1st Artillery batter; leg, slight.

John May, E. 12th, check and ar n, slight.

Louis tudy, K. 5th, abdomen, mortally.

Lespold Beck, E., 12th, check and shoulder, severely.

Fergoart David Long, I. 12th, check, severely.

Wm. 'Attimus. H., 12, h. shoulder.

John H. Cormany, C. 7th, thigh and foot, severely.

Bam'l Seger. G, 8 h. breast, daagerous.

John Laney, H., 9th, knee, severely.

John Harter, G, 8th, small of back, severely.

Albert Staronis H, 9th, hand.

Als Grover, C, 12th, head.

Leepold Helmstetter, D, 9th, head, slightly.

Jacob Davier, E., 9th, leg, severely.

Wm. Walls, I, 12th, buckshot in hand.

Jes Jsenberg, G, 12th, buckshot in hand.

John W. Garrison, G, 12th, hand, slightly.

John W. Garrison, G, 12th, buckshot in band.

John W. Garrison, G, 12th, buckshot in side, slightly.

John Shew, B, 2d, side, slightly.

Sergeant Jas. Hebe, G, 6th, abdomen, dangerous.

Sergeant Jas. Hebe, G, 6th, abdomen, dangerous.

Sergeant Wm. E. Kershner, K, 5th, through body and ann, dan gerous.

Sergeant Wm. R. Kershner, K, 5th, through body and sum dan gerons.

John Rhoads, K. 5th, through both thighs, severely.

Christopher O, You, g, A, 5th, thighs, severely.

Sergeant Samuel Fleming, E, 3d, ankle, slightly.

Henry teigh, H, 7th, hand.

Irwin Wright, G, 7th, thigh, severely.

Capital Th. ms McConnell, B, 10th, bruised face and neck by a shell.

Authory A, Lower L.

Withom H. Elricks, 12th Battery, shoulder and leg

Rederick Weaver, A. Sth. head, severely.
John Lemm, B. 1st Att., leg. severely.
Denois Maguire, B, 2d, three slightly.
William H. Lanfiley, B, Eith, leg and shoulder, se

Denois Maguire, B, 2d, these slightly.
William H. Lanfiley, B, Eith, leg and shoulder, servely.
William H. Lanfiley, B, Eith, leg and shoulder, servely.
Bergt John C. McCracken, B, let, arm, slightly.
James B Potta, E, 1st, thigh, alightly.
James B Potta, E, 1st, thigh, alightly.
Henry Miller, B, 1st, high, slightly.
George W. Keene, B, 1st, right arm shot off.
William Quigley, H. 1st, died in ambulance.
John Morrison, E. 1st, leg, serionsly.
Mr. Carnes, K, 5th, thigh, slightly.
Mr. Bailey, A, 5th, head, slightly.
Mr. Bailey, A, 5th, head, slightly.
Robert Kirkwood, A, 2f Reserve, ball in the side.
Frederick Hibbard, A, 2d, side, slightly.
Mr. Hoff, A, 2d neck and shoulder, severely.
Samuel Allen, E, 7th, bin, slightly.
Mr. Boraser, D, 12th, died in ambulance.
Wm. Honcher, D, 2d, side, severely.
Corporal John A. Bhirt, H, 1st, thigh slightly.
Michael Yehly, E, 5th, shet through head, dangerous.
Broj. F. Hoops, K. 5th, neck, serve ely.
John Stogan, C, 62d, right leg near the knee.
Adam Moffat, G, 62d, right leg near the knee.
Adam Moffat, G, 62d, leg.
L. T. Wilson, A, 8th, shell in thigh.
Semuel Lrumm, G, 8th Reserve, arm.
Henry Lark, G, 8th Reserve, hand.
Licut. Hope, 9th, arm.
Ches. Kelly, K, 95th, ball through wrist.
Wm. Fullerton, D, 8th, leg.
Capt. Crozier, M, 62d, side and arm, badly.
George W. Moore, 95th, injured internally by cavalry horses.

Sergt. Wm. Whartenby, E. 98th, arm, slightly. Thos Stanley, F, 95th, thigh.

Oricon Harbach, A. 30th, arm. O. P. Robbins, H. 10th, ball through knee.

Edward Parner, 2d, fort, Henry Nesmith, G. 8th, leg. Daniel Burne, H. 95th, head.

Authory A. Laws, D 23, hand, slight.
John Cairns, G. 5th, state

THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK WITH

THE WHOLE OF GENERAL M'CALL'S FORCE ENGAGED. THE FEDERAL LOSS TWELVE HUNDRED.

llowing account of the batle of last Thursday and Friday. Twenty ressels were in position, and Commodore Farragut was confident of victory.

The rebel force was estimated at 12,000.

It is reported that Commodore Farragut destroyech town of Warrington. Cotten was burned all along the rivers Commodore Davis' fieldle is to co-operate with Commodore Farragut.

It is understood that General Ourtis, is in a perilous condition in Arkansas, the rebel General Rains having agot in his riar with 15,000 men.

The composer Arkansas, the reperil General Rains having the respect of the purpose of accomplishing an out-flanking movement on the right, and to engage our attention in that direction. Shortly siceward they converged the purpose of accomplishing the propose of accomplishing the propose

> a billy woodland across a swainpy-ravice, about a mile in the rear of Mechanicaville.
>
> The 1st Pennayivania Billes (Bucktails) and Cambell's Pennayivania Battery were on picket duty, all of whem, except one company, fell back behind the breastworks and rifle ries, where a lios of battle was drawn up. The Bucktails who were on picket bey not the railroad were surrounded by the enemy, and the last that was known of them they were tryin, to cut their way through an immensely superior, force. Their fate is not known, but it is presumed that the greater portion were taken prisoners. prisoners.
> The enemy advanced down at the rear of Mechanics

flict became most terrible. The rebels, with the most determined courage, attempted to press forward over miry ground, but the builtets and grape shot, full among them like hall, until, in the words of an officer, "they lay like hall, until, in the words of an officer, "they lay like fits on a bowl of sorgar," and at dark withdrew. The camponeding was kept up on both sides mutil about 9 P. M., when the buttle caused. Our forces were covered by earthworks, and suffered but slightly.

Late in the stiterioon, the one my made a charge with cayslry. About one, hundred of them camerashing down and attempted to cross, the ravine, when the horses became mired. 'A spandron of our cavalry; seeing the position in which the enemy were placed, made a charge cown the bill, whes the cavalrymen abandoned their horses and flid.

four niles in length, came hurry jug along. Next came a cavalcede of smbulance wagone, extending as far as the cyt could reach.

Then came stragglers and sick soldiers on foot, followed by an artillery buttery, hurriedly crossing, the bridge. As the last of the train passed over, an order was given to destroy it. At this moment, a depleted regiment came over the eminence, and steing the work of destruction going on, crit dout, "stop, stop, the enemy are close upon us," some of them at the same time glanging backward. Two hours afterward the enemy came feeling their way through the woods, and finally a general battle case d.

A sudden emergence of a regiment from a wood, and a prompt occupative of two rifle pits partially in possession of tome of the Penney lyania reserve, gave the rebels an advantage in front of Porler, which they improved during the day. The attack became general. Its severity and the seriousness of the issue, as fettely the commander in-chief, were keenly appreciated about nine o'cicks, by the giarded whispering, of the news that all the public property at White House Landing had been embarked, at dail the transports and vessels under other tro ordered to sail under convoy to the Hamoton Roads. The troth at last dawned upon the eves of the dullest. McClellan had not soldiers enough to fight the enemy in ir. and to meintain the base of his supplies and guard his connection with it by railroad.

Early in the action, Porter's wounded were ordered to a remoter hospital than that in which they lay. The Regulars, for the first time; were brought up and set to work. Before noon the Penneylvania and Massachusetts troops beyond Geines' Mills had yielded the ground stonumbers, and retired under order—burning commissary and other property before they went, and destroying a bridge over the Chicksbomine as they would a norm sales made. The Vermont troops and New York 234, and others, with Ayre's bat ery and Cowen's, repelled it with terrible slaughter

Origon Harbach, A. 30th, arm.
O. P. Robbins, H., 10th, ball through knee.
Daufel Philbert, Sa Breserve; leg.
G. W. Robbirs, D. 9th arm.
J. W. Dongnitt, K., 9th, hand.
Capt, J. Orr, E. 2d. foot.
John McDade, F., 12th, wrist and side.
Robert Birrehalt, K., 10th, thigh.
O. F. Gifford, I. 93d, srm.
Samuel Middleton, H., let, groin.
George Wiley, K., 62d, ball through breast.
William Hurbes, E., 1st, breast near heart, dangerous George, W. Bennett, A. 1st Art., arm. broken in three places and wounded it side.
Ora b. Olia, D. 83d, arm.
J. B. Swestzer, 62d, head, dangerously.
Lieutenant Bell. I. 62d, leg.
Lieutenant Fruningham, L., 62d, badly.
Captain Crezier, N., 62d, arm and side. badly.
Michael Kingsley, C., 83d, left side and elbow.
Heury Brendan, C., 11th, hand.
Hehry Riegest, F., 3d, leg.
John B. Bishop, D., 83d, neck.
P. Harvey E., 2d. ball through back and side.
Andrew Baker, color bearer, E. 2d. knee.
George W. Griffith. 1st resarve, neck, seriously.
G. W. Frizier, H., 8th, wrist.
F. A. Howe, E., 83d, arm
Joeeph B. Ferry, I., 83d, through arm and in head.
Joeeph B. Ferry, I., 83d, through side.
G. W. Fubertson, D. 83d, side.
Corp. W. Dathertson, D. 83d, side.
Corp. W. Dathertson, D. 83d, side.
Corp. W. Dathertson, D. 83d, side.
Corp. W. Parsons, B, 1st, net stated. ldigh.

Corp. J. W. Parsons, B, 1st, net stated.

John Bovee, B, 23d, ball in thigh.

A. L. Fell, G, 10th. ball through thigh.

Janes Herst, E, 95th, ball through calf of leg.

Lego Repor. 1st, head, basily.

John A. Johnson, K, —Reserve, thigh. NEW YORK REGIMENTS. Fred. Lewis, B. 5th. flesh wound of arm. John Horan, E. 5th. through the thigh. Lieut. T. W. Oartwright, G, 5th, through shoulded nd back. Charles Miller, H, 5th, band. Charles H. Dawson, I, 5th, head, by piece of sholl. C. O. Pike, sergeaut. A, 5th, head and neck. C. U. Fig., sergeant. A, oth, nead and neck.
Daniel Tuttle, A, oth, leg, slightly.
Lewrence Strap. A, 10th. shoulder blade.
William Chin, F, 10th, breast, badly.
Arthur Johns, E, 5th, ball through foot and ankle.
Joseph Hines, F. 10th. forehead.
Charles Snyder. G, 5th, bead
George Dinple, H, 5ch, shoulder. Grorge Dipple, H. ach, shounder.

Henry, Miller, O. 14th, leg.

Alexander Depeyster, F. 14th, head.

John Demson, 1st Art., both legs by shell, one shot off.

Daniel E. Coles, H. 32d. thigh, badly.

Thomas Kennov. B, 14th, hand

R. Rasman. Breckel's Artillery, leg. John K. Fisch, e, 5th, shot through both arms. Capt. Bradley, G, 5th, shoulder, by spent ball. Lieut, Cartwright, I, 5th, shoulder. Capt Cambrelling, H, 5th, nature of wound not

Lieut. Cartwright. I. 5th. shoulder.
Capt Cambrelling, H, 5th. in nature of wound not reported.
Lieut. Philin Agnes, H, 5th. hall through shoulder.
Lieut. Balpb C Prime, C, 5th. through thigh.
Lieut. Colins, E. 5th. foot.
Lizadel Lenangon. E. 3ist, head, slight.
Joseph Paul, C, 14th. leg.
Capt. Fred Harpiff, C. 14th. leg.
Capt. Fred Harpiff, C. 14th. leg.
Peter Benninger, C, 14th. gion, bally.
John Mack, H. 12te, hand.
John R. Thompson. G. 16th. back bruised by shell.
Sepeent Touner, C, 25th. hand.
O. Harman, C, 27th. right shoulder.
George Blace, H, 18th. arm.
George S. Hoffman; F 1st Cav. side, seriously.
James Mahn. per, F, 5th. breast.
Henry Seymore. D. hand.
Lieut. Cherics Canonee, C, 14th, ball through leg.
Lieut Joseph Webster, E, 27th, deeh wound of leg.
Lieut Lorent Mehaden, 16th. right leg amoutated.
Barney Turly, H, 13th. sprain of back.
George W. Clark, I, 14th. ball through knee.
Dwight J. Whoeler, B, 10th. brough knee. badly.
Lieut. Henry J. Wyukoop, D, 13th. right shoulder.
Serggant Richard, E, 12th. ball through leg.
Frank Murray, G. 5th. shot through abdoman, fatally.
R. B. Andrews, B. 27th. left shoulder.
Win. Smith, B, 29th. side, hadly.
Cept. D. W. Murphy, I. 36th, gun-shot wound in arm.
John J. Shofler, K, 5tin, leg.
John Hastel, G. 5tr., leg.
John Late, B, 18th. face.
Win. A. Bedell, B. 5th., arm and flesh wound of side.
James Mahoney, W, 5th. ball through right side.
Charles Brown. B, 12th. ball in left arm.
Henry Seymour, O. 10th., hand.
Sergt. Rhhu W. Harmony, U, 5th., thigh.
Jee, Van Wagner, I. 5th., beek, badly.
Refored Warren. setting Brig. Gen. Sykes divi-REPORTED WOUNDED .- Col. Duryes, 5th New York Jouaves; Cel Warren, acting Brig. Gen. Sykes' divi-ion; Major Hall, 5th New York. MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

John Heenan, B. 9th, shot through elbow.
Own Grayon, F. 9th, back of neck.
Michael McCanor G 9th, knee.
James Roe, H., 9th, knee.
James M. Govern, H. 9th, leg.
Patrick Flynn, H., 9th, though hely of ne Thes. Brigham. G. 9th, through back of neck. Wm. Lovey, G. 9th, ball through left arm. John Carthacd, K., Sth. leg. Edgar Starkey, D. 22d, breast and back injured by a hell
Unit. Scanlan, B, 9th, arm.
A. Bhāck, F, 9th. missing.
Captain Garey, G, 9-b, in groin.
Lieutenant O'Hara, G, 9th, missing.
Patrick Lynch, H, 9th left breast.
Guyporal Wm. Falin, I, 9th, ball through the thigh.
Damiel Sulivan, G, 9th, arm and breast.
John Thornton. A, 9th, stomach, badly.
Jemes Coning, I, 22d, thigh.
Andrew Kegan, G, 9th, leg. James Contin. 1, 22d, thigh.
Andrew Kegsn. 6, 9th. leg.
Michael Martin, K., 9th. head.
Sergeant Marray, I, 22d, spine, seriously.
J. tos. Nowton, B, 9th. ball through groin.
Lieut. John Loritz, F. 9th, left thigh and right arm.
Con. Fogan, B; 9th, left leg.
Edward Welch, B, 9th, bip, badly.
John Sullivan, E, 9th, iside.
E Morris Lynch, A, 9th, three wounds in right leg,
badly.

Sergeant Benjamin Davis, B, 2d, side seriously, and NEW JERSEY REGIMENTS. Colonel J. K. Warren, 5th, acting brigadier general Space? Brigade, is reported to have been wounded in the action, 1 at not dangerously. Joseph S. Stansbury, A. 1st, arm. Joseph S. Stansbury, A, Ist, arm.
Joseph Taff, C, Ist, right shoulder, badly.
Lieut, Parigon, C, Ist, foot.
Alonzo Freeman, A, 1st, left thigh.
Issac L. Brokaw, I, 3d, band
Murry W. Kovener, A, 1st, knee amputated.
Thro. Schrember, E. 4th, ball in the leg and side.
Sergt. P. J. Duncan, C, 1st, ball through foot.
Jacob F. Long, A, 1st, ball entered eye and passed out
the ear. Jacob F. Long, A; let, ball entered eye and passed at the ear.

3 homas F. Davis, H, 3d, thumb.
Lieut. F. B. Folt. E. Ist. arm.
Sergt. Bopkins, D. 4th, arm.
John McLees, B; 3d, left shoulder, seriously.
Edward Moselor, E, 5th, shoulder.
Wm. Sharp, A, 3d, ball through breast, dangerou
Wm. B. Benham, C, 3d, ball through shoulder.
Cerr. Francis Whitley, I. 3d, hip and shin.
John Sidenshaper, D, 2d, through the leg.
MICHIGAN REGURENTS.

MICHIGAN REGIMENTS Lieut, J. L. Smith, F, 4th, left leg broken.
Lieut, S. B. Preston, B, 4th, shot through breast, and Lieut. J. L. Smith, F. 4th, left leg broken.
Lieut. S. B. Freston, B. 4th, shot through breast
taken pischer.
George B. Stuart, F. 16th, right leg, badly.
Lieut B. McGraw, I, 16th, leg, badly.
Lieut B. McGraw, I, 16th, leg, badly.
Capt. Myers, G. 16th, leg, bady.
W. Hogadorn, D. 16th; ball through thigh.
W. Hogadorn, D. 16th; ball through thigh.
W. Hogadorn, D. 16th; ball through mouth.
John W. Coles, K. 1st, head.
W. W. Wikinson, H. 16th, ball through mouth.
John W. Coles, K. 1st, ball through mouth.
John W. Coles, K. 1st, ball through mouth.
Aaren J. Dichl, 4th, arm, and twice in the knee.
Sergt. Geo. Lupin, I, 1st, thigh.
Lieut. Eddy. G. 16th, trigh, back, and left arm.
Orison L. Parks, H, 4th, thigh, slightly.
T. Dalley Mower, K. 1st, saw.
W. Foiner, A. 1st, ball through leg.
Morris Leverance, F. 4th, left sude, severely.
D. H. Cotrell, F. 4th, knee, severely.
Clemeas Ensipger, A., 1st, itnough side, fatally.
Jes. McCur, A, 1st, si onlider.
Vm. McBurphy. F, 1st, through side, fatally.
John Trombley, H, 1st, ball in foot.
Geo. H. Lee, O, 4th, shoulder, slightly.
Milton Miller, I, 4th, sras.
Sergeent James Plummer, I, 4th, breast, show and writt.
Robt. S. McDonald, I, 4th, left arm.
Joseph D. Clark, 1, 4th, addomen and left leg, seve
W. Fattison, 16th (Brad, 's Sharpshooters), leg.

Not. S. McHonald, I., 4th, left arm. Joseph D. Clark, I. 44h, abdomen and left Wm Fattison, 16th (Brad, 's Sharpshoot Geo. Beery, E., 18th, bip. Wm. Breen: I 4th, leg. severely. Geo. L. Malty, I. 4th, thigh; severely. Wm. Shillen. D. 16th, foot. John Corn, H., 16th, bowels, dangerous. PEGELAR REGIMENTS.

Jos. F. Tracay, K, 6th infantry, flesh wound legs sas, J. Connelly, 5th cavalry, side, by hayones.

Robt. L. Harrison, O. 12th infantry, hand.

Tim. O'Conner, 14 h infantry, hand.

O. W. Fuller, B, 14th, leg.

Wm Welker, 2d infantry, hand.

John Mulane, A. 1st cavalry, ball through face.

Erreant Wm. Croley, L, 3d ortillery, left breast,

Patrick Power, F, 4th infantry, night shouldes by

shall left arm and leg, seriously.

J. hn Brennan, 3d infantry, body.

Martin Kashrty, 1, 2d infantry, fingers.

Jos Sahr. F, 6th infantry, hand.

Rodger McBride, K, 2d infantry, finger shot aff.

Richard Scott, G, 2d infantry, face.

Fdward Dolau, 5th cavalry, in knee. bad.

F. Verneuil, G, 2d infantry, too, slight.

John Lanegan, F, 2d infantry, leg.

Louis Habermould, B, 2d infantry, small of back.

Thos. Cardock, D, 14th intantry, and. REGULAR REGIMENTS Louis Habermonld, B. 2d infantry, small of Dack.
Thos. Cardock, D. 14th intantry, arm.
Patrick Burks, G. 12th infantry, ball in thigh.
Al-xander Trueakey, G. 12th infantry, ball in left leg.
Wm. Misenbeider, D. 3th infantry, side fracture of ribs.
J. S. Beach, G. 2d infantry, band.
David Fuller, E. 11th infantry, log.
Patrick McCann, D, 6th infantry, bruised by a spent amon ball.

William Meben, G. 2d infantry, leg.
At drew Dunn, C, 14th infantry, through the leg.
Francis Chasbrow E. 2d infantry, lolus, batly,
Kieth, A. 11th it fantry, through hip
Frecerick Walf, L. 2d infantry, ball through both legs.
John Maloney, G, 12th regulars, back of nech, serinuly. Geo. King, C, 3d regulars, hand.
Lewis Lovely, 2d infantry, finger shot off.
Major Chiz. 12th infantry, reported mortally wounded.
Oorp. Dougherty, H. 12th infantry, balf through face.
Bergeant Egmire, H. 12th infantry, three wounds.
Tho. Drige, H, 12th infantry, ball in foot.
Private Carver, 12th infantry, mortally, fell in hands f enemy Henry Redan, 12th infantry, arm shot off, taken pri-

oner.

Daniel Lynn, A, 2d iofantry, ball through leg.

Jas Brown, D, 5th imantry, shin bone.

Earnest Pepercorn, L, 3d artillery, arm.

Joseph Canisel, D, 5th artillery, leg. MISCELLAPEOUS. MISCELLAPEOUS.

Lieutenant Co'onel Sweitzer, dangerously.

Captain Thomas J. Hoyt, Assistant Adjutant General to General Butler, wounded by ball in the head.

Patrick Planagan, F. 12th Iowa, les.

Wm. S. Thompson, L. III. cav., breast, arm amputated.

George Peisman, L. III. cav., leg. slightly.

Charles A. Knapp, H. 2d Maine, head.

W. W. Garway, lat South Carolina, hip and back, stichtly. slightly.

Bichard Law. B, 5th Maine, ball through shoulder.
Henry Boeth, hand.
Themas B. Store, O. 5th Maine, ball through thigh.
THE KILLED.

The following is a list of the killed, as far as ascertained.

The following is a list of the killed, as far as avertained:
Col. Famuel W. Black, 67d Pa., (formarly Governor of Nebraska.) by a Ball through the head, while leading a charge through a price of woods.
Col. John W. McLane. Sad. Pa.
Col. Magliton, 4th Pa. (reported).
Capt. Carr, 16th Mich.
Ospt. H. L. Brown, I. 63f Pa.
Cant. McGatherly, 9th Mass.
Capt. Madigar, 9th Mass.
First Lieut. R. Nugent, I. 9th Mass.
Second Lieut. Francis O'Doad. I. 9th Mass.
Joseph Simpson, E. 2d Pennselvania.
Private Partridge, E. I. 5th N. Y.
Private Nesmit., 12th T. S. Infontry.
George Gvitt. F., Pa. Bucktails.
Rorace W. Clark, I. 4m Mich., died in ambulance.
Joseph Simpson, E. 2d Pennsylvania.
R. B. Stager, B, 12th. died in ambulance.
Wm. Quigley, H, 1st Pa., died in ambulance.

To my friends. Maying had numerous inquiries from my friends throughout the Union in regard to my book. I will state to all concerned that my friend and publisher, Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, allows me a very liberal copyright; I am interested in the circulation of the work, and I am benefited by every copy sold. Whilst I am not offering a book to the public that is not worth what is asked for it. I need all that I can realize from the work, for the rebels have possession of all my effects, save my wife and seven W. G. BROWNLOW.

New York, June 12, 1862. "Rarbarous Warfare."

The English Tory press and state-sum continue to be herrified ever the "berbarities" of the war in this country. They affect to be inexpressibly shocked at our want of "himmonity." and call lendly mone Warpa to prefect against our brutalities. They look mon his as the most depraved of savages, and even go so far as to question whether the cause of civilization would not be advanced if we were "wined out" altog-ther.

Just now they are making themselves acceptably unhappy over the preclamation of General Entler relative to the wome; of New Orleans. Not content with vaniliating the entlect in the newspapers, they have dragged it into Pariament. The Earl of Carnerven indigeachy asks whether the Government has protested against it; while Lord Palmerston denounce it as "infamona."

These our bursts of virtuous indicantion sound rather strangely to the sew has are conversant with Enclish history. How long is it since that country exchemed that-berous practices" in warfare? If we long is it since has been made to blush over her crumsa! How long is it since the voill rang with the form of British cruelities in India; Since regiments of Senors were blown from the mon he of cannor? Since cities were burnt and villages destroated? Since entire communities were messecred by an infuriated addiery? Since common and children were put to the sword in the name of English justice and English vengesnee? Read the following from his: Diary in India," by Mr Russell, of the London Times, descriptive of the "Beheley" in India:

"A Frinch general, in a letter to Sir Colin, expressed his repert, at certain violences attributed to gene of our officers in rold bland—I pre um- alluding to Hubans shooting the Princes of Delhi, and things of that cort—hut he should know that here there is no cold blood at the sight of a rhe!

"He had know that here there is no cold blood at the sight of a rhe!"

When Neile marched from Allahabad, his executions were so numerous and indiscriminate that one of the efficers stateched to hi "Barbarous Warfare."

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE 4 THE FUNERAL OF WM. H. MEADER. -The funeral of this young man, late a special correspondent of The Press in the Army of the Polymac parents, No. 1624 Olive street. The funeral was attended by a large corcourse of people, among whom were a number of High School graduates, Nicholas H. Magnire principal of the institution, and members of the press.
The remains were interred in the Odd Fellows' Cometery, where the usual religious cerem nies took place. The loss of this young man is deenly felt. He was onesessed of rare talents and a fine intellect, and the fact emriled by him while at the seat of war are sufficien proof of his abilities.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. THOS. CARROLL -The funeral of the late Liont, Thomas Carroll, of Company H. Col. Owen's 69th Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, took piece on Sunday afternoon from his late residence, in the Fifteenth ward. A large num-ber of friends followed the remains to the grave, and the ber of friends followed the remains to the grave, and the members of the Independence Fire Company, of which deceased was a member, the Throli and Union Hose Jompanies, the Western and Monroe Engine Companies, the Chief and Assistant Engineers, and the board of directors of the Fire Department; a detachment from the 116th Pennsylvania Begiment, under command of Capt. Pect. Col. Heenen, with the line officers, besides the Conference of St. Vincent do Paul. Society of St. Francis Church, and numerous personal friends.

What is Needed at our Hospitals hat would be of the most stylics to our sick and wounded soldiers, we would state that the following articles are alwars needed:

Oution shirts. It and I yards lone; 2 breadths of nubleachee octorn, y yards wide, open 9 inches at the bottom; length of elere y yard; length of armhole, 12 inches; length of coller. 20 inches; open in fcont, fastened with buttons. Flannel hospital undershirt—two breadths flannel, guset at the nock narraw neckbad; cotton drawers, ordinary size and make; woolen drawers, ordinary size and make; dressing gowns of double calice, without wadding; sacks, cotton and woolen; slippers; bandkerchiefs good size (can be made of old linel); towels; bed sacking, of ticking or burlap, feet long and 3 feet wide; allt y yard long, in the middle, with strings; inline-snocks of tirking or burlap, 16 inches wide and 30 inches long; sheets, 4 feet wide and 8 feet long; lint, ravelled from pieces of old danask or linen cloth, cut four or five inches square, laid straight, not tied, and packed firmly in paper brase; the broson threads in a separace pancel; bandsees, cotton or linen, without salvages, shruck, tightly roll-d and pinned of the following sizes: 1 inch wide, 1 vard long; 2½ inches wide, 3 yards long; 3½ inches wide, 5 vards long; 4 inches wide 0 yards long; 5 inches wide, 5 vards long; 2 inches wide, 9 yards long; 5 flannel (by piece); India cubber cloth or substitute; oiled silk; second hand clothing—coate, pan slo ns, drawers, shi ta boots, shees; arrow-root, farins, ason, tapion; corn starch, oa meal, whicky, brandy, white wine, for wine whey, &c.; pure lemon syrup, jellies, cried fruit, piecles, tea, ecoa, chocolate, Beston crackers, condensed milk, concentrated soug. WHAT IS NEEDED AT OUR HOSPITALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF PHILADELPHIA .—To-day thinty-nine yers 420, Col. Gen. H. Crosman, now deonly quartermaster grueral of this city, was commissioned as a 2d liquidance in the U. S. army, which, with four years as a calet, be has spent in the service of his country forty-three gears.
On the 1st of July, 1523 he was commissioned brevet on tient 2d Infanta: a sistent commissary of sub-list 2d lient. 3d Infant; a sistant commissary of subsistence Oct., 1827; 1st lieut., Ansnet, 1828; assistant quartermaster, Oct., 1830 to July, 1839; captain, 40vil, 1837; assistant quartermaster, rank of captain. July, 1838 termaster, Out. 1000 to July, 1007, capitally, volume, 1878; assistant quantermaster, runk of capitale. July, 1838; brivet major for gallantry and meritorious conduct in the battle of Pallo Alto. Shi May, 1846; reliquished rank in line, June, 1846; quartermaster, rank of major. 3d of March, 1847; lientenant colonel, 1857. During this time be was in service in the campaigns of Fl rids and Joxas, through the Mexican war, and was next sent by the traitor F ord, when Secretary of War, to Utah because the former would not countenance the corruntions of the latter in bis connection with contracts, &c. for the army. During the present rebellion, Col. O was placed in active service at Harper's Ferry. Winchester, flarinsburg, and other places from which he was called to his present post in this city, beling considered by the Administration, the most efficient officer to take charge of the clothing, equipsace, and transportation department. When he took possession of the office, he found effairs in great confusion. Through his uniting energy and ability, however, matters were soon adjusted, and he has won for himself that or dit and honor which he so justly mealis.

COLONEL JOHN H. TAGGART, of the COLONBL JOHN H. TAGGART, of the dist Pennylvania Regiment, (12th Reserves.) is reported to have been wounded in the engagement rear Richmond, on Trursday last. Colonel Taggart has been connected with the newspaper press for a number of years, and has also been an active member of the milliary organization in this city. He was connected with The Press about two years ago, after which he took an interest in the Sunday Mercery, to which he devoted his x Chusive attention until the breaking out of the war, when he raised a company and went with it to Comp Curtin. When the 41st Reafmont was organized be as elected its colonel, and he has since been much is active service. He is an estimple and worthy citizen. a true soldier, and a good disciplinarian. It is to be hoped that his wound will not prove dangerous.

ARSON CASES .- A man, named Henry ARSON CASES.—A man, named Menry Abel, was arrested by Fire Marahal Blackburn, and had a hearing before A'derneu Beitler, vesterdey afternoon, charged with setting fire to the stable of Simon Knaadler, in Sixth etreet, above Papiar, on Friday last. The evidence against the accused was purely circumstantial and was sufficired the streng to warrant his committal for frield.

Two boys also had a hearing upon a similar charge. They were arrested by Officer Hickey, of the Ninetenth ward, upon the charge of setting fire to the stables of Lewis Stremmel, at the corner of Elia and Amber streets, on Sunday afternoon. The lada were aged respectively eight and twelve years, and confessed that they had fired the place. They were saverely reprimanded by the alderman and fire marshal, and held to bail to keep the peace, and appear if wanted.

BROOKLYN VS. PHILADELPHIA.—The Brooklyn Nines, selected to compete with Philadelle arrived here resterday. The Philadelphians made ple arrangements to give them a hearty welcome and worthy reception, and the players selected are said to be able to gize their rivals a "good rug." The game come off to-day at Canac's Wood. We are played to the this manbe game is becoming units an institution come oil to-day at Usinac's wood. We see he this menly game is becoming quite an in-vitution in this city, as it is one that conduces to the enjoyment of good health, endurance, and activity, all of which qualities are required in a skilful ball player. The contest to take place to-day will be a fine exhibition of field

ing and batting.

EXCITEMENT AT ST. PETER'S ROMAN EXCITEMENT AT ST. PETER'S KOMAN CATHOLIO CHURCH.—About six o'clock last evening, the residents in the vicinity of Fifth and Girard Avenue were somewhat started upon hearing the bell to St. Peter's Roman Ca holic Church sounding a general alarm. The cry of fire was raised, and several engines were son upon the ground. It was, however, ascertained that their services were not needed, the alarm being caused by the breaking of some of the machinery of the clock that is placed in the steeple, which caused the bell to ring till the machinery run down. A lerge crowd was gathered on the spot, and various surmises were given as to the snature and cause of the accident.

FULLY COMMITTED .- Yesterday afternoon A. Montpelier, charged with setting fire to his establishment, a wine and liquor cellar at No. 42 Junta Third street, had a further hearing before Alderman Beitler. A number of witnesses were examined, who corroborated the evidence before elicited. Alderman Weldon, on old fireman, testified that he was at the fixe, and never eaw c place more fluely arranged for a conflagration than the establishment of Montpelier's. The accurate half the hill to answer at court. gration than the establishment of alonepal cused was held to bail to answer at court.

BOY DROWNED .- Yesterday afternoon, a boy named John McCarty, aged nine years, was drowned, while bathing in the Delaware at Vine-street what. His parents reside in Front street, below Vina, The body has not yet been recovered. annon ball. Michael Lahee, F, 2d infantry, ball through left arm. Michael Burke, F, 2d infantry, left arm shot off.