The Press.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1862.

THE WAR. THE REBELS are not satisfied that the recent battles on the Peninsula are all or singular a victory for the Confederate arms. They thanked the Almighty for the victory before they had received any official account of the affairs, which are all they can look for, as their newspapers have no correspondents at the seat of war. They are very gentle in their exultations over their supposed victory. We see no "Bull Run" balderdash interwoven with their editorials upon the subject. Indeed, the tone of the articles we publish to-day from the Southern papers seems to indicate great depression in the Southern mind, and doubt of success in the future. When the truth is known, it will appear that in these affairs the rebels were very seriously crippled, perhaps more so than in

any other engagement. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC has not been se riously disturbed by the rebels in its new position yet. General McClellan is throwing up works, to make his new situation tenable, not only while he occupies it with his vast army, but when he shall advance beyond it, for a general must be prepared for any and every disaster which might, under any circumstances, befall his army, and he must see to it personally, that he has a safe place of refuge for his divisious, should they be repulsed. Within the last ten days. McClellan has been largely reinforced by the hest troops in the service, and the divisions which were engaged against the enemy in the recent conflicts have been considerably strengthened. This recuperation of strength is most gratifying, and everybody is anxiously awaiting the day when McClellan may determine to advance upon the enemy, so

GENERAL Pore's army has advanced ten miles beyond Warrenton without meeting the enemy, and is still moving southward to the strategic point, which we presume will be Gordonsville, from which columns will diverge towards Richmond. The railroad is now in successful operation between Manassas and Warrenton, and will furnish sufficient means of transportation for a large army. A few days will enable General Pope to threaten Richmond on the north with his entire command., The plans of this advance have no doubt been rearranged between the President and General McClellan; and, now that Mr. Lincoln has returned to Washington, we may expect soon to hear of stirring news from the army of Virginia. THE NEWS.

FROM Fortress Monroe we learn that President Lincoln had returned from his visit to the army of the Potomac, where he was received with great

enthusiasm by the troops.

FROM the army of the Potomac we learn that, with the exception of a few shots from rebel field batteries, all was quiet. The rebels on the south bank of the James river still fire at our vessels when passing down to Old Point Comfort. A SPECIAL despatch to The Press, from Wash-

ington, alludes to the gradual increase of enthusiasm throughout the North relative to enlisting. It is believed that, should the President agree to accept volunteers to serve for one year, 300,000 men would soon be forthcoming. THE steamer City of New York, from Liverpool.

with dates to the 2d instant, has been spoken off Cape Race. Her news is not important, and much THE Secretary of the Navy has been empowered

by Congress to use several millions of dollars from the recent gunboat appropriation towards placing a navy yard on Lesgue Island, as well as for trans-Vicksnung has not yet fallen, but is being vigorously bombarded. The construction of the canal is

progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. General Williams has successfully planted a land battery in a position to annoy the rebels considerably, and the place will seen be thoroughly invested. A mor took place at Toledo, Ohio, on the 8th instant, and was a serious affair. Several persons were killed, and a number seriously mjured.

THE capture of the rebel gunboat Toaser is confirmed by the publication of the official report of Captain Stevens, the commander of the gunboat GEN. GRANGER furnishes us a masterly refutation of the charges made by Beauregard concerning the

rebel general's retreat from Corinth, and the operations of our army in pursuing the flying traitors. THE semi-annual commencement of our Central High School took place yesterday, and the exercises were unusually interesting and happily conducted. A complete phonographic report of the proceedings will be found in our local columns. WE PRESENT to-day a large number of highly interesting extracts from Southern papers, received vesterday. We have not space to note the many important facts, but must simply direct the reader's attention to the entire column. OUR LETTER from the Lower Mississippi river gives an interesting account of matters there, up to the 1st instant. Our jolly tars had a jovial time over the "union of the fleets."

Ir seems to be a settled matter that Gen. McClellan did not lose any of his siege gans in the recent affairs on the Chickahominy. We present some additional evidence of the fact in this morning's

Acting Brig. Gen. Magilton reports himself well and at the post of duty. It was previously report. cd that he was killed in one of the recent battles on the Chickshominy. THAT ubiquitous individual known as the "reli-

able gentleman" has just arrived here from the South again. As usua', he brings some interesting and startling "sensation" news, but nothing substantially important. We give a phonographic report of what he said in one hour's conversation in this morning's Press. THE noble speech of Gov. Andrew Johnson, de-

road with avidity by all good patriots. In tone it is eminently characteristic of this staunch Union

We are daily in receipt of excellent communications describing the heroic deeds and veteran-like valor of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Nothing but landations are uttered concerning this glorious

EVERY ONE will be pleased to hear that Colonel W. W. Averell, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry has been appointed Acting, Brigadier General by General McClellan, and ordered to take command of all the cavalry in the army of the Potomac. General Averell, although a young man, is an accomplished officer and distinguished himself in the regiment of United States mounted riflemen.

THE mammoth floating hospital steamboat John Brooks arrived at this port last night from Harrison's Landing, with two hundred and fifty-one sick and wounded soldiers of the army of the Potomac on board. They were all removed to the various hospitals in the city.

WE have a painful rumor by telegraph that Commodore Farragut was wounded in the recent naval engagement on the Mississippi, while passing the batteries at Vicksburg. The rumor needs confirmation, and we hope it may prove to be entirely un-

WE PUBLISH to-day the instructions forwarded to the generals commanding departments on the Southern coast concerning the care of contrabands. They are to be accepted, clothed, and provided for in a comfortable manner.

Quite a furore has been raised in Connecticut on the subject of enlisting to fill that State's quota of the new requisition. The people of the land of steady habits, eccentric hams, and quaint nutmegs, let all the loyal people of other States "go and do

CONGRESS. SENATE. - Copies of all the instructions which have been sent to generals of the army were sub

mitted by the President. The House joint resolution authorizing the furnishing of extra clothing to disabled soldiers passed. The resolution calling for the correspondence between Gen. McClellan and the War Department was called up, and after giving rise to a lengthy partisan debate, was passed. The bill amendatory of the militia law of 1795 was again under consideration, and the first section, authorizing the President to receive persons of African descent into the United States service, passed with amendment

House.-The Senate joint resolution suspending payments under the act of March last relative to the Department of Missouri, passed A joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 for medals of honor to be given to our army was reported from committee and passed. A resolution of thanks to Com. Foote was passed.

HON. HENRY W. RICE, United States Senator from Minnesota, whose speech in favor of employing the negroes in the army was yesterday printed, in our report of Wednesday's proceedings in Congress, as a "Republican." He was one of the most energetic supporters of BRECKINRIDGE in 1860, but is now heart and soul against the rebellion, and all who sympathize with it.

WE ARE indebted to Trenwith, Third street, below Chestnut, for the New York Illustrated papers. including Hurper's Weekly, Illustrated News, Vanity Fair, &c.

THE DISCUSSION of the recent battles on the Chickahominy has taken a general and accrimonious form. In the newspaper press the conflict of opinion seems likely to become as terrible as the conflict of arms on the Peninsu-

la. We have had the most extravegant ideas suggested-and many of our cotemporaries teem with startling and deplorable propositions. Out of the bewildering narratives of. doubts as to the real character of that bloody tics speak of incompetency and bad generalrevolutionary character.

the future operations of the Army of the Po- to divert public attention from themselves. reasonable, jealous, and disposed to find fault. We are accustomed to associate all victories with results, and until they appear at the head of the official reports, we are shy and complaining. Men were slain and stores were lost-and for six days and nights there was a terrible and incessant conflict. We are twenbeginning of the fight; we have taken up a new base of operations; we are opening up new sources of communication; we are again engaged in reviews and camp discipline. It is natural there should be a reason for such things. The valor of our troops, the skill of our generals, the resources of our nation that the rebels may not be able to repair the have been employed-blood and treadamage they have sustained. Some patience must | sure have been liberally expended, and be exercised, however, by the people, and confi the country is anxious to know what dence in the commander in olief must remain un bas been gained. They do not wish to wait and see-patience is no popular virtue. It is this nervous anxiety which leads the people into an endorsement of theories so extravagant and unjust. They fear that the war has been prolonged by recent events, and it is impossible to make them believe that the real effect of the occurrences before Richmond is to hasten the downfall of the rebellion. The World newspaper, of New York, is perhaps the best illustration of the feeling of which we are speaking. That generally fair and impartial journal argues this question to an extreme that would be absurd it it were not slarming. On the basis of the feeling which is being manifested against Secretary STANTON in New York, the World seriously advocates the most moustrous propositions, and there are too many indications that the

> There is no one thing from which constitutional governments have suffered more than from civil intrigues in the Cabinet, or the Senste-house, against military commanders in the field. There are always a certain class of civilians who never can sleep in the presonce of military laurels—a set of men who make it their study, in every great war, to prevent any cimulation of honor appon any single head. It was the serpential mailes of such men in civil place that brought the great Hannibal to the dust, and rulued Carthage. It was just such a faction that so long crippled Wellington in the Peninaula, by withholding reinforcements and flowing at his every movement—a faction that had its fooloid in the Cabinet itself, and which would have invisibly upset the whole Spanish campalign, and changed the fare of Europe, had it not been met by putting Wellington's own brother in the ministry as a protector of his interests. Every schoolboy knows the Gates and Conway machinations against Washington in the darkest days of the Reyoution, which even the very Board of War was jenlous exough to aid and abet. All men now on the stage semember "the fire" which General Scott suis taised "in the rear," at the most trying period of the ment: ed "in the rear," at the most trying period of the dajued "in the rear," at it is most trying period to the Mexican war, from the very Administration which put him in command. These civil intrigues against military leaders are the overting evil of liberat institutions, and it is because of this that desputions have always been the strongest military powers. Your Frederways been the strongest military powers. Your Fredericks and your Napoleons are subject to no such disad-

> There is a recklessness about this that is startling. An American newspaper, in an enlightened confinunity, makes an argument against the very spirit of our Constitution, and takes for illustrations such men as HANNIBAL, WELLINGTON, NAPOLEON, and FREDERICK the Great. We have always been taught to believe that the beauty of our insitutions consisted in the fact that honors were not permitted to cumulate upon the head of a single man. We have always been disposed to applaud the spirit, that gould not. sleep in the presence of military laurels. We have deplored, as an evil to mankind, every instance of the civil becoming subordinate to the military power. We have thought that the succers of Napoleon and Frederick, in everconing what the World calls disadvantages, brought ruin and horror upon two great nations. This war is not a war for laurels. We do not go into combat merely that McClellan may be glorified, or that FREMONT shall be a hero or a demigod. We do not recognize these men as anything but public servants at the head of our armies. When their work is over they retire to privacy, to the cultivation of farms and the enjoyment of domestic life. Because a public servant does well it is no reason that all "honors should cumulate upon his single head "-that his laurels should be forever in our sight—that he should be permitted

to emulate the example of FREDERICK and Napoleon, by overcoming such disadvantages as an unsatisfied Congress and Cabinet, that he should become an object of reverence to the country. The moment we elevate military command ers into the position claimed for them by the World, then there is no longer civil liberty on this continent. Laurel wreaths are apt to become crowns, and when we worship the sword it often becomes a sceptre. Armies are apt to follow their leaders, to believe in their inlivered in Nashville on the Fourth of July, will be fallibility, and to raise them to empire on their bucklers. There is no such danger in an army like that of this Republic, in generals like McClellan, in a people like ours. But if of the newspaper press, there is danger of demoralization. There is danger that we may become educated to an acquiescence with a blood. When our generals are invited to surprised if they sent a regiment into the

the spirit manifested is to be the controlling idea tyranny that fascinates in glory and ends in take Napoleon for a model, we should not be Senate Chamber some morning to drive out our representatives, and become ruler by the grace of God and not the will of the people. We do not think that our cotemporary anticipates any such results; we are very certain that it would deplore it in common with every lover of liberty. But such reasoning as that quoted above as an invitation to tyranny and usurpation, and it should be dis-

We believe in the fullest criticism of every general in the field—we glory in the opportunity for manifesting the spirit which the World condemns, the spirit which looks jealously ipon every laurel leaf, and places disadvantages in the way of every FREDERICK or NA-POLEON. Let General McClellan be criticised fully-his fame can stand the severest test; and when the ultimate results of bis recent movements are before the people, his countrymen will say as we do now, that are to turn out en masse to serve the country in he manifested judgment, courage, and generalcrushing the rebellion. This is the proper spirit; ship. But do not let us, in the effort to exalt him or any other commander, be imbued with a spirit of idolatry and hero-worship. Let us show him that his truest fame will be the restoration of our Union by his generalship,

countenanced and condemned by the American

and the perpetuity of the Republic. THE Government wants soldiers to defend t against the traitors. Liberal bounties are offered, and glory and promotion are offered to all who respond. Those who live through this great war will be honored for their heroism in the holy cause of the Union, those who are wounded will be cared for with generous and tender devotion, and those who die will be remembered for ages as martyrs to Human Liberty. Rally, rally, to the old flag, sons of Pennsylvania.

LIEUTENANT WOODS MAGUIRS .- On the 30th of June, in the battle near Richmond, Lieut. Woods Maguire, of the Third Regular Infantry, was struck by a shell and killed instantly. Lieut. Maguire was born in Northumberland county, Pa., and was confirmed as a lieutenant August 5, 1861. He was constantly on duty with his regiment, and served from the date of his appointment until the day of his death. Lieutenant Maguire was an amiable and accomplished gentleman, and an officer of courage and ability. The writer of this paragraph knew him well, and it is with pain that he records this announcement of his death.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO, &c .- A large asortment of elegant furniture, carpets, piano forte plated ware, &c., will be sold this morning, at 10 o'clook, at Birch & Son's auction store, No. 914 | which gives much force to their opinions on Chesinut street.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, July 10, 1862.

under the joint auspices of the ex-officials who sustained the first in his monstrous policy on the Kansas question, and of the traitors who advocated the other for President when he stood upon a platform of undoubted hostility the campaign nothing tangible and straightfor. to the Union, are just now intensely horrified ward has been obtained. Many of us are in on the negro question. Have you ever noticed that the leaders of this infamous copartweek on the Chickshomiov. Unfriendly cri- nership against the country are ever ready to be indignant over every sin but Secession? They ship, the unreasonable are angry over the bad shed bitter tears over "the arrest and imprimanagement in the department of war. No. somment, without trial by jury," of such "Amething can satisfy some but the degradation of rican citizens" as Mr. Pierce Butler and Mr. the general commanding-many contend for | Ellis B. Schnabel, but utter scarcely a word the degradation of the Secretary of War, and against Secession. They are outraged at the antagonism to the Administration. We are suspension of the writ of habeas corpus but in that feverish and uncertain state of mind are complacently silent on the suspension of that succeeded the fall of Fort Sumpter; for in | Union men by the neck in Tennessee. They are times of danger we are apt to permit our ima- virtuously indignant against the plunderers of gination to run away with reason, and sensible | the National Treasury, but are in the best men broach doctrines of the wildest and most humor with those who, to push Secession into war, stripped the Treasury and robbed the We do not by any means regard our recent Government. Why? Because they are eager contest on the Peninsula as a defeat. It was to hide their own great guilt by inventing a victory, the results of which depend upon | imaginary horrors of a different kind in order tomac, but until these future operations be Their choice present card is, that this is a naconsummated the people will be restless, un- | tion of white men, and that the present war is conducted on Abolition principles, and to degrade the whites by the employment of negroes, and to throw the latter into all the walks of labor to compete with the industrious ard the poor of our own race. Conscious that they planted the seed from which Secession has sprung, and that every drop of blood ty-five miles from the position occupied in the | shed in this war is a consequence of their own intolerance and proscription, they hope to excite the indignation of the people by raising other issues, and so secure oblivion, if not forgiveness, for their own part in this national tragedy. A few facts on the negro question will dissipate this new attempt upon a supposed popular credulity and ignorance.

Last night, on my way from the Ponnsylvania Association for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of our great State, I saw a large crowd assembled outside of the National Hotel to pay the tribute of a serenade to Major General Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, one of the heroes of that State, who won distinction and renown in our battles on the Mississippi. The assemblage was composed of the citizens of Indiana, and General Wallace was speaking as I came up. His speech was that of a soldier, modest and plain, and full of commendation of others, without a single selfish or vainglorious allusion. After alluding to the part acted by the troops he had led in so many conflicts, he said in substance:

"I am no politician—I am a soldier. I leave politics to the gentlemen in Congress. But I must say a few words on the negro question. While in the Senate this morning, I heard an interesting debate on the policy of employing negroes in the army, and I was surprised at the division among new whom I thought to be loved to the Union army, and I was surprised at the division among men whom I thought to be loyal to the Union. Some of them seemed to forget that we were in a state of war for our existence, and to deny that the Government should put forth all its mighty resources to crush the rebellion. Personally, I am opposed to the wild schemes of the so-called immediate emancipationists, and I have no sympathy with the idea of negro equality. But if this is war, as it is, I contend that we must resort to every means to make our side of it successful. I am sick of protecting rebels in the South in their homes and persons, in the midst of plenty and luxury, while my own brave fellows are sufadvocacy is popular. Here is a paragraph which will illustrate the character of its arguluxury, while my own brave fellows are suf-fering; and, while I would not depart from any of the amenities of civilized warfare, I would comnel the enemies of my country to contribute a full share of their wealth and property to the mainte-nance of our troops. And, when the slaves are thrown upon our hands, and we must support them, I would use them to relieve our volunteers from the dangers of the camps, and the hard toil in the digging of trenches and the erection of fortifications. If they are willing to work, do you think I would be inhuman enough as to forget them—that I would not reward them? On the contrary, if they were faithful, I would say to them, 'Serve me and aid me in lightening the burdens of my soldiers, and I will make you free. During my Southern campaign, I saw large Southern plantations cultivated and cared for by the slaves, while the master was absent fighting in the rebel army. They gathered and garnered immense crops of cotton and corn, thus contributing to the wealth and maintenance of these traitors. Why should we hesitate to avail ourselves of all the necessaries placed by God and nature in our hands? For my part I would attach to every regiment, brigade, and division, a large force of negroes, under the tutelage and command of experienced officers. They should cook for,

of experienced officers. They should cook for, and serve the white men, and do all those things which have heretofore devolved upon our rank and file; and while I am very reluctant to arm the negroes, for all my prejudices are against that, yet, if necessary to put do on this great Treason, I would not hesitate to make them fight against the traitors, whose rebellion made them fugitives, and for the Government, who is forced to subsist and to protect them." Major General Wallace was a leading Douglas Democrat in 1860, and is greatly beloved in Indiana. He is the brother-in-law of Senator Lane, of that State, and has always been known for his moderation and conservatism. His speech created a great impression, and was received with repeated cheers. On the afternoon of the same day a still more significant scene took place in the Sa pate, on the proposition to authorize the President to employ negroes in throwing up entrenchments, camp service, and (if necessary) as soldiers; and to give negroes so employed freedom for themselves and families.

The Republican, of this morning, says of

this debate: Mr. Sherman spoke with great energy and decision in favor of it. He said that the time had come to use every means within the usages of war to put down this rebellion; that it could not be no own without a change of policy; that it could not be put down without a change of policy; that we had had quite enough of employing our soldiers to guard the property of rebels; that the war must now be managed in a different spirit; and that slaves were just as liable to be called upon to do mili-tary duty as freemen, and had no more claim to exemption than apprentices or minors. He arred exemption than apprentices or minors. He urged these views, not from sympathy with any general policy of emancipation, but from a view of the military necessities of the country as affected by recent events. The blacks were inclined to be our friends, and it was folly to refuse their services. He did not contemplate any general use of them as soldiers, but there were many field and camp labors for which they were better adapted than whites, and to so employ them under the hot suus of the Scuth would save the precious lives of our soldiers. He denied that there was any wavering of the popular puriose in the loyal States to not down this pular purpose in the loyal States to put down this rebellion. It must be put down at all costs and hazards. Rather than see it succeed, Mr. Sherman said he would unite the strength of both whites and blacks in one solid mass on the national side, and "decolate" every Sinte which persisted in robel-lion. That, he said, was to day the still unshaken determination of his constituents. There was no choice between putting down the rebellion or leaving to posterity the legacy of interminable war, as the result of the establishment of two confederacies

within the present limits of the United States.

Mr. Sherman, however, thought that the proposition before the Senate should be so far changed as to allow to loyal persons compensation for slaves emancipated by it.

Mr. Feesenden followed in the same general train of ideas, endorsing the position taken by the Senator from Ohio, and presenting additional views. He spoke, with a vehemence not common to him, of the utter impossibility of ending this war without charging the way in which it was managed. Ho denounced the extraordinary pains taken to guard rebel property, and especially the conduct of our military authorities in keeping out of our lines the enemy's slaves, flying to us and offering to serve us. He said that a general guilty of such conduct did not understand the first principles of generalship, and could not even be said to as to allow to loyal persons compensation for slaves

such conduct did not understand the first principles of generalship, and could not even be said to manage war with ordinary common sense. The rule of war was to strengthen ourselves and weaken the enemy, and to refuse to receive his servants, who were inclined to escape to us, was here drivelling and folly.

Mr. Fessenden alluded to the difficulty of recruiting soldiers, and ascribed it to popular disastisfaction with the manner in which the war was conducted. He was disposed to sustain a President whom he had aided to bring into power, and te sustain his Cabinet and generals. He had uni-

sustain his Cabinet and generals. He had uniformly done so in the discharge of his duties as a Senator, but, at the same time, he felt it to be a duly to animadvert upon what he deemed the irors of the Administration. On Monday last, Mr. Diven, of New York, a very conservative Republican, surprised the

"I wish briefly to say why I think the negrees

House by saving:

in the Southern States should be employed in the defence of the Government of the United States. I know it to be the fact that this Government is to day supporting over ten thousand black men at the expense of its treasury. Those black men are rendering no equivalent for that support. Their masters have left them upon their estates in the South. and where our armies have been successful and have occupied there estates, they have come to our camps for support, and we have taken them under our protection, and are affording them sustenance themselves together, and no one can foresee what outrages they will perpetrate upon the country which is left to them. For that reason they should be organized and disciplined. There is this further reason: that the season is approaching when white men cannot exist in those torrid latitudes, and they should be trained to defend and protect the positions that we have taken, under the guidance of army officers, and under the rules and discipline of war.

In accordance with these view, Mr. Diven prepared a bill, which provided that black men should be thus employed. They are to receive the pay of common soldiers, and a portion of that pay to be taken for the support of the women and children, who have been brought into camp, and who are dependent upon them for support. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Fessenden belong to the school of moderate Republicans-a fact

this yexed question.

Senator Rice of Minnesota, who supported Mr. Breckinridge for President in 1860. He The Buchanan - Breckinridge Democracy. boldly advocated the proposition, and said that " we must immediately choose between recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and he use of all the means God had given us to crush this conspiracy. Great Britain had long employed regiments of blacks in Canada. Washington and Jackson had used them. If not wrong in them, is it wrong in us? The rebels make use of torpedoes, poisous, and all

barbarous modes of warfare. We must resort to all means within our power not inconsistent with the rules of civilized warfare." I have thus presented the opinions of five practical men neither of them ultra in any ense, and all speaking from a high and imperative sense of patriotic duty. Read side by side with the miserable misrepresentations of the Buchanan-Breckinridge leaders, what a contrast they suggest, what a lesson they teach! The sympathizers try only to alarm and distract the loyal people of the country. Their text is love for the "white men," and horror of "negro equality." And yet, when thoughtful statesmen and brave soldiers devote themselves to the work of alleviating the burdens of the most gallant of our white men, the soldiers in our army, and of reducing the cost of maintaining the contrabands thrown upon our hands by the Buchanan-Breckinridge traitors, the friends of the latter are as callous and as cold as if their hearts never thawed into human feeling, or responded to the sufferings of their fellow-creatures. Every widowed mother, mourning father, stricken wife, and sorrowing household, will find more cause for anger at | The Legislature Votes an Additional Bounty. such a spectacle than when they reflect noon the atrocities of the rebels themselves: for they can now realize that there are men around their own thresholds who behold their grief without a sigh, and see these victims of treason without a remorseful pang.

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, July 10. Firing on Transports. A-battery of field pieces, posted on James river, abou ix miles below Harrison's Landing, fired on our trans-

Licutenant McLane, of the 32d Ohio Volunteers, who had a number of robel prisoners in charge last night, and outertained them at the private residence of a Secsionist, was put in the Old Capitol prison to-day Enlistments for New Requisition. The news from various sections of the country is so

necuraging for enlistments as to leave no doubt that drafting will not be resorted to. If Governor Curtin neceeds in his endeavors which is probable, it is thought

The New Naval Act. The new naval bill, as passed, leaves it discretion with the Secretary of the Navy to use a part of several millions of dollars of the appropriation made for gun-boats for the purchase of League Island for the erection f the new Philadelphia navy yard, as well as for making disposition of the present one. The Naugatuck.

New York. The Republican Caucus. The committee appointed, pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Republican caucus last night, consists of Sensiors Howard, Wilson, Wilkinson, Lane (of Kansee), and MORRILL, and Representatives BINGHAM, STEVENS, SEDGWICK, POTTER, and SARGEANT, to confer approval at an adjourned meeting of the caucus, at the Capitol, on Saturday evening. This announce read after the adjournment of the House to-day, signed by Dr. S. N. Sherman, of New York, chairman

The Duty on Sugar. Telegrams were received at the Treasury Department to-day from six different firms of the highest respectability in New York, all to the effect that 2% to 3 cents is the highest rate of duty that should be imposed on Muscoyado sugars and that a higher rate would be prohibitive These to egraphs were at once transmitted by the Secretary to the chairman of the Committee on Finance. in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Printing

Return of the President. President Lincoln returned to Washington, after three days' absence, occupied by his visit to Fortress Monroe and the James river. The Committee on the Conduct of the War continu

From Warrenton, Virginia. Private advices from Warrenton represent no signs of the enemy in that vicinity. The cars reached there geveral days ago, for the first time since the evacus of Manassas, early in March, and the citizens now re ceive their supplies from Alexandria. Good order in meintained under Provost Marshal Bales, of the 12th

The New Naval Expedition under Com.

It is not officially known here, as recently reported in the newspapers, that Commodore FOOTE will be placed at the head of a new navai expedition. Military State Governments. Prominent Missourians speak of the continued progress of pacification in their State, and therefore emphatically deny that the appointment of a military Governor of Missouri is contemplated. The name of Col. Pheles, of

the House of Representatives, has been mentioned that connection, but it is not improbable that that gentle men will be appointed Military Governor of Arkansa Additional Copyright Law. Schalor Cowan introduced an amendment to the copyright law to-day providing that the words "print,"

cut," or "engraving," in the copyright, be so extended se to include and apply to all mapper of paintings, draw irgs, photographs, and the negatives of photographs, and all kinds of pictures made by any process whatever. Salaries of Army Officers Reduced: The bill which has passed Congress, defining the nav laries, number of horses allowed, forage, etc., and save bill of much importance to the army, and the fact that it has passed Congress does not seem to be generally known.

Visit of the President to the Army of the Potomac. The President, accompanied by Colonel FRANK P. BLAIR, chairman of the Military Committee of the House NACLES. returned from a visit to the army of the Poto

mac this evening.

Upon the President's arrival in the James river, off Harrison Landing, he was visited by General McClellan and staff. Soon after the whole party disembarked, and upon reaching the landing they mounted and proceeded to the headquarters of General McClellan, and thence, without much delay, to review the whole army. The the highest degree enthusiastic. He was not satisfied with riding in front of the army, but dismounted and ascerided the ramparts in view of the rebel pickets. Many of the men were at work in the ditches, and among the latter were one or two ex-Congressmen. All were cheer ful and sanguine of an early and final success.

The Correspondence About the White House—Its Accommodations — Why It was Guarded, and Not Used for a Hospital.
The correspondence on the subject of the White House, on the Pamunky river, just laid before the House of Bepresentatives, is interesting. The first letter is from Medical Inspector Vollum, and gives the dimensions of the White House, as follows:
"There are six weather-boarded frame buildings on the grounds, consisting of a residence and out houses. The main building is two stories high; the first floor is

divided into four rooms, with a hall in the centre. There are two large rooms, with bay-windows looking to the rear, which are 18 by 18, and two smaller ones, on the ends, 12 by 18, and the hall is 12 by 18. The second story is divided into two rooms, 18 by 18, and a hall, 12 in all the rooms in the house, and closets in the end rooms on the first floor. This building will hold 24 beds; a small out-building near by will hold four beds; and this is the extent of the room for sick and wounded in the houses on the premises. The other buildings are, a two-story kitchen—the first floor of which is divided into a kitchen and storeroom, and the second story is stored with tobacco and negro rubbish, among which were two pigs sleeping -a smoke house, and a dairy; the latter has

"If twenty-eight beds were out in the main building

stewards, cooks, and nurses would have to quarter in tents, as there would be no room for them otherwise; besides, there would be no space left for the apothecary. The negro quarters, of which there are ten, I do not consider, as they are dilapidated and filthy leg-huts, nor the barns and stables, which are old frame buildings and decaying, and are occupied by sutiers' stores and horses." General McCLELLAN, in his telegram in reply t Secretary Stanton (which stated that urgent complaints our protection, and are affording them sustenance and protection. I say that we ought to make them render an equivalent. I say that we ought to muster them into our service, and employ them in our trenches and in our batteries, and instruct them in siege duty, so that they may help to maintain the conquests that we have made." * * * * * * "I say that it is the duty of the Government to employ them, because unless they are organized and brought into a state of systematic discipline, very soon they will become disorderly, and band themselves together, and no one can foresee what our segret in the story should be already the property of General McClellan the soldiers had to buy state they were age that the secretary's despite that the story about the soldiers had to buy state the story about the soldiers purchasing water is without foundation. General McClellan and McClellan and McClellan the property of the While House from any unnecessary injury or destruction because it was once the property of destruction because it was once the property of the While House from any unnecessary injury or destruction because it was once the property of sentence. water where they were) gays that the Secretary's de-spatch struck him with pain and astonishment, and adds that the story about the soldiers purchasing water is "Lhave given special directions to protect the property of the White House from any nanecessary injury VASHINGTON, and I cannot believe that you will regard his as a cause for rebuke or sensure. I protect no ess against use when they are needed for sick or nounces against use when they are needed for sick or wounded soldiers. Persons who endeavor to impose upon you such malicious and unfounded reports as those alluded to are not only enemies to this army, but to the

cause in which we are now fighting." Reducing the Number of Major and Brigadier Generals. Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill in the Senate to-day repealing this provise, in the act of this month: "That the President shall not be authorized to appoint more than forty major generals, nor more than two bundred brigadier generals," and authorizing him, within days after the adjournment of Congress, to reduce, by selection, the number of major generals to —, and the brigadier generals to —. The Military Committee will signate the number to fill the blanks.

The New Massachusetts, Loan. Boston, July 10.—The new Massachusetts 5 per cent. cr.p. for a loan of. \$350,000, has all been taken at 1% per cent. premium. The total amount of the bids was leady three millions.

THE BOMBARDHENT OF VICKSBURG. XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIBST SESSION

THE CANAL PROGRESSING Vicksnung, July 7 -The mortars from above and clow continue to shell the city. The rebels have a number of siege guns mounted on field carriages, which they transfer from point to point, as the provious position is made untenable by our guns.

General Williams has planted a field battery opposit the city, which causes considerable annoyance to the The work on the capal progresses rapidly, and large

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. WASHINGTON, July 10 .- No intelligence of special public importance has been received from the Army of the Potomac for several days past, further than that it is improving in strength and efficiency. Com. Farragut Reported Wounded. NEW YORK, July 10 .- The correspondent of the World says that Commodors Farragut was wounded in the head during the engagement in front of Vicksburg, while passing the rebel batteries. The wound is not considered BALTIMORF, July 10 .- The special correspondent of the American, writing on board the flegship Hartford, states that Commodore Farragut had a narrow escape, but does not say that he was wounded. AN ENLISTMENT FURORE. Uprising of the People in Connecticut. IMMENSE RECRUITING MEETING AT HARTFORD, CONN.

Senator Dixon, and ethers.

eld in the street.

We will all go !"

ports on Monday last, hitting two vessels, but injuring

short visit to the army on the James river. He was re-ceived with great enthusiasm, and salute after salute was fired by the several batteries where he had occasion to Served Him Right. visit. His visit at Fortress Monroe was short, only an hour and a half, during which time he dined with General Burnside on board the Alice Price. At about half peat 4 o'clock the President took his departure and passed lown the Roads, and was saluted by seventeen rounds from the Jason, an English frigate, which has been lying abrasat the fort for several days.

All is quiet in the army. Nothing is going on except throwing up breastworks and clearing away trees. Many of our transports are fired into by the rebsi flying artillery along down the river at different points below Harrison's Landing A flag of truce sent up York river yesterday returned this afternoon. At Cumberland they ound one hundred and five of our wounded soldiess, helden as prisoners by the rebels, who readily consented to give them up. Arrangen ents were at once made i convey them to the landing where the flag-of-truce boat

Happyonn Conn Inly 16 -An immense meeting wa

isting soldier in addition to the \$30 now paid.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Return of the President.

lay (the John Tucker).
When they had been conveyed about a mile some robel cavalry came up and compelled them all to return to the hospital, and Dr. Bradly of the Hygeia Hospital, Fort Monroe, was taken prisoner, but was afterward released and came back on the John Tucker. The wounded soldiers were all left at the Cumberland Hospital, where they found them, in the hands of the rebels. The following is the list of prisoners in the hospitals: List of patients and attendants in General Kearney's Division Hospital (U.S. A.) at Baltimore Store, Va.,

States army:	
GENERAL BIRN	EY'S BRIGADE.
	TH NEW YORK.
F. Hoefer, C.	George Pierce, K.
	电电子电子 医二甲二甲酚 经销售 电压管 医电压点
Wm. E. Knapp, H. John G. Hoyt, sergeant, E. Abner Guild, B. Lawrence Cassidy, C.	James Brinnagan, D. Simon Freeman, C. Alex. Hart, music, D.
	L MAINE.
	J. J. Seymore, H.
Elijah Grindle, II.	Thomas Wakeley, C.
A. Grindle H.	Sylvaous Hatch, A.
Leonard Jones, G. B. W. Smith, G	Wm. Trowbridge, G.
GENERAL BES	RRY'S BRIGADE.
THIRTY-SEVEN	TH NEW YORK.
Patrick Biley, A.	Joseph Tucker, B.
SECOND	MICHIGAN.
H. Eggernan, A. Arneld Bariley, G. Barker, H. Ch. Delf, H.	James Hetchcoat, G. Jerome Robbins, I. Wm. Grier-on, H. Fred Scully, H.
THIRD A	HCHIGAN.
John Chane, K. Conrad Kreitzer, C. J. P. Johnston, H.	Wilson Jones, B. Orin Harrington, D. Adolph Compan, A.

Arnold Bartley, G.	Jerome Robbins, L.
- Barker, H.	Wm. Griercon, H.
Ch. Delf, H.	Fred Scully, H.
THIRD MICHIGAN.	
John Chane, K.	Wilson Jones, B.
Courad Kreitzer, C.	Orin Harrington, D.
J. P. Johnston, H.	Adolph Compan, A.
Warren Johnston, F.	
FIFTH MICHIGAN.	
Ino. Folgrib, R.	
	D. G. Commerce, major.
Ira Blumberg, B.	
GENERAL JAMESON'S BRIGADE.	
FIFTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.	
	Jno. E. More, H.
Andrew Hezen, F.	James S. Bradiey, H.
Occar Shores, H.	H. C. Wells, sergt., G.
G. W. Douglass, D.	John Spear, K.
F.O Ferman, G.	L. J. Bowles, A.
Iona Sager, F.	I. B. Hedges, sergt., G.
Henry Armstrong, H.	I. B. Marron, F.
R. O. Donglass, G.	
SIXTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.	
Wm McC. Hill, B.	C. I. Cooper, G.
John M. Bair, K.	John Gifford, F.
Geo. W. Rienel, F.	John B Danslinger, F.
James Gilbrath, E.	Grig. Lawrence, F.
George Worden, U.	Emanuel Carsins, F.
Wash. Bell, K.	Adam Botter, corp., F.
Martin Naylor, D.	George Wolfaill, G.
R. C. Donde, C. R. G. Warden, C.	Michael Koemer, R.
R. G. Warder, O.	John Henderson, G.
John Crooks, F.	John A. Robinson, G.
Smon Shall, I	John Packer, I.
Samuel Perkics, I.	Hugh Smith, B.
George Raine, I.	Mark McGraw, K.
A. Watson, I.	建二氯甲基甲基酚 医动脉直接
ONE-HUNDRED-AND-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.	
J F. Livingston, D.	Jesse McElhoes, B.
Oll Taylor B.	Chas, Smith, band.
Chas. Kessler, A.	Andrew Eddinger, I.
RIGHTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.	
Wm. H. Poillion, I.	Chas. H. Calver, F.
Geo. Wadden, D.	Lawrence Abrams, D.
7 hog Mitchell []	Thou Perker A

Thos. Parker, A. John McPharlan, A. OASEY'S DIVISION. GIGHTY-FIRST NEW YORK. ELEVETH MAINE. Martin Kellog, I.

EINETY- RIGHTH NEW YORK.

FIRST N. JERSBY CAVALRY
E. H. Parlin, B.

Mrs. E. H. Parlin This lady Dr. Bradley int leased, but to no avail—the rebell were hardened to all The joy of the poor soldiers at their release was very great. But when they were informed they must return to the hospital again, and be left there as prisoners, their

grief was indescribable, especially those who were sick The scene was heart-rending. the rebels, a few miles this side of Harrison's Landing. No damage done. Notwithstanding our gunboats are stationed one every three miles along that portion of the river, yet the rebels with about six field pleces dodge down near the river and pop away at our transports about every day. They fire and run away, oats can bring to bear on them, as they

MATER FROM EUROPE. The Steamer City of New York Off Cape Race.

St. Johnson. F., July 10.—The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool on the 2d and Queenstown on the 3d inst., was boarded off Cape Race at 10 o'clock this morning.
The steamer City of Washington arrived at Queenstown on the 2d.

The crops of England and France are reported as most lavorable. The French manufacturing accounts also

The Peris Bourse was flat at 69f, 90c.

The Peris Bourse was flat at 69f, 90c.

The Halish Ministry had ordered an increase in the number of irm-plated ships.

I he questions of brigandage and the removal of the ex-King of Naffes from Rome, were debated in the Italian Chambers. M. Ratazzl said that the accounts of the brigandage were exeggerated, and no additional force was recessary. brigandage were exaggerated, and no additional force was rocessar.

The Italian Government persisted in pointing out that the presence of Francis the Second at Rome is a source of the disorders. It is believed that Rapoleon also shares this conviction, and perceives the necessity for providing against its continuance, but the difficulties cannot all be vandulated at a single blow.

A high military commission was about to assemble in Fruncia, to consider the possibility of reducing the military budget. Important changes in the tariff will be reported and sense of to the new Uhamber.

The Spanish Government had again reiterated its firm determination not to prejudice the independence of Mexico.

México.

The Danish Be psoad had voted an extraordinary sredit of one million nigolader for war-plated vessels.

Lord Painerston, in the British Parliament, reterated bis decirations against the feasibility of mediation at present. He contends that what is wanted, in order that pregent. He objected that what is winder, in other than the war in may; come to an end, is that each party be brought to apprehend its real interest. When once that a seen; inothing will prevent the conclusion of peace; but every word spoken in high places tending to foreign the transfer of delays this consumption. tion delays this con intervant on ceive in it consummants.

The Larts expression dent of the Times says that dissatisfaction at the Mexican policy is openly expressed,
and letters from Mexico convey the same leveling.

Torence's calclair report of the Guadaloupe affair admita his delean, owner.

Bis army is in good order. ta his defeat, owing to illusions and false information. The sales of Cotton on Thursday amounted to 20,000 beles, the market being broyant but unchanged.
Flour and Wheat were quiet, but firm at unchanged

rices. Corn dull, at 30 fd lower. Provisions dull and nominal. Provisions dull and nominal. Consols 91 % 2001 %. Illinois Central shares 48% \$\P\$ cent. discount; Erio Railroad 29%. The political news is unimportant. Running the Blockade.

Yew York, July 10.—A rebel despatch says that the British steamer Modern Greece, while going into Wilnington, N. G., on the 27th, was run aground by the blocksding fleet, who hauled off on the opening of the fort on them. She has 1,000 tons of powder aboard. The fort succeeded in striking so as to wet the powder and prevent an explosion by the Federal shells. It is believed that a large part of the cargo will be saved The passengers and crow were saved. From Cairo.

OAIRO, July 10.—In consequence of a remonstrance, signed by their commanding general and war-claims commissioners, the order for the closing of the Mound Olty Hospital and its transfer to Memphis, has been resulted by the Scort tary of War.

'The war-claims commission has acted on upwards of 1,200 claims up to this evening.

WASHINGTON, JUST 19, 1862.

SENATE.

Instructions to Generals. The President pro tem. said before the Senate a com-munication from the Wor Department, transmitting copies of all the instructions to the possesses of all the instructions to the generals of the army, pursuance of the act of Congress of August, 1861, stive to the freeing of the slaves of rebels. Extra Clothing for Wounded Soldiers. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the committee on Millitary Affairs, reported back the House o'nt resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furish extra clothing for wounded and other soldiers. assed. Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, introduced erred.
Mr. DOOLNTTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, from the Com-nities on Indian Affairs, reported back the bill in rela-ion to the trust funds abstracted by the late Secretary f the Interior. Passed.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, from the Com-

mittee or Commerce, reported a bill providing for the appointment of surveyors of pots, &c.

Mr. MoDUGALD (Dem.), off-California, offered a resolution that the President be requested to have prepared a full report of the foreign and domestic trade and comerce of California, Gregon, and Weshington Territory, to be submitted at the next session. Laid over.

Mr. ANTRONY (Res.) of Render Jewel introduced a Mr. ANTHONY (Sep.), of Blood Island, introduced a bill to defive the number of brigadier and major generals in the army. The bill provides for the reduction of the number of majors and brigadiers. Referred to the Comnumber of majors and brigadiers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs

On motion of Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, the bill relative to certain land titles in the State of Maine was taken up and passed.

Correspondence of General McClellan.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, called up the resolution calling for all orders issued by Gen. McOlellan, his correspondence with the War Pepurtupot, number of his force. &c. He medified the resolution so as to request the President to furnish this information, if it is not incompatible with the public interests.

quest the President to furnish this information, if it is not incompatible with the public interests.

Defence of McClellan.

Mr. WRIGHT (Rep.), of Indians, said he had been mortified at the tone of the Senstor's speech when he offered this resolution. It was not his taste, in this hour of our country's trouble, to make any charges against, or throw any obstacles in the way of our generals. In the opinion of the Senstor from Michigan, General McClellan must have committed an atrocious crime worthy of the severest penalty of the law. General McClellan has not been a newspaper general, writen up by correspondents, but had been most indiscreetly denounced; yet he made no reply. He (Mr Wright) would not go back to his operations on the Petomac, but vontured to say that McClellan's ten days' campaign in front of Richmond, nghilug an infuriated enemy, would arouse as much admiration among the people of foreign countries as it has a watened hope and confidence among our own people. There was no doubt that McClellan would come triumphently out of any examination; but this was not the hour to go into any such question and make an attempt to divide our people. He (Mr. Wright) was in favor of a vigorous presecution of the war, and it favor of a strong confiscation bill; but he would do nothing to divide the true Ucion men of the country. This was not the place to pass such resolutions as these, with the sauction of the vener from ot incompatible with the public interests. held here to night and addressed by Gov. Buckingham, The hall was so crowded that extra meetings had to be The greatest enthusiasm was manifested to recruit, the

immense audience responding to a question of one of the speekers as to how many of them would ealist by crying Mayor Hamersley presided, and such an outpouring I the people, of all political stripes, has not been seen The Legislature to-day voted \$50 bounty to every ennothing to divide the true Urion men of the country. This was not the place to pass such resolutions as these, with the sanction of the speech of the Senator from Michigan. If President Lincoin can trust McClellan and Stanton, he was willing to trust them, and he would land by the man who was fighting the battles of the ountry.
Secretary Stanton Vindicated. FORTRESS MONROE, July 9.—President Linco'n arrived

Secretary Stanton Vindicated.

Mr. OHANDLER said the Senator from Indiana must have mistaken his remarks. The press had been filled with denunciations of the Secretary of War for what they said was a military crime in not sending reinforcements to General McClellan, and it was intended that the sesant should be deady and lead to his removal. He (Mr. Chandier) had denied that Stanton was guilty of this crime, and simply called for evidence in the case. It was plain to every man that when we sent an army to the Penisuals, we must have retained forces to deferd the capital. He had the evidence of nine major generals, taken before the Commute on the Conduct of the War, in which they said it was absolutely necessary to retain a force for the defence of Washington. Gea. Richardson, in a sworn statement, said that it would require 40,000 men, and a corps of 60,000 men to stop the movements of the enemy above or below. Gen. Franklin thought 35.000 to 50,000 would be necessary, and all said that from 50,000 to 75,000 men were necessary to be left here. When McClellan went to Fortiess Monroe, it was found that he had not left a solitary r giment except niceteen, and not left a solitary r giment except niceteen, and not left as solitary r giment except niceteen, and not left a solitary r giment except niceteen, and not left a solitary r giment except niceteen, and not left a solitary of the first of the defence of the capital Before the month of April. But the President interposed and stopped sontary I giment except measure, and not not set a sintary, gim on the wheels for the defence of the capital. Had this gone on the enemy would have taken the capital before the month of April. But the President interposed and stopped it, and kept a corps for the defence of the capital. Was it not proper that these facts should go to the country, and that the people, should know what the facts are! He said, here and now, that the President and Secretary finited had sent every solitary man, every musket, sabre, and bayout to the army on the Penicsula, that could possibly be spared from the defonce of the capital, and nothing was refused to that army that could by any possibility be spared. Then was it not fair that the present the country should stop denouncing a man who opposed this division of the army, and was in favor of moving them straight to Richmond?

Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas, moved to postpone the resolution till next December.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, was in favor of the passage of the resolution. Let the facts go to the people. He was willing to trust the people with all the facts in any case.

Mr. Will GHT said this was not the time to introduce the capital of the said this was not the time to introduce the capital capital this was not the time to introduce

the passage of the resolution. Let the facts go to the people. He was willing to trust the people with all the facts in any case.

Mr. WRIGHT said this was not the time to introduce newspaper discussions here in the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked if the Senator was not willing to trust his people with intelligence.

Mr. WRIGHT said he was as willing as the Senator from Illinois, and he thought he had more confidence in the Administration; but this was not the time to go into the question, especially after the speeches made here. It was dangerous to the Union, and he was in favor of the Union showe all else.

Mr. WILSON said this was not a vote on any speech, but simply on the resolution calling for the facts which ought to go to the people.

Mr. COWAN (Hep.), of Pennsylvanis, thought such a resolution should not have been introduced, but now resclution should not have been introduced, but now that the seene was made, the resolution ought to be passed, and the facts come forth. Richmond can be Taken in a Month. Mr. HENDERSON (U). of Missouri, thought this was going to have the effect to make two parties in the country, in regard to the operations of the general in the field. It is icle to talk, as the newspapers have, that the rebis will not fight. They will meet us at every point. But if reinforcements are promptly sent to McOltilan, the

rebels will not fight. They will meet us at every point. But if reinforcements are promptly sent to McCliellan, the rebel capital can be taken in a month. These mischievous resolutions only tend to excite party feeling. If any general is incompetent, let the President remove bim at once; but he bad seen no incompetency in front of Bichmond. We are always: apt to underrate the force of the rebells. We must have more energy and force, or we shall never and down the rebellion. It was breies to close our syes to the fact that the rebell are as a strong as we are, and the people may as well know the facts. The newspapers have been talking for months that the Southern army was starving. Is it possible that there is such ignorance as to suppose, with such a soil and climate, that the rebels can be starved out? It was idle to attempt to conceal the facts from the people. They ought to know everything connected with the war. The South was as well furrished with waspons, cannon. &c., as we sre, and will continue to make them. He wanted to impire e little more zeal in the country, and let the people use all their energies to suppress the rebellion. Let the country join as one. Let certain members of the Republican party cease all achemes of emancipation; not but country join as one. Let certain members of the Kepub-lican parity cease all achemes of emancipation; not but that he believed them honest in their views; but he be-lieved they were mistaken. He thought there had not been rufficient condence in the men of the Border States, and he had even heard it said that the mea from he Berder States were not as loyal as they should be because they were so much attached to slavery. But hey have not acted differently from the men in the free because they were so much attached to slavery. But they have not acted differently from the men in the free States. It must be admitted that they put their share of men in the Union army. They in Missouri were ready to put in the field the 12,000 asked for by the recent call, and if that was not enough, they would put in 12,000 more. In regard to the charges against Kentucky, he believed that the neutrality adopted by the Union men of that State saved that State. These schemes of emancipation might as well be postponed till December; for nothing could be done till the serricd rauks of the rebellion were broken, and he did not believe they would be broken before that time. But he was not going to call loyal men Abolitionists. The loyal men in the South certainly c nuot complain, for the rebels have taken fifty per ceut, of slavery from Missouri. He was not in favor of arming negroes, for he believed if we armed a regiment of plantation hands we would have to send one or two regiments of Yankees to stand behind them, and then there would be danger of the Yenkees being ron over. They would never make soldiers; but he would have them used in every kind of labor. He should vote for the resolution, for we might as well have the facts now; but he was sorry to hear any charges of disloyalty against McClellan.

Disjoyalty Not Charged.
Mr. CHANDLER said he bed made no charges of that kind, or snything that would bear any such construction.
He believed that mistakes had been made, but he charged othing further. Mr. HENDERSON was glad to hear that, for he Mr. HENDERSON was glad to hear that, for he wanted it to go to the country that there was not a suspicion of disloyalty in the mind of any one. He had perfect confidence in General McClellan.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dr.D.), of Delaware, offered an amendment to the resolution so as to include the number of troops under Fremont and Banks at the date of Gen. McClellan's departure for the Penin sule, and the number of troops in and around Washington, or between it and the Rappahannock, and the number of troops actually in the service under McClellan in the recent engagements before Blomond.

Mr. CHANDLER accepted the amendment.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senator professed to be no military man, yet he expressed the utmost confidence in

military man, yet he expressed the utmost confidence in McClellan.

Mr. HENDERSON said he had expressed undoubte confidence in televalty of General McClellan, in respons to the Senator from Michigan, who, he thought, had to the Senator from Michigan, who, he thought, had donbted his loyalty.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was astonished that Serators were so united in praising McOlellan, yet he was not willing to hear any different opinion; and the Sepator from Indiana, with strange forgetfulness, says General McOlellan could not defect d himself in newspapers. Has that Senator read the papers? They had been full of praises of McOlellan, and of his great stratexic skill, and how he was drawing the enemy into a trap, &c. General McOlellan was placed in command more than a year ago, of the whole army, with full power. If the Senator from Missouri had been told that a general was to take command, and remein there, not only all fall, but all winter, without making any attack on the enemy, would that Senator have chosen such a general? general?
Mr. HENDERSON said he had thought that Manasaa should have been attacked, but he thought the Senator from Illinois, like many others, had underrated the force of the enemy everywhere; he was not a military man, but knew that our generals had usually found the enemy stronger than was expected.

The Enemy Overrated.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought we overrated the enemy, instead of number ating him, and had always acted on the defensive. We are putting down a rebellion. Has the general, in whom the Senator has unbounded confidence, ever made an attack, and is the rebellion to be put down by digging, trenching, and acting on the defensive? The fact is, taking out the loyal States, there were only about eight millions in all the States now in rebellion—not as many as in the State of New York, and they were not as powerful as the State of New York. Beside, they have a large stave population to be watched if the Union armies would only stop watching them. He was not going to express any opinion, but the country will know whether digging trenches a year is the way to put down the rebellion. When we are attacked all these trenches are left, and all the fighting done outside of them. He believed the people were ready to noke any sacrifice to put down this rebellion, and believed they would do it. The Enemy Overrated. ion, and believed they would do it.
Intrigue Charged.

Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, was in lavor of the resolution, but he condemned the Secretary of War as intriguing to supplent McClellan. McClellan had submitted his plan of the campaign, and the Secretary had overruled it, thus showing hostility to McClellan. Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont. asked if the Senator was stating what he knew, or mere turnise.

Mr. DAVIS said he so understood it, and if the Senate would give him a committee, he thought he could prove it.

Mr. UHANDLER said that McClellan's plan, as submitted, was to leave the exemy at Manaessas, and the Pomitted, was to leave the exemy at Manassas, and the Potenac blockade remain, and have the whole army shipped by way of Aunapolis This plan was overruled by the President and the Secretary of War. The facts Mr. WILSON said the Senator from Kentucky made come statements which ought not to go to the country. He said, without hesitation or qualification, that the Senator from Kentucky was utterly mistaken. He did Senstor from Kontucky was utterly mistaken. He did not believe that the Secretary of War was engaged in any intrigue against McClellan. His position as Chairman of the Military Committee gave him the advantage of finding out if such was the case, and this was the first he ever heard of it. There had been considerable difference in the plans of going to Bichmond. He understood there were three plans—one of Gen. Rosecrane, to go by the valley of the Shenandoah. He believed the Secretary of War had approved of this plan. There was another plan, to go down by the Rappahannock, and another plan, which was McClellau's, to go by way of the Peninsula.

The resolution was then passed—yeas 39; 1 ays, Messrs. Anthony, Foster, Lane of Kansas, McDugall, Saulsbury, and Wright—6.

The Amendment to the Militia Act.

The Amendment to the Militin Act. The Amendment to the Militin Act.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Bep.), of dassachusetts, the bill amendatory of the act of 1795, calling out militia, &c., was taken up, and the question being on the amendment authorizing the Pr. sident to receive negroes into the service for labor in entreuchments, &c.,

Opposed to Unlimited Conscriptions.

Mr. COLLAMER said he should vote against the bill as it stood, on the ground that it provided for unlimited conscriptions. He, said this country had always decided in the Revolution and in the way of 1812 not. in any way to adopt the system of Engropean conscription; but this bill allows the President

to draft men in such numbers and for such time as he pleases, which in fact is convenience. But he believed to draft men in such numbers and for such titles as he pleases, which in fact is conscription. But he believed the country had the right to the services of a 1 propie, whether black or white. He knew they did use blatts in the last war, and believed they did good service. He was for putting down the rebellion with the ball and bayonet. Now was the time to speak words of courage and encouragement to the President, matead of hurling denunciations against him and the Government. Now is the time when we should renew our place before high Heaven, and swear before the living God, who liveth and ruleth forever, that we will put down this rebellion, and sustain this Constitution and Union forever. [Suppressed applease in the gallery.]

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, wanted to know what the Administration had ever asked for that was not granted by the Senate?

Hr. DOULITELE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, said the President wanted the sympathy and hearts of the Senate: ident wonted the sympathy and hearts of the Serrate.
Mr. WILSON claimed that the President had all the ympathics of the Senate, and there was never more forcerance shown than by the Senate. He did not think

he Sepate needed lecturing Mr. HALE (Bep.), of New Hampshire, thought that f the Senate ever needed reproof, it was just for oppo-Amendment Rejected. Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment striking out the cuteroes including the words "naval and military serice." Rejected—yeas 11, navs 27. Another Amendment Rejected.

Mr. HWNDE 38ON offered an amendment limiting the employment of persons of African descent to tree negroes and the slaves of rebeis. Rejected—yeas 13, navs 22

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to postpone the bill indefi-YEAS. s (U.) | Kennedy (U.) | Saulsbury (Dem.) | (U.) | McDouga (Dem.) | Starke (Dem.) | crsen (U.) | Powell (Dem.) | Wilson (U.) Mo. Navs 27. Compensation for Loyal Owners.

Mr. HENDERSON (U), of Missouri, offered an amendment, as a new section, that all loyal persons shall be compensited for the loss of the services of such per-YEAS. Anthony (Rep.)

Browning (Rep.)

Collamor (Rep.)

Cowen (Esp.)

Davis (U.)

Lane (Rep.) Incollers (Rep.)

Lane (Rep.) Incollers (Rep.)

Lane (Rep.) Incollers (Rep.)

Foot (Rep.)

Foot (Rep.)

Foot (Rep.) Davis (U.) L'oolittle (Rep.) Foot (Rep.)

Chandler (Rep.) | Howard (Rep.) | Sumner (Rep.) | Trumbull (Rep.) | Trumbull (Rep.) | Sessoden (Rep.) | Lane (Rep.) | Kan. | Grimes (Rep.) | Morrill (Rep.) | Wilkinson (R.) | Wilson (R.) | Harris (Rep.) | Sherman (Rep.) | Wilson (R.) Mass Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansaz, offered an amendment that the President be directed, as well as authorized, to receive these persons into the service of the United States. Rejected. The first section of the amendment authorizing the ad pird.

The question was then taken on the second section giving freedom to the wife and children of persons who ender such service. Mr. SHEBMAN (Rep.) moved an amendment, so that

Mr. SHEBMAN (Rep.) moved an amendment, so that this section would apriy only to elaves of rebels. Adopted: YEAS.

Anthony (Rep.) Henderson. (U.)
Browning (Rep.) Howard (Rep.) Simmons (Rep.)
Collamer (Rep.) How (Rep.) Starke (Dem.)
Oowan (Rep.) Lane (Rep.), Ind. Willoy (U.)
Doolittle (Rep.) McDougall (Dem.) Wilson (U.), Mo. Rester (Rep.) Hows (Rep.) Wilson (U.), Mo. Rester (Rep.) Hows (Rep.) RAYS. PAYS. Chandler (Rep.) | King (Rep.) | Trumbull (Rep.) | Chane (Kep.) | Kane (Kep.) | Wade (Rep.) | Grimes (Rep.) | Comercy (Rep.) | Rale (Kep.) | Sumner (Rep.) | Wilson (Rep.) | Wi Mr. BROWNING (Rep), moved to strike out the words "mother, wife, and child," in the provisions for freedom. He spoke at great length in favor of his

amendment.
On the question there was no quorum present.
The following geutlemen were absent: Messrs. Bayard, Chandler, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doollitte, Grines, Hale, Harris, Howe, Latham, Neemith, Pearce, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Taomson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilmot, and Wright.

NETRUCTIONS TO GENERALS BUTLER, SHERMAN, SAX-TON, WOOL, AND PHELPS.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—On the 4th Instant, a resolution was adopted by the Senate, calling upon the President to communicate the instructions given to communicating officers, in pursuance of the acts passed last July, setting free the slaves who had been employed, with the consent of their mesercs, against the Government and laws of the Unites States, and to state what steps have been taken to make the statutes effective. The following is a sylopsis of the voluminous documents transmitted in response to the call.

The Secretary of War writes to Brigadier General E. Saxtop, under date of the 16th, directing him to assume TON, WOOL, AND PHELPS. Saxton, under date of the 16th, directing him to assume the charge of the Department of the South, of all the plantations deserted by their owners, with the invabitants thereof, with authority to make such rules for the cultivation of the land, and the control and employment of the people, as circumstances may require. He is authorized to assume police duties over them; is guarantee ample protection from the major general commanding is allowed such rations as may be suitable for those want; is furnished with medical and ordnauce stores, and is independent of any authority except that of the commanding general
The Secretary ears: It is expected that by encouraging

industry and skill in the cultivation of the necessaries of life, and general self-improvement, you will, as far as possible promote the well-being of all the people under life, and general self-improvement, you will, as far as possible, promote the well-being of all the people under your jurisdiction.

General Butler, writing from the Department of Virginia, May 2, 1861, said he was perplexed with a new difficulty. He had negro property to the amount of \$30,000. a portion of them women and children, not ablebodied laborers. He proposed to credit all the labor parformed and charge all goods and rations furnished them. He says, as a military question it would seem to be a neasure of necessity to deprive their masters of their services; as a political and a question of humanity can I receive the services of a father and a mother and not take the children? Of the humanitarian aspect I have no deubt—of the political one I have as right to judge. Secretary Cameron, May 30th, 1861, writes to General Butler that his action is approved. August 8th he writes again, saying that it was the desire of the President that all existing rights in loya States should be preserved, but that, in States wholly or partially under insurrectionary control, these rights must necessarily come under military authority; that all slaves should be received, and no claim allowed to disloyal owners for the gery ces of siaves. Under date of September 20 in the States of War divicted General Wool to send contrabands to General MecChellan, and on the 22d orders them to be returned for service on the Southern cust. October 5 he directs one thousand of them to be prepared to accompany General Sherman.

Assistant Secretary Scatt writes to General Sherman, October 14, to employ ingitives in such services as they may be fitted for, either as ordinary employees, or, if special circumstances seem to require it, in squads, companies, or otherwise, as you may deem beneficial to the service—this, however, not being a general Sherman.

Massistant Secretary Scatt writes for meros Shomene, November 25, inquiring about the pay of contrabands. He says ome of the officers paid on account of the Government twenty dollars for labore

to that price. The Secretary communicated his ap-proval.
General Phelps writes from Camp Parapet, La, giving the particulars of the sending of slaves, bas and baggage, to his lines by Mr. Bubilland La Blanche, who tells them that the Yankees are king here now, and that enlarges upon their peculiar condition, comments upon the utter failure of the Government to recognize their tine inter lating to the coveriment of the 2010 value unter lating in louisiana, refers to the effect of the slave-labor system on society-there; considers the question of emucipation, intimates that a compromise will be easily be added with labor, and not with politicians, favore the policy of immediate, abolition, and closes with a statement of the

wants of the fugitives before his lines, and asking in structions. He says that the new article of war is the first supcort he has yet had from the Government. He thinks that Mr. Blanche, who professes to be loyal, reognizes the emancipation as an impeuding fact. General Butler, writing June 18th, 1862, gives furthe General Butler, writing June 18th, 1862, gives further details of the above case, and asks instructions.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, on July 3, 1862, writes to General Butler: He (the President) is of opinion that under the law of Congress, they cannot be sent back to their masters; that in common humanity they must not be permitted to suffer for want of food, shelter, or other necessaries of life; that to this end they should be provided for by the quartermaster and commissary's department, and that those who are capable of labor should be set to work, and paid reasonable wages. The President in directing this does not assume to settle any should be set to work, and paid reasons President in directing this does not ass

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, asked, but failed to receive, consent to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to take measures to prevent the non-specie-paying bank-notes from interfering with the treasury notes, to the serious injury of the reality cardii. Department of the West.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution to suspend all payments under the act of March last, to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western or Missouri Department their pay, bounty, and pensions, and to appoint three commissioners to investigate and examine all claims, and report the same to the Secretary of War.

Medals to Soldiers. Mr. OLIN (Rep.), of New York, reported from the committee a joint resolution to provide for the presentation of medals of hoaor to the enlisted men of the army and volunteer forces, who have or may distinguish them

Government of the Navy. The House passed the Senate bill for the better government of the navy. A resolution of thanks to Commodore Foote was arren. Much miscellaneous business of no especial importanc

selves during the present robe

Mr. COX (Eem.), cf Ohio, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported resolutions in relation to maritime rights, and, on his own motion, their consideration was postponed till the first Monday in December.

The House then adjourned. From Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, July 10 -On account of the large num-

er of sick and wounded Pennsylvanians constantly arin which transportation has been furnished them by the uartermasters to their respective homes, the Governor has despatched Quartermaster General Hale to that city. for the purpose of remedying the evil, if possible, and to co-operate with the State agent and the various sanitary committees in the relief of those now there, and systems tize matters in such a manner as to prevent delay, and cause of diseatisfaction to those who may arrive here-General Hale may be found at the Astor House.

Outrages of Secessionists in Missouri. Outrages of Secessionists in Mi-souri.

Quincy, Illinois, July 10.—Six bushwhackers visi ed the researce of a Union man named Pratt, in Liwis courty, Missouri, on Tuesday lest, and robbed his house and murdered him.

A bond of eighty in number visited Monticello, near Centon, in the name county, yesterday, rebbed the store of Mr. Thurston of everything of value.

The cluizens of Canton are preparing to defend themselves in anticipation of an attack from these murauders.

New York, July 10.—The Express of this evening says the dry goods' importers have declined to make saics except in small lots and credits at the end, until the prices of exchange will allow them to know what goods are worth Exchange on London was quoted at 28 1/2 per cent. premium this afternoon. presum this atterneon.

The Chamber of Commerce, Union Defence Committee, Mayor's Office Committee, and Fifth-avenus Hotel Committee bave united in a call for a Union War Mesting on Tuesday evoting next. Arrival of Steamer Europa. Bosrox, July 10.—The steamer Europa arrived this morning at 7.45. The papers for the Associated Press ent by the morning train, and will be due at Philadelphia, but the mails will not reach there till to

porrow. NEW YORK, June 10.—The Kangaroo has arrived. Balloonists in Difficulty. Boston, July 10 .- Mr. King and four other gentleme nade a balloon ascension last evening, when they were slown to sea. They descended, and were dragged through

air and water at fearful rate; but they were rescued from their perious condition by the steamer Huron Subsequently, the three-inch cable which held the balloon to the steamer parted, and the balloon shot upward to the From Port-au-Prince and St. Domingo. New York, July 10.—Port an Prince dates to the 21st of June have been received. Fourteen comparators have been executed for the late attempt to incite a revolution at Aux Cayes.

Advices from 8t Domingo state that General Santana has been superseded as Governor General by General Ris

THE CITY.

TOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE. The Thermorneter. JULY 10, 1861. JULY 16, 1862. Sr. m. 12 m. 3 p. m. 6 a. m. 12 m. 3 75 % 89 91 76 80 WIND. NW. SW. SSW. | NNW. N. by W. SW.

SCARCITY OF SMALL CHANGE Everybody is complaining of the scarcity of small change, and it is probable that a month hence it will by imposeiole to get a Bill changed even in trade. There is getting o be a wretzhed state of affairs to the city. The extensive issue of paper money by the dovernment has pro-duced the natural result of enhancing the value of silver sive issue of paper money by the flovernment has produced the natural result of subancing the value of silver and gold, and thus making specie servee and unobtainable except at a high premium. It is becoming a serious annoyance to city trade, and merchants and dealers decline to do business at all rather than change a bill. At man could make tolerably good wages by going around the city and buying five or six cent articles and getting hills changed at every place. Merchants, however, don't see the point of giving a person a quantity of silver, which is worth a premium more than the arti-leitself.

It is not uncommon for certain entablishments, when offered bills, to return the most part of the belance in checks, good at the same place another time. Other places post the conspicuous notice, "so bills changed here" Families can't get their groceries, topers can't their liquors; nobody can get any small article he wants without change. Everyhody is annoyed and in distress about it. There is universal inconvenience. Small rolls of pennies, big and little, circulate extensively, and ara at four per cent premium, and large pennies are getting too valuable to be freely circulated. Nickel pennies are affour per cent premium, and large pennies are as four per cent premium, and large pennies are also at a premium. The demand for them has brought ent all the old battered pieces that people were ashamed to show in decent times. Maiters are getting no better very fast. The same state of affairs exists all over the country. Various neasures of relief are proposed, and it is necessary that semething should be done. Some urge the issuing of shinplasters that will be everywhere received. The law may throw some obstacle in the way, but necessary that semething should be done. Some urge the issuing of shinplasters that will be everywhere received. The law may throw some obstacle in the way, but necessary that semething should be done. Some urge the issuing of shinplasters that will be everywhere received. The law may throw some o

ARBIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Last evening, about seven o'clock, the Government transport John Brooks arrived at the foot of Walnut-street wharf with two hundred and fifty-one sick and wounded soldiers on board, from Harrison's Land-ing, Virginia. The vessel stopped but a few moments at Callowhill street. Her appearance soon drew a large large number of sick and wounded Union soldiers. Dela-ware avenue was filled with all kinds of conveyances for the transportation of the men.

Anxious friends flocked together at the landing inquiring if fathers, sons, friends, etc., were on board. The wounded were under the charge of Dr. Lloyd W. Hixon, assisted by Drs. Woolsler and Peer, Cudets Finley, Chas. Tulls, W. Lees, Inskeep, Woods, and Cottroll. Volunteer Lady Nurses .- Mrs. Husband, Mrs. Water-

nan, Miss Pringle, and Miss C. Davis, all of this city. Some of the men are very badly wounded; but kindly hands lifted them from their berths and conveyed them to the hospitals. The scenes at the wharf were the scene we have already so often described. The following is a list of those on board: Lieutenant Robert L. Easton, (wint ashore at Fortres Lieutenant Robert L. Easton, (wint ashore at Fortress Monroe)
Dr. Lewis Post, surgeon, 49th Pennsylvania.
Col. Itwin, 49th Pa., (wentashore at Fortress Monroe,)
Col. Rose, 31st N. Y., resigned on account of ill health.
Lieut. W. Hurtbert, sid-de-camp to Gen Richardson.
Sergt. Cyrus Hoeffer, Uo. I., 4th Pa., camp faver.
Sergt A. H. Beels, Co. H, 8th Pa., wound in face.
Corporal John Walcott, Co. I; 87th N. Y., wound in

Geo. McLaughlin, Co. C. 105th Pa., typhus fever.
Dr. Wm. E. Clark, 4th Michigan, chronic diarrhea.
Corp. Benj. Tracey, Co. E., 8th Pa. Reserves, chronic Knox G. Campbell, Co. A, 8th Pa. Reserves, wound in rm. Isaac Shay, Co. C, 93d Pa., nervous extaustion. Orderly H. N. Woodman, Co. E, 10th Mass., injured testicle.

S Arnold, Co. D, 7th Michigan, wounded in knoe,
James Eattor, Co. A. 31 N. J., wounded in arm.
James Laughlin, Co. G, 69th Pa., tractured arm.
John B. Vensel, Co. B, 8th Pa. Reserves, fever.
Lieut. W. H. Stoy, band leader, 8th Pa. Reserves, ner ous exhaustion. B. N. B. Tresdwell, Co. C, 87th N. Y., heart disease. Drummer James H. Bratton, Co. I, 7th Pa. Reserves,

Junes II. Garretsov, Co. D., 59th N. Y., rheuma'ism. Chaptain Chae, E. Hapgood, Co. I, 5th N. H., debility. Isaac Gifford, Co. G. 4th New Jersey, heart disease. Seret. Elliot Kingeland, Co. D, 5th Excelsior, wounded D. Grimes, Co. D, 44th N. Y., dysentery and fever. D. Grimes, Go. og went R. 1. Greeners and rever. G. S. Hopkine, Co. A. 57th M. Y., typhoid fever. Corp. John D. Tyson, Co. K., 2d Del., typhoid fever. Fergeant Spencer Vandensen, Co. G. 3d Excelsior, re-Streeant W. C. Shive, Co. D. regiment unknown, (dead ever. Jecob Noiseuhaust. Co. K, 62d N. Y., (died July 9th, and buried at Fortress Monros A. R., (and July 9th, and buried at Fortress Monros A. R., the phoid fever. Sergt. Harvey Clark, Co., B. 1st Now York, fever. Corp. Geo. L. Schurchom, Co. D., 93d New York. Corp. Thor. Merrill, Co. K., 4th Now Jersey, scrotula. E. P. Tompains, Co. G. 6th Pa. Cavairy typhoid fever. Sergt. H. W. Cozine, Co. A, 2d N. J., back and left lung. king.
Augustus Cake, Co. D. 5th N. H., typhoid fever.
Isaac Duncae, Co. D. 20th Indiana, typhoid fever.
Jss. A. Bergen, 6th N. Y. Battery, diarrhora and fever.
Sergt. Henry H. Harrington, Co. D, U. S. Chassears.
H. W. Mansfield, Co. I, 44th N. Y., dysentery and

Sergt. Harrison Cutter, Co. H, 6th Penna. Cavalry, typhoid fever. Abednego Haworth, Co. H, 6th Penna. Cavalry, typhoid Sergt. Patrick O. O'Neill, Co. A, 4th Artillery, con-Sergt. Patrick U. O'. Neill, Co. A, 4th Artillery, con-cussion of brain.

Elisha Bently, Co. I, 37th New York, coup de solcil.

Wm. Reid, Co. B, 1st New York Artillery, fever.

Corp. Jas. Bamsick, Co. H, 1st Pa. Artillery, fever.

John P. Wyman, Co. E, 57th Penna., exhaustion.

Jas. A. Hardy, Co. I, 57th, Pa., liver and rheumatism.

Wm. H. McCoy, Co. E, 62d Pa., (discharged), fever.

David McGill, Co. E, 10th N. Y., rheumatism and Joseph McGen, Co. E, 16th M. I., rhedmansin and leart disease.
Edwin S. Danforth, Co. E, 16th Mass., typhoid fever.
Edgar Proston, Co. H, 50th N. Y., gastric fever.
Patrick H. Henry, Co. K, 1st N. J. Artillery, fever.
Jos. Sergos, Co. E, 52d Penna., wound and sprain.
Frank Hage, Co. I, 7th New York, wound in hand.
Augustine Suslin, Co. I, 12th U. S. Infantry, sprain in sack.

back.

Corp. S. B. Bowman, Co. I, 5th N. H., rupture.
Alf. W. Hart, Co. A, 5th N. H., lame back.
Austin Hale, 13th N. J., Battery 7, sprain in back.
Vm. T. Day, 13th N. J., Battery 7, sprain in back.
Jae. B. Morris, 13th N. J., Battery 7, oold and diarchosa.

Saml. B. Carushan, Co. A, 62d Pa, rheumatism.

John H. Hedgins, 6th. Mass., Battery E, cough and sprain.
Robt Hogg, Co. I, 37th N. Y., back and legar.
Charles H. Grace, Co. B, 1st N. Y. fever.
Augustus Douglass, Co. H. 49th Pa, bowels.
Corp. Benj. Uliman, Co. A, 55th N. Y, bowels and

Corp. Benj. Uliman, Oc. A, 55th N. Y, bowels and kideoys.

E Frank Timmany, Co. K, 102d Pa., general prostration. Geo. Hoer, Co. A, 53d Fa., diarrhesa and fever. Geo. Miller, Co. Q, 57th Pa., wound in arm. Saml. Hart, Co. O, 63d Tennsylvania, rhoumatism. Saml. McDougall, Co. E, 31st Pa., wounded in hand. Biram Billings. Co. D, 1st New York Artillery.

B. E. Hawkins, 638 Pennsylvania, band, rhenmalism. John Makoney, Co. I, 98th Pennsylvania, lungs. Robt: Champien, 4th New York Battery, debility. Rdwd. Denny, Oo. E, 9th Mass., wound in leg.

A. J. himburger, Co. C, 57th Pa, rhoumatism. Peter Nerrico, Co. G, 98th New York, diarrnees. Fergt. Jos. Bachmann, 1st New York, bloody piles. Oscar Julius, Co. I, 7th New York Volunteers. Martin Barber, Co. A, 55th Pennsylvania, wounded in srm and neck. Josiah Stout, Co G, 42d N. Y., kidneys diseased.

John Biddle, Co. D, 5th N. Y., wounded in arm. John Biddle, Co. D, 5th N. Y, wounded in arm.
Julius Lowenstein, Co. E., 7th N. Y, toot.
Darward Hobinkausen, Co. E., 7th New York, breastEphraim Drew, Co. E, 7th Michigan, leg.
Martin D, Emith, Co. I, 67th Ohio, foot.
W. Parker, Co. B, Bordan's 1st, hand.
Jas. Penn, Co. K, 3d New Jersey, shoulder.
Wm. A. Cooligum, Co. E, 2d New Hampshire, breast.
Thos. Pestel, Uo. E, 4th Michigan, died and buried at

ortress Monroe. Major W. A. Henry, 8th New Jersey, dysentery. Ospt Jos. Abbott. 7th New Jersey, camp fever. Lewis Clark, Co. B, 1st New York Battery (died and uried at Fortress Monroe) John Stovens, Co. B, New York Battery (died on the Edward Burley, Co. B, 101 t Penns., rheumatism. O. L. Thomson, Co. B, 16th Mass., rheuhatism. O. L. Thomson, Go. B. 16th Mass., rheuhlatiam.
Ames Page, Co. F. 4th Maine, typhoid.
Sergt. O. H. Horstman, Co. G. 4th Maine, Kidneys.
Alonzo N. Ullmer, Co. B. 4th Maine, typhoid.
George F. Stettson, Co. B. 4th Meine, camp fever.
Stephon J. McCabe, Co. B. 1st Meine, duarrheea.
Benj. Titus, Co. G. 15th Pennsylvania, diarrheea.
Co. A. Patton, Oo G. 15th Pennsylvania, camp fever.
Geo. N. Hoyt, Co. I. 18th New York, diarrheea.
Silga Horre. Co. E. 6th Pennsylvania, diarrheea. Geo. N. Hoyt, Co. I, 18th New York, diarrhesa. Silas Herne, Co. F, 6th Pennsylvania, diarrhesa. Antrew J. Rugg, Co. B, 2d N, H., camp fever. W. M. Morrison, Co. A, 85th Pennsylvania, spine S. J. Paine, 1st New York Artillery, typho Alfred Burlingame, 2d New York, camp fever. Geo. Smith, Co. D. U. S. Engineers, camp fever. Peter Schlerin, 4th U. S. Artillery, camp fever.

Affred Brutingame, all two York, samp lever.

Geo. Smith, Co. D. U. S. Engineers, camp fever.

Peter Schlerir, 4th U. S. Artillery, camp fever.

Lewis Nathan, 85th Penusylvania, camp fever.

Benj. Ambrose, 1st New York Artillery, typhoid.

Fred. Smith, Co. I, 734 New York, camp fever.

Benj. Ambrose, 1st New York Artillery, diarrhoea.

Atmour McPhilling, 7th New York, artillery, diarrhoea.

John McSwegan, Oo. H, 95th Pennsylvania, diarrhoea.

Matthew Murray, Ce. A, 4th U. S. Art, camp fever.

Walter S. Mountain, Co. H, 85th Penna, diarrhoea.

Henry Yan Gilan, Co. G, 1st U. S. Chasseurs, camp fever.

Walter S. Mountain, Co. H, 85th Penna, diarrhoea.

Henry Yan Gilan, Co. G, 1st U. S. Chasseurs, camp fever.

Walter S. Mountain, Co. J, 85th New York, liver complaint.

Wm. H. Bell, Co. B, 57th Pennaylvania, camp fever.

Wm. Steck, Co. A, 40th New York, camp fever.

Mahon J. Stickles, Sth N. Y. Art, diarrhoea.

Thomas H. King, Co. D, 6th New York.

Bond Master Henry T. Hunt, Slat New York.

William Hegg, Co. B, 6th New York.

William Hegg, Co. B, 6th New York.

Charles G. Cadwallader, Co. K, 104th Pennsylvania,

John Mundwell, Co. L, 11th Maine.

Abram Mahomey, Co. L, 11th Maine.

Abram Mahomey, Co. L, 87th New York.

William Henkel, Co. A, 66th New York.

Hen. Lenz, Co. H, 55th New York.

Hen. Lenz, Co. C, 33d Pennsylvania.

John Montgomery, Co. E, 35th New York.

John Hay, Co. C, 93d Pennsylvania.

John Montgomery, Co. H, 55th New York.

William Brushnahay, Co. L, 19th New York.

William Brushnahay, Co. L, 19th Messachusotts.

James D. Anthony, Co. E, 33d Pennsylvania.

Jeri Rennes, Co. K, 1st Pennsylvania.

Levi Ronis, Co. K, 1st Pennsylvania.

Jeri Ronis, Co. K, 1st Pennsylvania.

Jennes Jones, Co. H, 5th New Jersey.

Charles Stearnez, Co. D, 5th Excelsior. Fall Gramter, Co. N. 7th New Jersey.
Charles Stearnez, Co. D. 5th Excelsior, Camp fever.
Geo. Faustieroy, Co. H., 5th Excelsior, camp fever.
Corporal Theo. W. Bruen, Co. K, 6th New Jersey.
William Pringle, Co. B, 98th New York.
Fd. Casler, Co. U, 5th Excelsior.
Augustus Barry, Co. A, 55th New York, camp fever. Fd. Casler, Co. C, 5th Excelsior.
Augustus Barry, Co. A, 5th New York, camp fever.
Michael Flizpatrick, Co. I, 100th N. Y., camp fever.
John W. Eelty, Co. A, 18t New York, camp fever.
Jones Casey, Co. G, 1st New York, camp fever.
James Casey, Co. G, 1st New York, camp fever.
Corp. Robt. McKeever, Co. D, 73d N. Y., rhoumatism.
Chas. E. Taylor, U. S. Engineers, pneumonia.
David Attison, Co. C, 105th Pennsylvania, pneumonia.
Pat Kelly, Co. E. 63d New York, drossy.
James O'Neill, Co. A, 69th Pennsylvania, camp fever.
Georgo N. Perricks, Co. H, 31st Penna., camp fever.
Georgo N. Perricks, Co. H, 31st Penna., camp fever.
Serg. Bred. Chas. Terker, Co. H, 31st Penna., rhoumatism.
Buanuel Crone, Co. L, 93d Pennaylvania, rhou natism.
George W. Pierson, Co. C, 72d Penna, camp fever.
Jucilius Hule, Co. C, 57th Penna, caute rhoumatism.
Issac T. Eldridge, Go. G, 7th Massachusetts.
Albert Adams, Co. B, 6th New Jersey.
Peter W. Houghton, Co. B, 6th New York.
Morritz Wernstern, Co. A, 66th New York.
Borj. P. Holmes, U. E, 3th New York.
Borj. P. Holmes, U. E, 3th New York.
Brid. Tharcher, Co. B, 84d New York.

Philo. Thatcher, Co. B, 92d New York.
Wm. Brible. Co. B, 93th New York.
Wm. H. Johnson, Co. C, 17th New York.
James H. Buiter, Co. H. 7th New Jersey.
Frauklin Condy, Co. K, 1th Maine.
Moses T, Heard, Co. H, 1th Maine.
Wm. Pierce, Co. I, 72d New York.
Joseph Potter, 6th New York Battalion (Bran Ohnries Eiserla, Co. I, 59th Pennsylvania, pa
John W. Penny, Co. G, 85th Pennsylvania, pa
John W. Penny, Co. G, 44th New York, fever.