THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1864.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 2, 1964.

J. ENGRAVING.—Occupation of Ringgold, Ga., b I. ENGRAVING.—Otenpasson V.

II. POETRY.—"Beneath the Moon," by W. H. H. Dumas—"To Mrs. Eggleson "—"Gld Rosy," by Kane O'Donnell—"Holgar, the Dane," by J. A. Dorgan—"The Return of the Birds," by Bryant—"Palingeneis," by Longellow—"My Son—My Son "—"In Borgam"—"Light in Darkness," by Horave Greeley.

III. "ZENOBIA TEMPLE, Esq.," by Mrs. Lillie

evereux Umstead. Part 1. IV. EDITORIALS.—The Great Campaign—The Panic in Gold—Representative Recruits—The Moral Aspe of the Fair—The Church Militant—A National Milit

of the Fair—The Church Millian—A national Millian

System—The Micawher Democracy—Our Present Duty

Our Foreign Enlistments—Secession Journalism

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V. LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL."

VI. CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

VI. CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.
VII. WAR NEWS.—Our Special Correspondence—
The War in Virginia—Army of the Tannesseo—Successful Expedition in North Carolina—Rebei Defeat in Arkansas—Official Gazettes of Secretary Stauton.
VIII. THE REBEL PRESS.—Extracts from late Rebei ournals.
IX. CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.—The Abolition of IX. CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.—The Abolition of Slavery—Speech of Hon. William D. Kelley, in the Home of Representatives—Debate in the Senate between Hon. Messra. Ten Eyek and Santsbury.

X. GENERAL NEWS.—Public Debt of the United States—Incidents of the War, &c.

XI. CITY INTELLIGENCE.—The Great Central Fair—The Closing Scenes—Calamity on the Delawara—Re-The Closing Scenes-Calamity on the Delaware-Reception of the 71st Regiment, P. V.—Arrivals of Wound-

XII. LITERARY. - Military Books-Thackeray's Posthumous Story.'
XIII. RELIGIOUS.—Centenary of Methodism in Ameica-Plan and Operations of the Christian Commis sion, &c.

XIV. OHESS DEPARTMENT.—Lessons for Loarn-Brs, No. 5—Problems—Chess in Philadelphia, in Brus-

ers, No. 6-1700 temsels in Germany.

XV. FINANCIAI, AND COMMERCIAL.

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WAR PRESS'' will be forwarded when requested. The subscription rate for single copies is \$2 per year. A deduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies, will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Price five cents.

The Black Man in Destiny. The freedmen subject cannot cease to have a profound interest to all who earnestly appreciate the cause and the sacrifice of the war; to all who understand its deep-rooted bearing in the whole problem of the slow but sweeping revolution through which the nation is passing. Emancipation has solved the first difficulty by cutting it as ALEX-ANDER cut the Gordian knot. Another remains—the problem of the "Freedmen"which, conscientiously worked out, will, perhaps, solve all, in removing most of the evils of that obstructive question—the reconstruction of States. It is not yet time to be fired of the slavery question, for it still possesses a life, like question, for a snake, all the more virulent because it is a part of its death. We must yet find occasion to try the wrongs against the negro at the bar of public conscience, and confirm with overwhelming evidence the popular anti-slavery judgment and sympathy throughout the North; for the slave, in his progress to freedom, and the nation, in its advance to peace, have nced of it all. The sufferings of the slave are now common stock of sacrifice and

offering with the wounds of our soldiers. We must hear out the whole tragedy, and suffer with all who have suffered. In this vast struggle, which has drawn into its vortex the hearts, characters, and minds of all men, without distinction of color or degree, sweeping off all disguises, every earnest actor of a part must find himself more a citizen than a partisan, and more a man and philanthropist, perhaps, than citizen. Hearing the story of the slave, we hear also the groans of our captive compatriots in the prisons of the South. How else than by striving to understand this subject shall we eve appreciate the wrongs which slavery, and nothing else than slavery, has wreaked upon the North? How else shall we understand the duty of regenerating the Side by side before us we have two nain-

fully contrastive phases of slavery-one a collection of the songs of the plantations, and the other an official narrative of the martyr experience of the slave. There appears to be abundant material in the former for the broad-natured musical thinker who will write the book we want out of that interesting and tempting theme. But to treat it as it should be treated. he must understand the latter, and interpret the pleasures of the slave by his sufferings. Similarly, the statesman must solve his needs by his deprivations-his future by his past. To carry on the work of emancipation, we need all the humanity that can be pressed into the service of freedom. Suggesting this, we have the conscientious and interesting report of Col. JAMES MCKAYE, of New York, one of a commission appointed by the Secretary of War to examine and report the condition of the freedmen of the South. This document will be printed for circulation in Europe, and as one of the fairest and strongest testimonics against slavery, and in favor of the freedmen, it cannad bughly

part of romance It seemed too much to conceive that numer beings were treated, in thousands of cases, with even harsher severity than that applied in Northern communities to brutes. Literal facts, such as the wide-spread degradation of concubinage in the South; the torture of the slave after modes worthy of the dark ages; the usual punishments of the bruising paddle; the knotted bull's hide, bringing out bloody welfs on the back of the victim, the iron collar, leg-fetters, and the stocks; we professional and ordinary blood-hound the working, whipping, goading and pur suing to death; the capital punishment of burning at the stake—all these authentic facts a nation, trembling for its existence, once refused to believe. Yet who that will allow us to suppose a sort of moral geometry, with the given hypothesis of the bare institution of slavery, cannot see how all these cvils may be fairly dendeed from the monstrous license of men holding their fellow-men as property, body and soul alike commodity, purchase, and chattel. There was an infinite ramification of suffering extending over the whole area of the South from the black and bloody root of slavery—such suffering as to have made the slave race capable of bearing, must have required that slavery should make them almost beasts in endurance; and, surely, if the slaves ever suffered like brutes, brutes never suffered so much. In some of the plantations (especially those on the Mississippi) a much greater social equality existed between the races, but this did not lessen the amount of labor imposed upon the slave (from fifteen to eighteen hours per day, and sometimes during the whole night on the sugar plantations,) nor did it secure the integrity of marriage either to the planter's wife or the slave-woman's husband. One witness, "Dr. E. C. HYDE, an old physician who had lived and practiced more than twenty years among the planters of North and South Carolina, and in the Valley of the Mississippi, declared, on being examined, that the slave-woman was forced to labor from pregnancy to maternity," births taking place between the cotton-rows, the woman being given one hour to recover. "Many planters on the Mississippi do not wish to raise negro children-they'd rather they would die than live—they do not think it profitable." The planter's cohabitation with a slave resulted in feare victim by the out raged and vindictive wife. Insubordination from the merest involuntary impulse often brought down on the slave's back

the cruelest of scourges. Whipping a

woman in child-birth was a standard prac-

tice in hard work-a-day neighborhoods;

and in every vicinity the slave was at the

mercy of the planter's veriest whim, and

worse than even that, was a double-slave to

the hard-hearted avarice and pitiless revenge

of the overseer. Whipping in the slave re

September 1

was, by no means, a school-boy's

was a studied art as to

and how much

the dread and nightmare of the hopeless, and mantic slave. There were instruments for the purpose sufficient to furnish a profession—the whips of knotted hemp cords, bull's hide twist, coach trace, flat hand-saws, the paddle, and, besides, whatever the master or overseer might lay hands on in a moment of passion were added to this make-up of scorpions, and brought to bear on man or woman exposed in every variety of posture. This was only an ordinary system of discipline, and though it left among the people a kind of human life, "full of unheard-of toil and dreadful anguish, it did not approach by many degrees the slavery on the

South Carolina shore," where the spectacle of whipping was frequently witnessed by the old master and overseer, and the mistress with her sons and daughters. Out of the escape of the slaves began that other chapter of heart-lacerating hardship—the swamp life. The bayous and interminable cypress gave them sometimes i precarious refuge from the bloodhound. Colonies have been known among the cotton-wood, bramble and gray moss, infested with evil birds, deadly snakes, and the big mosquito, the poor colonists the plantations. ALFRED JERVIS, whom State movement, and as formerly a teacher in New Orleans, gave the case of a man who lived for three years in the top of

heroism are narrated in this connection, the heroes now members of the Corps d'Afrique. In all his degradation the slave kept his selfish intelligence for freedom. He knew of John Brown's execution, and his life. Surely when such facts as these upon the slave. Let it not be said in has any idea of fair play, he will fairly

logy that these cases are exceptional. | confess, in the House of Lords, that he was apology mildest phase of slavery furnishes misinformed as to American enlistment in loathing, and even an indifferent case has I reland. its horror. Slavery itself is one immense exception, wherein the slave, whose story

society, and wealth, and have still at heart of Lancaster. He is the man, not Russell, the rights of their whole race. Upon the class of free colored men in the South and of England, should Palmerston consent tion of the work of leading out, by sympathy and help, their down-trodden race from mission which it is impossible to accomplish by the white men alone. The black agents in the task. That the freedmen have so gladly accepted the gage of battle to cure their freedom is the best of aug

for the race. In Louisiana many the ranks for the avowed purpose their families, and some died have their children were no longer know I shall fall." said at you will be Moore to his family, free." "Lieutenant," want to send my chadren to school; my wife is not allowed to see them; I am in your service; I year military clothes; I dall Leslie, (vide "My Novel,") who has have been in three battles; I was in the no one to believe in him because he does assault at Por Hudson; I want my children; they are my flesh and blood :" a etter and more to the purpose than BLACK HAWK's. There are hundreds of instangs of such heroic manhood, but it other descriptions of French vinegar, well be useless to name them, when the

eantry of the black men in their battle freedom has already become a proverb. Why should it be at all curious that these men have hearts and courage, love for their families and pride in their children, ambition to be when we recognize the bare mare human beings with las in by artyrs? Now the slave went prostrate one old master. After imploring for life in a lack regiment, have disgraced a slave linging and his servant Rose and a master at would his servant Bon, and begged h Shall we wonder that the negro coare forgive his master's ten-fold crime, and

the poor parvenu freedman. Under plantation scheme, "the provost marshals reside with the planters, and hence injusticc arises. On many plantations whipping is still permitted." Progress in building up a social and industrial system from downfall, revolt, and ruin, is necessarily slow, and it will be some time, perhaps, before the regeneration of the black, now in encouraging advancement, becomes a

broadly-organized and self-growing purpose. There is but one solution to our national problem—that is by taking strong, honest hold of its moral root, explaining the work by purest justice. The revolution which the black man has begun for himself will not, we know, go backward. - THE Iowa Tribune, the leading German paper of Southern Iowa, repudiates the Cleveland contrivance, and raises the banner of Lincoln and Johnson. When the details of the marriage between the Copperheads and Radicals reach the Germans, we shall find them abandoning FREMONT

in a body. They may admire the General for his professed devotion to freedom, but they will not be transferred like sheep into the shambles of treason. THE Democracy of Wisconsin has cond to wait until "something turns up. It has no opinions to express until the Convention in Chicago meets. Instead of taking one side or the other, this Micawber Democracy skulks around the baggage wagons, waiting until the battle is over,

that it may plunder the dead. An exchange suggests that there are many points of resemblance between the campaign of GRANT and McCLELLAN. This is possible, but there is also one great point of difference-McCLELLAN was defeated, and GRANT is victorious. W. M. Anderson, an Ohio delegate to

the Copperhead Chicago Convention, writes

in favor of a Western Confederacy.

cannot be h Politics. interests of the to believe that the MERSTON dislikes inistry are num-Russell, so do all dministration

and Tory, who hold officus to the who expect to hold office, I Pan-Ministry takes place. Paranord laws, notosithetanding RUSSELL have arrived at the conthat the best thing they can do is to England neutral, during this present deso and. The curse of slavery has lating war. We see how much at goes on her soil, and she now takes ran. against the grain of Lord Russell to abstain from what Lord DERBY cano construct the stain from the stain serted, without the slightest proof, that American agents were busily agitating for recruits in Ireland, Lord Russell, who is an argument the Coppe cossion knew the falsity of that declaration, did not contradict the lie, but complained that Mr. SEWARD did not pay sufficient attention to the remonstrances almost impenetrable jungles, thick with of Lord Lyons. Remonstrances! about what? Either there is American recruiting in Ireland or there is not. If there is, why do not the Peelers (i. c., the police) protecting themselves by smoky fires, and catch somebody in the act, so that he can living by secret foraging in conspiracy with be tried and punished, if convicted. If there is not, what is there for Lord Lyons we knew as a prominent man in the Free | to remonstrate about? Yet Lord Russent,

affecting a tremendously virtuous indignation, while he admits that no charge of enlistment has been proved, mutters coma large cypress tree, thus escaping be-ing hunted out by the hounds. Another to notice what does not exist. On Tuesplaints against Mr. SEWARD for neglecting slave was caught, tied to a tree, and pe- day Mr. Lincoln sent a communication to rished of the mosquitoes. Instances of rare the Senate, wholly official in character, stating that "no authority has been given by the Executive of this Government, or by any Executive Department, to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits either in Ireland or in Canada. for what that sublime old man laid down or in any foreign country, for either the army or navy of the United States, and. thus show us the raw heart of the bleeding history of the slave, no power is tions for such authority has been made, it ing history of the sinve, no the wrongs has been refused and absolutely withheld. it has inflicted upon the country. Is this sufficient response to the remonit has indicted and of its outrages strances of Lord Lyons? If Lord Russell we cannot say enough of its outrages

In October Lord PALMERSTON will com-

plete his eightieth year-having been nearwe read, seems to be damned, and where Iy half a century in office, under various the planter is, in spite of himself, amid | masters, and having attained the reputathe perplexed complexity of such a system | tion (such as it is) of being the greatest of doom, a practical demon. Only by political gymnast of the age. Our own idea swords and guns, and a great war, was it | is that he will remain in office as long as he possible to destroy so vast a hydra; yet it possibly can. Personally popular, this old is wonderful that any one should think the | gentleman will scarcely quit office while institution of slavery has any right to be he can hold it. He will probably have a respected, or any wrong to be avenged. general election in the coming autumn, but With the premise of such a weight of is not likely to augment the number of his painful experience—inappreciable to the Parliamentary adherents by such a measlave, or he could not have endured it; un- sure. In short, he is-played out. Lord imaginable to ourselves, or we could not Russell is nearly as old as Lord Palmerhave tolerated it so long-it is not sur- ston. There is only eight years between prising that the passage of the slave to them, and Lord Russell, at 72, is not at freedom should prove a great and serious all likely to become Premier. Indeed, the study to enlightened men. Colonel Mo- Whig party have agreed, it is said, that the KAYE, who has examined the subject both Earl of Clarendon shall succeed Lord as a soldier and a humanitarian, gives frank PALMERSTON. He is only 64 years old, has and full testimony as to the industry, in- been Ambassador to Spain, Viceroy of Iretelligence, and ambition of the free colored land, a Cabinet Minister, and is now again men. In Louisiana they have education, in the Cabinet, as Chancellor of the Duchy

Not Mr. GLADSTONE? somebody may . That able Doctrinaire—a sort ignorance and barbarism to freedom—a of English Guizof—lately made a great bid for popularity, and, like vaulting ambition. "o'erleap himself." Without notice soldiers of the country are not the least to or countenance from his colleagues, Mr. GLADSTONE declared that every man, of full age and unsullied by crime, should have a vote at the election of members of Parliament. He was right—but this declaration was far ahead of the convictions of because his party. The Liberals claimed him as laves. "I their future leader. But Mr. GLADSTONE black hero soon saw that he had gone too far, and has accordingly published his committal speech, aid another, "I | with a preface, in which he endeavors to explain away what he said. He does not believe in himself. He is a regular Ran-

> not believe his own words. Mr. GLADSTONE is the great champion of Free Trade in England. His enactments have admitted vin ordinaire and watered and colored with logwood, to compete with English malt liquor and spirits; and to encourage French wines. he has raised the duty on English spirits from \$1 to \$2.50 per gallon, whereby illicit distillation and smuggling have immensely increased. Under his free trade system the price of beef has gone up .twenty per cent. and of mutton thirty per cent. in the last three years. Four cents a pound rise in the price of meat is a very serious thing in England, and the people there feel it, and remember what cheap living Mr. GLADSTONE promised them under the new tariff. Mr. GLADSTONE has

brilliant exploit he found a convenient to go into private life, has been pointed an elector to the Copperhead Convenient, and thereupon writes a letter, in which he sells how our troubles may be settled. This

reason to the countrymen of the South, Let us ing, and adoure your homes are draped in mourn-have perishden ours. Many of your noblest sons is the case with the field of battle, and such, alas, have been friends we are country to the field of the country to the field of the country to the c We are afraid Mr. Morgan's rhetoric and

diplomacy will do him as little credit as his MR. M. D. CONWAY, an eccentric gentleman now in England, who wrote an absurd letter to James M. Mason some months ago, offering to make terms on the part of the Abolitionists with the rebels, is writing absurd letters against Mr. GARRIson. The Anti-Slavery Standard thus disposes of Mr. Conway:

poses of Mr. Conway:

"A friend, who has strong claims upon our courtesy, asks us to print the following extract from one of Mr. Conway's letters to the Combonwealth. It is colored by the extravagance which usually mars the productions of the writer, and illustrates his tendency to make wide and hasty inferences from isolated and exceptional facts, without fairly weighing all the circumstances belonging to the case. The recollection of his correspondence with the Confederate envoy, Mason, should teach Mr. Conway to be modest in his judgments and sparing in his rebukes of other Abolitionists, especially of so old and tried a soldier of freedom as Mr. Garrison." A CINCINNATI journal makes this pertinent comment upon VALLANDIGHAM and

his martyrdom:

Vallandigham seems also to have changed his mind on inother subject; at least, there is a wide difference between him and "his friends" concerning it. In his speech at Hamilton, the exile declared that he was the "only victim of despotic power in the country." Now, according to the way his friends have talked for some time past, there should be a large number of such victims. What becomes of the rest of the "blessed company of martyrs?" his martyrdom : GEN. ROBERT TOOMBS, formerly Senator in Congress from Georgia, and then general in the rebel army, is now a private in a Georgia regiment. Roger A. PRYOR is a devotion to the Union. private in a Virginia regiment,

the World and laws," notwithstanding vi WE give the hand of freedom

arga Maryland to a future of prosre-elected; says used against hopes will be dashed sent speech The striking out of the common he conscription act by the How ives yesterday furnishes a confithe feebleness and unrepresent ATHE GREATE Will the World tell us what thought this commutation act one year ago and ou THI

many men were killed by rioters, because of the ange this same commutation claus A Corperhead Journal few days since devoted a coli that Mr. Lincoln is a buffoon The Richmond Examiner, by a sugg tive coincidence, is engaged in the same our own part we prefer the itor to the Copperhead. He writes bette English and is more manly in his abuse.

while on this topic will it also tell us how

"So anxious is STANTON to but a deceitfully good face upon the military news," &c. "The statement is as file in fact as it is absurd and ungrammatical in form,' &c. The Copperhead newspaper which thus introduces an editorial rticle complains that Mr. Lincoln is not a gentleman.

A CITIZEN exempt from military duty advertises to-day for three able-bodied men to represent him in the war. We commend this manly and public-spirited example, which other citizens will follow. Men will

General Grant Sure to Win. BALTIMORE, June 29 .- A prominent officer of the Christian Commission sends the following note to the editors of the American: "I have just arrived from the front this morning. Everything looks very well. The troops are in fine spirits. You may be assured of this, as I have been serve and in the rifle-pits.
"I had an interview with General Grant on Monday afternoon. He is confident of the result. He says there can be but one result-the defeat of the enemy or his retreat from Petersburg, and then his complete overthrow.

"Extensive preparations are in progress, and soon the country will the more loudly applaud the nilitary genius and executive ability of Grant and "I was surprised to find some of our Union men despondent when I arrived here this morning. You can safely assure your readers that there is no oc-

Terrible Railroad Accident non-

MONTREAL, June 29 .- An emigrant train, conat St. Hilaire, this morning, with 354 German emi-Thirty-four bodies have been recovered, and be ween thirty and forty persons taken out, who are more or less badly injured. One car has not been

aped with slight injuries. A dreadful resp ty appears to rest on this man for violating the standing order to stop before going on the bridge. The depth of water when the accident happened

was about ten feet. The conductor was killed, and the fireman is also supposed to have shared his fate.
St. Hilaire is nineteen miles from Montreal. The Christian Commissio

BALTIMORE, June 29.—With the consent of Gen. Grant, the U. S. Christian Commission, yesterday, Point for the purpose of forcing water from the James river to the hospitals, one mile distant from the river. The location of the hospitals is at such a experienced in obtaining water for the use of the patients. There were sent with the engine thousand feet of hose. Mr. Wesley Shaw, assistant engineer of the Fire Department, Mr. Mike Dunn, engineer, and James Hall, assistant of No. 4, ac-

Maine Union Convention Augusta, June 29.—The Union State Convention -day renominated Samuel Cony for Governor, and . B. Brown and Abner Stetson for electors. A Mountain Telegraph Office.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, N. H., June 29.—The Ame-ican Telegraph Company will open an office here, the top of Mount Washington, on July 1st. append a telling description of one of the evils of slavery as given by a soldier of the 10th Pennsyl-

vania. Whoever can read it, knowing that it is only one of thousands that can be written, and still efend and seek the preservation of the "institution," is lost as well to the dictates of reason, as t those of humanity. The soldier saw whereof he writes, as well as all who were with him, and details his impressions in a style of simple and touching earnestness. After some introductory remark "About four miles north of the Pamunkey rive

is servant Bon, and begged finging.
Shall we wonder that the negro core forgive his master's ten-fold crine, and own ten-fold wrong?

The demands of the freedmen are few and simple. That they shall not be flog and simple. That they shall not be flog and simple. That they shall labor only when they are well treated; that their families shall is a penny (two cents) per pound to ged; that they shall labor only when they are well treated; that their families shall is a penny (two cents) per pound to ged; that they shall labor only when they are well treated; that their families shall is a penny (two cents) per pound to ged; that they shall labor only when they are well treated; that their families shall is a penny (two cents) per pound to ged; that they shall labor only when they are well treated; that their families shall be separated, and that their children are few cases of insubordination among them have demand by a few cruel officers. Lately shall be sent to school, comprise all. Few cases of insubordination among them have occurred, save from violation of the first Gen. Banks found it necessary to devise a shall be sent to school, comprise all few cases of insubordination among them have demand by a few cruel officers. Lately and the modified activation of the first gen. That positions are considered to the composition of the first work and the modified activation of the first work and to be modified activation of the first work and to be modified activation of the first work and to be modified activation of the first work and to be modified activation of the first work and to be modified activation of the first work and to be modified activation of the first work and to be modified activation of the first work and to be modified activation of the first work and to be modified activation of the first work and to be modified activation of the first work and the

COM GARIBALDI.-From the Dundee loarn that General Garibaldi has reag reply to an address from the

fellowship. I, too, have worked manfully of port myself and those who were dear to be support myself and those who were dear to be support of the BOAT-RACE AT PITTSBURG.—The approaching contest between Hamill and Ward on the Monogahela river, near Pittsburg, is exciting general lively. Hamill, according to the Pittsburg papers, is determined to win, and therefore "settle Ward's pretensions for the future." Ward will arrive there they before the race, and will be shown over both courses—above the dam and below the bridge—by Hamill. If Ward elects above the dam he will possess as much advantage as Hamill, as the latter has very little koowledge of that course. DANGEROUS PLACE FOR OLD MEN.—The Columbus Statesman of Saturday gives accounts of three accidents to old men. In one case an old man, in his market stand, was run over by a horse and his ribs broken; in another an old man was assaulted by a man who wished to compel the old man to sell his hogs, and in said "coercion" broke two of the old man's ribs. In the third case, an old man was superintending work on the Fair grounds, where two young men were committing depredations, beat the old man, breaking his bones; &c. Old men stand a poor chance in Columbus.

ntracted since Friday our men alert and ready for them the rebels quickly retire. As an instance of the sharp practice be tween the pickets, a man yesterday desiring to stretch himself and, not desiring to stand up, put his feet out past the edge of the works, when he was instantly struck by a ball in the ankle. Many are wounded daily when going from the rifle-pits for water, and on other errands which cannot be post-The Sanitary Commission are daily busy issuing fresh vegetables to the troops, which are very gratefully received and will prove of great benefit to

June 28—12 M.—Quite a severe ongagement took of the enemy, consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry, at the Chickahominy river. They had followed Sheridan from the White House in the expectation of being able to cut off part of his wagon train, which was very large, and it was here they made the attack. Torbett's division was detailed to protect the train, while Gregg's was placed in position to resist an attack from the enemy in the roads which they were known to oc

At an early hour skirmishing commenced, and has early nour sammaning commenced, and was kept up till near noon, when the cavalry, which had been dismounted, made a desperate charge on the line, and although our men, dismounted, fought them gallantly for a time, they were finally com pelled to retire, suffering considerably. It was at first thought our loss would be over 500, but your correspondent has been informed it will not reach one-fourth that number. The division fell back to their support, near the idge, and the command, with the entire train, got over without further loss.

and it is thought they must have suffered heavily or they would have done so. The whole command has arrived at the James river, and will cross by to-night. Two soldiers are on trial at headquarters, charged ith outraging a woman living in the vicinity The authorities are determined to put a stop to these crimes, and if the proof is sufficient the offender will be dealt with as the nogro was a week ago, namely, hanged.

There are now about five thousand sick and

wounded in the hospital at City Point, and they suffer much from the heat and a lack of good water. The members of the different societies are fast giving out from exhaustion and fever, and many o them have been forced to give up and return North. HUNTER'S EXPEDITION—THE GREATEST RAID ON RECORD.

MEADOW BLUFF, Va., June 25, via Gauley, June 26.—Hunter's army reached Lexington June 11th; found it occupied by infantry and artillery. After fighting for a few hours the rebels left. We burned the Virginia Military Institute and Governor Letch-Captain Blaser's scouts captured seven canal boats, containing six cannon, nine thousand rounds of ammunition, and a large amount of commissary

General Duffie having cut the Charlottesville and Lynchburg Railroad at Amherst, we marched, by way of Buchanan and Liberty, to Lynchburg. At Liberty we tore up the road for several miles, burning a bridge 700 feet long. Five miles from Lynchburg we found the rebels in strong position, and attacked them June 17th, driving them two miles. when night closed in. During the night heavy re-inforcements from Richmond, under Early, arrived. On Saturday, after feeling the enemy's strength, it was decided that they were too strong for us, and by night we withdrew, having taken two cannon and sixty prisoners. The 2d Virginia Cavalry, on Saturday night, cut the railroad ten miles east of Lynchburg.
At Salem a party of rebels attacked Corlin's and Stranss' batteries in a defile, drove off the men, cut the wheels, and took off one hundred and swenty horses. We brought off five cannon, leaving seven that were ruined, together with seven caiseons and carriages that were burned by the explosion of the

the 2d Virginia Cavalry. Our whole loss in the entire movement is probably six hundred killed, soners, seven cannon and six hundred horses captured, and have lived almost entirely off the coun the killed is Adjutant Torrence, 12th Ohio: wounded Col. John A. Turley, 91st Ohio, and Lieut. C. Roberts. of the General's staff .- Correspondence Cin MATTERS AT CITY POINT-DEARTH OF \* SURGEONS. WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Keyport arrived this morning, bringing wounded soldiers and part of the Excelsior brigade. She reports that there is an im-

nediate need of surgeons at the front and at other She brings up mails and the 3d Excelsior New York Regiment-112 men-Lieutenant Colonel John Leonard commanding. She also brings 15 rebel prisoners to Fortress Monroe, and the bodies of Col W. W. Bates, 88th New York Artillery; Captain S. P. Keen, 20th Maine; Lieut. Frank Hammond, 56th Massachusetts; Lieut. Joseph E. Colby, 32d Maine. Steamer Thomas A. Morgan reached the whar

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. SHERMAN. that advices have been received here from Genera Sherman up to yesterday afternoon. The return of missing men, &c., had, up to that time, reduced his losses in the action of the day before yesterday to two thousand instead of twenty-five hundred, as he reported on the day of the fight.

He was holding all the ground and the positions which he had gained in the course of the action Though not successful in carrying the works he assaulted, the position and ground he gained and Louisville, June 28.—The medical director of General Sherman's army telegraphed to Dr. Wood, sojourning here, that our entire loss in the recent assault will not exceed 1,500. Colonel Watkins was not captured at Lafayette, and Colonel Faulk er, who was reported captured, has arrived at Chattanooga.

SHELBY IN COMMAND IN ARKANSAS. CAIRO, June 28.—The Memphis Review, a new paper, of yesterday, says General Shelby lately assumed command of all the Confederates between the White and Mississippi rivers, and is enforcing the conscription and devastating the country. The Bulletin says we had only forty-eight men is the two companies of the 12th 1012 and the the mouth of the White river a few days since. The fire-six. Among our of calties was Captain George E. Hunter, killed.

The steamer Belle of Memphis The weather is dry and ly rapidly.
DISTURBED CONDIP GUERILLAS ON T ST. Louis, June 2

General Cooper's rebel force sunk a steame er, twenty-five miles above Fort Smith. The

The rebers have withdrawn from Tunica Bend. Bayon Sara by a rebel shore-battery, but no lives The health of New Orleans is excellent.

General Banksinas issued an order that all s
ments of gold to New Orleans order that all s ments of gold to New Orleans must be deposited with the Assistant United States Treasurer, to be delivered to the consignees or merchants only upon satisfactory assurance being given that it will not be used in contravention of the regulations of the Treasury and War Departments. The steamer Electric Spark, from New York, ar ived at New Orleans on the 25th. Gold at New Orleans on the 21st was quoted at 104 per cent. premium; cotton, \$1.10, with a light business; sugar and molasses active; fair sugar 20%@21c; molasses

85@90c. Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, June 28.—Deaths in Hampon Hospital: David Johnson, 76th Pa., died June 27th. James Wilson, 2d Pa. Cav., do. George Risley, 76th Pa., do. Admitted to Hampton Hospital:

N. Baughman, 188th Pa.; H. Early, 112th Pa.;
Joseph Lott, 97th Pa.; Jacob Phifer, 2d Pa. Art.;
James Gradon, 58th Pa.; T. Odell, 97th Pa.; J. H.
France, 188th Pa.; George Williams, 97th Pa.; W.
F. Sherr, 48th Pa.; W. Allen, 97th Pa.; W. T.
Davis, 2d Pa. Art.

Davis, 2d Pa. Art.

Mr. FOSTEE called up the bill relating to law an

conduct of the way after a decided the construction of gunboats contracted for in \$62, with whom the contracts were made on the part of Mr. HENDRICKS said that in this report the name of Colonel Slack, of the 47th Indiana, was monitoned as having been connected with cotton speculations. He had known Slack for many years, and was not aware of any fault in his character.

Mr. GRIMES wished other gentlemen to be vindicated, some of whom had died in the military service since the roport was made. They did not know of the breath of slander sgainst them.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, said several of the parties tharged with improper conduct were thousands of miles-away from the commission, and knew nothing of the charges against them. He caused to be read letters excherating Colonel Slack from what are characters of the charges against them. He caused to be read letters excherating Colonel Slack from what are characters of the characters o

Mr. Grimes' motion was agreed to. THE RELIEF OF MARY KELLOSO DOCFMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN AFFAIRS. ig the question concerning the conduct of France, said of ar as the committee had examined the documents ley were unable to affirm whether they were of suffi-cent importance to justify their publication as a subject printing. Mr. ANTHONY thought the Committee on the Judiof be. Mr. COWAN said nobody would read them if printed. he people have something else to think about just now.

Mr. SUMNER explained that the reason which infuenced the Committee on Foreign Affairs was one of
economy, and the Committee on Printing was the proper one to examine the subject.

Mr. DAVIS thought no documents could be more
valuable than those relative to Maxico.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs was discharged
from the subject, which was referred to the Committee
on Printing. BEISSUE OF LOST BONDS.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to provide for the reissue of certain lost bonds to Adams' Express Company. THE ARKANSAS SENATORS. claring Mr. Fishback and Mr. Baxter not entitled to seate was taken up.

Mr. LANE, of Kamsas, desired the postponement of the recolution till December next.

Mr. BALE thought the question ought to be settled before Congress adjourned, as it was Presidential year. If the Senate should adjourn without action upon it, and the election should be decided by such votes as those of Arkansas and Louisians, the party thus defeated might not be satisfied with the result, and might not be disposed to submit to it. He deemed the question pregnant with civil war.

Mr. TEN EYCK said that if there was a Senator more anxious than himself to see these States restored to the Union, he would like to see him; but there was no doubt that Arkansas was still in a state of rebellion. He would like to admit gentlemen of such respectability as the claimants, but the President, by anthority of law.

in the ordinance of secession, he wome not consider that him.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Judiciary Committee had purposely avoided the question whether Arkansas was in or out of the Union, and whether any law was necessary to bring them into the Union was a controverted question. They ought to leave it to the future. He hoped to the consideration of this one issue without involving a discussion A MOTION TO POSTPONE.

the admission of Arkansas claimants would still be a question.

Ar. LANE, of Kansas, declared himself one of those who believed the loyal people of any State, without regard to numbers, constituted the State, and codid resume a State Government at any time. The loyal people of Arkansas had elected a Legislature, which had elected these Senators. He hoped the notion would prevail. He would not make war upon the people for coming back into the Union, but for going out of the Union; and he hoped nothing would be done to wound the loyal sentiment of Arkansas.

Mr. SAULSBURY hoped to find a party in power who would recognize the doctring that both Arkansas and South Carolina were still in the Union; that the ordinances of secession were a nullity, not merely voidable, but void. But these gentlemen came here claiming to represent a new State, made by the proclamation of a man who sits enthroned at the other end of the avenue. The President had made war upon the Constitution, by setting up a Government unknown to that instrument. No representatives of such a State should be admitted here. Hr. EUCKALEW opposed the taking up of the bill by Mr. Wade which would launch this body upon a wide ocean of debate. THE MOTION VOTED DOWN.

Mr. WADE expressed a determination that these questions should be squarely met so far as he was conserved. He would as soon desert the camp of the soldier as leave this chamber with important duties unlier as leave this chamber with important duties unliebed, and would regard such desertion equally disceppedful. A vote being taken, Mr. Wade's motion was lost-was 5. nays 25. Messra. Clark, Harlan, Lane, of Kansas, Sherman, and Wade voting yea. DISCUSSION OF THE BILL RESUMED. Mr. HOWEspoke against the exclusion of the claimants. holding that by such exclusion the rights of the people of Arkansas were abrogated and nulfified.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the point at issue was not whether Arkansas had a right to representation, but whether there has been any election by the Legislature of Arkansas. hether there has been any crossion. J.
Arksnass. He Arksnass. He bild not assume to act for the people of Arksnass. He incurred with the Senator from Kanass in the dottring tat the State Government belonged to the loyal people it the State, but theirs were thirty-four counties unreresented. He declared that the amendment of the institution of the btate was not legally made, an her there was nothing to prove that more than twelfthe.

THE BILL PASSED. The bill passed—yeas 27, nays 6, as follows: YEAS. NAYS. Howe, Lane (Kansas), Pomeroy,

AMENDMENT OF THE PENSION ACT, Mr. COWAN called up the bill to reimburse Panusyl ania for the expense of the militia in the rebel invasion ol last year.

Similar Payments to New York and New Jersey.

Mr. Ten EyCk offered a substitute to include a similar reimbursement for New York and New Jersey, appropriating twelve hundred thousand dollars for that THE TARIFF BILL. Mr. FESSENDEN, from the committee of conference of the disagreeing amendments to the tariff bill, mad a report with recommendations, which were not read but he explained that raw cuton was exempted from duty. On brimstone the Senate greedes; on spices the

SALE OF MINERAL LANDS. . CONNESS, by unavimous consent, introduced a o provide for the sale of mineral lands and extend tof pre emption therefo.

t of pre emption therefo.

HENT FOR EMPEL DAMAGES IN PENN-PROVISION FOR THE NATIONAL MILITIA. Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the House bill further to regulate and provide for the national militia. ational militia.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON THE PACIFIC RAILBOAD BILL.

RAILBOAD BILL.

Harry Harlen The President protem. appointed Messrs. Harlan, Foster, and Conness a committee of conference on the part of the Senate on the Pacific Railroad bill, and Messrs. Doolittle, Harris, and Nesmith on the Northorn Pacific route bill.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE. Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Collamer, on account of protracted illness. Also, to Mr. Grimes. A DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER. On motion of Mr. HARLAN, the following joint resc-Intion was adopted.

Bett resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That the President of the United States he requested to appoint a day for humiliation to prove the United States he represented to appoint a day for humiliation to prove the Deople of the United States. That he prove his constitutional advisers, at the head of the Executive Departments, to unite with him as the Chief five Departments, to unite with him as the Chief Magnistrate of the nation; at the city of Washington; and the members of Congress and all magnistrates, all civil, military, and naval officers, all soldiers, sallors, and marines, with all loyal and law-titility. sary to secure that result; to implore mim, a marker finite goodness, to soften the hearts, enlighten the minde, and quicken the cosseiences of those in rebellion, that they may lay down their arms, and speedily return to their allegiance to the United States, that they may not be utterly destroyed; that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout all our borders.

The Senateshen took a recess till seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

ion the first process of the f ion. Mr. FLAINE said a Western Confederaty Wi estion was then taken, and f PRIATION BILL. ROCTESTIMONY IN

call any Senajor to order if no wander, different least till TP.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, sald he SNION.

Clincinnali Enquirer for twenty-five For the CUSTON HOUT

The PRESIDENT pro tem, said no could be allowed on the merits of the rest that the Commit

Mr. POWELL attempted to proceed, I with the investigated order, when he said down, saripstom hoase, be gretted that the Senator from Maine was jet like same for Mr. HENDRICKS appealed from the date.

Mr. DENNISON, President pro tem, INCUNTER CORPARATE CORPARAT s) ENDMENT CONCURRED THE ENROLMENT is interested, or On motion of Mr. WILSON.
Some bill further to regulate ON THE AMENDMENT.
Induced bill further to regulate ON THE AMENDMENT.
Ind calling out the national for yetmont, made a con
The following amendments yetmont made a con

PUNISHMENT FOR ENLISTING .L TAX

A COMMITTEE ON DISAGREEING AMENDED A NEW SECTION. Mr. SHERMAN introduced the following as a no section: I And be it further enacted. That for the purpose asying the bounties and enforcing the draft provided that the fact, there be levied and collected in author to the duties imposed by law a special duty could be continued all incomes exceeding \$600, which see assessed and collected in the mode provided in

MODIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENT.

ockalew, Hendricks, McDougall, AN ADDITIONAL AMENDMENT. Mr. POWELL offered an amendment, the which he explained to be to confine each State ag within its own limits. Agreed to. THE BILL PASSES. The bill, as amended, was then reported to the Sent

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. PRIZE COURTS. Mr. DAWES, ore the com

AMENDMENTS TO THE CIVIL APPROPRIA

The House acted on the Senate's amends

IKS suggested the danger of interfacts to of coastwise trade, which was not