

GENERAL JOE JOHNSTON WOUNDED.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 6.—Two deserters who came this morning state that Gen. Joe Johnston was seriously if not mortally wounded through the groin, by a minie ball, during the late battle. Gen. W. Smith is now in command. Other information received goes to corroborate the fact.

These deserters state that the rebel loss is estimated at ten thousand killed, wounded and missing. No material change has taken place in the position of the enemy.

A contraband has arrived who left Richmond Tuesday evening. He represents things there as in a terrible state of confusion and uncertainty.

No troops are in the city except those doing guard duty, and tending to the sick and wounded, all being compelled to remain outside. There was no sign of evacuation, but on the contrary everything goes to show a determined resistance on the part of the rebels.

The contraband stated that during the fight of Sunday the house tops and all elevated positions were covered with people to witness the battle, every one expecting to see our troops driven into the Chickahominy, but when they saw the Confederates running towards the city the greatest consternation prevailed.

Many of the inhabitants have crossed the James river, expecting the city to be occupied by our troops soon.

We are informed that there are no troops between the Rappahannock and the army of the Potomac under command of General McClellan.

Everything has been very quiet to-day.

A flag of truce came in to-day, from Gen. Huger, asking for the bodies of Gen. Pettigrew, and Col. Davis, Lightfoot, Long and Britton, who were supposed to have been killed in the late battle. Col. Davis was the only one killed. Lightfoot and Long are prisoners, and Britton was wounded, as was also Gen. Pettigrew. Col. Davis' body will be returned.

FROM FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS, HARRISONBURG, Va., June 6.—The advanced guard of Fremont reached here this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. There was no fighting during the march. Jackson encamped last night and left this morning. The cavalry was sent on a reconnaissance four miles beyond the town, and came on a large rebel force of cavalry and infantry, strongly posted in the woods. Col. Wyndham, who had pushed the reconnaissance three miles further than ordered, rashly led forward the first New Jersey cavalry, when he was driven back by the enemy's infantry, who were laying in ambush.

Col. Wyndham is a prisoner, Capt. Shellmire and Capt. Haines are killed or severely wounded and prisoners, Capt. Charles missing. All the officers bravely and vainly endeavored to rally their men. Capt. Janss gallantly attempted a flanking movement which covered the retreat of the first battalion. He is unhurt. The regiment lost 25 in killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. Bayard, with the Bucktails, or Kane Rifles, First Pennsylvania cavalry and Cluseret's Brigade, of 16th and 8th Virginia, were ordered forward to their support. Cluseret's brigade drove one body of the enemy from their position and captured their camp and stores, without loss.

The Kane Rifles, numbering 125 men, found themselves opposed and flanked in the woods by four regiments of infantry and cavalry, and before they could be withdrawn, suffered severely. Lieut. Col. Kane is seriously wounded and a prisoner. Captain Taylor is also wounded, and captured. Captain W. F. Blanchard is wounded severely. Lieutenant J. J. Swayne is probably killed.

After a most gallant fight, the Rifles were driven back with a loss of 55 killed, wounded and missing. The rebels brought up their artillery and used it with effect.

Jackson is thought to have left the main road, and has either halted his main column for battle or to greatly strengthen the rear guard, and to post his train, while in confusion, on the road.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The following has been received at the War Department to-day by telegraph from Front Royal:

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, Army in the Field, Harrisonburg, June 7, 1862. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

The army reached this place at 2 o'clock yesterday, driving the enemy's rear from the town. Severe skirmishing continued from that time until dark, the enemy's rear being closely pressed by our advance. At 4 o'clock the 1st New Jersey cavalry, after driving the enemy through the village fell into an ambush in the woods south-west of the town, in which Col. Wyndham of that regiment was captured, and considerable loss sustained. Col. Cheserret with his brigade subsequently engaged the enemy in the timber, driving him from his position and taking his camp. At about 8 o'clock a battalion of Col. Kane's Pennsylvania regiment entered the wood under the direction of Brigadier General Bayard, and maintained for half an hour a vigorous attack, in which both sides suffered severely, but still driving the enemy. The enemy attempted to shell our troops, but a few shots from one of our batteries soon silenced his guns. After dark the enemy continued his retreat. Full particulars will be forwarded by mail.

[Signed] J. C. FREMONT, Major General.

BATTLE NEAR HARRISONBURG—GEN. ASHBY KILLED—HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, Battle Field, eight miles beyond Harrisonburg, June 8.—Gen. Fremont has overtaken the enemy, of whom he has been in pursuit for a week has forced him to fight, and has driven him with heavy loss from his chosen position. He left Harrisonburg this morning at 6 o'clock, and advanced in pursuit of Jackson by the road leading to Port Republic. To the left of the turnpike to Stanton, seven miles beyond Harrisonburg, the advanced guard discovered the enemy posted in the woods to the left and front, apparently in force. The artillery was sent to the front and commenced shelling, without eliciting any reply.

Jackson, having at last been forced to make a stand with his whole army, had completely masked his position in the woods and ravines. Skirmishers and cavalry were sent forward. The whole column came rapidly up in line of battle, extending nearly two miles, and was promptly formed under direction of Col. Albert, chief of staff.

Before it was completed, Gen. Stahl, with the Garibaldi Guards, became engaged with the enemy on the extreme right, and forced him to fall back. At half-past twelve a general advance was ordered, and the whole line moved forward. Gen. Milroy had the centre, Gen. Schenck the right, Gen. Stahl, with all his brigade except the Garibaldi Guards, the front. Gen. Blenker, Gen. Bohlen, and Col. Steinwicker's brigades composed the reserve. The line moved down the slopes of three hills, into the valley, and up the ascents, which at the summits were covered with woods. In these woods, and in heavy timber beyond, the enemy were picketed. Gen. Stahl, on the left, was first engaged. Gens. Milroy and Schenck found the enemy soon after, and the battle almost immediately became general.

General Stahl, after Scrivener's battery had shelled the rebel position, advanced (the 8th New York and 45th New York) through the woods into an open field, on the other side of which the enemy's right wing was concealed in the woods. The 8th advanced gallantly under a heavy fire, but being so long unsupported by the 45th, and largely outnumbered, were finally forced to retire. Col. Mitchel was seriously wounded, and the whole regiment badly cut up, losing not less than three hundred—more than half its strength.

The enemy's pursuit was checked by artillery. Gen. Stahl finally drew his brigade to a stronger position, repulsing a flank movement, and holding his wing firmly. Gen. Milroy advanced his centre rapidly, the artillery fire compelling the enemy to give ground. Gen. Schenck, on the right, twice drove the rebels, who attempted to turn his position. Along the whole line of our artillery, under Col. Kilson's direction, was served with great vigor and precision, and our final success was due to its effect. One rebel regiment lost two-thirds of its number in attempting to capture Widrick's battery, which cut them to pieces with canister at forty paces.

The rebel batteries were repeatedly silenced, and forced to abandon their positions. Col. Cluseret, with his weak brigade, took and held the centre of the enemy's position, and his encampment is there to-night.

Our forces were outnumbered at all points, but have re-occupied the rebel lines, and forced them to retreat.

The loss is heavy on both sides—the enemy suffering especially from our artillery. The Garibaldi Guards lost 200, and the 25th Ohio 60. The total loss is estimated at 600 to 800, in killed, wounded and missing.

Col. Van Gilsa, De Kalb regiment; Capt. Paul, 8th New Jersey; Capt. Missner, 29th New Jersey; Captain Bickart, 29th New Jersey; Captain Charles Worth, 25th Ohio; Surgeon Cantwell, 82d Ohio—all wounded. Many other officers are wounded and killed.

The rebels fought wholly under cover, while our troops were forced to advance through open fields. WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following was received at the War Department this A. M.:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD, HARRISONBURG, June 7. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The attack upon the enemy's rear yesterday precipitated his retreat. Their loss in killed and wounded was very severe, and many of both were left on the field. Their retreat is by an almost impassible road, along which many wagons were left in the woods, and wagon loads of blankets, clothing and other equipments are piled up in all directions. During the evening many of the rebels were killed by shells from the battery of General Stahl's brigade.

Gen. Ashby, who covered the retreat with his whole cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who exhibited admirable skill and audacity, is among the killed.

Gen. Milroy made a reconnaissance to-day about seven miles on the Port Republic Road, and discovered a portion of the enemy encamped in the timber.

[Signed] J. C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, HARRISONBURG, June 7.—In the skirmish yesterday, beyond this town, the rebel loss is ascertained to have been very heavy.

Most of our wounded have been brought in.

Col. Kane, of the Bucktail Regiment, is in the enemy's hands.

The body of Captain Haines, of

the New Jersey cavalry has been found.

Capt. Shellmire and Clarke, of the same regiment are prisoners, and not wounded.

Col. Ashby, the leader of the famous rebel cavalry, is undoubtedly killed. This is ascertained from the people living near the battle field, and from prisoners taken.

Major Green, of his regiment, was shot by Capt. Broderick, of the New Jersey cavalry.

GEN. FREMONT'S REPORT. HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN FIELD, Camp near Port Republic, June 8th, 9 P. M.

HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.—The army of left Harrisonburg at six o'clock this morning, and at half-past eight my advance engaged the rebels about seven miles from that place, near Union Church. The enemy was very advantageously posted in the timber, having chosen his own position, forming a smaller circle than our own, and with his troops formed in masses.

It consisted, undoubtedly, of Jackson's entire force. The battle began with heavy firing at 11 o'clock, and lasted with great obstinacy and violence until four o'clock, p. m., some skirmishing and artillery firing continuing from that time until dark.

Our troops fought occasionally under the murderous fire of greatly superior numbers. The hottest of the small-arm fire being on the left wing, which was held by Stahl's brigade, consisting of five regiments. The bayonet and cannon shot were used freely with great effect by our men.

The loss on both sides is very great; ours is very heavy. Among the officers, a full report of those who distinguished themselves will be made, without partiality.

I desire to say that both officers and men behaved with splendid gallantry, and that the services of the artillery were especially admirable. We encamped on the field of battle, which may be renewed at any moment. [Signed] J. C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen.

From General McClellan's Army—The Army Near Richmond. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, June 8, 1862.

The rebels opened with artillery, yesterday afternoon, on the pickets of General Sumner, their having advanced to a new position. No harm was done, and the firing soon ceased.

A Richmond paper of Friday, received, gives no details of the late battle. They claim, as usual, a brilliant victory. It states that the Federals were driven into the Chickahominy and White Oak swamps; that McClellan had sent flags of truce asking permission to bury his dead, both of which were false. It gives the loss in one regiment at 140 killed and wounded, evidently showing that they considered it their interest to disclose the news of their defeat to the public by degrees, that preventing a panic.

Gen. Prim and staff of Spain, arrived to-day, and paid their respects to Gen. McClellan. Three deserters, who arrived to-day from Richmond, state that there was great excitement in that city for fear that the James River would rise sufficiently to allow our gunboats to pass over the obstructions. The excitement was so great that many of the citizens were leaving. They confirm the wounding of Gen. Johnson.

This being Sunday, everything is quiet.

ANOTHER BATTLE—GEN. SHIELDS' ADVANCE REPULSED. Advice received at the War Department states that Col. Carroll, commanding the Fourth Brigade, consisting of the Eighty-Fourth Pennsylvania, Eleventh Pennsylvania, Seventh Indiana, and First Virginia, altogether about one thousand strong, reached Port Republic on Sunday. After reconnoitering, they found the enemy in the town, and had a skirmish. They concluded to hold the bridge and ordered it not to be burned, and put guns in position commanding it. At six o'clock, A. M., on Monday, they were opened on by some twenty heavy guns, forced in position during the night. Our forces tried to reach the bridge repeatedly to destroy it, but were met by storms of bullets, and finally had to retire. A large cavalry force crossed and attacked our troops, while their infantry followed, our men opposing them at every step, often driving them

They fought like demons. Two regiments from the first brigade arrived in time to assist in covering the retreat. The Pioneer Corps also helped.

THE RETREAT FROM CORINTH. WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following message was received at the War Department this morning:

Corinth, June 9.—To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The enemy has fallen back to Tussilla, fifty miles by rail and nearly seventy by wagon road.

Gen. Pope estimates the rebel loss, from casualties, prisoners and deserters, at over 20,000, and Gen. Buell at between 25,000 and 30,000. A person who was employed in the Confederate Commissary Department says they had 130,000 men in Corinth and that now they cannot much over 80,000.

Some of the fresh graves on the road have been opened and found filled with arms.

Many of the prisoners of war beg not to be exchanged, saying that they purposely allowed themselves to be taken.

Beauregard himself retreated from Baldwin on Saturday afternoon to Okolona. [Signed] H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen.

The Seward-Lyons Treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade is to-day officially promulgated. It is to remain in full force for the term of ten years. Instructions for the ships of the United States and of the British navy, and regulations of the mixed courts of justice, accompanied the publication.

MAJOR-GENERAL LEE IN COMMAND. In consequence of Gen. Johnson's wound, it appears that Gen. Lee has taken command of the Richmond army. The Petersburg Express of the 5th, says:—On Tuesday Major General Robert W. Lee was assigned to the command of the army in front of Richmond, in consequence of a slight wound to Gen. Johnson, and, upon assuming his important position, issued an address to the army, which was read at the head of the regiments. Its sentiments created the liveliest enthusiasm. The address informed them, in a very few words, that the army had made its last retreat, and that henceforth every man's watchword must be "Victory or Death!" The response was cheered from all the regiments.

THE REBEL LOSSES. From prisoners taken in the late battle, it is learned that one Alabama regiment that went into the engagement over 1,300 strong on Saturday morning, on Sunday morning reported only 150. Col. Broton, of the 1st South Carolina, taken prisoner by Birney's brigade, confirms this statement, and gives similar reports of other cases. His own regiment had more than 50 killed by one fire of our regiments. The Hampton Legion, by rebel admission 3,000 strong, is said to have been terribly decimated. They not only lost largely from the fire of Kirby's battery, but likewise from the bayonet charge of the 34th and 82nd New York regiments. The Legion broke before the wild and impetuous dash of these men, but not until many a one had been nigh cut in twain by the glittering bayonets of our well trained troops.

An Attempted Assassin Punished. Skiles Austin, the villain who attempted to assassinate D. Kaine, Esq., of Uniontown, by firing a ball through his bed-room window as he was retiring to rest one night last week, (the ball cutting the top off his ear) was soon after arrested, and has since been tried, convicted, and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. Whatever complaint the rascal may have to make, he cannot grumble about the "law's delay" in his case.

The Loss by the Late Flood. The loss by the great flood in the Lehigh valley, is estimated at five million dollars. The Philadelphia Inquirer publishes an elaborate report of the disasters, which says that about one hundred persons were drowned by the sudden rise of the waters. At Mauch Chunk, there was a high lock which gave way, engulfing a large number of boats on which at least fifty persons were sleeping, all of whom perished. At that point, the water was twenty seven feet high, being six feet higher than in the flood of 1841.

BURNED TO DEATH. Little daughter of Samuel Sinclair, West Pike Run Township, Washington County, was burned to death on Saturday morning 24th ult. The mother was in the door picking gooseberries, the little daughter was playing in the yard, when suddenly she ran into the fire, and so near the hearth that her dress took fire, and before the mother could extinguish the fire she was so terribly burned that she lived only 24 hours. She was about 19 months old.

Separate Hand-to-hand Fight. A correspondent writing after the battle of Seven Pines, and of the desperate fighting that took place in the woods near Casey's corps, says:—Another indication was the clothing yet hanging upon low tree branches, and lying upon the ground.

An officer engaged in the battle tells me that when we pursued (on Sunday) the retreating Confederates through the woods through which on Saturday they drove us, a desperate counter ensued. Hundreds of men on both sides threw off their valuable clothing, and went in, as he told the 69th did at Bull Run, stripped almost to the waist.

The rebel commanders McClellan and Huger, have died of wounds in the naval battle of the 5th.

MORE ABOUT FREMONT'S BATTLE. From a Port Republic Special, of date 9th, to the Cincinnati Gazette, we glean some items about Fremont's late bloody fight. We quote: Jackson took his trains over the river here on Friday, and returned and gave us battle yesterday, five miles from this place, on the Harrisonburg road. The battle for two hours raged fiercely. Schenck had the right, Milroy the centre, and the Blenker Division the left. Schenck was not assailed except by skirmishing fighting. Milroy was in the hottest of the fight, and drove the enemy back from point to point. The first brigade of the Blenker Division, under General Stahl, fought well and held the enemy back for some two hours, suffering a great loss from a destructive fire from the enemy.

The left wing finally gave way, and our whole line was ordered back half a mile, to a more favorable position. The enemy did not advance, but commenced a retreat, as we learn here previous to our falling back, and by ten o'clock this morning their whole army had crossed the river and set fire to the bridge. We pursued, but not in time to save the bridge.

Stahl's brigade lost in killed, wounded and missing, 405 privates and 22 officers. Several Colonels and Captains were wounded and one Captain killed in the Blenker division. Bohlen's brigade lost ten killed and seventy wounded. The Backtails lost one killed and ten wounded. Our total loss will be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty killed, and from four hundred to five hundred killed and wounded.

The enemy's loss was very heavy. Four hundred of their dead, by actual count, were found unburied on one field. From the numbers of their dead scattered in other parts of the battle ground, it is believed that there are two hundred more of their dead on the field; making their loss in killed six hundred, besides officers, who were carried away. Gen. Stewart was killed, Gen. Elsie wounded, Col. Haughton mortally wounded, and Gen. Jackson wounded in the leg.

CORINTH REBELS STILL IN RETREAT. WASHINGTON, June 13.—Dispatches from General Halleck, dated June 12th, 7 p. m., have been received at the War Department.

Beauregard is reported to have been with the remains of his army on Saturday last.

Spies and deserters represent the rebel army to be greatly disorganized—mutinous and deserting. Regiments which refused to serve any longer than the time of enlistment have been disbanded, and large numbers shot.

The immense destruction of valuable stores of provisions proves that the retreat was a hurried one. Half burned locomotives and cars have been found in places where they would not have been left if the enemy had been making a contemplated and prepared retreat.

The rebel army has stripped of food the whole country South of Corinth, and many of the inhabitants are in a starving condition.

IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM McCLELLAN. WASHINGTON, June 13.—The following important dispatch has been received from Major General McClellan:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, June 5, 1862. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: My dispatch of the 1st inst., stating that Gen. Casey's division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and discreditably, was based upon official statements made to me before I arrived upon the field of battle, and while I was there, by several commanders. From statements made to me subsequently, by Generals Casey and Nagle, I am induced to believe that a portion of the division behaved well, and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers, but, at present, the accounts are too conflicting to enable me to discriminate with certainty. When the facts are clearly ascertained, the exceptional good conduct will be properly acknowledged. [Signed] GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

RICHMOND TO BE TAKEN BY ASSAULT. "Ton" of the Baltimore Sun, writes under the date of the 6th: "Gen. McClellan's address to his army, of June 2d, creates the impression that he intends to carry Richmond by assault, instead of taking it by a regular siege. At any rate he refers to one more decisive battle as an event now at hand. Many were inclined to believe that the great battle would occur this week, but the last dispatch from Gen. McClellan speaks of the obstructions to movements produced by the flood of rain. A large portion of his left wing is, however, already on the south side of the Chickahominy, and the flooded grounds on that river do not extend more than half a mile. Beyond that, the ground is high, and offers no natural obstruction to a march.

Our Loss at Fair Oaks. The Washington Star contains the following: We hear, incidentally, that as the brigade and division reports of the Union casualties in the battle of Saturday and Sunday last, at Fair Oaks, near Richmond, reach General McClellan's headquarters, it is becoming apparent that our loss in killed and wounded, especially the latter, was much greater than was at first supposed. The rebel loss is known to be from seven to ten thousand, and we now believe ours will quite reach the former figures—seven thousand, instead of three thousand, as originally reported.

From Gen. McClellan's Army. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, June 9, 1862.

A contraband, who left Richmond this morning, arrived to-day. No reinforcements had been received, nor were there any signs of evacuation.

A Captain, Lieutenant and two privates belonging to Gen. Burns' Brigade were killed yesterday, and 15 were wounded, while establishing an advance picket line. The new position was held.

General Prim and staff occupied the day in reviewing the reserve batteries, and Gen. Porter's Division. They also visited our outposts, and had a view of the enemy.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN BUCKS AND LEHIGH. The gallant Democrats of the Congressional District composed of these Counties gained a signal victory at the late election to fill a vacancy. They increased their majority from 143 in 1860, to over 500 in 1862.

The Patriot & Union, in speaking of this election says, Mr. Stiles encountered the usual fate of Democratic candidates in these times—that of being denounced as a "Breckinridge Secessionist," a sympathizer with treason," &c., &c. The Republican papers in the district endeavored to make the issue one between loyalty and disloyalty to the Government, their candidate representing loyalty and Mr. Stiles representing disloyalty—but in spite of this reprehensible system of opposition, Mr. Stiles came out of the contest with a handsome endorsement from a majority of the "loyal" citizens of the counties of Bucks and Lehigh.

The repeated lessons which the Republicans have recently received of the utility of attempting to defeat Democratic candidates by calling them "Breckinridge Secessionists," ought to teach them discretion, if patriotic considerations are not sufficient to deter them from rendering aid and comfort to the enemy by representing a majority of the voters of Pennsylvania as secret friends of the Southern rebels. But they seem to learn neither wisdom or patriotism from experience. This "Breckinridge Secessionist" charge has helped every Democratic candidate against whom it has been used. It was first tried to defeat Biddle in Philadelphia, then against every Democratic candidate at the October election, then against the Mayor of Lancaster, and lastly against John D. Stiles. And the people seem to understand that it is the last card in the sinking politician's game, for they have acquired the wholesome habit of rebuking those who use it.

WHAT A VIRGINIA CONTRABAND CAN DO. A lady of Washington city, desiring to procure a "help," made application at the headquarters of the "contrabands" on Capitol Hill, when the following colloquy ensued between herself and a female contraband who had escaped from "service" in Virginia.

Lady—Well, Dinah, you say you want a place. What can you do? Can you cook? Contraband—No, m'm; mammy, she allays cooked.

Lady—Are you a good chambermaid? Contraband—Sister Sally, she allays did the chambers.

Lady—Can you wait in the dining-room and attend the door? Contraband—La! no, m'm, Jim, that was his work.

Lady—Can you wash and iron? Contraband—Well, you see, m'm, Aunt Becky, she allays washed.

Lady—Can you sew? Contraband—Charity, she allays sew'd.

Lady—Then, what in the world did you do? Contraband—Why, I allays kep' the ties off Mistic!

For the Messenger. At a meeting of the "Greene County Guards" at Luray, Page county Va., on the 7th of June, 1862, Lieut. A. A. Stout was appointed President and Sergeant John Fordyce, Secretary: after which the following Preamble and Resolutions, offered by Capt. James B. Morris, were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, it is with feelings of the deepest regret and sorrow, that we have heard of the death of ELL BRANT, Orderly Sergeant of our company, who died at Front Royal, Warren county, Va., on the morning of the 2d inst. His kind and amiable deportment has endeared him to us all, and we regard his death as the saddest of calamities. No one could have been more faithful to duty or braver in battle; his sole aim was to perform his duty to his country and his fellow soldiers. His kindness in camp and bravery in battle, will ever be treasured in our memory, and we will try to follow his example; and although it seemeth hard for us to part with one so kind, noble and brave, yet we bow with humble resignation to Him who suffereth not a sparrow to fall unnoticed to the ground, believing that He doeth all things well for us erring mortals here on earth; therefore:

Resolved, That his dear mother, brothers and sisters, and his many numerous friends in Greene county, Pa., have our deepest sympathy in their deep and sad affliction, hoping that they may bear this bereavement with christian fortitude, and that with us, they may fondly hope that what is their and our loss, may be his gain.

Resolved, That we bear most cheerful testimony of his kindness, patriotism and bravery, and we would say to his friends at home, that he has left an example worthy of imitation by all.

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect, a copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions be forwarded to his mother, and also to the Greene county papers, with a request that they publish the same.

Lieut. A. A. STOUT, President. Serg. JOHN FORDYCE, Sec'y.

GEN. CASEY'S DIVISION AT THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

A correspondent of the New York Times, who was with Casey's Division when it was attacked, and who has taken especial pains to come at the truth, defends that Division from the aspersions which have been cast upon it. He says:

This list of over 1,109 killed and wounded, tells the story of where Casey's Division was on the day of the battle of Fair Oaks. As he had, in fact, less than 5,000 men actually in the fight, this list shows a percentage of over one fifth of his command injured, not to speak of many others who suffer from contusions and slight wounds, nor bringing them under the surgeons care. I know that a large list of casualties is not always proof of desperate fighting, but there is other evidence to prove that Gen. McClellan's dispatch of June 1st was cruelly unjust to brave men made the victims of untoward circumstances. This I find to be the impression here; so far as I learn it, and the proof of the fact is seen that the Commander-in-Chief has modified his views, though not yet, perhaps, making public acknowledgment of the fact.

The rebels have two steel-plated rams nearly ready for launching at Charleston.

Gen. Burnside has returned to North Carolina.

Obituaries.

DIED. On Wednesday morning, 28th ult., at the residence of her husband, in Waynesburg, after a protracted illness, of Consumption, Mrs. ELIZA JANE HART, consort of R. K. Campbell, Esq., aged thirty-five years.

The deceased was the eldest daughter of the late John Hart, of Washington. Her disease was the result of a violent cold contracted some years since, which, neglected at first, obstinately resisted medical treatment when tardily applied, and at length settled into confirmed consumption, whose fatal progress no art or skill could arrest. It remained for her friends to watch with weary and aching hearts the slow but steady approaches of the fell destroyer, and soothe as best they could, the sufferings of his victim. On her part, there were no complaints, no murmurs. With a calmness, composure, and fortitude perfectly wonderful in one so young, and having, as she expressed it, "so much to live for," she watched and waited, and at last even seemed to long for "the inevitable hour." At length it came; calmly and gently, and peacefully, as that bright and beautiful May morn, which was to her "the last of earth." No more pain, no more sorrow, no more suffering for that pure and gentle spirit. For her dark and gloomy gates of death seemed to be the glowing portals of heaven, and doubtless, while weeping friends stood in speechless grief around her inanimate form, her sanctified spirit was enjoying a beatitude which "it hath not entered into the heart of man to conceive." So we judge, so we believe, because her life, like her death, was that of the humble, sincere, devoted christian. Her faith was firm and unwavering. Her hopes were clear, unclouded, undimmed by a passing doubt. Among her last words were these: "I have committed all my interests for time and for eternity into the hands of God, my Redeemer; and I know that He will keep that which I have committed unto Him." Who that has witnessed the last hours of one so full of Christian faith, and hope, and calm assurance of a blissful immortality, has not exclaimed with him, "O! let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!"

Special Notices. DENTISTRY. Dr. S. S. PATTON, will be in Jefferson, Pa., on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th inst., and at Clarksville on Monday the 16th inst., at which place he will remain several days.

TO INVALIDS. DR. WHITTELEY'S next professional visit to Waynesburg, will be made on Monday and Tuesday, the 7th and 8th days of July. Office rooms at the Hamilton House, with remissions entirely free. Dr. Whitteley cures the following complaints: Drops of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Dropsy, &c.; all diseases of the Blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, &c.; Fever, Stone, Secretory Derangement, and all other complaints. All forms of Female Weakness and Difficulties attended to with unparalleled success. Every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing his prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Washington, May 20, 1862-3m. Kings County, New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH, by the use of a very simple and safe remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription, and the name of the advertiser, for preparing and using the same, which will find a cure. The only object of the advertiser, in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing his prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Washington, May 20, 1862-3m. Kings County, New York.

CARD TO YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN. The advertiser will send (free of charge), all who write to the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. W. a very simple and safe remedy, which will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Itchiness, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and blemishes of the Skin, leaving the same as Nature intended should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe will find instructions, and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage), Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Washington, May 20, 1862-2 m.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES. A NERVOUS SUFFERER HAVING BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH in a few days, after many years of great Nervous Suffering, due to the use of a very simple and safe remedy, the advertiser is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription, and the name of the advertiser, for preparing and using the same, which will find a cure. The only object of the advertiser, in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing his prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Washington, May 20, 1862-3m. Kings County, New York.