

MORNING TELEGRAPH.

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1862.

PRICE ONE CENT.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

DISPATCHES FROM THE FLEET OFF VICKSBURG.

Latest from Gen. McDowell's Army.

Arrival of a Sub-Marine Battery.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

It is the current belief that Congress will adjourn sine die by next Monday, the business before it being already reduced to only a few prominent measures and other matters to be disposed of without much controversy.

The Committee of Ways and Means has disposed of the bills originating therein by the reporting of the remaining one making additional appropriations, small in amount, for certain civil expenses.

The Tariff bill, with Senate amendments, will be returned to the House to-morrow.

The Confiscation bill is pending in joint committee of conference.

The soldier's pension and the naval appropriation bills are yet to be definitely acted upon.

Unless more important questions intervene, the session can conveniently be closed by the time indicated.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

The Navy Department has received dispatches, dated U. S. steam sloop Brooklyn, off Vicksburg, June 22.

The following is from Captain Craven to Commodore Farragut:

Sir: In obedience to orders of the thirteenth I left Baton Rouge on my way up the river at 9 p. m., sent the main guard and a party of men, in all about one hundred men, under charge of Lieutenant Lowrey, on shore at Bayou Sara, for the purpose of destroying the telegraph apparatus and wires, and with orders to inform the authorities that we were on the river for the purpose of enforcing the laws of our common country, and protecting its loyal citizens, and at the same time to warn them that if any hostile demonstrations were made upon our vessels or transports, as they passed in front of their town, by the thieves and murderers, except guerrillas, the town would be held responsible for it, and at least be laid under contribution, if not dealt with more severely.

At about eleven o'clock in the morning, Lieut. Lowrey returned with his party to the ships, having thoroughly accomplished his work except the securing the telegraph apparatus, which had been removed but a few minutes before he landed. About half a mile of wire was cut and brought aboard, and the telegraph batteries destroyed.

The people ashore appeared to be peaceably disposed, were very civil, and did not make any demonstration. The Mayor and Chief Magistrate informed Lieut. Lowrey that but two or three days previous to our arrival the town had been visited by a band of guerrillas, and that they had committed many outrages against law and order, and he had arrested a lieutenant who commanded the party, but he was rescued by his men and borne off to the woods.

He represented these guerrillas as a lawless set, of whom the inhabitants of the country and small towns had a greater dread than of the visits of our navy or even our army, and hoped we would not hold him responsible for the acts of cut throat bands. Before leaving the town, Lieutenant Lowrey, with the flag of our Union at the head of his party, to the tune of Yankee Doodle, marched through several of the principal streets, and passed on about 10:30 in the morning to Natchez.

On the 16th of morning of the 17th, the Union joined us, and about 9:30 in the morning, we passed Rodney.

We arrived at our present anchorage on the 18th, at 11:30 in the morning.

News on our route were well molested, and I saw no change in the aspect of things since our last trip, excepting at Grand Gulf. The town there was in ruins, having been riddled by shot, and then destroyed by fire. On a small hill just to the right of the town, was a small earthwork, which had been only recently thrown up, and was capable of receiving three or four small field pieces. It, as well as the town, was entirely deserted.

On the 20th inst. Commander Porter arrived here with ten of his mortar boats, and yesterday the Miami, arrived with another, and this afternoon four others were towed up. Commander Porter informed me that the flotilla was fired upon at Ellis cliffs, and that it is the intention of the rebels to mount a troublesome battery at that place, also at Quitman's landing, as he learned at a farm house coming up.

Five boats which arrived this morning were fired at from Ellis cliffs, and one, the Emily Wash, was hit two or three times, one shot having temporarily disabled one of her boilers.

Yesterday morning I sent the Onida and Wagona to look after these places, and yesterday I shall send the Katsband to convey the boats as far as Baton Rouge or until she meets you there.

At Vicksburg, the rebels appear to be quite busy in extending and fortifying their works, and it is said they have some ten thousand troops quartered in and about the town.

FROM GEN. McDOWELL'S ARMY.

The Washington Star says: Friday last a division of McDowell's corps took up line of

march for Warrenton, Va., which point it now holds. We presume this movement is preparatory to a prompt and proper concentration of Gen. Pope's army.

A SUB-MARINE BATTERY.

Yesterday, p. m., a submarine battery was towed to the navy yard by a tug from Philadelphia. As it lies in the water, it resembles in shape, a sturgeon, and is about thirty feet long and six feet in diameter.

The following appointments, confirmed by the Senate, are officially announced to-day: Truman Smith, to be Judge under treaty with England to suppress the slave trade.

Edwin Y. Sumner, Brevet Major General, United States Army, to be Major General of Volunteers.

Samuel P. Heintzleman, Brevet Brigadier General United States Army, to be Major General of Volunteers.

Erasmus D. Keys, Brevet Brigadier General United States Army, to be Major General of Volunteers.

Fitz John Porter, Brevet Brigadier General United States Army, to be Major General of Volunteers.

Wesley B. Franklin, Brevet Brigadier General United States Army, to be Major General of Volunteers.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

TRANSPORTS FIRED UPON.

Several Soldiers of the 11th Penn's Regiment Wounded.

Arrival of Gen. Burnside's Flag Boat.

BALTIMORE, July 8.

The steamer Georgeanna arrived at six o'clock this morning, having on board upwards of two hundred sick, wounded, furloughed and discharged soldiers, and an immense freight.

The only item of interest that we could gather was, that on Monday the transport steamer Junonia, with the 11th Pennsylvania regiment on board, while ascending James river, was fired into by a rebel battery. Three shots struck the steamer, wounding several of the soldiers, but as far as we could learn, killing none. One of the shots struck her wheel house, wounding four men.

It is reported that the rebels have flying artillery constantly moving along James river, but heretofore have been prevented from doing any damage by the gunboats.

THE LATEST.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 7.—The steamers State of Maine, Vanderbilt, Kenosha, Elm City, Arrowsmith, Thomas A. Morgan, Massachusetts, Cannonous, New York and the Nellie Barker, are all at Fortress Monroe this morning.

The Sixth Regular Cavalry, the Fifth Regular Cavalry and the Sixth Pennsylvania Lancers leave here to-day to go up the James river.

It is rumored that Gen. Cook has received orders to report himself at Washington. Gen. Stoneman is highly spoken of for his bravery and skill in his late management of affairs on the York river.

The Elm City, from Harrison's Landing, has arrived at Fortress Monroe with five hundred disabled soldiers on board, mostly sick, who will be taken to New York. She says at anchor in the Roads, and not a boat can be obtained to go out to her and get a list of names of the soldiers. The officers of transports have become so hardened that they will not allow one of their small boats to do the smallest favor, even for humanity's sake, and consequently we will no doubt have to abandon the idea of obtaining a list from the Elm City. There are many wounded on board. Five have died since leaving Harrison's Land.

The flag of truce boat which left here yesterday morning, returned to-day, having been up as far as White House. They report all quiet, having seen nothing of the Rebels on their passage up. They brought down about fifty contrabands, and a few stragglers who had unfortunately been left behind at the time of the evacuation. They also brought down eleven trunks, marked "Wilmer," which were taken from Wilmer, a clergyman of Philadelphia, about six months ago, who was charged with having with him "contraband" articles, which he was conveying to the enemy. They were brought here to-day from West Point. Gen. Burnside's flag boat arrived here at two o'clock, and cast anchor in the Roads.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Battle of Tuesday as Described by the Richmond Examiner.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF THE REBELS.

From the Richmond Examiner of Friday, July 4.

"The battle of Tuesday was perhaps the fiercest and most sanguinary of the series of bloody conflicts that have already adverted to the past played in the action by Gen. Jackson and others, but, as yet, have made little mention of the operations upon the occasion of Gen. Magruder and the troops under his command. We now propose to give such particulars as we have obtained on the field after the battle.

Early on Tuesday morning the enemy, from the position to which he had been driven the night before, continued his retreat in a southerly direction towards his gunboats on James river. At eight o'clock, A. M., Magruder commenced the pursuit, advancing cautiously, but steadily, and shelling the forrests and swamps in front as he progressed. This method of advance was kept up, throughout the morning and until four o'clock, P. M., without coming up with the enemy. But between four and five o'clock our troops reached a large open field, a mile long and three-quarters in width, on the farm of Dr. Carter. The enemy were discovered strongly entrenched in a dense forest on the other side of this field. Their artillery, of about fifty pieces, could be plainly seen bristling on their freshly constructed earthworks. At ten minutes before five o'clock P. M., General Magruder ordered his men to charge across the field and drive the enemy from their position. Callously they sprang to the encounter, rushing into the field at a full run. Instantly from the line of the enemy's breastworks a murderous fire of grape and canister were hurled into their ranks, with the most terrible effect.

Officers and men went down by hundreds, but yet, undaunted and unwavering, on they dashed on until two-thirds of the distance across the field was accomplished. Here the carnage from the withering fire of the enemy's combined artillery and musketry was dreadful. Our line wavered a moment and fell back to the cover of the woods. Twice again the effort to carry the position was renewed, but each time with the same results. Night, at length, rendered a further attempt injudicious, and the fight until ten o'clock was kept up by the artillery of both sides. To add to the horrors, if not the dangers of the battle, the enemy's gun-boats from their position at Curt's Neck, two and a half miles distant, poured on the field contained broadsides from their immense rifled guns. Though it is questionable, as we have suggested, whether any serious loss was inflicted on us by the gunboats, the horrors of the fight were aggravated by the monster shells, which tore through the forests and exploded with a concussion which seemed to shake the solid earth itself. The moral effect on the Yankees of these terror-inspiring allies must have been very great, and in this, we believe, consisted their greatest damage to the army of the South.

It must not be inferred from the above account that the slaughter was all upon our side. We have the best reasons to know that the well-directed fire of our cannon and musketry, both before and subsequent to our efforts to storm the enemy's position, fell with fatal effect upon his heavily massed forces.

At ten o'clock P. M., the last gun was fired from our side. Each side held the position occupied when the fight began, and during the remainder of the night each was busily engaged in the removal of the dead. The rumble of the enemy's ambulances and wagons, in rapid and hurried motion did not cease even with the dawn. At ten o'clock Wednesday morning they were still busy, and discontinued their labors, not because their wounded had been removed, but for fear of our advance. Our wounded was carried from the field directly to the farm houses in the neighborhood, whence, after their injuries had been examined and dressed, they were brought to this city.

During the morning the enemy evacuated his position and retreated, still being shot at, attempting to lessen the distance between him and his gunboats.

The battle-field, surveyed through the cold rain of Wednesday morning, presented scenes too shocking to be dwelt on without anguish. The woods and the field before mentioned were, on the western side, covered with our dead, in all the degrees of violent mutilation, while in the woods on the west of the field lay in about equal numbers, the blue uniformed bodies of the enemy. Many of the latter were still alive, having been left by their friends in their frantic haste to escape from the rebels.

Great numbers of horses were killed on both sides, and the sight of their disfigured carcasses and the stench proceeding from them added much to the loathsome horrors of the bloody scene. The corn fields, but recently turned by the ploughshare, were furrowed and torn by the iron missiles of the enemy's shot and unexploded shells lay upon the surface of the earth. Among the latter were many of the enormous shells thrown by the gunboats. They were eight inches in width by twenty-three in length. The ravages of these monsters were everywhere discernible through the forests. In some places long avenues were cut through the trees tops, and here and there great trees, three and four feet in thickness, were burst open and split to very shreds. In one remarkable respect this battle differed in appearance from any of the preceding days. In the track of the enemy's flight there were no castaway blue great coats, no blankets, tents or clothing; no letters and no wasted commissary stores. He had, evidently, before reaching this point, thrown away everything that could retard his hasty retreat. Nothing was to be found on this portion of the field but killed and wounded Yankees and their guns and knapsacks.

THE TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS FROM THE YANKEE BATTERIES.

The battle of Tuesday evening has been made memorable by its melancholy monument of carnage, which occurred in portion of General Magruder's corps, which has been the strongest of the enemy's batteries. There are various explanations of this affair. The fire upon the few regiments who were ordered to take the enemy's battery, which was supported by two heavy brigades, and which swept the thin lines of our devoted men, who had to approach it across a stretch of open ground, is said to have been an appalling sight.

[From the Washington National Republican.]

We had the good fortune to get hold, last evening, of a copy of the Richmond Examiner of July 4. It has an account of the battle of Tuesday, more than confirming the previous accounts of the slaughter of the rebels on that day.

The Examiner says that the rebels killed and wounded in all the battles, amount to "at least" fifty thousand.

It says that in the fight of Tuesday, Major Walker of the 15th Virginia regiment was killed, and the Colonel (August) wounded. Gen. Anderson is reported to have been injured by a shell.

Northern newspapers captured from Union soldiers are advertised for sale. Confederate stocks rose from 93 to 97, as a result of the battles. These prices are paid in Confederate note currency.

Sillitoe writes that he expects the "immediate" recognition of the Confederacy by the French Emperor.

The rebels believed that the New York 7th regiment was in the late battles.

The Examiner talks about the "probable" capitulation" of Gen. McClellan's army.

It says that the rebels captured at the White House 192,000 rounds of assorted cartridges, 75 boxes of shell, &c.

Of the markets at Richmond, it reports "snap beans," at two dollars per half peck, cabbage at one dollar or one dollar and twenty-five cents per head, and "large at that" and peas, "without looking," at fifty cents per half peck. The currency in which such prices are paid, need sink but a little lower, to become utterly worthless.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 8.

Cotton firm—800 bales sold at 40@41c. Flour heavy—20,000 bales sold. Wheat do—Manayunk. Philadelphia county, which let off—215,000 bu. sold. Corn heavy—120. @ 100 bu. sold at 66@67c. Whisky firm at 28. Sugar buoyant, @ 30 for Muscovado, @ 30 for New Orleans. Coffee quiet—Freights firm. Gold advanced to 12 and in Thompson of Jefferson county, Samuel Grinstead cases still higher, there being rumors of an export duty which the Express says is im-

From our Afternoon Edition of Yesterday.

Pennsylvania's Sick and Wounded.

List of Names in the Baltimore Hospitals.

Official Report of Hon. M. B. Lowry.

HARRISBURG, July 7, 1862.

To His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Your letter of the 4th was received, in pursuance of which I arrived at Baltimore at three o'clock on Monday morning, the 5th, at seven o'clock I gained admission to the National Hotel Hospital; I have seen and conversed with the following sick and wounded of the "Pennsylvania volunteers," in the order in which I present them:

Neale McLaughlin, wounded in side; 115th regiment, co. E; returns to his regiment to-day.

John Guhring, 61st regiment; lost one arm at Fair Oaks; has no description roll, no clothes; resides at Pittsburg; says he wishes to go home in two weeks.

John James Powell, says he is able to go home; resides at Sauch Chunk.

Francis Fernier, wounded in shoulder near Richmond, doing well, wants to go home, says he saw Col. Gosler and Major Hugg die on Sunday morning at Savage Station from wounds received on Friday; private M'Cooy, of Philadelphia, he says was shot through the stomach, since dead, says James Day was shot by mistake by one of our own men.

Corporal Jacob Bugend, badly wounded and left on field, do. Isaac McConley, do. do. Fred Hibbert. Lieutenant Daniel Connor was badly wounded. Homes need is dead; Sergeant Sharp wounded and left on field; Sergeant Fowler, wounded, but will get home alive; Major Woodward shot in three places; thinks he may get home alive; all of the 2d regiment.

John Craig, 93d regiment, flesh wound through thigh; resides at Lock Haven, was wounded at Fair Oaks, doing well.

M. M. Davis, 61st regiment, wounded at Fair Oaks, in right hip, has no description papers, is able to go home, and should be sent.

John Price, wounded near Richmond, has no description list, will be able to go home in a few days, resides at Penn Station, Westmoreland county.

John Hyers, 93d regiment, doing well, will be able to go home in a few days.

James C. Irwin, 67th regiment, wounded in hips at Fair Oaks, resides at Irishtown, Mercer county, has no coat, nor shoes, is able to go home, no description list, send him home.

James Murphy, feeble, wounded at Fair Oaks, no description list, wants clothes.

James Bradley, Pottsville, 96th regiment, wounded in groin. Says Patrick Farrand, Richard Welsh, Michael Boland of co. F, 96th regiment, were all killed, late battle.

Casper Graf, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, wounded near Richmond, in leg, is doing well, will return to fight.

James L. Lingner, co. E, 83d regiment, resides at Waterford, Erie county, wounded at Hanover Court House, recovery somewhat doubtful.

John H. Finks, 96th regiment, resides at Philadelphia, wounded, is doing well.

Robert W. Fesse, 102d regiment, came here July 2, from Potomac, with fever.

David C. Rich, co. G, 10th Pennsylvania volunteers, doing well, has fever, came here July 1st, resides at Hendersonville, Mercer county.

J. B. Dobb, Forest county, assistant to Rev. W. I. Dickson, forwarded from Potomac, July 1st, with fever, very sick, will probably recover.

Arthur Connor, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers, rheumatism and exhaustion, Ansonville, Clearfield county.

John A. Fickinger, co. I, 11th Reserves, has fever, is doing well, resides at Somer Station, Indiana, no description list, came here July 1st, no description list.

James Davenport, 23d regiment, sent from White House, resides 924, Arch street, Philadelphia, has fever, very sick.

Sergeant Thomas A. Wilson, co. I, 10th regiment, Hartstown, Crawford county, has fever, is very sick.

Ruben Fertling, co. B, 96th regiment, came here July 1st, resides in Schuylkill county, is doing well.

Branson M'Colliger, 11th regiment, has fever, is doing well but very sick, came July 1.

Daniel Warner, co. B, 62d regiment, is doing well, W. H. Wise, co. B, fever, 93d regiment, came here July 8d, doing well.

Womathy Bicker, (a Pennsylvania) very sick, did not ascertain his company or regiment, saw him well cared for, recovery probable, came July 1st.

Nicholas Warner, co. K, 3d regiment, came July 3d from James River, residence, Milton Pennsylvania, is very sick.

Jesse Penrose, Jefferson county, is doing well, 105th regiment, has no description list.

Wm. Sterling, 71st regiment, resides at Philadelphia, weak and exhausted, but is doing well.

Samuel Hendrickson, 85th regiment, Thompsonville, Washington county, has fever, convalescent, has leave of absence.

Harrison Brecht, 104th regiment, from Bucks county, has had fever, doing finely, wants furlough, should have it.

Fred Kadlebocks, 7th regiment, crippled with rheumatism, wants his discharge, in my judgment should have it.

Captain C. Barnes, 9th regiment, shot in leg, goes home to-day. Saw Captain Dick of Meadville, Pennsylvania, on Monday evening, who he says was in the battle on Thursday, Friday and Monday; he lost a number of his men; could not obtain names.

Hugh Bradley, 104th regiment, bad wound in leg, will lose it, resides at Philadelphia.

James Dean, 104th regiment, Bucks county, wounded in hip with shell, at Fair Oaks, is doing well, able to go home soon, you should furnish him clothes, he has no description list.

Wm. Smith, 63d regiment, wounded in arm, doing well, resides at Elderton, Armstrong county, wounded at Fair Oaks, wants clothes.

Daniel Craig, 2d Reserve regiment, bullet through wrist, in his third battle, says young Bowbottom fell by his side, gave him a letter, which the young man had written that morning to his father, Mr. Joseph Bowbottom, which let off—215,000 bu. sold. Corn heavy—120. @ 100 bu. sold at 66@67c. Whisky firm at 28. Sugar buoyant, @ 30 for Muscovado, @ 30 for New Orleans. Coffee quiet—Freights firm. Gold advanced to 12 and in Thompson of Jefferson county, Samuel Grinstead cases still higher, there being rumors of an export duty which the Express says is im-

Alton Harnish, 6th regiment, Centre county, shot in thigh, is doing well, he says sergeant M'Garvey of Salt Lick, Jno. H. Fieghol, and Warton Eicht of Centre county, were killed. Patrick Murray of Bellefonte killed in the fight of Thursday week.

Michael Ferguson, co. B, 63d regiment, Harromsville, Allegheny county, is doing well, has flesh wound, wants to go home to recruit on furlough, says Thomas M'Williams of Sharpshooter, was killed.

Joseph Spiering, 104th regiment, injured at Yorktown in back, wants his discharge, and should be given him; has been here since May 19th.

George Porter, 52d regiment, Bradford county, has rheumatism, is nearly well; says he will yet do good service.

Benj. F. Street, 104th regiment, Montgomery county, wants to be taken home; is very sick with fever.

S. Newbold, 104th regiment, has fever and paralysis; will not again be able for duty; wants to go home.

John Shull, 95th regiment, has fever, Christian street Philadelphia, very sick, might be taken home by water; thinks he should at least be in a Pennsylvania Hospital.

Henry Snick, 74th regiment, wounded in head; says he will go back and fight it out.

John Higgs, 23d regiment, 1335 Poplar st., Philadelphia, rheumatism, improving, got transfer for Philadelphia.

Henry Plasmore, 98th regiment, 304 Green st., Philadelphia, wants to go home, wants leave of absence, thinks our men should be taken to a Pennsylvania hospital.

Samuel Fisher, 52d regiment, leg broken by shell at Newport News, resides at Fort Carbon, doing well.

Franklin Fisher, 5th regiment Reserves, Altoona, wants leave of absence, has rheumatism.

Miller Miller, 27th regiment, lost left hand, is doing well, resides South st., Philadelphia.

John A. Mansfield, 85th regiment, lungs affected, doing good service as nurse.

Simon Fisher, 98th regiment, has fever and paralysis, desires to be taken to a Philadelphia hospital. He owes his life to Miss Moody, from Maine, his nurse.

Thomas McAdam, 31st regiment, nearly well, will go back to his regiment, has no description list.

Frederick Ergauson, 85th regiment here since June 20th, not able to be removed, his nurse says will get well.

Geo. W. Fisher, 85th regiment, came July 1, Fredericton, Washington county, fever, doing well.

Geo. W. Griffiths, 11th regiment, New Florence, Westmoreland county, fever, had case.

E. W. Uderson, fever, doing well, resides in Jennersville, Chester county, enlisted in 2d Maryland regiment.

John W. Leeton, very interesting young man, brought from White House July 1st, resides in Reading, Pennsylvania; his nurse thinks his life depends upon his getting home, I have not met so interesting a case, has fever.

Edward M'Kinion, 96th regiment, Tamaqua, very sick, diarrhoea, fever, wants to go home.

Edward Good, 5th Artillery, Lancaster, fever, his mother with him; doing well.

Marion Smith, from White House, July 1st, fever, Point Pleasant, Bucks county, able to go home, wants leave of absence.

Abraham Miller, 85th regiment, Hillsboro', Washington, brought from White House, fever, getting somewhat better, has papers.

Rosello Gaylor, 3d Reserve regiment, Skinner's Eddy, Wyoming, inflammation in the bowels, getting better, no papers.

James M'Cooy, age 55 years, 8d Reserve regiment, Waterford Ferry, Clarion county, diarrhoea, getting better, would like to go home, but is unfit to be sent without special attendance, has lost one ear in the war; no papers.

Joseph C. Shaddock, 57th regiment, Wrightsville, Susquehanna county, typhoid fever, doing well, no papers.

Henry Farrell, 93d regiment, Palmyra, Lebanon county, rheumatic fever, wants to go home, but not yet able from the Chickahominy, very sick.

Harry R. Miffin, 95th regiment, 936 Lafayette street, Philadelphia, brain fever, not so well as he was when he came here, brought from White House 20 June, doubtful.

George Kessler, 96th regiment, Pottsville, brain fever, wants to go home, says Dr. Halverstadt would cure him in twenty-four hours.

Simon Springer, 53d regiment, Mooresburg, Montour county, came here from White House, diarrhoea and rheumatism, not as well as he was when he came, could be moved home and ought to be.

Samuel Leadham, 93d regiment, Lebanon, sent from Chickahominy, rheumatism, could be taken home.

Pearson Mercer, 1st Reserve regiment, Westchester, Chester county, hurt in stomach, just came from Chickahominy.

Samuel A. Gray, 63 regiment, Rowling Ridge, Allegheny county, chronic diarrhoea, had it for ten weeks, no better, gets no medicine, no papers, wants furlough, looks bad.

Andrew M. Wilson, 103d regiment, getting worse, better discharged, discharged, P. O., Butler county, broke cap of knee, looks bad, ought to be discharged.

James Bowry, 61st regiment, Pittsburg, rheumatism, Frenchman, says he could fight, but not march, better be discharged, papers at Newport News.

Wm. Staylor, 1st Reserve regiment, Blueball P. O., Lancaster county, pain in the breast and diarrhoea, says he has no care given him, no papers.

John L. Griffith, 85th regiment, Canonsburg, Washington county, piles and bad cough, has done no duty for eight months, three times has been examined and marked for discharge, has papers.

Ernest Frederick, 63d regiment, Pittsburg, has had bilious fever and rheumatism, is getting worse, wants to go home, no papers.

Daniel Gannon, 3d Reserve regiment, Salem, Wayne county, plury and weakness in back, no better, wants to go home, has papers.

John Menner, 12th U. S. Infantry, Honesdale, Wayne county, hurt in stomach, left last Friday