Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, MORNING, JUNE 7.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OUR OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	60	70
12 " M.	60	74
6 " P. M.		70
Barometer		29 4-10

Death of Col. Rippey--Meeting of the Bar.

The members of the Bar assembled in the Court of Common Pleas room, yesterday afternoon, to give expression to their sentiments on the occasion of the death of Col. Rippey, who was a prominent member of the profession. The attendance was very large, and deep solemnity pervaded the meeting.

The venerable William Wilkins presided, and Messrs. J. H. Bailey and J. H. Miller were chosen Secretaries.

On motion, Hon. Charles Shaler, Hon. J. P. Sterrett, Hon. P. C. Shannon, Thomas M. Marshall and M. Swartzwelder, Esqs., were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

First, That in the death of Col. O. H. Rippey, in common with our fellow citizens, we mourn the loss of a valued citizen, a patriotic soldier, and a brave and gallant officer; whose memory will be cherished by every person capable of appreciating the high qualities which were his characteristics, whether in private, public or professional life.

Second, That as members of the Bar we deeply deplore his decease, regarding him as a gentleman of unblemished professional integrity, courteous in his manner, and as among the most talented, learned, eloquent, and sagacious of our members of our profession; and giving promise, had he continued amongst us, of rising to the foremost rank at the Bar.

Third, That his chivalrous course, in abandoning his prospects of rising in a lucrative profession, upon the first call of his country to arms in defence of the Constitution, and the zeal and ardor with which he embarked in his honorable occupation, in which he fell, while nobly achieving his military duties, is worthy not only of the encomiums, but likewise eminently worthy of imitation by every sincere lover of the Constitution and laws.

Fourth, That we tender to the friends and relations of the illustrious patriot so suddenly snatched from their social circle, our respectful sympathies for their irreparable loss, and that, whilst mingling our sorrows with theirs, we shall cherish the memory of one who, whether as a son or husband, as a member of the profession or as a friend, as a citizen or a soldier, was so eminently worthy of affection for his private virtues, or gratitude for his public services.

Fifth, That as an evidence of the respect in which the deceased was held by the Court and Bar, the Court be requested to adjourn until Monday in order to attend the obsequies of our deceased brother, Col. O. H. Rippey, and that the clerks of the several courts be ordered to enter these resolutions on their minutes.

Sixth, That we will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, and we will wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

Seventh, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

Touching and appropriate eulogies were delivered by Judge Shaler, Judge Shannon, and E. Snowden, Esq., after which the meeting adjourned to re-assemble at one o'clock this afternoon, to attend in a body the funeral of their deceased friend.

The 63d Pennsylvania--Gallantry of Col. Alex. Hays.

The 63d Pennsylvania, Col. Alex. Hays, (composed principally of Allegheny county men) was in the right wing of Couch's Division, and on the first day of the battle, after Gen. Casey had been driven back, rendered most efficient service. The correspondent of the *Herald* says:

"It seemed that the enemy's advance was checked when he was fairly stopped in the Williamsburg road near the Mill road; but the odds were too much to give it up easily, and again and again our line gave way. The First Long Island broke; but two of Jamison's regiments—The Fifty-seventh and Sixty-third Pennsylvania—would have more than rallied it. Col. Campbell, of the Fifty-seventh, was soon down; but Col. Hays, of the Sixty-third, by his heroic example and desperate endeavor, kept the men in their places, and inspired all around him with a noble emulation; yet the fire was fearful; the regiments seemed to melt. At this point it was that the brave Devens received his wound. Hardly a man remained mounted, for every horse was shot, and the regiments were thinned—thinned terribly; *but a few brave men stood there for their country, and kept their places.*"

Wm. O'Hara Robinson.

This gallant young soldier, who has given his life for his country at the battle in front of Richmond on last Saturday, was the eldest son of the late W. O'Hara Robinson, formerly District Attorney of the United States for Western Pennsylvania, and the grandson of Gen. Robinson, of Allegheny. He had not yet attained his 21st year, and was attached to Col. Rippey's regiment, under whose special care and guardianship he was placed by his grandfather, and for whom Col. Rippey a few days before the battle he had written to the Governor for a *lieutenant's* commission for him, in the uniform of which he fell. He was pierced through the breast by a musket ball, and fell at the side of Lieutenant Gold, who was wounded at the same volley from the rebels about six o'clock in the evening, and who speaks in the highest terms of the courage and gallantry of this youthful soldier throughout the day, which terminated thus fatally to him and so many of the brave soldiers and officers of the 5th.

The Hutchinson Family To-night.

A rare treat is offered our citizens to-night, at Concert Hall, by the celebrated Hutchinson Family. For twenty-two years, these charming vocalists have met with enthusiastic receptions in the old and new world. They are not new aspirants for fame; their celebrity is established, and their former concerts in this city are well remembered by those who listen to their touching and stirring strains. In the programme for to-night, will be found "The Negro Boatman's Song of Port Royal," "The Good Time Coming Right Along," and many others calculated to arouse the patriotic spirit of the people. Don't forget Concert Hall.

LIEUT. COL. A. S. M. MORGAN.—This gallant young officer, who was wounded while leading the 62d regiment into battle, on Saturday last, has arrived in Philadelphia, and is now at the Continental Hotel. He was wounded in the hip, the ball passing through and coming out of the opposite side. His wound is very painful, but it is thought that with careful treatment, he will probably recover. He will be brought home as soon as his attending Physician thinks it safe to remove him.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt of $20 from "Conscience." Account unknown. The amount has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States. The man who procures one Carnahan's business suits, has no qualms of conscience on the score of economy. Call at his establishment on Federal street, near the Diamond, Allegheny city, examine his stock, and become convinced.

NEW BOOKS.—Les Miserables, by Victor Hugo; Artemus Ward, His Book; The Two Prima Donnas, by Sala; The Stolen Mask, by Wilkie Collins; The Channings, by Mrs. Henry Woods; The Struggle of Smith Jones and Robinson, by Anthony Trollope; Life Scenes, by Mrs. Woods; also, a large lot of Photographic Albums; for sale at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

IT HAS NOW become a settled fact that McClelland's auction is the cheapest place to buy Boots and Shoes. The consequence is that there the crowds will go, and they find, by experience, that they are buying regular retail goods for about fifty cents on the dollar.

THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Allen will close their engagement at the theatre to-night, consequently, this evening is the last opportunity of seeing the Irish drama entitled "Peep O'Day." On Monday evening Little Stephenson will appear in a favorite drama.

RELIGIOUS.—The pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian church having returned from his Western tour, and the church having been thoroughly cleansed, service may be expected to-morrow (Sabbath) at the usual hours, 10½ a. m. and 2½ p. m.

CALL at Pittock's news depot, opposite the Post Office, and lay in a supply of reading matter.

How the Fight Began--The 103d Regiment.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus describes the beginning of the bloody battle of the Seven Pines. It will be seen that, according to this writer, the 103d Pennsylvania regiment (Col. Lehman's) was unfortunate from the very outset, and lost terribly from the blunder of somebody:

It was about noon when we first heard the scattered fire of our pickets in front. For two or three days before there had been skirmishes between the pickets near the road in front, and this was mistaken for another affair of the same kind, and thus some time was lost; for, instead of the dispositions that should have been made, a regiment was simply ordered out—the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania—to support the pickets. The regiment went out quickly, was formed near the road, and almost stumbled upon the enemy advancing in line of battle. Before the men had ever loaded their pieces, the One Hundred and Third received a full and steady volley, from the effects of which it did not recover. That one fire—delivered almost as a complete surprise, and which our men could not return—cut down, perhaps, one-fifth of the regiment, and demoralized the remainder. No more service was had from the One Hundred and Third that day, and, what was worse, the men began to stream to the rear with the old cry of "cut to pieces." It ought to be a crime punishable with death in our army for any soldier to say that his regiment was "cut to pieces;" it is a shibboleth with many in which they boast their own disgrace, though in this case it was somewhat different. Of course, this stream of men had no good effect upon the spirits of their fellows, and thus the day begun in misfortune.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Wounded Pennsylvanians at Washington.

The steamer Elm City arrived at Washington on Wednesday, the 4th inst., from White House, Virginia, bringing 450 wounded soldiers, who were in the battle before Richmond. Out of the list we select the following, belonging to Western Pennsylvania. Rowley's, Rippey's, Lehman's, Hay's, Wilson's, McKnight's and Howell's regiments are here represented, but the residence of the parties, or the nature of the wounds, are not stated. We may state, however, that none of them are returned as mortally wounded, and all are doing well:

J. L. Gibson, One Hundred and First.
N. Minick, Sixty-first.
N. Joseph, One Hundred and Third.
J. P. Clark, One Hundred and Third.
H. S. Mills, One Hundred and First.
J. A. McMullen, Eighty-fifth.
W. Barry, One Hundred and First.
S. Blaney, One Hundred and Second.
G. A. Cook, Sixty-third.
W. Thompson, One Hundred and First.
J. P. Boyle, One Hundred and Third.
J. C. Kelson, One Hundred and Fifth.
W. H. Hoffman, One Hundred and First.
J. Lingham, One Hundred and First.
S. W. Gevold, One Hundred and First.
W. Jackson, One Hundred and Fifth.
Jacob C. Andrews, One Hundred and Third.
W. McCollum, Sixty-first.
C. Bowers, One Hundred and First.
J. Cronin, One Hundred and Second.
C. Hennessy, Eighty-fifth.
F. Kilgore, Eighty-fifth.
A. Kleiah, One Hundred and Third.
W. Stoops, One Hundred and Second.
H. Keasley, One Hundred and Third.
John Miller, One Hundred and Third.
J. Fielding, One Hundred and Third.
B. Harris, One Hundred and Third.
S. R. Loomis, One Hundred and Second.
R. W. Leson, one Hundred and Second.
M. Pape, Eighty-fifth.
W. Taaffer, Sixty-third.
W. Woodruff, Sixty-first.
R. O. Pomeroy, Sixty-first.
J. Miles, Sixty-third.
A. Holdsworth, One Hundred and First.
O. Fasher, One Hundred and First.
A. Seickenshem, One Hundred and First.
W. Powers, One Hundred and Third.
J. W. Blair, One Hundred and Third.
G. A. Cook, Sixty-third.
J. A. McMiller, Eighty-fifth.
H. Kilgore, Eighty-fifth.
W. Staats, One Hundred and Second.
R. Wilman, One Hundred and First.
J. Shilts, One Hundred and Third.
P. Hallen, One Hundred and Third.
A. Brixler, One Hundred and First.
J. Price, One Hundred and Third.
A. McKiroy, One Hundred and First.
John Miller, One Hundred and Second.
W. H. Schaeffer, One Hundred and Third.
F. P. Clusky, Sixty-third.
T. M. Brown, One Hundred and Second.
H. Bath, One Hundred and Fifth.
C. O. Corning, Sixty-first.

Arrival of Col. Rippey's Remains--More About the Killed and Wounded.

The remains of Col. O. H. Rippey arrived in this city this afternoon, from Baltimore, and were conveyed to the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. A. B. Curling, Chatham street, followed by a large concourse of citizens.

Accompanying the remains were a brother of the deceased, Mr. W. Rippey, (previously reported killed.) He is but slightly wounded, having received a shot behind the ear, which cut the scalp, but did not fracture the skull. He is at his father-in-law's residence, Hay street.

A young man named Schumaker, a servant of Col. Rippey, also came home with his remains. We had a few moments conversation with him, and he informed us that Col. Rippey fell early in the fight. They had fired six volleys into the rebel ranks before receiving any response, and at the first fire from the enemy Col. Rippey fell, pierced by a Minie ball which entered near the right shoulder, passing through the chest. It is supposed that he died in the arms of a young man named Anderson, a resident of Lawrenceville, and these were found together—Anderson as both had received his commander's head. Schumaker reports that the regiment went into the battle with 840 men, and that but 400 remain.

Adjutant W. G. Miller, reported killed, is uninjured, and now has command of the regiment.

Capt. Bryson, of Co. F, also reported killed, is alive and well, as we learn from Schumaker.

Lieut. Mathew Steel, of the same company, is not dead, as reported, but has an arm broken.

We had no opportunity to converse with Mr. Schumaker, owing to the circumstances in which he was placed, and we gathered the above items from him while passing from the depot.

Death of Col. Wilson.

It is stated that Col. J. H. Wilson, of the 101st Pennsylvania regiment, died on last Monday week at the Planters' House, near White House, Va., of typhoid fever. The information was conveyed to his friends in Beaver, by a telegraphic dispatch from Sharp Hamphill, Esq., who was with the Colonel when he died. His body was interred on the following day. Col. Wilson was a well known member of the bar of Beaver county and most ably represented his county in three sessions of the Legislature. He was for several years, though not at the breaking out of the rebellion, a Brigadier General of Militia, and with the military experience thus obtained he felt it to be his duty to offer his services to the General Government, and accordingly raised a regiment, in which are a number of companies from this vicinity. He was in the battle of Williamsburg, but was soon after prostrated with the disease which terminated his honorable career.

RE-ARRESTED.—Jackson Morrow, of Butler county, who escaped from prison after being sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for three years and one week, was recently arrested by Sheriff Scott, on Oil Creek, near Franklin, and has since been safely lodged in Allegheny with the Penitentiary Warden, Captain Birmingham.

HORSES KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Mr. Huston Paul, of South Strabane township, Washington county, had two valuable horses killed, by being struck with lightning, during the prevalence of the storm on Saturday night. The animals were standing in the field at the time, at least a hundred yards distant from any tree.

BARN DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.—On Saturday night last, during the heavy storm, the large log barn of Mr. J. Reed Donaldson, of East Finley, Washington county, was struck by lightning, and, together with the contents, was entirely burned. The loss is about five hundred dollars, on which there is no insurance.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND; full particulars of the fight. See New York dailies; to be had at Pittock's news depot, opposite the Post Office.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1862, Night.

I have had a long interview this evening with Gen. Moorhead, and during the day with others of the Committee of Congress, who, on Saturday and Sunday last, were at White House, and from whom I have gathered what I could, in reference to some of the incidents of the

BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES.

I am not going into any general account of that horrible scene. Reporters from the field will give you that. I shall drop a few items such as I have been able to gather, in reference to our own, Pittsburgh, dead and wounded. From the vast mass of detail, and the dreadful flood of missing, which was precipitated upon the people at White House Landing, it was difficult to single out individual cases, and it is yet more difficult for me to gather from conflicting accounts at this hour, much that might have been obtained by a reporter, even at White House.

I learn from Gen. Moorhead, who with his wife and two daughters were at Norfolk, at Yorktown and at White House (at the latter place on Sunday,) that the 62st regiment, Col. Rippey, suffered as badly as any in the fight. Col. Rippey appears to have fallen at the head of his regiment, in the early part of Saturday's fight. Mr. Reichart, formerly a merchant on Liberty street, who was sutler to the regiment, says that the Colonel's body was on the field at least a mile beyond any of the ground we held *even after the fight of Sunday*. I tell this with a desire that it may be taken with some allowance, as Mr. R. could have seen the field only in the midst of much horror and confusion. It is certain that Gen. Moorhead was unable to obtain the body of this brave and lamented citizen of Pittsburgh. The 61st seems to have stood up to the fight most nobly. When all the facts are in, I am sure General McClellan will modify the harsh dispatch relative to the division of Gen. Casey. He, with his white locks, which have felt the snows of more than three score winters, led his forlorn hope amid hosts of the infuriated foe.

It is said that but 180 injured men of the 61st answered to the roll-call after the defeat of Saturday. Col. Rippey's brother, it is hoped, is not slain, but a prisoner, though perhaps death were better.

Capt. Patterson, of Birmingham, of the 102d, was wounded severely in the groin.

Col. Campbell, of the 57th, of Chambersburg, son-in-law of the late Dr. Bruce, of Pittsburgh, severely wounded in the groin, and it was feared dangerous.

Lieut. Col. Morris, commanding 101st regiment, son-in-law of Mr. Coltart, of Oakland, severely wounded.

Lieut. Col. Parviance, of the 85th, late editor of the Washington (Pa.) *Republican*, wounded in the leg, but not dangerous.

The 63d regiment, Col. Hays, was also in the thick of the fight. The Colonel was not, as I am informed, in the fight of Saturday, having been employed on some other duty. Lieut. Col. Morgan bravely led his men to the work on that day, and was wounded in the hip. He was got off the field and was conveyed to White House, where he arrived on Sunday night. I hope he is at home with you by this time. I saw his colored servant this evening at Gen. Moorhead's. The Surgeon General refused to let him go from Fortress Monroe with Col. Morgan, so Gen. M. kindly brought him hither, and will, *if the importance of his case, he being a colored boy*, will permit, get him a pass over the road and through Baltimore. Such persons are still dangerous, you know.

Col. Hays bravely led his men on Sunday. I learn from the intelligent colored boy above alluded to, (who by the way is a Pittsburgh born, and has been with Col. Morgan ever since August,) that Capt. Berringer, of Company A, was acting Major of the 63d—Major Wallace being sick at Yorktown.

George P. Corts, Adjutant, was wounded in the wrist and shoulder. Maynard, 1st Lieutenant of Co. B, slightly wounded; Captain Danks, Co. E, wounded in the thigh. Co. K went into battle in command of Lieut. Bagley, whom my informant thought was not injured. Co. C was in command of First Lieut. Hurst, who was not injured. Orderly Sergeant Co. K, George Chalmers, wounded in the arm.

There were many privates killed and wounded in this regiment. I have looked with an aching heart among all likely to know for news of some half dozen dear and special friends among that band, but am unable to learn a word more than I have communicated. I hope your special correspondent will have enlightened you more than I am able to.

The only other specific information I can give is that a son of Luke Loomis was wounded, but not dangerously. Of Major Gazzam I could, as yet, learn no more than what you saw in the N. Y. *Herald*.

Hon. J. F. Potter, who was of the Committee, returned hither quite indignant that the White House, the property of Gen. Lee, or one of the Lees, an officer in the rebel army, should be kept there under guard of our soldiers, when it is so much needed for a hospital. He says he saw 2,700 wounded brought to White House and at once taken on board the packed and stifling transports, which, lying side by side in the river, afforded no good circulation of air, and there the poor souls, in every kind of distress, suffered and waited; yet the vile rebel's house, cool, spacious and airy, stands without a tenant on the river bank, while its owner is near Richmond killing the comrades of the very men who, for lack of his guest, are dying here from the wilds of Pennsylvania to lecture the Senate. What vote has he ever given here but as the advocate of traitors on all occasions? Let him not rise and assume to correct the Senate.

Mr. Wade contended that this was simply a proposition to tax the owners of what they claimed as valuable property, and was constitutional, and would not injure the men of the border States. The loyal men in the border States were not slaveholders, not one in twenty.

Mr. Cowan said he might be a very humble individual, and might be inexperienced and unknown; but he was here as the representative of Pennsylvania, representing three millions of people, and he was not going to apologize for his people for his inexperience or for his youth. He never understood that age and long service here would sanctify folly, or give character to Billingsgate, which might be learned of fish-women. He would leave his past history to those who were earnest to enquire, and if the Senator from Ohio, who made this unwarrantable attack upon him, can reconcile his conduct to his own conscience and sense of propriety, he (Cowan) was willing to leave the matter. He had made argument, but whether good or bad, was not of any consequence. The Senator from Ohio had made low, vulgar ejaculations, to which he (Cowan) replied. Did the Senator from Ohio answer the argument when he indulged in half an hour's tirade, charging him (Cowan) with being the watch-dog of slavery, and a hundred other equally unjust things. He was here as a representative of Pennsylvania, to preserve the Constitution and to restore the Union. If he had to defend the Senate in that duty from unjust attack, and resist projects which he considered wrong, he had nothing to regret.

After further discussion the vote was taken on the consideration of the vote taxing slaves, which was carried. Yeas 22, nays 18. The question then recurred on the adoption of the amendment proposing a tax on persons claiming the service or labor of slaves, two dollars each for every person so claimed.

Mr. Howe moved to amend so as to except those under ten years and over sixty-five. Adopted. The amendment was rejected—yeas 17, nays 23.

Mr. Fessenden spoke at some length in favor of the passage of the tax bill. He would not pretend that it was perfect in all its provisions, but this was a new subject in this country and we have no experience in these matters. This bill was the result of a vast deal of labor and research, and the imperfections which it undoubtedly has should be borne with charitably. In referring to the necessity of the bill, he estimated the debt of the Government as seven hundred millions at the end of the fiscal year, and that the yearly regular expenditures must be greatly increased hereafter. We must have a larger standing army and a larger navy.

The Tax bill was then passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane, of Ind., Latham, McDougal, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Rice, Simmons, Stark, Sumner, Teneyck, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilmot, Wilson, of Massachusetts, Wright—27. Nays—Mr. Powell—1.

Absent—Messrs. Bayard, Henderson, Kennedy, Lane, of Kansas, Pearce, Saulsbury, Sherman, Thomson, Wilkinson and Wilson, of Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned till Monday.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NEW INSTRUCTIONS TO STANLEY.

Colonel Campbell Fatally Wounded.

WHEREABOUTS OF BEAUREGARD.

MORE MEN TO BE CALLED FOR.

European Mediation to be Offered on the Occupation of Richmond.

INDIGNATION AGAINST STANLY.

THE TAX BILL PASSED TO THIRD READING.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The Washington correspondent of the *Press* says: There is no longer any doubt but that instructions have been forwarded to Gov. Stanley requesting him not to interfere with the educational system for the contrabands, and laying down specific instructions with regard to the return of fugitives slaves.

Foreign papers have been received of as recent dates as the 24th of May. The London *Times* infers from the ease with which New Orleans was captured, that forts are but small defences against mailed steamers. It says, it seems as if the American war would furnish us with illustrations of all the debatable points in warlike science. The Merrimac settled the question of wooden ships, and now the capture of New Orleans has given us timely lesson of the inefficiency of stationary forts against iron vessels.

The rain storm has been very severe along the line of the Rappahannock.

The wounds received by Col. Charles Campbell, at the fight on the Chickahominy, it is feared will prove fatal. He is from Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and one of the most daring and dashing officers in the service.

There is much speculation here as to Beauregard's movements. The flight and disbanding of his army leads to the belief that Beauregard, with a large portion of his army, is in Richmond. If this should prove true, the victory of Gen. McClellan will be still greater.

The reports gain ground that a proclamation will soon be issued for three hundred thousand more men, so as to allow some of the brigades to recuperate their strength.

The occupation of Richmond by our troops, it is stated on British authority, will open the door to long desired offers of mediation by both England and France.

The President will not listen to them. The rebellion, he holds, is but a family quarrel on a large scale, which we are fully competent to settle without the aid of foreign interference.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent says there is great indignation here among leading men at the course taken by Governor Stanley, and the probabilities are that it will soon be made the subject of sharp comment in both Houses. The general feeling is that Gov. Stanley ought to be removed at once; but some who approve of the interference with General Hunter say that this is not the proper time to interfere with Gov. Stanley. Those friends who describe him as a proud and headstrong man say that he will resign rather than be reprimanded. The letter from the Secretary of War, countermanding his action in reference to the colored schools.

The Senate has passed the Tax bill to a third reading, so that no further amendments can be made. D.

The Flood in the Delaware and Lehigh--Terrible Loss of Life and Property--Full Details.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., June 6.—Persons just arrived from Mauch Chunk gives a fearful account of the damages above. The dam at Mauch Chunk, as well as two others, are swept away and many houses are demolished. The Railroad bridge is also gone, and canal navigation is stopped for the season. The Lehigh Valley Railroad will not be in running order for several weeks. The whole town of Weissport is washed away, and there are but three houses standing out of about three hundred. Many families were drowned. The loss of life has been terrible.

Noon.—The water in the Delaware and Lehigh is falling rapidly, and has receded about twelve feet. It is still too high, however, to enable anything like an accurate estimate of the damage to the canals and railroads to be made.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad is said to be very badly torn up.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad will be in running order in about a week.

A part of the bank in the Delaware Canal here has been washed out, and two breaks are reported in the first levee. The lower gates of the outlet lock are gone.

The damage at Gleadon is very great. The furnaces are all chilled, and the town presents the appearance of utter desolation, drift-wood, lumber, &c., being piled up upon the flats.

A raft of lumber, having upon it sofas, chairs, and every variety of furniture, is lodged upon the island at Bethlehem.

There has been no telegraphic communication with Mauch Chunk, and as yet the extent of damage cannot be ascertained.

Hundreds of canal boats have been lost.

The lumbermen have been heavy losers by this disaster, millions of feet of lumber having been carried away.

We have no means of ascertaining the number of persons drowned, but the list will be fearful.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 6.—The Massachusetts, which went up the James River on Sunday night last, with the privateers to be exchanged for Col. Corcoran and others held as their hostages, returned this morning, bringing back the privateers with her. Gen. Huger promised, on behalf of the rebel government, that the hostages would be exchanged for the privateers. Acting upon this intimation, the privateers were sent up, and on arriving at City Point a train of cars came down from Petersburg with a flag of truce, to receive them. The expected hostages were not on board however. The privateers were not given up, but a communication was sent to the rebel government asking an explanation. An answer came back to the effect that Gen. Huger had exceeded his authority, and no further conference would be held until an exchange could be consummated as before. Immediately replied to, that a proposal to exchange prisoners at City Point had been completed. It was immaterial to us whether that city or Richmond was the place of exchange, but that the flag of truce boat would be detained for a reasonable time, in order that the proposed further conference could be had. This was sent to the War Department at Richmond, and an immediate answer was promised. The Massachusetts waited till the next day without receiving any further communication, when, after sending a boat ashore and learning that nothing was expected from Richmond, she started on her return down the river. During her stay at City Point, some of the privateers got very indignant at the delay to which they were obliged to submit; and an intention was secretly expressed to seize the boat on the passage down. Necessary precautions were taken, however, by Col. Whipple, who was in command of the flag, and no trouble arose.

From Gen. Fremont's Headquarters.

MOUNT JACKSON, VA., June 6.—The further pursuit of Jackson has been impossible to-day, owing to the sudden rise of the Shenandoah river. A pontoon bridge, replacing the bridge burnt by the rebels, was completed, and part of Gen. Fremont's force crossed this morning. It rained hard all night and day, and the river began to rise very rapidly, and swelled twelve feet in four hours bringing down great quantities of drift wood, and heavy timber, which finally parted the bridge in the middle. The material was all saved, and no accidents occurred. Four hundred prisoners have been taken.

Judge Burch Released on Parole.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Judge Burch, who was arrested at Rolla a few days since, for expressing disloyal sentiments, was released from arrest and paroled yesterday, by the Provost Marshal, with the understanding, however, that he is to report himself whenever required. The Judge will immediately take his seat in the State Convention.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1862.

HOUSE.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the private calendar.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in the course of his speech said, while he was anxious to believe that the present was right, he was against any ambiguous policy. As to those who control this House, they have the activity of destruction, but not the genius to build up. Salvation is not in their line. The danger was from an alliance between the Republicans and Abolitionists, whose war on slavery, in defiance of the Constitution, becomes a crime.

He condemned at length the emancipation and confiscation of slaves, remarking, that the only safety to the country is in moderate, not in vindictive councils.

Mr. Noble argued that the National Government, being of limited and defined powers, conferred upon it by the individual States, has no right to interfere with their local institutions—slavery included. There was no way under the Constitution of dispensing with it—that was left to the States in which it existed. He insisted that a departure from those principles had a ways engendered sectional strife. House adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.—The Vice President presented the resolution of the City Councils of New York, in favor of the establishment of a mint in that city.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Indian Appropriation bill, which had been returned from the House with amendments.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy was received, transmitting official reports of the operations on the lower Mississippi and the capture of New Orleans.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate how much of the $72,672, paid to the Marshal of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, was for personal services, and how much on other accounts, and to furnish the details of these accounts. He said there had been paid to Marshal Lamon, who was appointed in March, $22,004, and to Marshal Selden, his predecessor, $50,000.

Mr. Powell, of Ky., offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether Major General Hunter has been authorized by the Department to muster a regiment of negroes or persons of African descent into the service of the United States; whether a Colonel and other officers have been appointed, and whether these negroes have been clothed and armed at the expense of the United States. Laid over.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., offered the following:

WHEREAS, Edward Stanley, assuming to act under the letter from the Secretary of War appointing him Military Governor of North Carolina, a post unknown to the Constitution and the laws, has undertaken, by virtue of said military authority, to surrender fugitive slaves, contrary to the intent and meaning of the act of Congress recently adopted, and to banish American citizens, in violation of the personal right secured by the Constitution; also to close the schools maintained by the charity of good men for the education of colored children, in defiance of every principle of morals and religion, and degrading our national character; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President be instructed to cancel the letter of the Secretary of War under which the said Edward Stanley has assumed to act.

The resolution was objected to, and accordingly laid over.

Mr. Anthony moved to reconsider the vote laying a tax on slaves. He said he did it at the request of others, and should vote against it.

Mr. Cowan claimed that a fair construction of the Constitution was clearly against the proposed tax. It was perfectly evident that the framers of the constitution intended to prohibit just such a tax as was now proposed to be laid, and it seemed to him no true Union man would try to evade the spirit and intent of the constitution. The very men who propose to lay the tax on slaves would, with the other hand, free all slaves of rebels, and thus destroy the very source of the revenue which they propose to collect. But he was *sorry* to say he was obliged to come to the conclusion that two dollars a head was not the real reason for these measures. It might be said he was reproaching the Senate—well, he intended to do so. It might be said he intended to lecture the Senate: If he thought it deserved it, by passing acts which were calculated to trample on the constitution. It might be said he was dogmatic—well, he intended to be dogmatic.

Mr. Wade (in his seat)—All but the dogmatic.

Mr. Cowan—When that Senator settles a little account which he has with his conscience, I hope your other House, I presume it will be time enough for me to pay attention to that kind of remark; till then he must excuse me. When he said he intended to be dogmatic, he meant that he intended to express his own opinion as strongly as he had a right to.

Mr. Wade said he did not see any use of Senators getting up and delaring especial devotion to the Constitution. He was willing to listen to argument, but he would not allow any man by implication to reproach him with perjury. He was willing the Senator from Pennsylvania to lecture the Senate and to reproach the Senate? Who was he, and where does he come from? Who ever heard of him? Yet he has the presumption to come here and to lecture the Senate. He was willing to be criticized; but wanted it done by somebody with some authority. He had rather be lectured by anybody else than the Senator from Pennsylvania. That Senator had a perfect right to be the mere advocate and watch dog of the traitors in the field, which he did not come here from the wilds of Pennsylvania to lecture the Senate. What vote has he ever given here but as the advocate of traitors on all occasions? Let him not rise and assume to correct the Senate.

Mr. Wade contended that this was simply a proposition to tax the owners of what they claimed as valuable property, and was constitutional, and would not injure the men of the border States. The loyal men in the border States were not slaveholders, not one in twenty.

Mr. Cowan said he might be a very humble individual, and might be inexperienced and unknown; but he was here as the representative of Pennsylvania, representing three millions of people, and he was not going to apologize for his people for his inexperience or for his youth. He never understood that age and long service here would sanctify folly, or give character to Billingsgate, which might be learned of fish-women. He would leave his past history to those who were earnest to enquire, and if the Senator from Ohio, who made this unwarrantable attack upon him, can reconcile his conduct to his own conscience and sense of propriety, he (Cowan) was willing to leave the matter. He had made argument, but whether good or bad, was not of any consequence. The Senator from Ohio had made low, vulgar ejaculations, to which he (Cowan) replied. Did the Senator from Ohio answer the argument when he indulged in half an hour's tirade, charging him (Cowan) with being the watch-dog of slavery, and a hundred other equally unjust things. He was here as a representative of Pennsylvania, to preserve the Constitution and to restore the Union. If he had to defend the Senate in that duty from unjust attack, and resist projects which he considered wrong, he had nothing to regret.

After further discussion the vote was taken on the consideration of the vote taxing slaves, which was carried. Yeas 22, nays 18. The question then recurred on the adoption of the amendment proposing a tax on persons claiming the service or labor of slaves, two dollars each for every person so claimed.

Mr. Howe moved to amend so as to except those under ten years and over sixty-five. Adopted. The amendment was rejected—yeas 17, nays 23.

Mr. Fessenden spoke at some length in favor of the passage of the tax bill. He would not pretend that it was perfect in all its provisions, but this was a new subject in this country and we have no experience in these matters. This bill was the result of a vast deal of labor and research, and the imperfections which it undoubtedly has should be borne with charitably. In referring to the necessity of the bill, he estimated the debt of the Government as seven hundred millions at the end of the fiscal year, and that the yearly regular expenditures must be greatly increased hereafter. We must have a larger standing army and a larger navy.

The Tax bill was then passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane, of Ind., Latham, McDougal, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Rice, Simmons, Stark, Sumner, Teneyck, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilmot, Wilson, of Massachusetts, Wright—27. Nays—Mr. Powell—1.

Absent—Messrs. Bayard, Henderson, Kennedy, Lane, of Kansas, Pearce, Saulsbury, Sherman, Thomson, Wilkinson and Wilson, of Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned till Monday.

The Rebel General Joe Johnston Wounded.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 6.—Two deserters who came in 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 signs 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.

It is rumored that Gen. Magruder is going to resign, having become disgusted with the rebel military administration.

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 Cols. 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's body will be returned.

From the River Fleet.

CAIRO, June 6.—There is yet some doubt that our fleet has passed Fort Randolph, where the rebels is said to have taken their guns which they removed from the fort above. They left five or six guns and destroyed their barracks, camp equipage, gun carriages and such stores as could not be transported, and also burnt the cotton of which their breastworks were constructed.

The flotilla cast off at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, followed by transports carrying the 46th Indiana regiment, Col. Fitch, who now occupy the works, which are said to be of great strength, and if properly manned could have successfully resisted a large force.

The rebels, after leaving the fort, destroyed the pontoon bridge which they had constructed some weeks since over the Hatchee river.

When a deserter, who has arrived from the fleet, left, the gunboats had passed the fort and gone down the river. It was reported that the rebels had evacuated Fort Randolph. If this is the case, nothing could prevent the fleet from arriving at Memphis to-day.

Rebel Falsehoods.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The following specimen of rebel lying is taken from the Memphis *Argus