Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 16.

CITY AFFAIRS.

EX-OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	76
12 " M.	93	89
3 " P. M.	6	80
Barometer	29	910

We are authorized by the Sanitary Committee to say to our citizens that any of them who may desire to contribute fresh fruits, or delicacies for the sick room, for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Eastern army. If they will send their contributions of such articles in proper jars or cans to the warehouse of Park, McCurdy & Co., to-day, before four o'clock, the Sanitary Committee will see the articles properly packed and sent by the Commission who leaves to-day for the Peninsula. A few jars of *fresh* butter, would be extremely acceptable, and if put in small crocks, with a layer of about two inches of salt on the top and nicely enveloped in cloth, it would carry well and arrive in good condition. A score of articles might be sent, which would much alleviate the sufferings of many a poor sick soldier.

Meeting of Citizens in Aid of Our Sick and Wounded.

A meeting of citizens was held at the Merchants' Exchange, at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon; to hear the report of the Sanitary Commission sent to Virginia to minister to our sick and wounded soldiers, and to devise ways and means to carry out the suggestions of the Commission.

The meeting was organized with the following officers: President, Thos. Bakewell; Vice President, Reuben Miller, Jr.; Secretaries, R. H. Davis and D. O'Neill.

D. P. Lowery, Esq., read the report of the Commission, which was accepted, and the papers requested to publish it. The report was as follows:

The Committee sent out by the Sanitary Commission, to the army now occupying the country in front of Richmond, beg leave to report as follows:

THE WOUNDED

Seem to be well cared for. They are found in hospitals in Fortress Monroe, Baltimore, Washington City, Philadelphia, New York, &c., and are made as comfortable as the most skillful surgical talent, and the tenderest and most watchful nursing can make them. Kind hands of the gentler sex soothe the noble fellows' brows and minister to every want. These remarks are in no way applicable to the

HOSPITALS AT YORKTOWN,

Which, in their sanitary and dietitic arrangements are, to say the very best of them that truth will permit, most miserable. We are glad to know that the Government is about to take steps for the removal of the sick and wounded to more comfortable quarters.

HOSPITALS AT WHITE HOUSE.

Here there are at present about 1,500 soldiers, most of whom are sick. They are comparatively comfortable and well provided for. The General Sanitary Commission of New York has its representatives here, and noble ladies, having left the comforts of home and the charms of society, labor assidiously to promote the comfort of the men. But in the medical directory at this point, there is something radically wrong. Men are frequently ordered from their blankets in the tent, to their regiments in the field, that are wholly unfit for duty.

BEYOND WHITE HOUSE,

in the field the great want is seen, the great suffering to be alleviated is found. Scattered all along our lines, in every regiment there are found the sick and suffering. These men have surgical attention and are waited upon by comrades detailed for that duty or voluntarily bestowing it, it is true, but are in many, very many instances without shelter of tents—are lying upon the ground, and their diet consist of hard crackers and salt pork. How the poor sick man, whose taste longs with inexpressible yearnings for something palatable and refreshing, loathes this coarse improper food and he turns from it in disgust. But this is the best the Government can do.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION

just steps in at this point and here finds its field of successful operations and most gratefully received attention. One of the regular army surgeons fitly and justly expressed the sentiments of the entire force in the field, when he said: "The Sanitary Commission is the best friend the soldier has, and the most efficient helper of the Surgeon."

The establishment of headquarters at White House, in a tent provided for the purpose and presided over by the chief director of the commission, would be accessible from all points along our line via the railroad running thence to Fair Oak station. It would also afford direct communication with Fortress Monroe and the outer wall beyond. Here supplies could be received and being sent a small depot established at Fair Oaks they could be disposed readily to all places where our boys are found and in need. All that is necessary to make this plan practable and successful is for the people to contribute (and their contributions should be generous) of their means to further the object. The cooperation of the War Department should be obtained, and this we doubt not can be easily effected; and then it only remains for the right kind and the right number of devoted nurses to take their lives in their hands, encounter all risks, and trusting to Almighty God to go forth upon this errand of mercy, prompted by an ardent desire to do good, to relieve suffering and to exercise gentleness, patience and unwearying vigilance and a pure Christianity in behalf of and toward our brave troops.

It is essential that those who go should be selected only with reference to their fitness for this life of self-denial and this mission of benevolence. No one should proffer his services who is not actuated by the holiest impulses, who has not a due appreciation of his duties, and who is not willing to devote all his energies to the work. We would warn any one against going from any motive of curiosity or selfishness—we would advise all to go prepared for scenes of undescribable suffering, for heroic work, and for every emergency.

THE RESULTS

will be most gratifying. The sick soldiery, under this care, will have new hopes inspired, deeper feelings of patriotism will be stirred within him, and many a hundred, who otherwise will "pine away and die," will be restored to the fond embraces of loved ones at home.

At the suggestion of Postmaster Von Bonnhorst, Hon. Robert McKnight, who is temporarily in the city, was requested to inform the meeting as to the recent action taken by Congress towards improving the sanitary condition of the soldiers. He related what he had seen at White House, Va., which convinced the fourteen members of Congress there present that prompt measures were necessary. On their return to Washington, a Committee, appointed on board the boat, called first upon the Surgeon General, and then upon the Secretary of War, who, at their request, appointed, on the following day, an Assistant Surgeon General and five Medical Directors, under the provisions of a bill already passed. These have been confirmed by the Senate, and have assumed their duties. Since that time forty additional Surgeons and eighty Assistant Surgeons have been authorized. When these are appointed and in the service, our men will have good medical attendance, now so much needed, owing to the scarcity of Surgeons in the army. He also stated that the hospital at Yorktown is to be removed to Fortress Monroe, and another established at Lee's White House, on the Pamunky river, which will accommodate three or four hundred. It had also been determined to remove all who are able to stand a journey to hospitals in the North, where they can remain until convalescent. He approved of the recommendations of the Committee, and hoped all who went on as nurses should go with a determination to give their undivided attention to the comfort of the noble soldiers now suffering from disease and wounds contracted in our country's service.

The President, Mr. Bakewell, then offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The report of Messrs. Lowery, Douthett and Irwin, the Committee recently visiting the battle fields of Eastern Virginia, clearly shows the necessity for providing immediate and effective relief and assistance for such of the volunteers from Western Pennsylvania, as are now suffering from wounds or disease contracted while patriotically hazarding their lives in the defence of their homes, their families and their firesides, and

WHEREAS, It is the imperative duty of those citizens whose circumstances may prevent them from engaging in active service, to contribute liberally towards such measures as may be adopted for alleviating the sufferings of those persons who are actively engaged in the present arduous contest; therefore,

Resolved, That the Sanitary Committee are authorized to accept the services of such judicious and competent persons as may volunteer to proceed to Eastern Virginia to attend to the necessaries of our sick and wounded in such manner as may most effectually contribute to their relief, and who will remain there while the necessity may exist for their continuance.

Resolved, That in case a sufficient number of persons should not volunteer for this purpose, that the Sanitary Committee are hereby authorized and directed to engage judicious and competent male nurses, not exceeding twenty, to be paid for their services a reasonable compensation, and this meeting pledges itself to provide the funds to carry its proceedings into effect, for payment of such nurses, and providing medicines and other necessaries for the sick and wounded volunteers;

Resolved, That we recommend to the Sanitary Committee the appointment of an Assistant Director to co-operate with F. R. Brunot, Esq.

Resolved, That F. R. Brunot, Esq., now at Washington, be respectfully requested to act as Director of the volunteer assistant nurses in Eastern Virginia, to whom they shall report and by whom their proceedings shall be regulated.

Resolved, That the various Ward and Township Committees, who have been appointed to collect funds for the Sanitary Committee, are urgently requested to proceed with their duties, and report without delay to Jas. Park, Jr., Treasurer of the Sanitary Fund, by whom all contributions will be thankfully received.

Resolved, That those Wards and townships in which Collecting Committees have not been appointed, or reported to act, are requested forthwith to appoint Committees as above.

Mr. Shannon spoke at some length in favor of the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

On motion of Mr. Park, O. O. Phillips, Esq., from the first commission sent out, read a report showing what they had done, which was adopted, as follows:

Your Committee beg leave to report that they visited the different Government hospitals in Baltimore, and found there a considerable number of sick and wounded from Alleghany county. The accommodations were good and the men seemed in every instance thoroughly satisfied with the treatment and attention bestowed on them. From Baltimore we went to Fortress Monroe. There were very few Pittsburghers in the hospital here, but those few, we were informed, were doing well. At Yorktown, your Committee found quite a number of Western Pennsylvanians lying sick in the houses vacated by the rebels, and in the shanties and tents scattered around the town. Not having any medical stores with us, and no means or authority for the removal of any of the patients, we were unable to render them much assistance. But our presence seemed to cheer their drooping spirits, and whenever it was found that delicacies suitable for the sick could be purchased, your Committee distributed money among the most needy through which many little comforts were brought within their reach which they might not otherwise have been able to obtain. The hospital accommodations at Yorktown were not by any means good, and some of our Pennsylvanians complained of neglect and favoritism on the part of the Eastern physicians. Many of the buildings were crowded to excess, while numbers, suffering from fever and other kindred diseases, were huddled together in tents with the damp ground for a bed and a blanket their only covering. Arrangements were being made at the time of our visit for improving the hospital accommodations there, but to what extent they were carried out your committee is unable to state. We reached White House at night and left next morning for Baltimore Cross Roads, about nine miles inland where part of our army were encamped. During our stay with the army, we visited with a single exception the different regiments raised in Western Pennsylvania, and those Pittsburgh companies serving in other regiments. The men as a general thing we found in good condition, but many of the regiments had suffered severely from exposure before Yorktown, and the hospitals and houses along the route contained more or less of their sick. Your committee visited the sufferers wherever practicable, and did all in their power to relieve their immediate wants. There are very few sick with the army, those who were unable to do duty or accompany it in its daily marches having been left behind on the road. These men are for the most part without either proper treatment or accommodation, and it would be an act of mercy to the poor sufferers if steps were taken through which their removal to White House, or some place where they might receive proper attention could be effected. Your committee cannot point to any very important results as arising from their labors, still they feel satisfied that their mission was not wholly without good. It served to show our soldiers that they were not forgotten at home, and from the manner in which your committee was received by both officers and men, it was evident that the interest which Allegheny county took in her sons, as evinced by the visit of your committee, was gratefully and warmly appreciated. If your committee did not accomplish more it was simply because they lacked the power. The spirit was willing, but the means was wanting. The committee could not procure the removal of a single man, no matter what his complaint or condition, and as for supplying the sick with delicacies, nothing of the kind could be purchased at any price. Your committee feeling themselves powerless as it were to act, and there being no prospect then that their services could be of any avail, decided to return after having passed nearly a week altogether in the camp. On our way home we visited the hospitals at Fortress Monroe, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia; also the Reserves at Fredericksburg, and saw nearly all the sick Western Pennsylvanians there. They are being well cared for and could not be more comfortable if at home.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. Shinn, Esq., thought a strong effort should now be made to collect money; if the system already adopted had failed, (and the Treasurer informed him that but $6 had been received more than was necessary to pay for the expedition to Pittsburg Landing), another should be adopted. He therefore offered the following, which was passed:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Committee be advised to appoint a suitable general collecting committee authorized to collect money for Sanitary purposes, throughout the two cities and surrounding boroughs and townships.

A. W. Foster, Esq. offered a resolution calling upon the ministers of the several congregations of the county to take up collections for the Sanitary Commission in their respective churches on Sunday next, and return the proceeds to the Secretary of the body.

This was discussed at some length, and opposed with animation, Mr. Park offering the the following substitute, which was adopted by a large majority:

Resolved, That the Secretaries of the meeting be and they are hereby requested to have printed notices to be read from the pulpits by the pastors of the several churches of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, calling the attention of their members to the effort now making by the Sanitary Committee to raise money to defray the expenses of the laudable mission under contemplation—the pastors informing their members that their contributions can be handed to the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission.

The meeting then adjourned.

We are authorized by the Commission to say that any fresh fruits, jellies or other delicacies for the sick and wounded, left at Park, McCurdy & Co.'s warehouse, before 4 o'clock this afternoon, will be sent on immediately. Fresh butter, in small crocks, with layers of salt at the bottom and top, will be very acceptable.

The Sanitary Commission will meet at the office of the Western Insurance Company, on Water street, at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, to receive the applications of persons willing to serve as nurses with our army now on the Peninsula. Persons not known to the Committee, are requested to bring recommendations along, showing their fitness to discharge the duties of the position.

A Worthy Promotion.

We are exceedingly gratified in noticing the late promotion of Lieutenant Colonel William R. Creighton, of the Seventh Ohio Regiment, to the Colonelcy of said regiment, made vacant by the appointment of Col. Tyler to a Brigadier Generalship. This promotion of Col. Creighton, was one eminently fit to be made, as shown by his heroic and gallant conduct in the early part of the war in Western Virginia, and of late date whilst under the command of the brave General Lander, (now deceased,) who complimented him in the highest terms for his admirable tact and skill, and for the perfection to which he had brought his men. Col. Creighton is a native of Pittsburgh, though of late years has been a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. His old friends here will, no doubt, be rejoiced to hear of his success, and in common with ourselves, feel proud that not only he, but the rest of our brave Pittsburgh boys, whenever weighed in the balance, are not found wanting in all that constitutes the good soldier.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at Hunt's Book Store, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and at the Omnibus office, No. 405, Liberty street. Day or night all orders left in either the two places will be pompty attended to. ‡

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

PARSON BROWNLOW IN PHILADELPHIA.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Lyle's Church taken for a Hospital.

SLAVERY IN MARYLAND.

GEN. BURNSIDE IN WASHINGTON.

His Opinion of Affairs on the Peninsula.

RICHMOND TO BE OURS IN A FEW DAYS.

Gen. Burnside on the Course of Gov. Stanley.

NORTH CAROLINA CHANGING CONSERVATIVE HEARTS.

Little Real Loyalty in the State.

PLENTY OF STARVATION AND MISERY.

GOVERNOR STANLEY RETURNING NO MORE FUGITIVE SLAVES.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Parson Brownlow was greeted by an immense audience, at the Academy of Music in this city, last night. Among the invited guests were Secretary Smith, and the Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee. Addresses were delivered by Ex-Governor Pollock, Hon. Wm. D. Lewis, Hon. Horace Maynard, and the Hon. Caleb Smith. During the evening a beautiful flag was presented to Mrs. Sawyer, the heroic daughter of the Parson.

It is reported that the military authorities of Washington have taken possession of the Trinity Church of that city, for a hospital. The Rev. Mr. Lyle, the rector, it will be recollected, refused to read the Bishop's prayer of thanksgiving for the Union victories.

A Baltimore slave trader, who is largely engaged in the traffic in human flesh, testified before the Emancipation Commissioners, day before yesterday, that slaves are worth nothing in Maryland, the negroes are running away so fast that their value sensibly depreciates.

The New York *Tribune* says Gen. Burnside was in town yesterday, returning to Fortress Monroe by the afternoon boat. His reports from the Peninsula, where he spent several hours with Gen. McClellan, are favorable. He sees no reason why, with good weather, our army should not be in Richmond within a very few days. He does not think that the rebels are strengthened by their forced levies, but believes that undisciplined numbers endanger an army which they apparently reinforce, as was the case at Newbern, where the raw North Carolina militia threw the whole rebel forces into a panic.

General Burnside had an interview with the President, Secretary of War and several Senators, in the course of which he made a long explanatory statement respecting the action of General Stanly in the matter of closing schools and returning fugitive slaves, which increased the desire to hear directly from General Stanly himself.

A gentleman who had been spending several weeks in North Carolina, whither he went a conservative, has returned a radical. He found that the army had experienced a similar change of heart.

A little observation there convinces both civilians and soldiers that the rebellion will not be suppressed until its cause, slavery, be destroyed.

He believes that there is very little real loyalty in the State, but much willingness to submit, in consequence of the belief derived from a bitter experience, that the rebellion has cost more than it has come to. He heard from our prisoners returning from Salisbury and Raleigh the most deplorable accounts of starvation and misery which they had witnessed from their prison windows.

From what he saw and heard he was convinced that Gov. Stanly already doubted as to the policy of his proceedings, all things considered. He had not returned any more fugitive Africans, nor had he on the other hand, however, rescinded his order forbidding vessels from taking any of them away. D.

Churches for Military Purposes—Fremont's Army—The Fight on Monday Last.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Notice has been given to the various churches, without regard to denominations, that their edifices will be used for military purposes, if necessary.

It is ascertained from a gentleman, who arrived to-day from Fremont's army, that arrangements have been made by which to promptly furnish them the requisite commissary and Quartermaster's stores. The men had suffered much, not only from the forced march they made over the mountains, but from the scarcity of supplies. There are, however, no signs of complaint in camp, and the men are all now in cheerful spirits. Many of the sick and wounded are comfortably cared for at Mount Jackson, where the rebels had erected commodious buildings. The general plan for subsisting all our troops on the Shenandoah is now complete, and is of vast importance in connection with future military movements. Capt. T. W. Hurst, Quartermaster, who is attached to Fremont's army, has been assiduous in perfecting these arrangements.

The following is a list, so far as can be ascertained, of the killed and wounded of the Pennsylvania regiments in the desperate fight near Port Republic, on Monday last, between Gen. Jackson forces and the advance guard of Gen. Shields, under Col. Carroll, consisting of the 84th and 110th Pennsylvania, 7th Indiana and 1st Virginia and other regiments:

Eighty-fourth Pa.—Killed, John Harding. Wounded, A. G. Thornton, Ellis Kyler. Missing, 30.

One Hundred and Tenth Pa.—Killed, 1. Wounded, 4. Missing, 23. The names of the sufferers in this regiment have not been ascertained.

First Virginia Cavalry.—Killed, John Ray. Wounded, Robert Allison, seriously, Sargeant Maxwell, Carroll, Corp. Jno, R. McCoy, Franklin Noah, slightly. Three missing.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A letter from Nassau, dated the 9th inst., reports that eleven fast iron steamers were there.

Captain Semmes, and the other officers of the Sumter, were there, and it was supposed that they would take charge of the Vista.

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

The steamer City of New York, which sailed to-day for Liverpool, took out $1,225,000 in specie.

The steamer Jersey Blue arrived at this point to-day with 400 sick and wounded from General McClellan's army, and 90 privateersmen, whom the rebels refused to exchange.

Gold is quoted at seven per cent. premium, and sterling exchange at 16@17 per cent. premium.

A Skirmish near Fort Craig.

KANSAS CITY, June 14.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 1st, has arrived.

In a skirmish between a company of Colorado volunteers and a body of Texans, near Fort Craig, the enemy left four dead on the field. None of the volunteers were hurt.

On the 25th, quite a number of Texans were sent under an escort from Santa Fe, with the view of overtaking Col. Steele's command, which was understood to be in Messila. They had been in the hospital at Santa Fe, but having recovered sufficiently to enable them to travel, they were paroled and disposed of as above.

From Gen. M'Clellan's Army—Movements of the Enemy—Our Pickets Driven in—Three Hours Firing, etc.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF POTOMAC, Saturday, June 14, 1862.

To the Associated Press:

The movements of the enemy to-day have been extensive, and as yet, are involved in mystery. Large bodies of troops have been seen moving down from the neighborhood of the Mechanicsville bridge and Richmond towards the late battle field. Our pickets were yesterday driven in from Old Church, during which Capt. Royall, of the cavalry, was wounded, showing that the enemy design making a demonstration in that direction.

A contraband, who came in yesterday, reported that a force of 3,000 cavalry left Richmond on Wednesday, proceeding in the direction of Fredericksburg. This is probably the force which appeared at Old Church.

The rebels opened at daylight this morning with a sharp fire from the artillery, in front of Gen. Sumner. It lasted for about three hours. We had only one man killed and one wounded.

A number of prominent citizens living between New Kent Court House and the Chickahominy have been arrested, by order of Col. Ingalls, on suspicion of communicating with the enemy. There is no doubt that the rebel Generals are duelly advised of every movement of our troops by the people who have remained at home.

The weather is hot and sultry.

Affairs at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—The city remains unusually quiet and orderly. Business is slowly reviving.

Thus far the amount of rebel property seized amounts to only about $50,000. Capt. H. W. Dill, of the Provost Guard, estimates the value of cotton, sugar, etc., concealed for shipping, to be about $150,000. This is rapidly finding its way to the levee.

The absentees have been over-estimated. Many who ran off first have returned, while those who leave on the upward-bound boats are mostly members of sundered families.

The Mayor and City Council are of Union proclivities, as a general thing, and exercise their functions in harmony with military rule. Their continued good conduct is a renewed assurance of this.

There are only two or three places in the city where either confederate scrip or post-office stamps are worth anything. The most prominent rebel sympathizers will not take the scrip.

An arrival here from Madison, Ark., brings information that Gen. Curtis had not reached Little Rock, but was approaching it from Searcy. He would meet with no opposition.

Mr. Markland, agent for the Postoffice Department, opened the city office to-day, and an agent of the Treasury Department is on his way to re-open the Federal Custom House.

There have been about thirty applications for the office of Postmaster, by prominent citizens of Memphis.

There is as yet but one national flag floating from a private residence, and that is from the house of Mr. Gage.

There is but little activity in shipments, although a few dray loads of cotton have been hauled down to the levee this morning, 500 bales of which had been concealed in warehouses.

The *Avalanche*, in an article on belligerents, admits that the South has extended the use of privateers and guerrillas, and charges the North with the commission of crimes, at which human nature, in its wildest prozysms of passion, feels itself horrified. It claims that belligerents should settle questions of war, leaving peaceful civilians to the enjoyments of his rights, and observe that these views are acknowledged by the Federals here, and think that this course will win, gradually, upon the Southern people.

The *Argus* indulges in a series of rabid and vindictive articles, and should be suppressed at once.

The *Avalanche* says about 75 rebel officers and soldiers have thus far surrendered themselves to Col. Fitch.

The United States navy yard and buildings have been taken possession by flag officer Davis, in the name of the Government, and will be occupied as the headquarters of his fleet. The buildings are in good preservation.

The steamer J. D. Perry, Alex. Zeigler, master, arrived here this morning, having on board the 47th Indiana regiment, Col. Slack, and the Nolon's cavalry. Col. Slack being Senior officer, supercedes Col. Fitch in command of this post.

There is no evidence that the fleet will start down the river yet for several days.

Latest from Grenada.—The Memphis *Grenada Appeal*, of the 10th says that misapprehension prevails in regard to the Partisan Rangers. They are called into service by the Confederate Congress, and are designed to act beyond the lines of our army, as independent fighters. They are to be provided like any other soldiers and to have all they capture. Yet the *Appeal* insists that they are not guerrillas, and hopes young men will give fair trial. It says if the Federals treat them as pirates, President Davis will interfere to protect them.

The *Appeal* says that the facts about the Memphis occupation, fairly admits that Col. Fitch is pursuing a system of liberal public policy, but indulges in vindictive comments.

M. C. Galloway, late Postmaster of Memphis, announces that he has moved the office to Grenada.

An order is published in the *Appeal*, by order of Gen. Beauregard, denouncing the officers of Col. J. L. Scott's Louisiana cavalry for rebellion at Corinth.

Vicksburg was still in the rebels' hands on the 10th.

Details of the Battle of Port Republic.

FRONT ROYAL, June 15.—The results of the battle of Port Republic on Monday last, between a portion of Shields' Division and Jackson's army, are now ascertained as near as can be. The names already given are known to be among the killed and wounded, although many classed among the missing are no doubt badly injured, but our troops being compelled to retire before a foe so superior in numbers, and in all other respects except bravery, many were necessarily left on the field whose names could not be ascertained, and of the large number classed as missing, many will doubtless find their way back to their regiments. The force engaged was composed mostly of Western men, who did their duty nobly, as is evinced by their fighting a foe more than five times their number for five hours, and then retreating in order, excepting one or two regiments, which were completely surrounded, and compelled to take to the mountains, many of whom made their way back to the division. The 7th Indiana regiment, Col. Gorin, did noble duty, holding their position on the right for four hours, against a vastly superior force, repeatedly charging and driving the enemy like sheep. They left Fredericksburg 800 strong, and arrived at Port Republic with only three hundred, the remainder being left along the route sick and disabled, and after the fight they mustered about 140, losing more than half their force. The 29th and 66th Ohio regiments also lost heavily, as may be seen by the list of casualities. The three batteries of artillery, Clark's, Robinson's, and Huntington's, are entitled to great praise for the gallant part they took in the action. Had the 1st and 2nd brigades been enabled to reach the scene of action, an entirely different result would undoubtedly have ensued.

After Monday's fight, it is understood, Jackson took the road towards Stannardsville, passing through the Gap of the Blue Ridge mountains, in a line for Gordonsville, at which point there is a railroad communication with Richmond.

Appointments Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Senate, to-day, confirmed the following appointments:

Gustavus Koerner, of Illinois, Minister to Spain; Charles Hubbard, Surveyor of Customs at Hickmanky; Daniel Wann, Surveyor of Customs at Galena, Illinois; Charles L. Stephenson, of Galena, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats.

Commanders McIntosh and Huger have died of wounds received in the naval battle of the Mississippi.

Mr. C. Gritzner, recently confirmed as Consul. to Oldenburg, is one of our prominent German fellow-citizens, and known in his connection with the preparation of the Patent Office report from 1854 to 1858, and as occasional contributor to the radical political press.

The Secretary of War, having received complaints that the jail of Loudon county was being used for the detention of the slaves of rebels, and that the rebels of that county were actively co-operating with the authorities of the Confederate States, the matter was referred to Gen. Wadsworth, as commander of the department; Col. Swain, of Scott's cavalry, was ordered with a detachment of his command to go to Leesburg. After a week's absence the command returned last evening. Col. Swain had a general jail delivery of the negroes confined on rebel account, and straightened up things generally.

The Missouri Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 14.—In the Convention to-day a bill was passed appropriating 850,000, in defense warrants, for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers.

Resolutions were introduced instructing our members of Congress to urge the passage of a law to re-imburse the citizens of the State whose property has been taken or destroyed by United States soldiers.

A message was received from Gov. Gamble, calling the attention of the members to the fact, that the President of the United States, in a message sent to Congress during its present session, proposed the adoption of a joint resolution declaring the willingness of Congress to furnish aid to any of the slave States that may think proper to adopt a measure of emancipation. Such a resolution was adopted by both houses, and so becomes an offer by Congress, if we assume that it will be carried into effect by appropriations to be made by a future Congress.

It is a proposition of unexampled liberality, and whatever may be the views of the members of the Convention on the subject of emancipation, the propositions call for a courteous response. Courtesy between Governments is as much required as between individuals. This State has received from the government of the United States great attention and kindness. Large armies have been maintained for our protection against invasion, and they have battled gallantly in our defense. Money has been given us by the Government to equip our own citizens for their own defense; and now, as sons of Missouri, numbers of troops of our own people are armed, subsisted, clothed and paid by the Government in order that we may protect ourselves. Under such treatment, it would be unbecoming to pass over in silent indifference the proposition originating with the President of the United States. Many of our own citizens, and possibly the authorities at Washington, have expected that the Convention would take some action upon a scheme of gradual emancipation.

The Convention has acted upon an ordinance containing a scheme upon this subject by laying it upon the table. The Convention thus adopted, as understood, the spirit of the presentation, and therefore it is not now intended to propose to you to re-open and reconsider the subject; but this action of the Convention will, without doubt, be so represented as to excite a hostile feeling to the State among all those in authority who favor emancipation, and thus have an injurious effect to the interest of the State. As no reason could be given upon the motion by which the ordinance was disposed of, the result may be represented as discourteous to the President and Congress, the manifest propriety of making a response to the President and Congress, affords an opportunity of removing all grounds for such an unjust and injurious imputation. It is not suggested that the Convention is to make an apology to any person, but as the proposition made by the Government of the United States is one which is entitled to a respectful answer in express language, it would be very appropriate to adopt a resolution as a direct response. This need not produce any general discussion, as it would not involve the merit of the question. If emancipation, it would only be an act of courtesy to the authorities of our own government, who have made a proposition which, if carried into effect, will expedite the great liberation. It is, therefore submitted to the Convention a resolution be adopted which shall be a response to the offer made by the President and Congress.

On motion of Mr. Breckenridge, of St. Louis, the Governor's Message was referred to a special committee of five, with instructions to report without delay, by resolution or otherwise.

Mr. Hitchcock, of St. Louis, asked that the following be referred to the same Committee, which was agreed to:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, upon the special recommendation of the President, has, at its present session, adopted a joint resolution, in the following words, to wit:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State, in its discretion, compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such a change of system; and whereas, the President of the United States, in his recent proclamation revoking and annulling a certain unauthorized emancipation, assumed to be made by Major General Hunter, of the United States army, has earnestly invited the people of the States interested to the consideration of the said joint resolution, and the proposition therein contained, and he is therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the proposition contained in said joint resolution, adopted by Congress, and approved A. D. 1862, is entitled, as well from its exalted source, as from its intrinsic importance, to the deliberate and respectful consideration of the people of Missouri.

Resolved, That while a majority of this Convention have not felt authorized at this term to take action with respect to the grave and delicate question of private right and public policy presented by said resolution, yet this body desires cordially to recognize as well the generous spirit therein displayed by the Government of the United States, as the eminent patriotism and ability which have distinguished the President of the United States in his efforts to subdue this unholy rebellion, and to restore peace and order to this State.

An ordinance was adopted changing the State Convention so that it *Provides*, That after the 1st of July, 1862, all general elections shall commence on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, and shall be held biennially.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 14.—The resolutions introduced in the Convention, yesterday, asking our Congressmen to urge the passage of a law to secure restitution to the people of Missouri, who have lost property by the Federal soldiers, were adopted.

Messrs. Breckinridge, Orr, and Douglass, to whom had been referred the Governor's Message, reported for adoption the resolution of Mr. Hitchcock, which had been referred to them.

The minority, Donihan and Howell, state that while they had not been able to agree with the majority, they had no report to make.

Two or three substitutes were offered, discussed at some length, and rejected, when the report of the Committee was adopted by 37—nays 23.

A resolution of congratulation at the success of the Union arms at Memphis, and in Virginia, offered by Mr. Hitchcock, was adopted, and the Convention adjourned to the 4th of July, 1863, if not sooner called together by the Governor.

From Washington.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 15.—No news of public interest has been received at the War Department, to-day, from any direction.

The telegraph line through Delaware to Fortress Monroe, was injured by the storm of Saturday night, and is not yet working.

One hundred of sick and wounded from Shields' Division have arrived here, and have been distributed among the hospitals. The kindest attentions were bestowed on them. Several deaths have occurred.

Carpenters were at work, to-day, on two of the churches, for the accommodation of invalids.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—This has been the hottest day of the season—mercury, at two o'clock in the afternoon, ninety-two in the shade.

Major General Ord was transferred, at his request, from McDowell's, on the Potomac, to Hallock's army, on the Mississippi. The column arrived here this forenoon, and left this afternoon for Corinth.

River falling slowly; 7 feet in the canal. Weather clear and very warm.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 14.—Gen. Burnside returned to North Carolina, this morning.

The steamer Rhode Island arrived from Boston, and sailed, to-day, to Ship Island.

The weather is exceedingly hot.

It is contemplated to establish a regular line of communication between Norfolk and Newbern, through the canal.

Impeachment of John W. Robinson.

LEAVENWORTH, June 15.—The Kansas State Senate, setting as a Court of Impeachment, has found John W. Robinson, Secretary of State, guilty of high misdemeanor, by a vote of 17 to 4. On the remaining charges the Court found him not guilty. The Court, by vote of 18 to three, declared that John W. Robinson be removed from the office of Secretary of State. The case of Mr. Hillyer, Auditor of State, was then taken up.

From Winchester.

WINCHESTER, June 15.—A messenger from Mount Jackson, reports all quiet in front of that place, this morning. A few of the enemy's picket were about five miles beyond.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1862.

SENATE.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting a memorial in behalf of the State of New York, in favor of the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego canals and locks, and asking the attention of Congress thereto.

Also a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a resolution in regard to the amounts paid to the U. S. Marshals for the District of Columbia.

The bill from the House providing that the officers of volunteers be paid according to the pay rolls was taken up and passed.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, presented a petition for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

Mr. King presented the petition of merchants of New York in favor of a Bankrupt act.

Mr. Wilson, of Mo., presented a petition from citizens of Missouri for a branch Mint at St. Louis.

Mr. Harlan introduced a bill for increasing the revenue by the reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Clark, of N. H., the bill for the relief of J. F. Simmons was taken up. The bill provides an appropriation of $8,500 76, for the wrongful seizure of the schooner Chariety. Passed.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up. The amendment that minors may be enlisted without the consent of their parents was adopted.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, offered an amendment, that the President may appoint annually ten midshipmen to the Naval Academy, to be taken from the sons of officers. Also that the District of Columbia be regarded as a representative district, for the purpose of appointment to the Naval Academy.

The bill was informally laid aside.

Mr. Saulsbury made a speech defending Delaware from the charge of disloyalty.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

Arrival of the Steamer China.

ST. JOHNS, June 14.—The steamer China, with Liverpool dates to the 7th inst., passed Cape Race this morning. The following is a summary of her advices:

It is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon contemplates a protectorate of Mexico.

The steamer Porcupine is about to take soundings for the proposed Atlantic telegraph.

The E. Fleming has arrived at Liverpool from Charleston with a cargo of rosin and turpentine.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* argues that it is impossible for the South to be conquered, and that mediation will alone succeed and end the war so disastrous to humanity and the welfare of Europe.

Mr. Pearson, owner of the steamer Circassian, publishes a letter that the vessel had nothing really contraband on board, and was legitimately chartered for a voyage from Bordeaux to Havana. Her draft of water was too great to enter any Confederate port, so that it was impossible she could run the blockade.

The ship Automotte had left Liverpool for New Orleans with a cargo of salt. Other vessels will soon follow.

The Empress Eugeine was expected to pay a private visit to England during the Emperor's stay at Richy.

The Italian Government had resolved to form six new brigades of infantry.

Austria continues to concentrate troops in Venetia.

The Italian Chambers had adopted a vote approval of the course of the ministry.

The publication of official documents at Madrid relative to the affairs of Mexico had produced an impression but little favorable to Gen. Prim.

The China's passage from Queenstown to Cape Race was accomplished in five days and seventeen hours. The steamer Niagara arrived at Queenstown on the 8th inst.

Liverpool, 6th.—Sales of Cotton for the week have been 72,000 bales; the market had an upward tendency, having improved ¼d. The sales to-day were 8,000 bales, closing firm and unchanged. Breadstuffs dull. Flour, wheat and corn steady. Provisions dull and still unchanged. Common rosin dull. Spirits turpentine and sugar very dull. Coffee firm. Rice easier.

Latest—Liverpool, 7th.—Sales cotton to-day 6,000 bales; prices unchanged. Breadstuffs dull. Corn firmer. Provisions unchanged.

London, 7th.—Consols for money 91⅞. Erie R. R. shares 45½@47. The Paris bourse was dull at 67, 80 ex. coupons.

Conviction of Appleton Oakesmith.

BOSTON, June 14.—The trial of Appleton Oakesmith was concluded this evening. He was found guilty on the second count of the indictment.

Aid to Starving Southerners.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Nearly $6,000 in provisions and money have been subscribed for starving Southerners about Corinth. $3,500 in provisions were forwarded on Wednesday, and another shipment of nearly the same value will be made to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Noon.—The flour market is dull; sales of low grades of superfine at $4 37½ @4 50, extra at $4 62½@4 75, and extra family at $4 62½@5 25, and fancy at $6 00@$6 50. Rye flour is steady at $3 25, and corn meal at $2 62½. There is a fair demand for wheat at $1 22 for red, and $1 30@$1 32 for white. Rye sold is steady at 65c. Corn in fair request; sales of 3,000 bush yellow at 63c. Oats are in active demand, and 4,000 bush Pennsylvania sold at 44@45c. Provisions are dull, and prices are drooping; sales of mess pork at $11 50@12 00, and lard is sold at 6